

Chimney and detached weaving shed  
at Hollin Bank Mill (Pendle Village Mills)  
Brierfield, Lancashire:  
Archaeological Record



March 2021

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*This report is formatted for printing on both sides of the paper  
and contains some blank pages*

*Some drawings are at A1 size*

# Chimney and detached weaving shed Hollin Bank Mill (Pendle Village Mills) Brierfield, Lancashire: Archaeological Record

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## SUMMARY

Hollin Bank Mill was established in 1891 as a "room and power" cotton weaving mill, on the south-east bank of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal (NGR: SD 8454 3689); it is now primarily in retail use and known as Pendle Village Mills. Recording was carried out for the developer, Mr Lockwood, to fulfil a condition of planning consent, for the partial demolition of the original chimney, and a detached weaving shed of 1905.

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## List of photographs in report (selection)

Many of the photographs taken during the recording are reproduced at the end of this report, but for a full set of photographs, the project archive should be consulted (see Appendix 1).

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1	General view of 1891 chimney and mill, from the north-east
2	Chimney, from the north-east
4	Chimney, from the west
6	1891 warehouse and weaving shed, with chimney beyond, from the east
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- 36 Detached weaving shed: attic/first floor of warehouse, looking south-east
- 38 Detached weaving shed: roof structure to warehouse, looking south-east
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- 51 Detached weaving shed: detail of column head bolting face
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- 53 Detached weaving shed: arched recess in north-east side
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## **CHIMNEY AND DETACHED WEAVING SHED, HOLLIN BANK MILL, BRIERFIELD, LANCASHIRE:**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD**

#### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of the recording of the chimney and detached weaving shed at Hollin Bank Mill, now known as Pendle Village Mills, at Brierfield, Lancashire. It was commissioned by the developer Mr Barry Lockwood, through his agent One Design Architects, to fulfil a condition of planning consent from Pendle Borough Council (PBC), for partial demolition etc, and the survey was carried out in March 2021.
- 1.2 The chimney forms part of the original mill, established in 1891, but has previously been reduced in height. It is a tall brick structure of circular section standing on the bank of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and remains attached to the former boiler house by its flue. The detached weaving shed dates from 1905 and extended the mill's capacity by 360 looms, and initially took its power from the main engine across the yard. It incorporates a multi-storey warehouse, and has been extended to the north-west.
- 1.3 The recording work involved a drawn survey and photography, supplemented by a study of some historic sources. This report will be submitted to the client, the local planning authority and the Lancashire Historic Environment Record, as well as the Oasis Project for publication on the internet<sup>1</sup>. The project archive will be deposited with Lancashire Archives.

#### **2 Location**

- 2.1 Hollin Bank Mill stands on the south-east bank of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, within Brierfield civil parish, between the larger towns of Burnley to the south and Nelson to the north-east (figure 1). The mill has been redeveloped since it ceased to be used for its original purpose, and now forms part of a primarily retail site, in which the road arrangement is largely modern (figure 2).
- 2.2 The structures recorded are located at the south-west end of the site as a whole. The chimney stands between the canal and the former boiler house, at the west corner of the main mill building of 1891, while the detached weaving shed stands about 10m to the south-west of the main mill building, across a yard (figure 3).

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<sup>1</sup> [Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations](#)

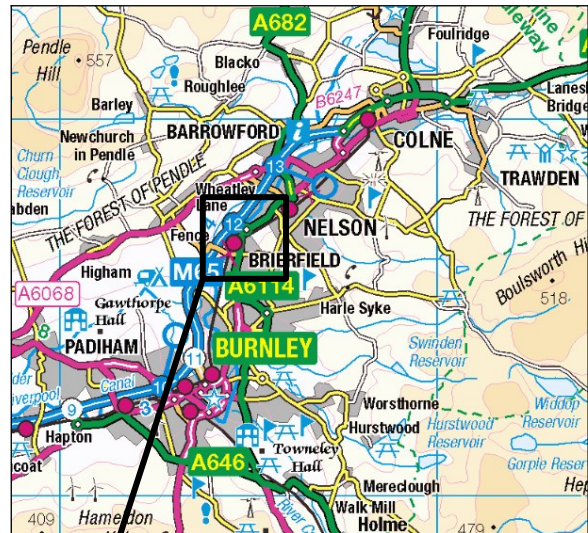


Figure 1: Location map (1:200,000)

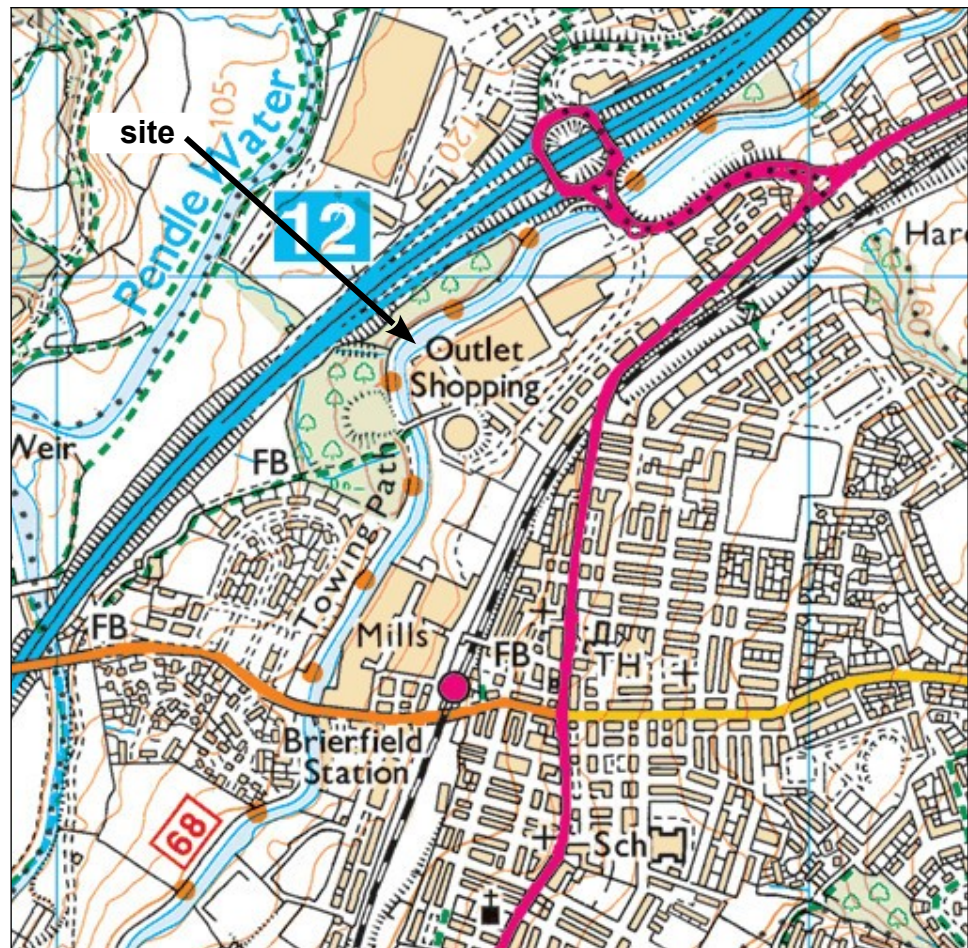


Figure 2: Location map (1:10,000)

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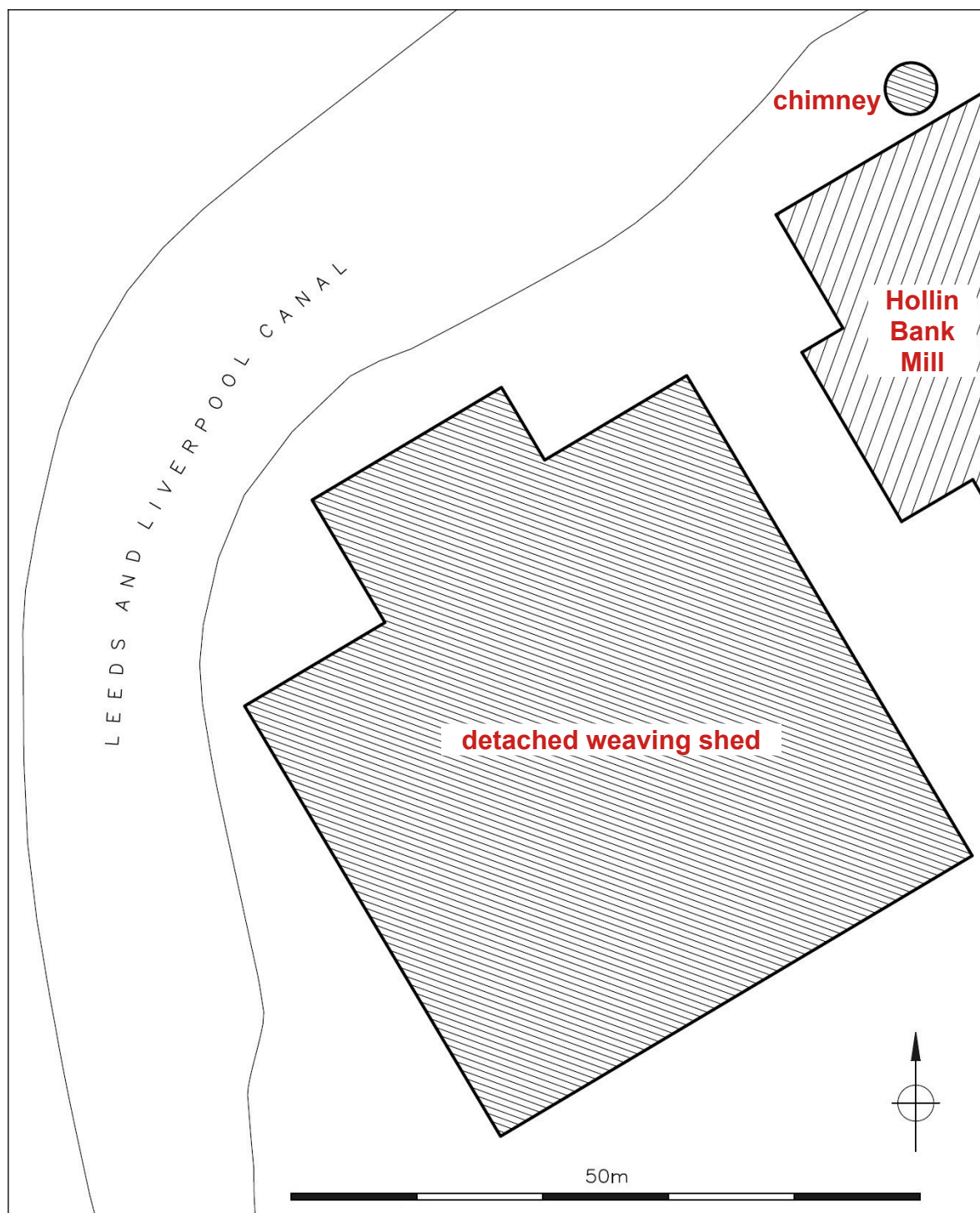


Figure 3: Site plan (1:500)

### 3 Planning context

- 3.1 None of the buildings are listed as having special architectural or historic interest, but the site does lie within the Brierfield Mills Conservation Area.
- 3.2 Planning consent was granted by PBC on 3 December 2020 for: "*Partial demolition of existing building and reduction in height of chimney to 4.8m,*

*erection of lightweight roof structure and timber effect cladding to external elevations, reconfigure parking and delivery layouts and enhancement works to the canal corridor" (application reference 20/0180/FUL).*

- 3.3 Condition 7 of the consent stipulates that:  
*"Prior to any demolition work commencing a scheme for an Archaeological recording of the chimney and warehouse shall be undertaken by a professional qualified person and submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Department. The recording shall then be undertaken in strict accordance with the agreed details."*
- 3.4 A scheme for recording (see appendix 2) was approved by PBC in February 2021, and the work undertaken subsequently.

#### **4 Previous investigative work**

- 4.1 Hollin Bank Mill is noted in the English Heritage architectural survey report on Pendle textile mills, published in 2000<sup>2</sup>. The brief entry notes that in 1998 the red brick chimney still bore the name "Hollin Bank", picked out in white brick, and that the mill doubled in size between 1891 and 1910. The detached weaving shed is only briefly mentioned.
- 4.2 Shackleton's work on Pendle textile mills gives a more detailed historical account of the mill's foundation and development<sup>3</sup>.
- 4.3 A rapid assessment survey of the county's textile mills notes Hollin Bank Mill as monument number LTM0627<sup>4</sup>.
- 4.4 A detailed heritage impact assessment, by Bev Kerr of Purcell, was submitted with a previous planning application for the site (18/0503/FUL)<sup>5</sup>, and provides considerable information on the mill's development and heritage significance. It was supplemented for the present application by a heritage impact statement by Liberata Architects in 2020<sup>6</sup>.

#### **5 Historical background**

- 5.1 The cotton industry developed rapidly from c.1770 to 1840, the main period of the British industrial revolution, during which time the factory system evolved, as

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<sup>2</sup>Taylor, S 2000 *Pendle Textile Mills* p57

<sup>3</sup>Shackleton, G 2006 *The Textile Mills of Pendle and their Steam Engines* pp120 - 125

<sup>4</sup>Oxford Archaeology North 2010 *Lancashire Textile Mills, Lancashire: Rapid Assessment Survey*

<sup>5</sup>Purcell 2018 *Pendle Mill, Hollin Bank, Brierfield: Heritage Impact Assessment*

<sup>6</sup>Liberata Architects 2020 *Development at Pendle Village Mill, Brierfield: Heritage Impact Statement*

spinning and other aspects of production became mechanised, although cotton weaving tended to lag behind in this respect and continued as a domestic industry well into the 19th century. Lancashire emerged as the centre for cotton, due to a combination of its damp climate, proximity to Atlantic ports, and topography, and during the second half of the century the eastern part of the county grew to prominence as the centre of cotton weaving. Hundreds of weaving mills were built between 1850 and 1914 in the district stretching eastwards up to Colne, based on the steam-powered weaving shed housing numerous power-looms, usually with an adjacent warehouse or yarn preparation block, and sometimes with a spinning mill, although as specialisation within the industry continued, it became the norm to buy yarn from other suppliers. The industry reached a climax in 1914, responding to intense demand from markets around the world, but thereafter cotton weaving in Lancashire went into decline, as (among other factors) foreign competition resulted in production moving overseas. The industry continued to contract throughout the remainder of the 20th century.

- 5.2 With continual developments in the mechanisation of textile production, by the end of the 19th century the steam-powered cotton weaving mill (a factory in all but name) had emerged as a highly specialised building type, with many examples sharing the essential components and arrangements. These were the weaving shed itself, an adjacent warehouse and yarn preparation block (usually of two or more storeys), an engine house, boiler house, chimney, and perhaps economiser house (containing a means of pre-heating water for the boilers). Of these elements, the weaving shed occupied the greatest area, being a single-storey structure, with saw-tooth roof accommodating the characteristic north-lights as a key part of the building, as they gave the ideal illumination for cloth production. Typically the weaving shed was set into a slope, in order to maintain humidity levels within the building and provide a solid foundation for shaft-driven machines, and the roof was supported on rows of cast iron or steel columns. The latter also had an important purpose in carrying the transmission of power from the engine house to the looms within the weaving shed, via a series of shaft and belt drives.
- 5.3 The specialised form of the weaving shed means that it is now often unsuitable for other uses, and with the decline in the textile industry the building type has diminished rapidly. Although in some instances warehouses are converted to other uses, the other components of weaving mills (engine and boiler houses, and chimneys) have generally been made redundant by earlier changes in production, and are also becoming rarer.

- 5.4 Within east Lancashire, there was a clustering of steam-powered mills along the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and a string of towns grew up around them. These mills took advantage of the transport link the canal provided, especially for coal, and of the ready supply of water from it, which could be used in the boilers. Many such mills were run on the "room and power" basis, whereby weaving space, together with mechanical power to drive the looms, was let to tenants who lacked the capital to build their own mills.
- 5.5 The Hollin Bank Room and Power Company was established in 1890 by a number of local businessmen and tradesmen, including Chadwick and Thomas Horsfall. The company employed Mathew Watson, a Burnley architect, who gained approval for the new mill in the following year, with construction beginning in May 1891. The 1848 Ordnance Survey map (figure 4)<sup>7</sup> suggests that the site was undeveloped farmland previously.



Figure 4: OS 1:10560 map, 1848

- 5.6 The proposed drawings for the mill, of 1891<sup>8</sup>, show that it was intended to comprise a pair of adjoining weaving sheds, each for 1040 looms, with parallel warehouse ranges along the outer sides, to the south-west and north-east. A single engine house was to supply both sheds, located at the canal end of the south-west warehouse, next to the boiler house and chimney (figures 5 and 6). Construction was however undertaken in two phases, and the OS map of 1893<sup>9</sup> shows that the south-west half was put up first (figure 7). Weaving in it began in 1893, by two local firms, but it seems it was not until the end of that decade that the main mill reached its maximum extent.

<sup>7</sup>Lancashire, sheet 56; surveyed 1844

<sup>8</sup>"*Plan of New Weaving Shed to be erected at Hollin Bank Brierfield*" Lancashire Archives, ref: UDBR/30/238

<sup>9</sup>Lancashire, sheets 56.6 & 56.10; surveyed 1890-1

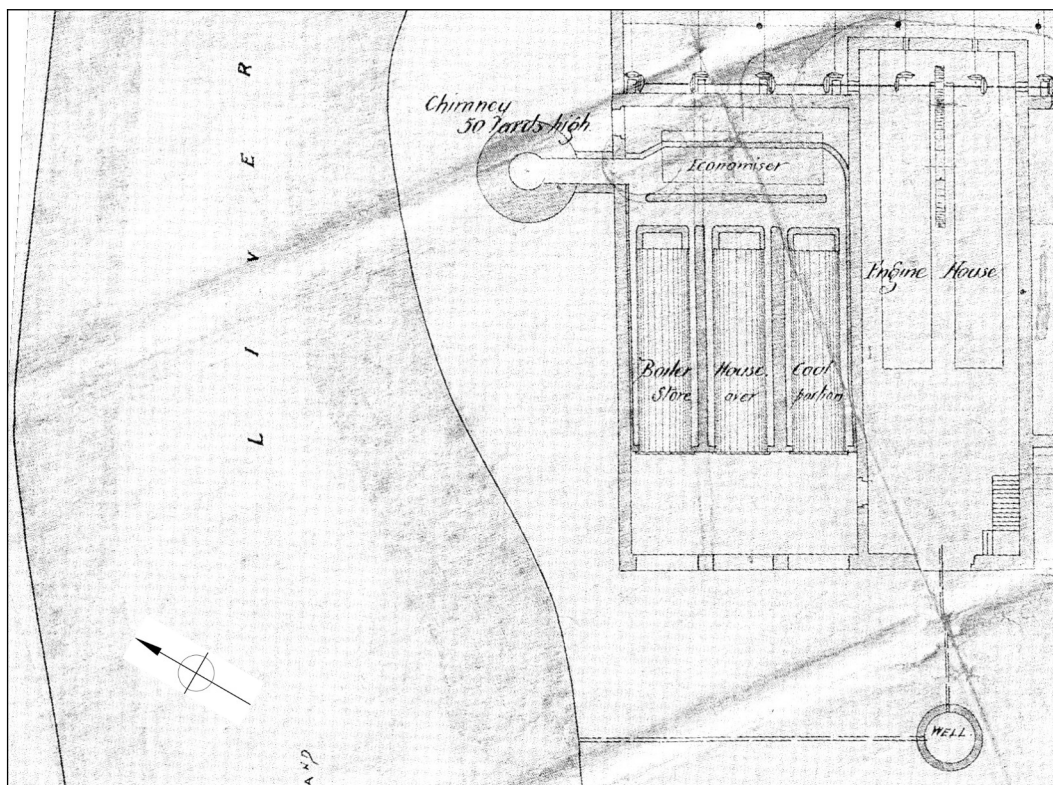


Figure 5: Part of 1891 plan, showing boiler house, engine house, and chimney

Both reproduced by kind permission of Lancashire Archives

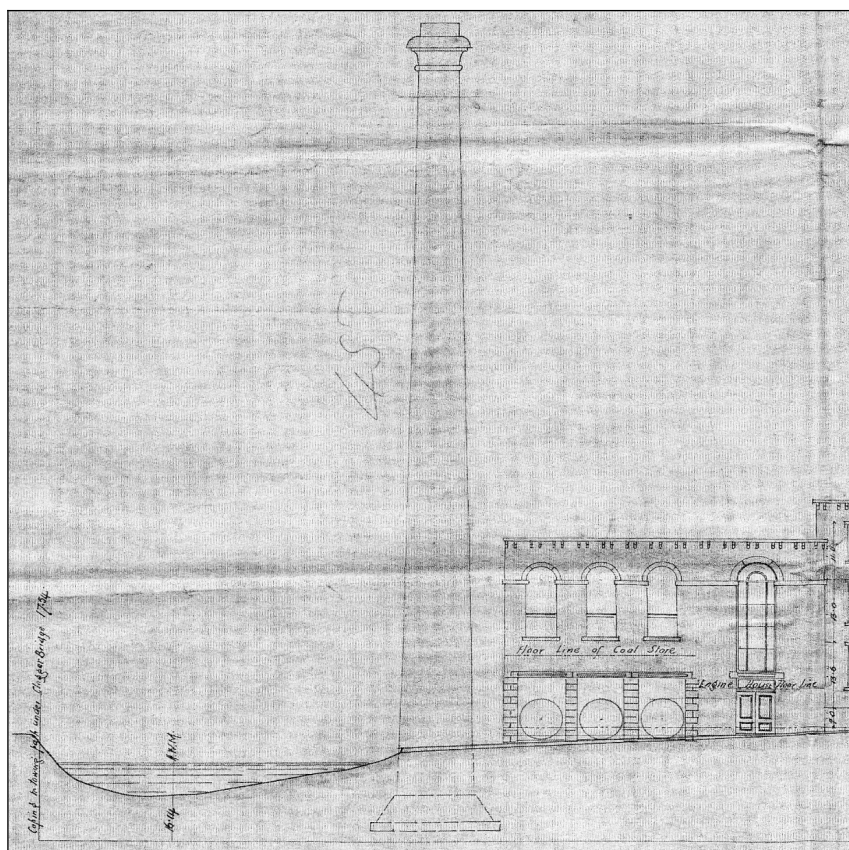


Figure 6: Part of 1891 section/elevation, showing chimney, with boiler and engine houses

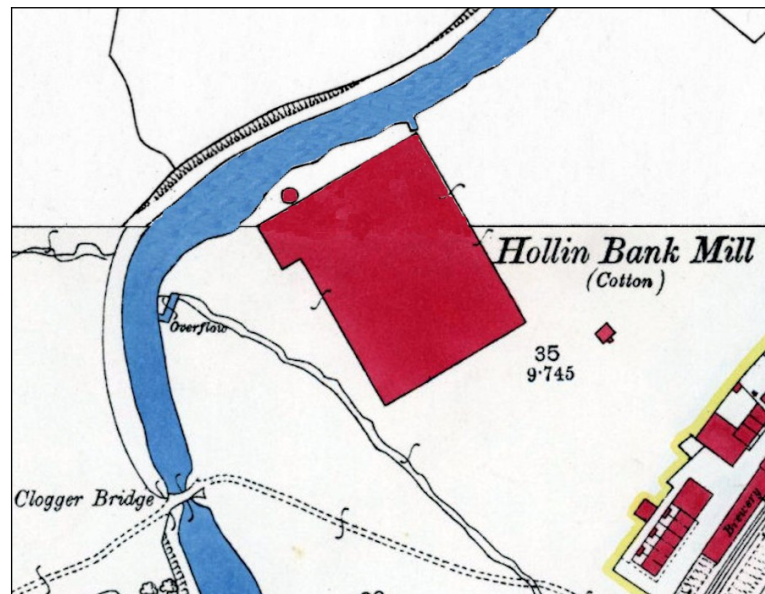


Figure 7: OS 1:2500 map, 1893

5.7 Approval for the later, detached weaving shed was granted in 1905, and the architect was J P Earnshaw of Nelson<sup>10</sup>. It was to contain a warehouse along its north-east side, and an approximately square shed, capable of housing 360 looms, driven by a horizontal shaft from the main mill's engine, carried overhead from across the yard (figures 8 to 12).

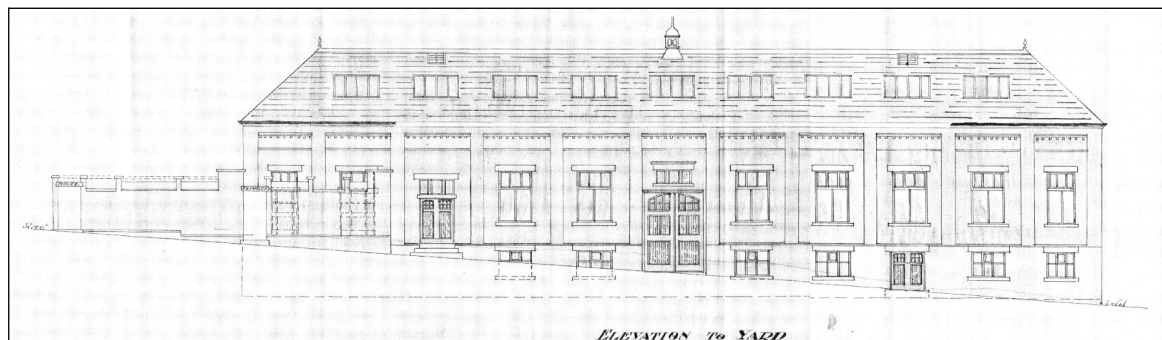


Figure 8: Detached weaving shed: north-east (warehouse) elevation, 1905

Both reproduced by kind permission of Lancashire Archives

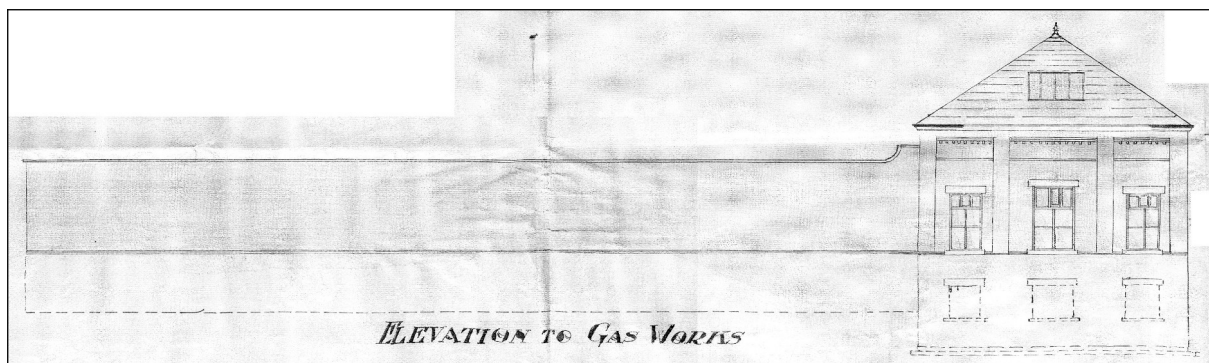


Figure 9: Detached weaving shed: south-east elevation, 1905

<sup>10</sup>"Plan of Extension, Hollinbank, Brierfield for the Hollinbank Room & Power Co" Lancashire Archives, ref: UDBR/30/490

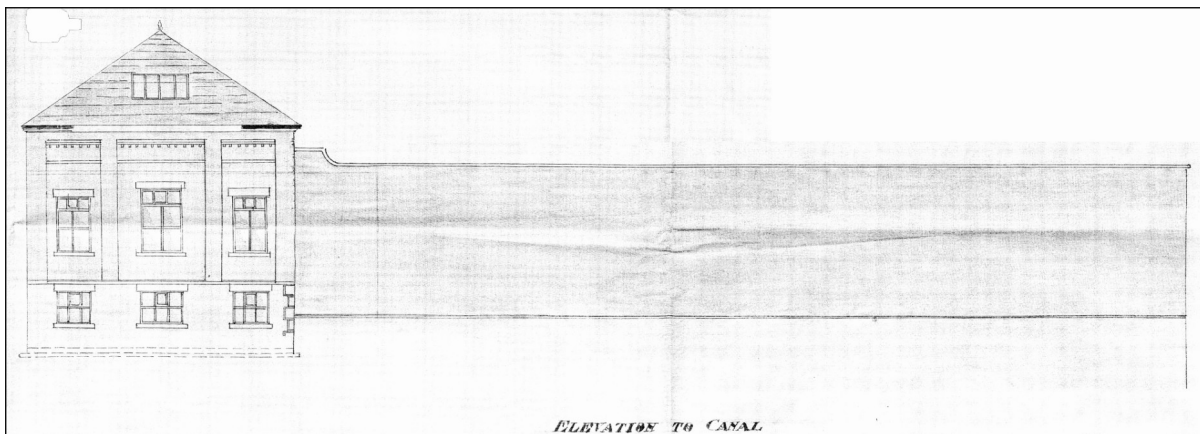


Figure 10: Detached weaving shed: north-west elevation, 1905

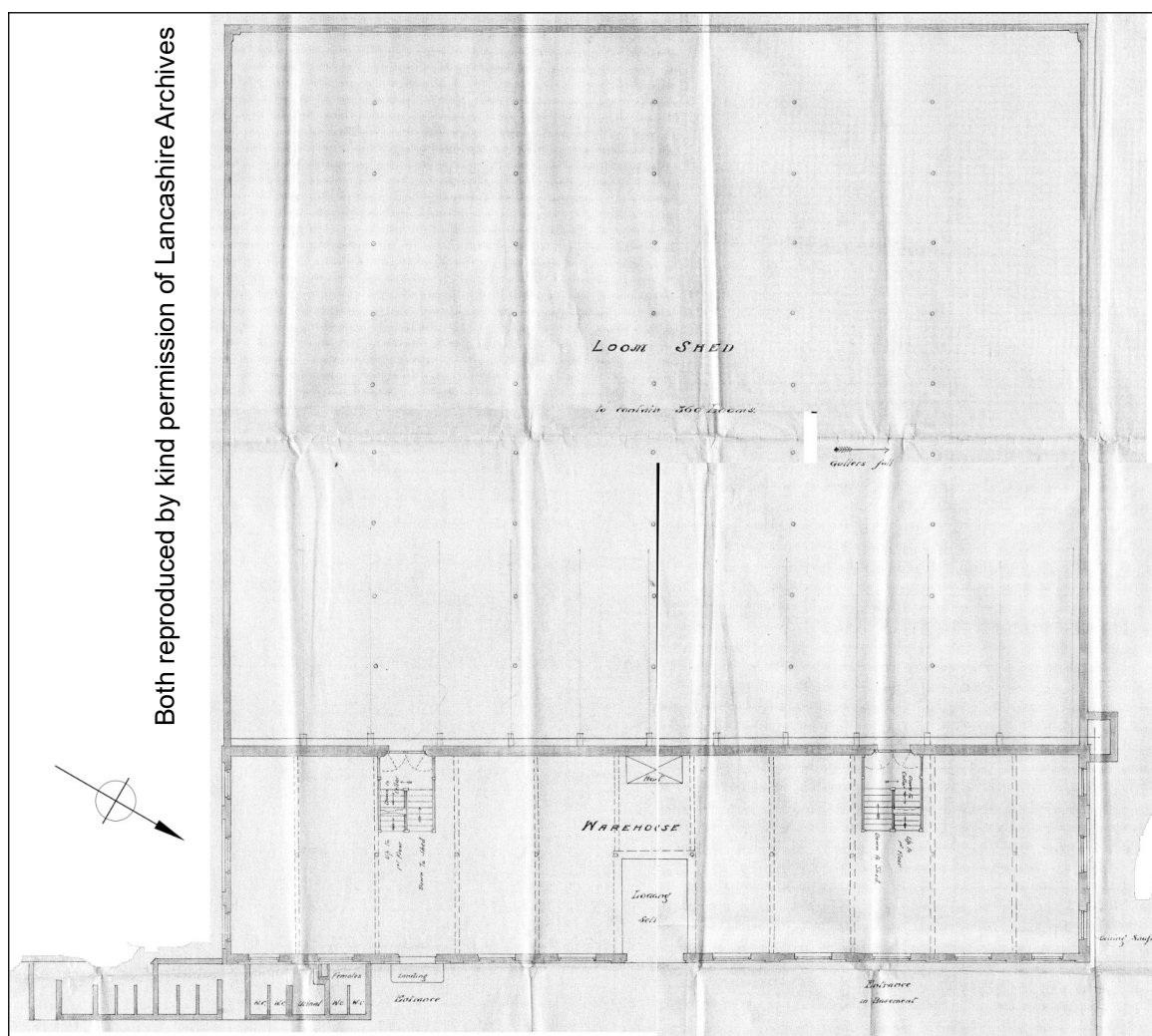


Figure 11: Plan of detached weaving shed, 1905

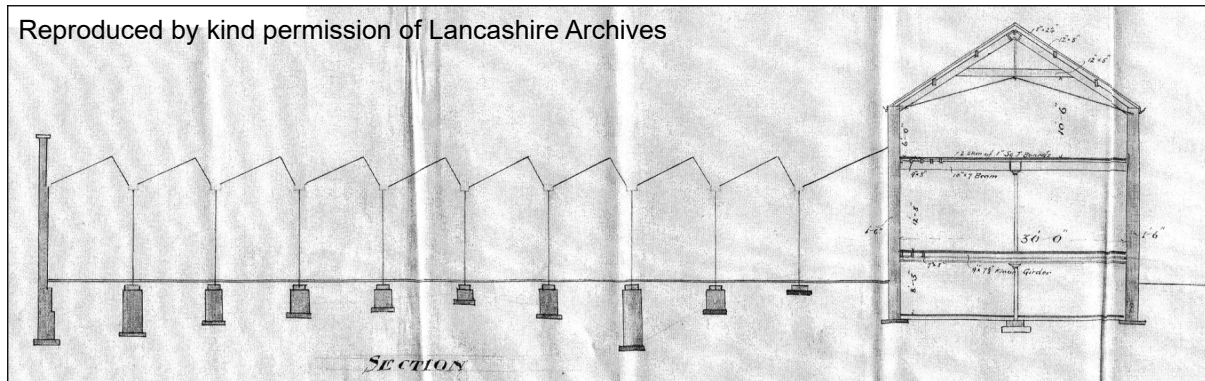


Figure 12: Detached weaving shed: cross-section, 1905

- 5.8 The new shed is shown on the OS map of 1912<sup>11</sup>, along with the now completed original mill (figure 13); the map implies that shortly after construction, the new building was extended by a small addition on the north-west side. Another feature shown here, no longer standing, is the range of latrines at its east corner, for both male and female staff.

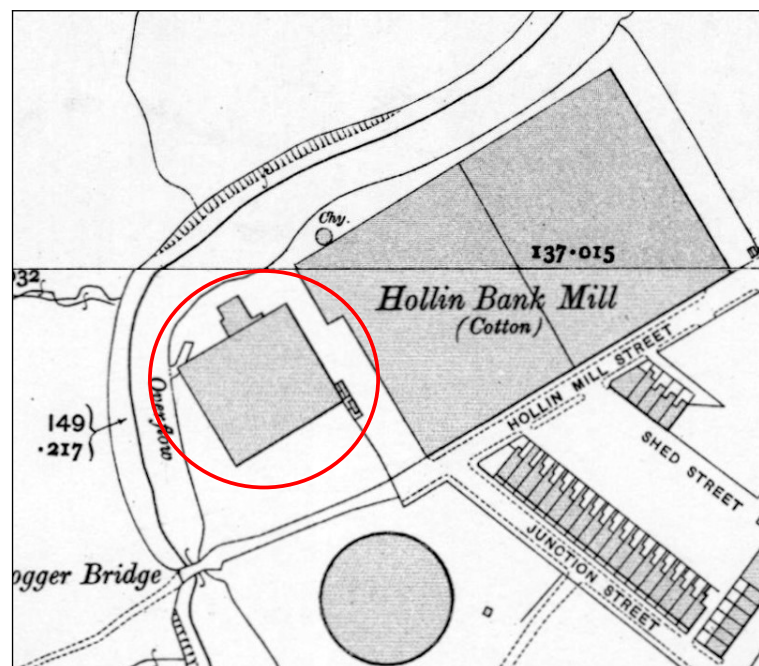


Figure 13: OS 1:2500 map, 1912

- 5.9 Between 1910 and 1929 there were further, minor extensions made to the north-west and south-east sides of the shed, according to the OS<sup>12</sup> (figure 14). That to the north-west was probably built to house a second-hand horizontal steam engine, purchased in 1917, to provide an independent means of power to the detached shed itself<sup>13</sup>.

<sup>11</sup>Lancashire, sheets 56.6 & 56.10; revised 1910

<sup>12</sup>Lancashire, sheets 56.6 & 56.10; revised 1929

<sup>13</sup>Shackleton, G 2006 *The Textile Mills of Pendle and their Steam Engines* p124



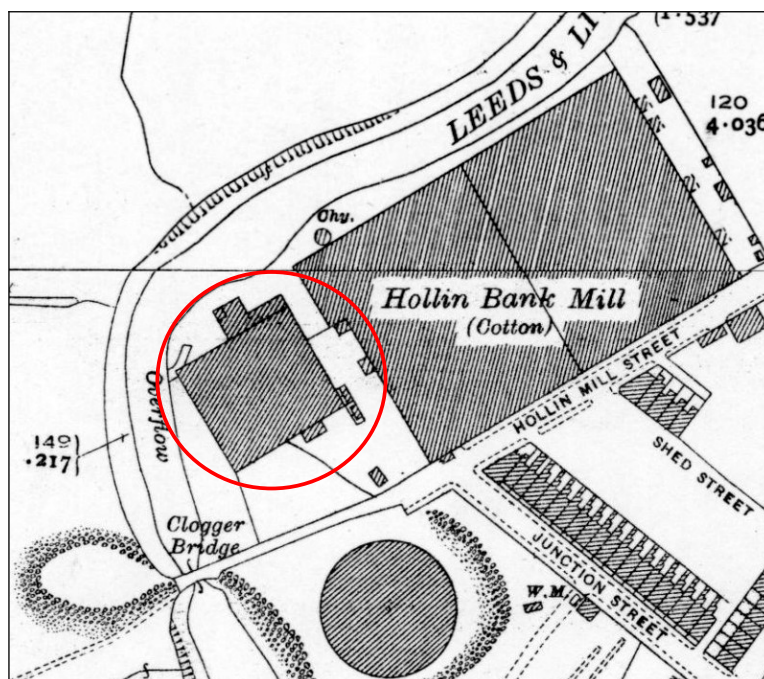


Figure 14: OS 1:2500 map, 1931/2

5.10 Weaving appears to have continued at the site until about 1963, when Smith and Nephew Medical Ltd acquired the mill, following which the steam engines and looms were scrapped. OS maps from this period show a variety of additions at the south-east side of the detached weaving shed, and also mark it "Engineering works", so there was evidently a period of major change in progress. The Northern Carpets Group bought the site in about 1994, and it has since been used for a combination of retail and wholesale businesses.

## 6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 Recording was carried out during site visits between 1 and 4 March 2021, and involved detailed inspection of the weaving shed and chimney. The recording included a drawn survey, photography, and written account.
- 6.2 The drawn survey comprises new ground floor plans at 1:100 scale of both structures, achieved through hand-measurement.
- 6.3 The photographic record was made using a digital SLR camera (12 megapixels), and both external and internal photographs were taken where possible, generally using a scale in the form of a 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations, or a 0.5m baton with 0.1m graduations. Images were captured as camera raw (NEF) files, which were converted to 8 bit TIFF files and printed at approximately 5 x 7", to form part of the project archive, in accordance with the standard requirements of Lancashire County Council's Historic Environment Team. The photograph locations are shown on copies of the plans, and a selection of

photographs is copied at the end of this report; in the text they are referred to by numbers in **bold**.

## 7 Chimney

- 7.1 The chimney is entirely brick-built, and was intended to be 50 yards tall with oversailing courses when first built in 1891, but has been reduced in height over recent years. It stands within a few metres of the canal, 1m to the north-west of the stone-built boiler house, to which it is attached by a brick flue, above ground level (**1-7**).
- 7.2 At 1.5m above ground level the structure has an outer diameter of 4.1m, and its brickwork is approximately 1.2m thick (**8**), but it tapers as it rises. The irregular opening in the south-west side is modern, and was made to remove debris from the dismantling at the top, while the steel bands are also a modern remedial feature.
- 7.3 The flue connects the base of the chimney to the adjacent stone building (**9-11**), which housed boilers and economiser, of which the latter recovered some of the waste heat within the gases, by pre-heating the water supply to the boilers. The flue has lost its capping, which seems to have been arched, and in any case it is not certain that the present sides are original. There is an opening in the south-west side of the flue, containing a large cast iron pipe (perhaps inserted to allow waste gases from another source into the flue) (**12-14**), and a smaller, rectangular opening in the north side, with an iron shutter, presumably for maintenance (**15-18**).

## 8 Detached weaving shed

- 8.1 The weaving shed of 1905 had two main components: the three-storey warehouse along the north-east side (**19,20**), to the rear of which was the single-storey loom shop, much larger in area but less prominent in the landscape, an attribute which is strengthened by the vegetation which now conceals much of it (**21**). Both parts were built of sandstone rubble up to basement level, and of brick above, with ashlar copings and dressings. They were built on a site which slopes down towards the north-west.
- 8.2 The warehouse is eleven bays long and two bays wide originally, with symmetrical arrangement of roof hips at either end, but the south-east end has been altered, and now has a gable of concrete block, where a former extension is believed to have been removed (**22-25**). The central bay (bay 6) contains the wagon entrance for loading and unloading (**26**), and has been enlarged since 1905. The five bays to the right of here all contained windows originally, and had

openings to the basement below, but are all now blocked **(27)**. Within bay 3, to the left of the loading doorway, was the personnel entrance, now reduced to a window but distinguished by its lower lintel and brickwork infill **(28)**. Bay 1 also has a former doorway **(29)**, which may have been the means of access to the latrines which previously stood alongside the front, but have been removed in their entirety.

- 8.3 The top storey of the warehouse rises above the loom shop roof **(30)**, where it has a small gabled dormer in the central bay, with blocked window **(31)**; the gable seems intended to have provided space on the attic floor for the hoist mechanism. To either side, most of the bays are blind, but two small windows were incorporated, to light a pair of staircases **(32)**. A larger window at the right-hand of this elevation is a modern insertion.
- 8.4 The warehouse roof is covered with blue slate and originally had large, four-pane lights to each bay in either side, as well as the end hips, to illuminate the attic floor, but almost all have been removed. The 1905 drawings show a prominent ventilation cupola to the centre of the ridge, also now missing.
- 8.5 The interior has been drastically altered by the creation of a new solid ground floor, which infilled the basement and removed the original ground floor (previously carried on columns and girders), so as to provide a single floor level accessible by vehicles throughout **(33-35)**. Previously, wagons or lorries would have been backed up into the small "loading sett" for transfer of goods, inward and outward; the 1905 plan shows the hoist situated to the rear of this, to move goods between floors. The plan also shows the two staircases which gave access down to the basement (a low storage area), down seven steps into the weaving shed itself, and also up to the first floor. No trace remains of these stairs, but the doorways through to the shed are still in use.
- 8.6 A modern blockwork wall close to the south-east end encloses a new passage across the building, with steps down, leading into the weaving shed, but is now disused.
- 8.7 The attic floor is largely unaltered, though is now reached via the external steel staircase on the front elevation, rather than internally. Its eleven bays are unrestricted by tie-beams, as the timber trusses rely instead on collars, and iron struts to the feet of the principal rafters **(36-39)**. Nothing of the hoist mechanism in the central bay remains **(40)**.
- 8.8 The lean-to extension at the north-west end of the warehouse **(41-42)** is likely to have been built for the additional steam engine, acquired in 1917, and can be

dated to the period between 1910 and 1929, from OS maps. The large front doorway is now a modern loading entrance, but the blocked personnel doorway and windows in the north-west wall remain unchanged in outline. Within the extension, the former windows in the warehouse's end wall are still evident, but there is nothing to indicate any former arrangements relating to the 1917 engine (43). The 1905 plan shows the "driving shaft" passing along the outside of the warehouse here, from the main mill engine across the yard, and then turning 90° into the weaving shed, with what was probably a bevelled gear enclosed within a projecting cavity; again, there are no obvious traces of this power distribution system remaining, and the original shaft was probably removed when the new engine was installed here.

- 8.9 The weaving shed itself is, characteristically, very plain externally, and the only openings are modern fire exits in the north-west and south-east sides; it too has been extended at the north-west side (44). The brick walls rise as parapets to conceal the saw-tooth roof, with its continuous lights to the steeper north-east pitches (45).
- 8.10 The internal structure is entirely in keeping with the building type, and comprises a regular array of cast iron columns, five along each of the nine roof valleys (46-48). The columns all appear to be original, which is relatively unusual in a building which has otherwise been adapted to alternative uses. They are of a standard design, with flat bolting faces to their north-west sides, but no shaft hangers or brackets have survived (49-51). Similarly, no traces of the means by which the main shaft was attached to the north-east side of the weaving shed (rear of the warehouse) were identified during this survey. Four arched recesses within this wall were noted however, in various states of alteration. They are a common feature within the building type (53).
- 8.11 The extension of the weaving shed to the north-west provided an additional 183m<sup>2</sup>, also under a saw-tooth roof (54-57). This was an early addition to the building, as it was recorded by the OS in 1910, and may have been intended to increase the number of looms. The absence of columns, and by extrapolation, mechanical power, is likely to be a consequence of alteration, to accommodate the present machinery.

## 9 Conclusion

- 9.1 The chimney and weaving shed are significant remnants of the built heritage of the east Lancashire cotton weaving industry, as parts of a large, canalside, steam-powered complex, established during the industry's heyday. Although reduced in height, the chimney is an important and increasingly rare example of

its kind. The weaving shed of 1905 is a relatively late example, and was built to an established plan, with proven efficacy at the time. It too survives largely unaltered, and this record of the two parts of the site should be valuable in the future, following the extensive alterations which are to take place.

## **Appendix 1: Contents of the Project Archive**

To be deposited with Lancashire Archives, Preston (reference DDX 2204)

Archive contains:

- a copy of the report
- full set of printed photographs
- CD or DVD with all photographs as TIFF files

### **Complete list of photographs taken**

<b>Photo</b>	<b>Subject</b>
1	General view of 1891 chimney and mill, from the north-east
2	Chimney, from the north-east
3	Chimney, from the north
4	Chimney, from the west
5	Chimney, from the south-west
6	1891 warehouse and weaving shed, with chimney beyond, from the east
7	Chimney, from the east
8	Detail of chimney construction, looking up into modern opening
9	Chimney, boiler house, and engine house, from the north-west
10	Chimney and boiler house, from the south-west
11	Chimney, boiler house, and engine house, from the north
12	Base of chimney with flue from boiler house, from the west
13	Pipe in west side of flue to chimney
14	Pipe in west side of flue to chimney
15	Base of chimney and blocked doorway to boiler house, from the north-east
16	Flue and blocked doorway to boiler house, from the north-east
17	Detail of arched construction to flue, egress from boiler house
18	Shutter in north side of flue
19	Detached weaving shed: warehouse, from the north
20	Detached weaving shed: warehouse, from the north
21	Detached weaving shed: west corner
22	Detached weaving shed: warehouse, from the south-east
23	Detached weaving shed: warehouse, from the south-east (end rebuilt)
24	Detached weaving shed: rebuilt south-east end of warehouse
25	Detached weaving shed: warehouse, from the south (end rebuilt)
26	Detached weaving shed: enlarged loading entrance to warehouse
27	Detached weaving shed: north-east front of warehouse, lower end
28	Detached weaving shed: north-east front of warehouse, upper end
29	Detached weaving shed: former entrance in north-east front of warehouse
30	Detached weaving shed: south-west side of warehouse, above loom shop
31	Detached weaving shed: detail of gable, south-west side of warehouse
32	Detached weaving shed: south-west side of warehouse, north-east end
33	Detached weaving shed: ground floor of warehouse, looking north
34	Detached weaving shed: ground floor of warehouse, looking north-east
35	Detached weaving shed: ground floor of warehouse, looking south-west
36	Detached weaving shed: attic/first floor of warehouse, looking south-east
37	Detached weaving shed: attic/first floor of warehouse, looking east
38	Detached weaving shed: roof structure to warehouse, looking south-east
39	Detached weaving shed: roof structure to warehouse, looking north-west
40	Detached weaving shed: blocked window and site of hoist, warehouse attic
41	Detached weaving shed: extension to warehouse (1917 engine house?)
42	Detached weaving shed: extension to warehouse (1917 engine house?)

- 43 Detached weaving shed: interior of extension to warehouse (1917 engine house?)
- 44 Detached weaving shed: view looking south-east
- 45 Detached weaving shed: saw-tooth roof, looking north-west
- 46 Detached weaving shed: loom shop, looking north-west
- 47 Detached weaving shed: loom shop, looking south
- 48 Detached weaving shed: loom shop, looking east
- 49 Detached weaving shed: detail of column, looking west
- 50 Detached weaving shed: detail of column head
- 51 Detached weaving shed: detail of column head bolting face
- 52 Detached weaving shed: detail of roof light
- 53 Detached weaving shed: arched recess in north-east side
- 54 Detached weaving shed: north-west extension (1905-1910), looking south-west
- 55 Detached weaving shed: north-west extension (1905-1910), looking south-east
- 56 Detached weaving shed: north-west extension (1905-1910), looking south-east
- 57 Detached weaving shed: north-west extension (1905-1910), interior

## **Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation**

### **SCHEME FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**

### **OF WAREHOUSE AND CHIMNEY AT PENDLE VILLAGE MILLS (FORMERLY HOLLIN BANK MILL)**

### **PENDLE BOROUGH COUNCIL, PLANNING REF: 20/0180/FUL, CONDITION 7**

#### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This written scheme sets out the work proposed for the recording of the chimney and warehouse at Pendle Village Mills, Brierfield, as commissioned by the developer Mr Barry Lockwood, through One Design Architects. The work is required by condition 7 of planning consent from Pendle Borough Council, for *“Partial demolition of existing building and reduction in height of chimney to 4.8m, erection of lightweight roof structure and timber effect cladding to external elevations, reconfigure parking and delivery layouts and enhancement works to the canal corridor.”*

#### **2 Location**

- 2.1 The site is located on the east bank of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, in a former textile mill complex off Hollin Bank, in Brierfield.
- 2.2 The warehouse is a substantial, detached, brick building at the west end of the complex (NGR: SD 84493 36868), while the chimney stands some 30m to the north-east, on the north-west side of the larger West Mill (NGR: SD 84518 36922).

#### **3 Project context**

- 3.1 Hollin Bank Mill was established in about 1891 as a cotton weaving mill, and its steam engine was served by the chimney at its north-west side. The warehouse is believed to have been built in 1905. They form important components of this canal-side industrial complex, in the heart of east Lancashire. A Heritage Impact Statement by Liberata Architects was produced for the planning application.
- 3.2 Planning consent for the works was granted on 3 December 2020. Condition 7 stipulates that:
- Prior to any demolition work commencing a scheme for an Archaeological recording of the chimney and warehouse shall be undertaken by a professional qualified person and submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Department. The recording shall then be undertaken in strict accordance with the agreed details.

Reason: In order to provide an appropriate record of the chimney and warehouse.

#### **4 Aim of the project**

- 4.1 The demolition works to the warehouse and chimney will lead to loss of historic fabric and character from the site. The aim of the project is to identify, interpret and record significant evidence relating to their historic character and development, and place this in the public domain by deposition with the Lancashire Historic Environment Record and Lancashire Archives.

#### **5 Statement of recording standards**

- 5.1 All work which forms part of this project will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Standards and Guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

#### **6 Methodology**



- 6.1 Recording will include drawn, photographic and written records. Limited historical research, mainly concerned with historic mapping, will also be carried out.
- 6.2 The drawn record will comprise new ground floor plans of the warehouse and chimney, at 1:100 scale. These will show all features of historic and architectural interest, such as additions, blocked openings, and significant fixtures and fittings. Conventions used in the drawings will be those specified by Historic England.
- 6.3 A photographic record will be made, to comprise general photographs of the site and setting, as well as views of the warehouse and chimney, both external and internal, as appropriate. Detailed photographs will also be taken of any structural and decorative features that are relevant to the buildings' design, development and use, and which are not adequately recorded on the general photographs. Detailed photographs will contain an appropriately positioned graduated photographic scale.
- 6.4 Photographs will be taken using a digital camera with a resolution of 12 mega pixels, using RAW format files for image capture and converted to 8 bit TIFF files for archive purposes.
- 6.5 A rapid desk-based study of the site will take place, which will examine historic maps and any other readily available documents which relate to the building. This may include copies of the original building control plans.

## **7 Timetable**

- 7.1 The site work is expected to take place during February or March 2021, subject to approval of this scheme by the local planning authority.

## **8 Report preparation**

- 8.1 Following site work, a report on the recording will be produced. It will be illustrated appropriately, with location maps, extracts from historic maps, copies of the survey drawings, and selected photographs. Copies will be supplied to the local planning authority, the client, and the Lancashire County Historic Environment Record. It is also anticipated that it will be published on the internet via the OASIS project.

## **9 Archive deposition**

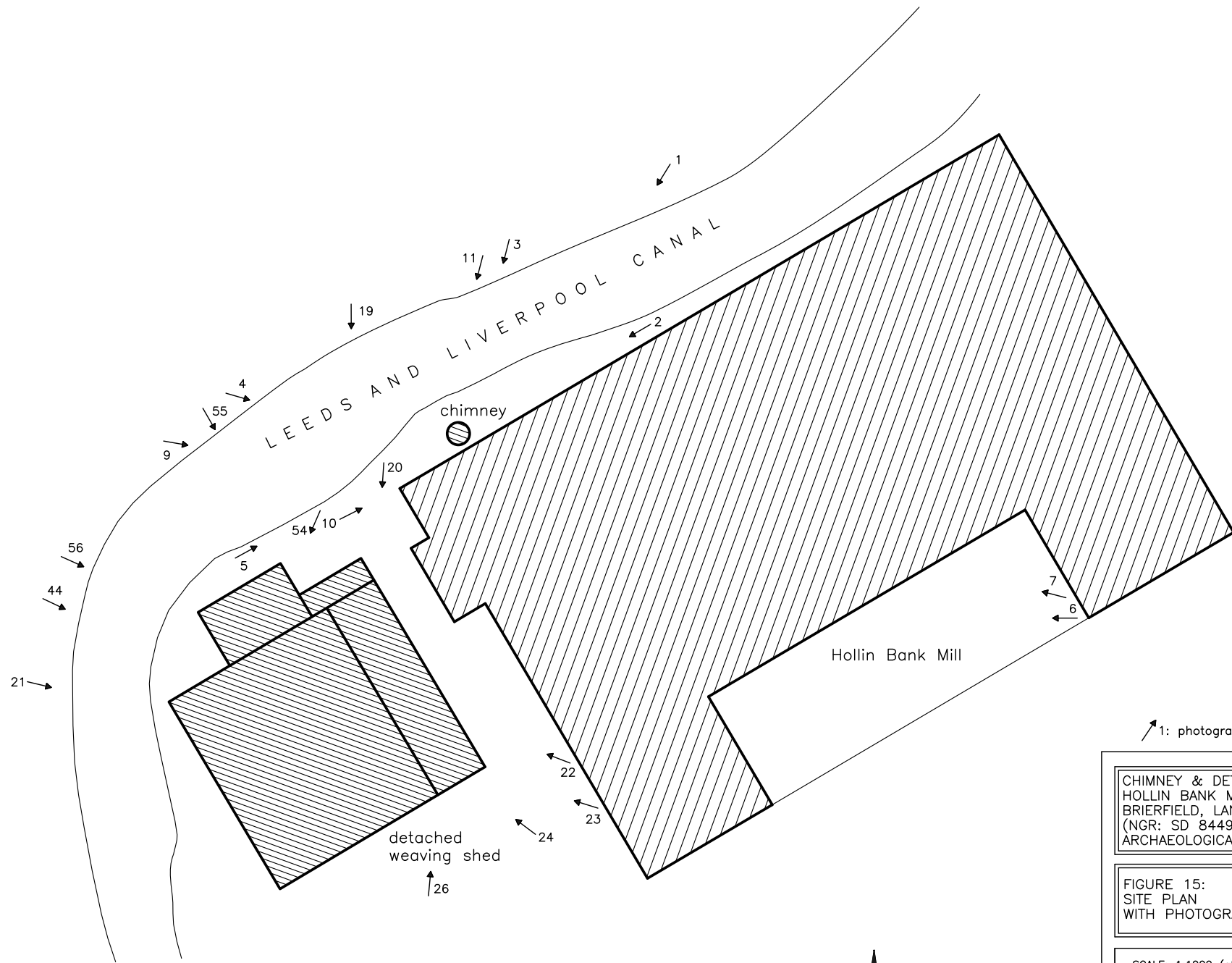
- 9.1 The project archive (including a copy of the report) will be submitted to Lancashire Archives.

## **10 Personnel**

- 10.1 All work will be undertaken personally by Stephen Haigh MA, a buildings archaeologist with many years experience of investigating and recording historic buildings in Lancashire and elsewhere. He reserves the right to seek amendments to this project design where dictated by professional judgement or health and safety considerations for example, but any changes will be agreed with the planning authority as appropriate.

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[enquiries@stephenhaigh.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@stephenhaigh.co.uk)  
Tel: 01535 658925





↗ 1: photograph direction and number

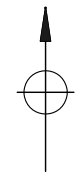
CHIMNEY & DETACHED WEAVING SHED  
 HOLLIN BANK MILL  
 BRIERFIELD, LANCASHIRE  
 (NGR: SD 84493 36868):  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

FIGURE 15:  
 SITE PLAN  
 WITH PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

SCALE: 1:1000 (at A4)

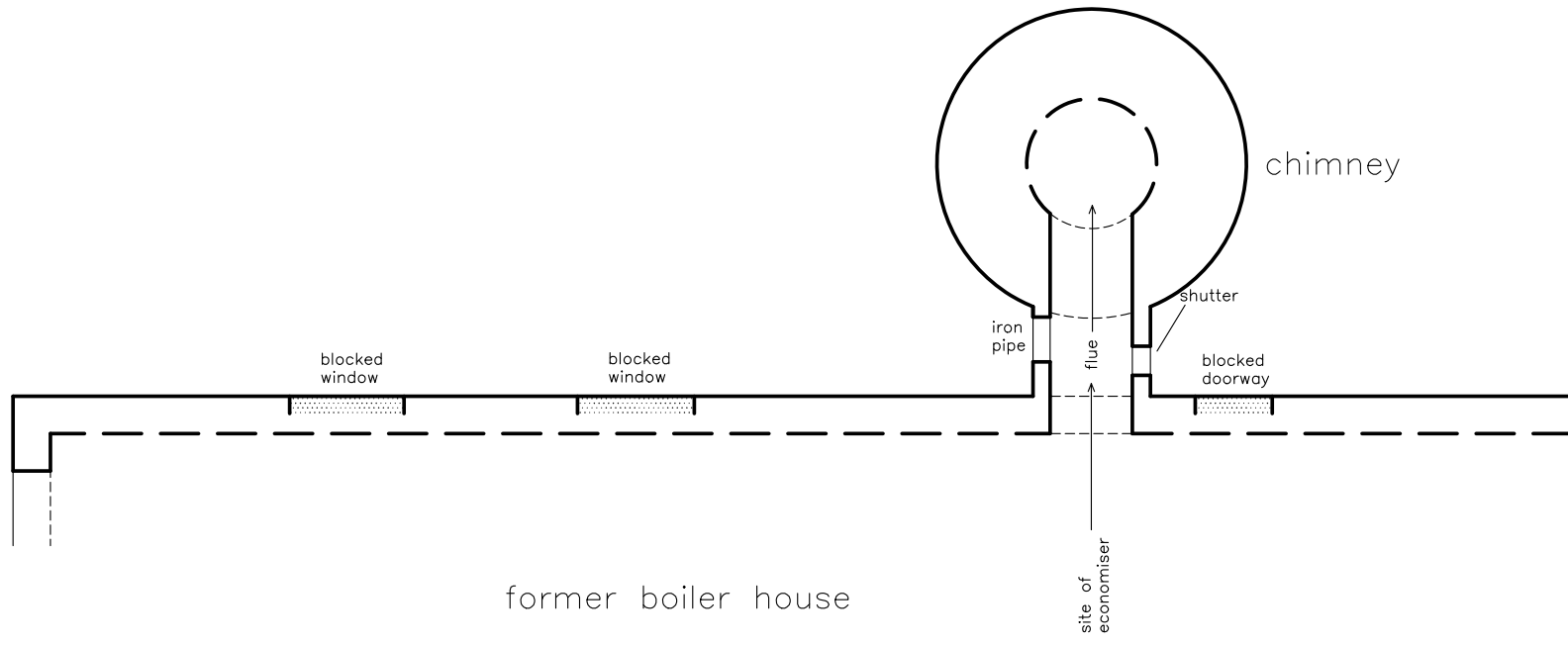
DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2021

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist





canal



chimney

shutter

iron pipe

flue

site of economiser

blocked window

blocked window

blocked doorway

former boiler house

KEY

 blocking or infill

CHIMNEY & DETACHED WEAVING SHED  
 HOLLIN BANK MILL  
 BRIERFIELD, LANCASHIRE  
 (NGR: SD 84493 36868):  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

FIGURE 16:  
 CHIMNEY  
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2021

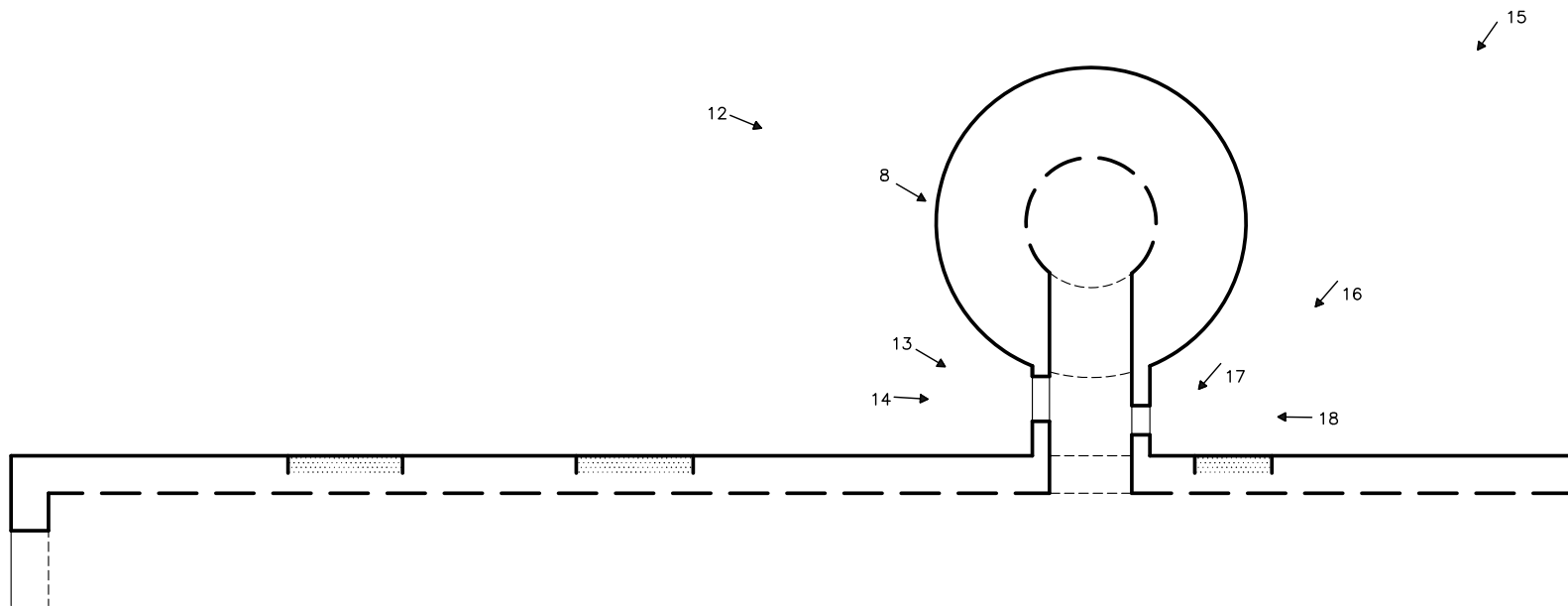
STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



10m







KEY

↗ 1: photograph direction and number

CHIMNEY & DETACHED WEAVING SHED  
 HOLLIN BANK MILL  
 BRIERFIELD, LANCASHIRE  
 (NGR: SD 84493 36868):  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

FIGURE 17:  
 CHIMNEY  
 PLAN WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2021

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist

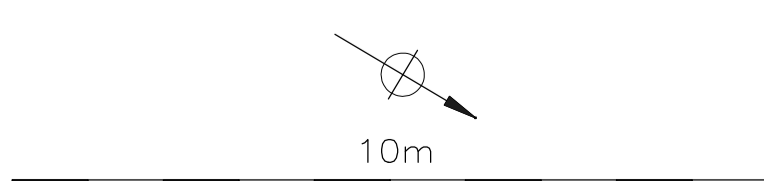
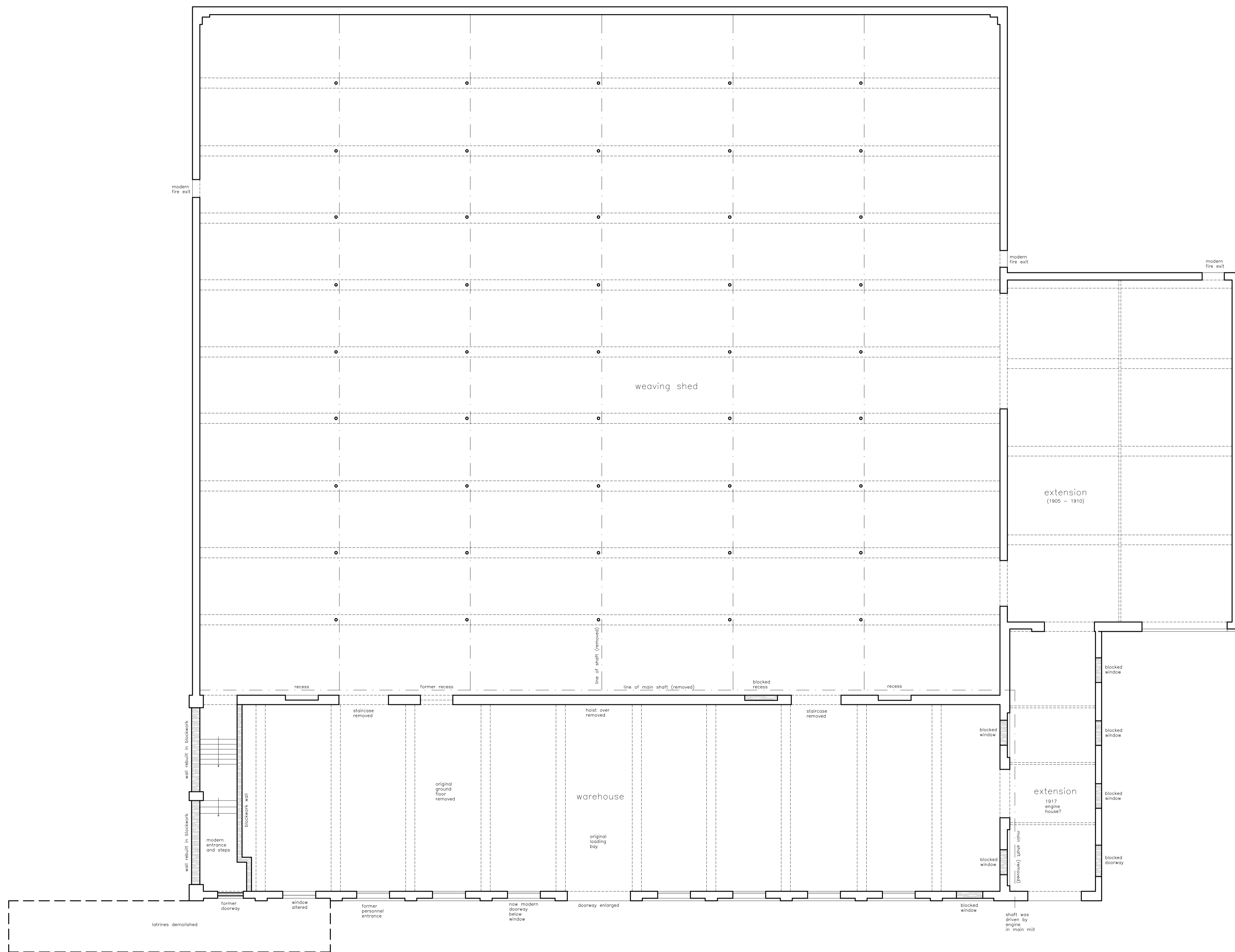


10m









**KEY**

█ blocking or infill

↑ step up

**CHIMNEY & DETACHED WEAVING SHED**  
 HOLLIN BANK MILL  
 BRIERFIELD, LANCASHIRE  
 (NGR: SD 84493 36868)  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

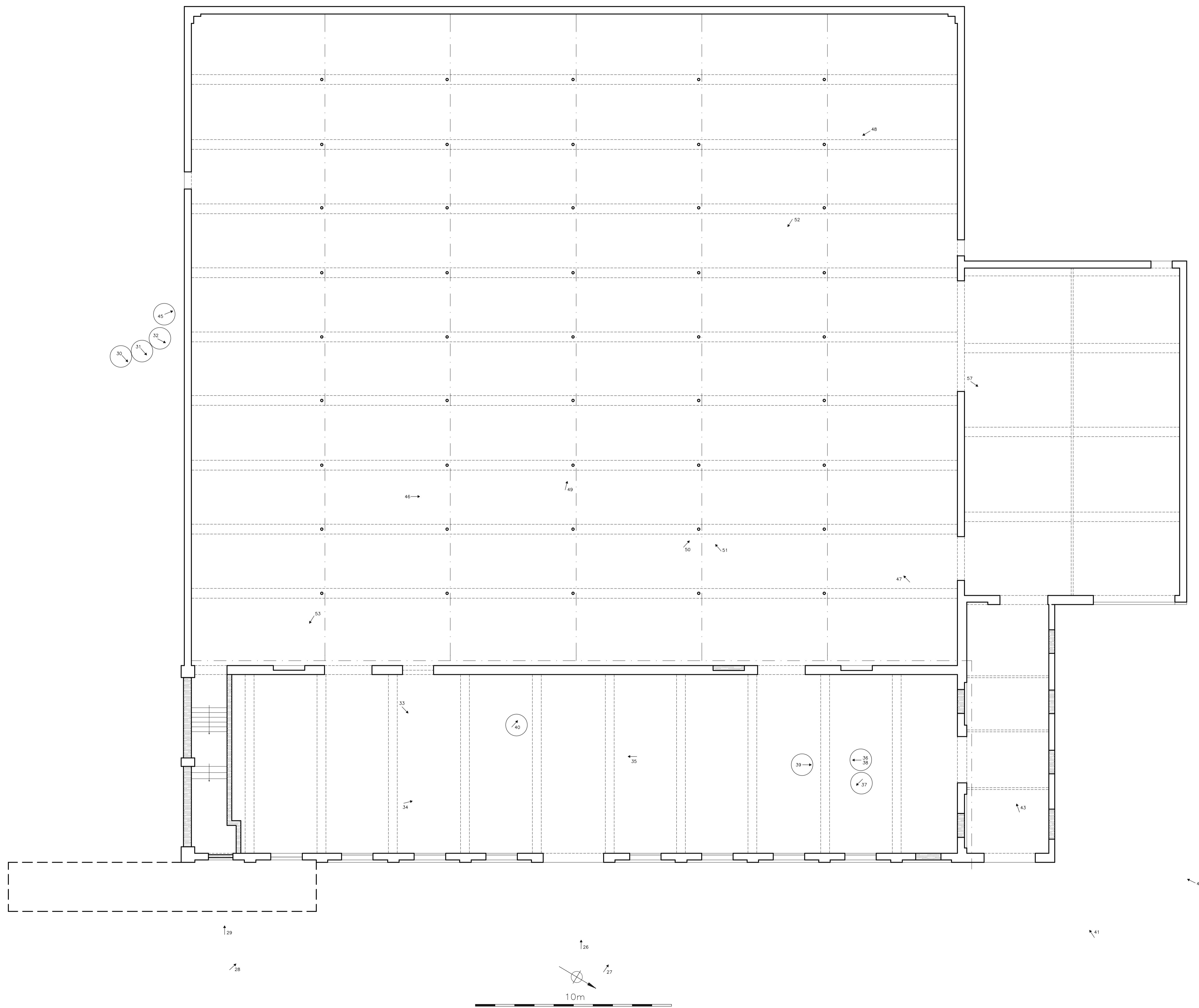
**FIGURE 18:**  
 DETACHED WEAVING SHED  
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100 (at A1)

DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2021

**STEPHEN HAIGH**  
 Buildings Archaeologist





**KEY**

↗ 1: photograph direction and number

↖ 1: photograph at roof/attic level

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CHIMNEY & DETACHED WEAVING SHED  
 HOLLIN BANK MILL  
 BRIERFIELD, LANCASHIRE  
 (NGR: SD 84493 36868)  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

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FIGURE 19:  
 DETACHED WEAVING SHED  
 PLAN WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

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SCALE: 1:100 (at A1)

DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2021

---

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist





Photo 1: General view of 1891 chimney and mill, from the north-east



Photo 2: Chimney, from the north-east



Photo 4: Chimney, from the west



Photo 6: 1891 warehouse and weaving shed, with chimney beyond, from the east



Photo 8: Detail of chimney construction, looking up into modern opening



Photo 9: Chimney, boiler house, and engine house, from the north-west



Photo 10: Chimney and boiler house, from the south-west



Photo 11: Chimney, boiler house, and engine house, from the north





Photo 12: Base of chimney with flue from boiler house, from the west



Photo 14: Pipe in west side of flue to chimney



Photo 16: Flue and blocked doorway to boiler house, from the north-east



Photo 17: Detail of arched construction to flue, egress from boiler house



Photo 18: Shutter in north side of flue



Photo 19: Detached weaving shed: warehouse, from the north



Photo 21: Detached weaving shed: west corner



Photo 22: Detached weaving shed: warehouse, from the south-east



Photo 23: Detached weaving shed: warehouse, from the south-east (end rebuilt)



Photo 26: Detached weaving shed: enlarged loading entrance to warehouse



Photo 27: Detached weaving shed: north-east front of warehouse, lower end



Photo 28: Detached weaving shed: north-east front of warehouse, upper end

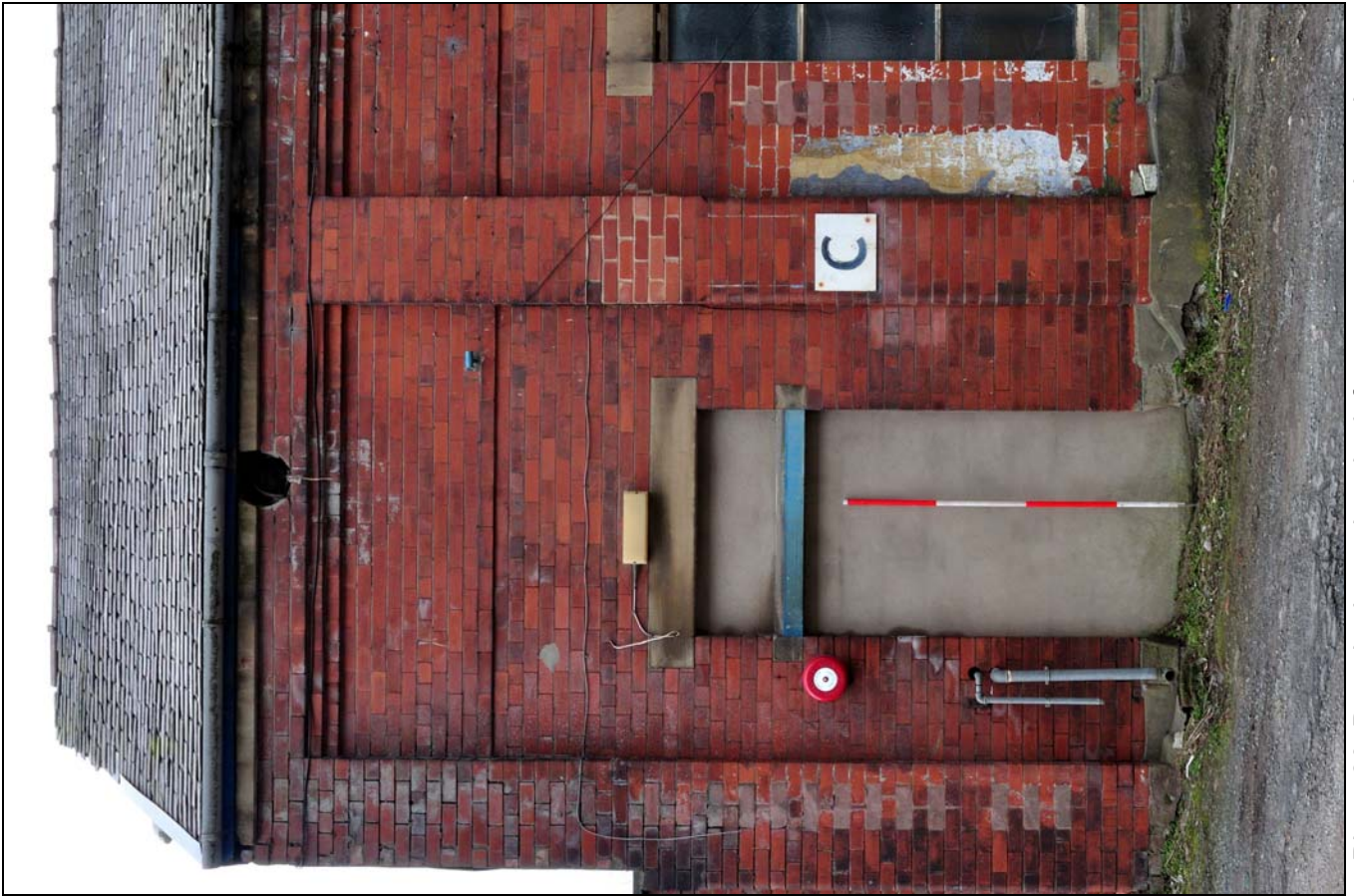


Photo 29: Detached weaving shed: former entrance in north-east front of warehouse



Photo 30: Detached weaving shed: south-west side of warehouse, above loom shop



Photo 32: Detached weaving shed: south-west side of warehouse, north-east end

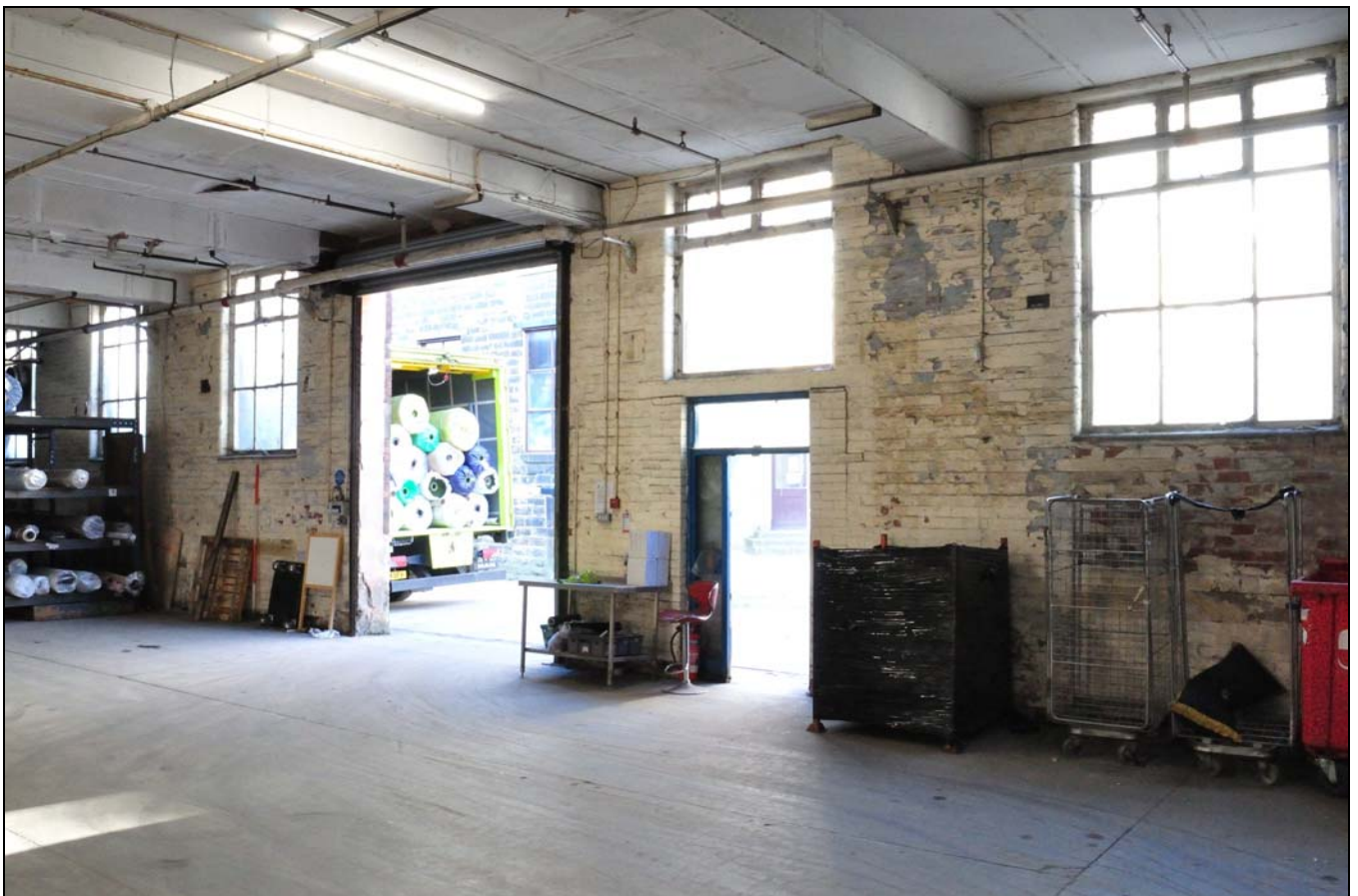


Photo 33: Detached weaving shed: ground floor of warehouse, looking north





Photo 35: Detached weaving shed: ground floor of warehouse, looking south-west



Photo 36: Detached weaving shed: attic/first floor of warehouse, looking south-east



Photo 38: Detached weaving shed: roof structure to warehouse, looking south-east

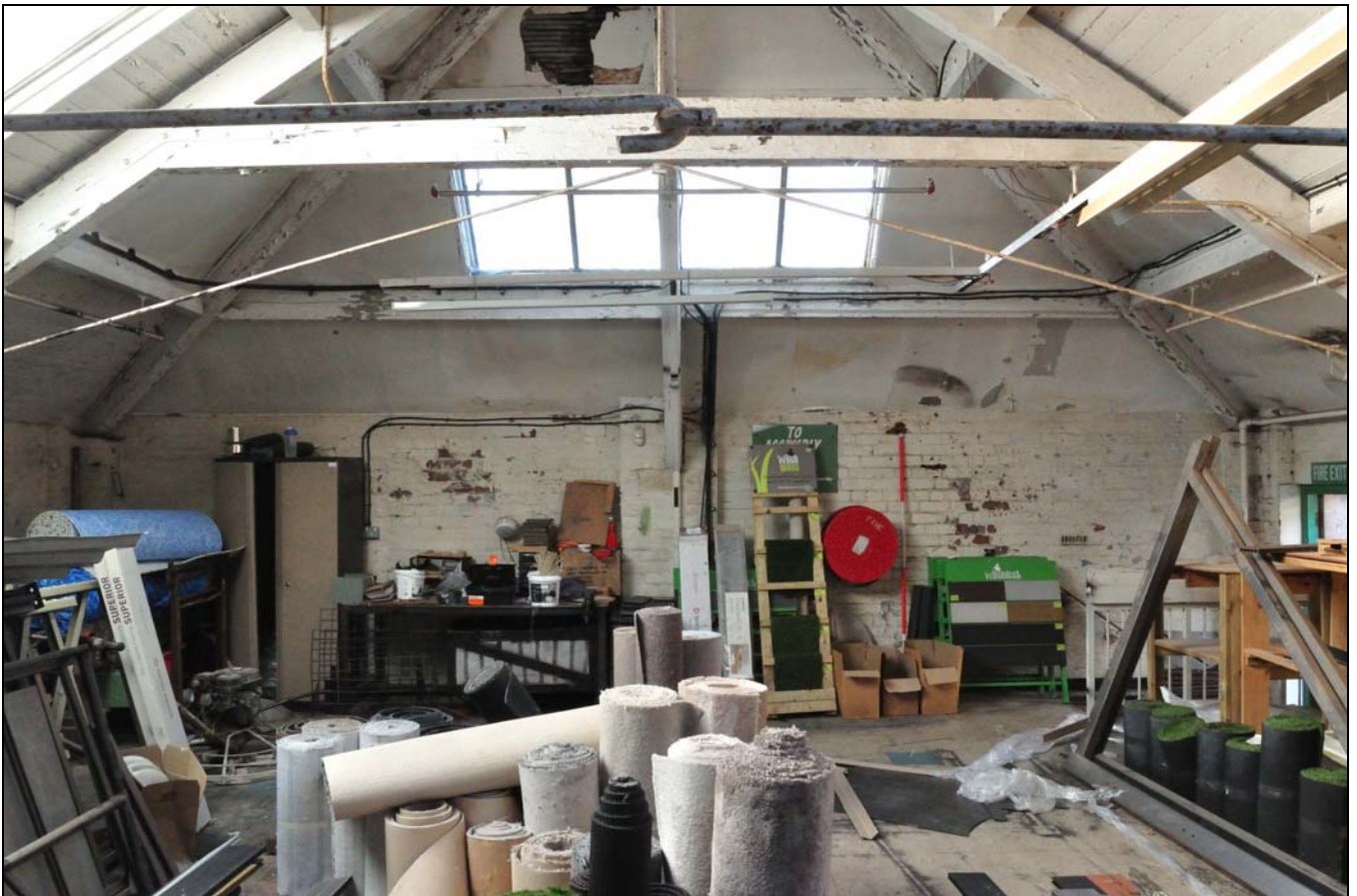


Photo 39: Detached weaving shed: roof structure to warehouse, looking north-west



Photo 41: Detached weaving shed: extension to warehouse (1917 engine house?)



Photo 43: Detached weaving shed: interior of extension to warehouse (1917 engine house?)



Photo 45: Detached weaving shed: saw-tooth roof, looking north-west



Photo 46: Detached weaving shed: loom shop, looking north-west



Photo 47: Detached weaving shed: loom shop, looking south

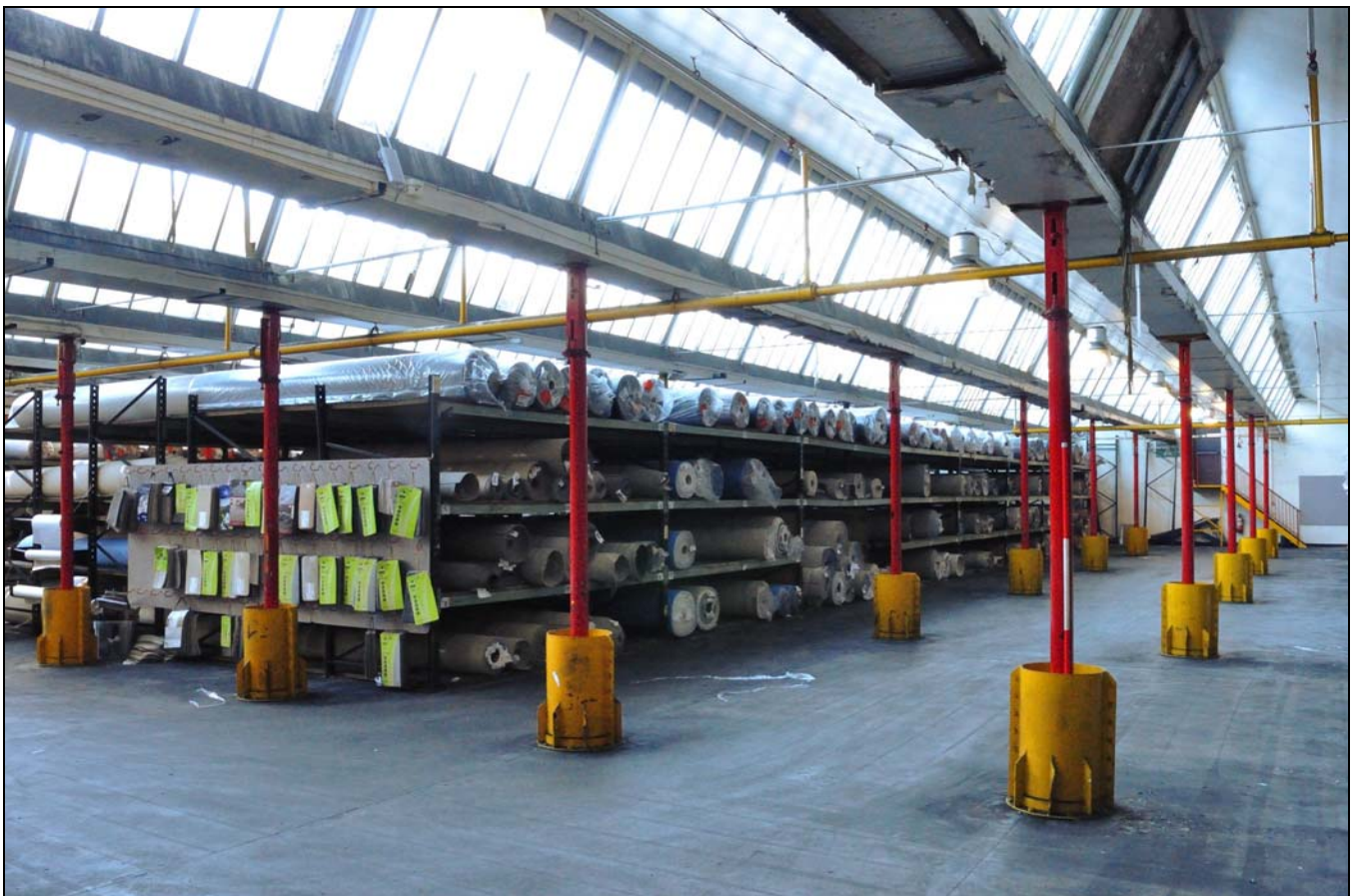


Photo 48: Detached weaving shed: loom shop, looking east



Photo 51: Detached weaving shed: detail of column head bolting  
face



Photo 52: Detached weaving shed: detail of roof light



Photo 53: Detached weaving shed: arched recess in north-east side



Photo 56: Detached weaving shed: north-west extension (1905-1910), looking south-east