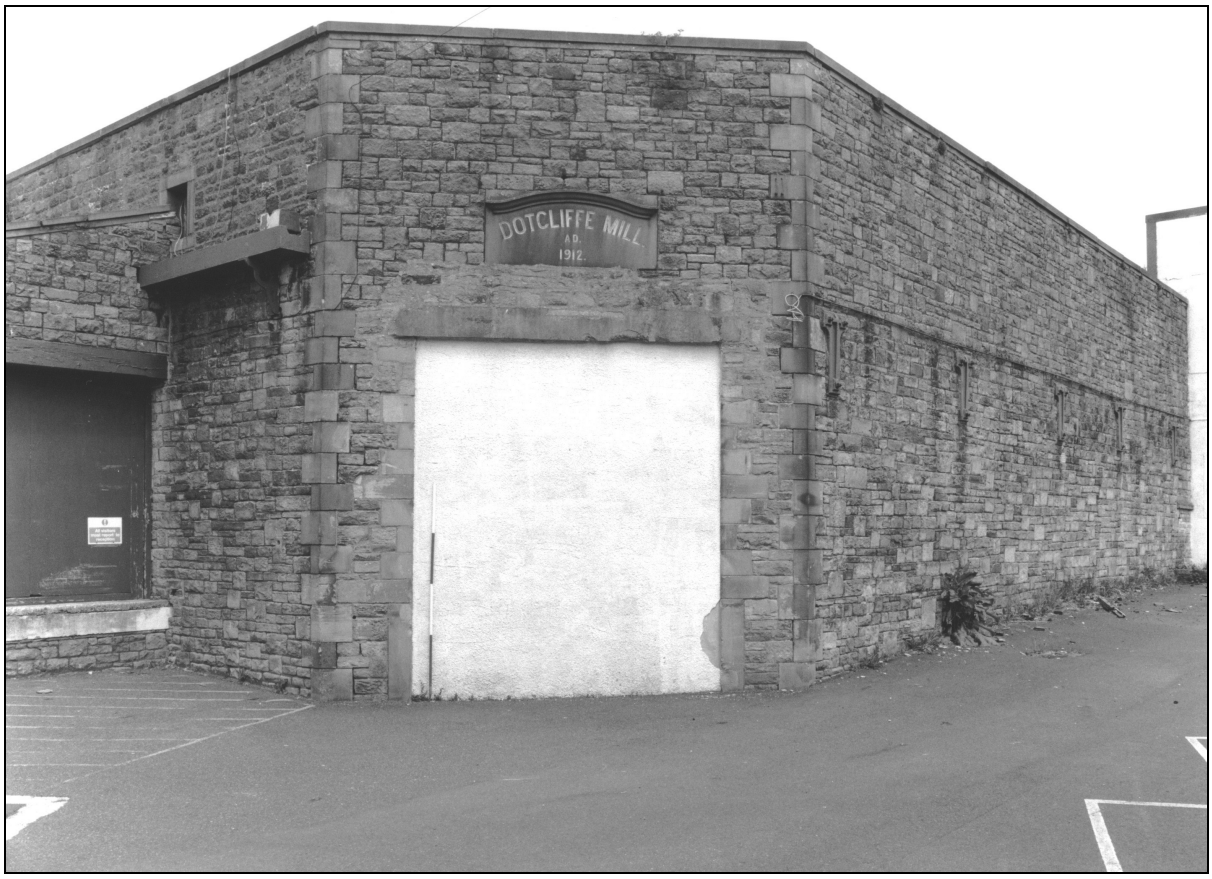
The 1912 weaving shed Dotcliffe Mill, Dotcliffe Road, Kelbrook, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording



July 2006

STEPHEN HAIGH

Buildings Archaeologist

11 Browcliff Silsden Keighley West Yorkshire BD20 9PN
Tel/Fax: 01535 658925 Mobile: 07986 612548

The 1912 weaving shed Dotcliffe Mill, Dotcliffe Road, Kelbrook, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording

CONTENTS

List of photographs

1 Introduction 1
2 Location and current use 1
3 Planning background 2
4 Historical background 2
5 Recording methodology 3
6 Description of the building 4
7 References 6
Appendix 1: Contents of the project archive 7
Appendix 2: Specification (Lancashire County Archaeology Service) 9

Figures

1: Location maps
2: Detailed location map
3: Extract from OS 1853 map
4: Extract from OS 1895 map
5: Extract from OS 1909 map
6: Photograph of mill in 1959 after fire
7: Extract from OS 1977 map
8: Site plan
9: Site plan with key to photos
10: Ground floor plan and section

Photographs

SUMMARY

Archaeological building recording was carried out in May 2006 at the weaving shed of 1912 at Dotcliffe Mill, Kelbrook Lancashire (NGR: SD 90604459), for Stoneswood Construction Ltd, before its demolition. There was a cotton spinning mill at the site from the early nineteenth century, which grew to be a larger spinning and weaving mill, but following a fire in 1959 much of it was demolished. The records made include a floor plan, section and photographs of this surviving weaving shed, as well as a written account containing some historical information.

July 2006

STEPHEN HAIGH

Buildings Archaeologist

11 Browcliff Silsden Keighley West Yorkshire BD20 9PN
Tel/Fax: 01535 658925 Mobile: 07986 612548

THE 1912 WEAVING SHED, DOTCLIFFE MILL, DOTCLIFFE ROAD, KELBROOK, LANCASHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT

Photo	Subject
1	General view of the 1912 weaving shed, from the south-west
2	General view of the Dotcliffe Mill site, from the west
3	The weaving shed and office block, from the south
4	The 1912 weaving shed with later west addition, from the south-west
5	Former entrance to 1912 weaving shed, from the south-west
6	South side of weaving shed, from the south-east, showing tie-plates for interior shaft
9	The weaving shed and west addition, from the south-west
10	The weaving shed and west addition, from the west
11	Detail of west elevations of weaving shed and west addition
12	North side of weaving shed, from the north-west
16	Interior of west addition, showing cast iron gutter on original external wall
17	Interior of weaving shed: general view, from the west
19	Interior of weaving shed: north side, from the south-east
22	Interior of weaving shed: south side, from the north
23	Interior of weaving shed: north side, from the south
25	Interior of weaving shed: blocked external doorway and shutter, in south-east corner
27	Interior of weaving shed: detail of column, from the south-west
30	Interior of weaving shed: south side, from the west, showing curved beams
31	Interior of weaving shed: detail of shaft hanger below roof valley, from the west
33	Interior of weaving shed: detail of ventilation shutter in west side
34	South side of west addition to weaving shed
35	The weaving shed and west addition, from the north-west
36	North side of office building, showing stonework and culvert opening

A complete set of photographs forms part of the project archive (see Appendix 1)

THE 1912 WEAVING SHED, DOTCLIFFE MILL, DOTCLIFFE ROAD, KELBROOK, LANCASHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

1 Introduction

1.1 This report presents the results of the archaeological building recording of a weaving shed built in 1912 at Dotcliffe Mill, Kelbrook, Lancashire. The work was commissioned by the developer Stoneswood Construction Ltd to fulfil a condition of planning consent from Pendle Borough Council, for the demolition of the building to allow a residential development.

1.2 Dotcliffe Mill may have medieval origins as a corn mill but in the early nineteenth century a spinning mill was established on the site. Later in that century it was converted from water to steam power, and a weaving shed was added, with a second shed being built in 1912. A fire in 1959 was followed by the demolition of several buildings but the later weaving shed survives among a few others: it is a single storey, stone-built structure six bays long and four bays wide.

1.3 The recording was carried out in accordance with a specification from the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, and involved the production of a ground floor plan, a section drawing, and photographs, as well as a written account incorporating historical information. This report will be deposited with the client, the planning authority, the County Archaeology Service and the English Heritage National Monuments Record, while the project archive will be deposited at the Lancashire Record Office.

2 Location and current use

2.1 Dotcliffe Mill stands at NGR: SD 90604459, on the east side of the village of Kelbrook, which is situated 5km north of Colne and 4km south-east of Barnoldswick. The site lies within the civil parish of Kelbrook and Sough, in the valley of the Harden Beck, which flows from east to west (Figure 1).

2.2 The Dotcliffe Mill site lies astride the beck, which flows through a culvert beneath the present car park. There are historic elements of the mill on both sides of it, but the 1912 weaving shed stands on the north side, along with a two storey building of little historic interest, and mid twentieth century single storey sheds which adjoin to the east (Figure 2).

2.3 At the time of recording the weaving shed was disused, but its last function was as an engineering works.

3 Planning background

3.1 None of the buildings at Dotcliffe Mill appear to be listed as having special architectural or historic interest. Planning permission has been granted by Pendle Borough Council for a residential development on part of the site, necessitating the demolition of the 1912 weaving shed and adjacent structures (application no: 13/05/0722P) and a condition attached to the consent requires that a record of the buildings be made before development, which this report is intended to fulfil. The specification from the Lancashire County Archaeology Service confirms that this record is to be confined to the 1912 weaving shed.

4 Historical background

4.1 Dotcliffe Mill was rapidly surveyed by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England in 1999 (English Heritage 1999; Taylor 2000), who provide some of the following background information; the local historian S C Graham has also done some research into the site (see Graham 2003).

4.2 It is possible that there was a medieval corn mill at the site (Parker 1993, 33), but in 1818 John Wormwell is recorded as selling his equipment from there, and the mill was to let (Ingle 1997, 190). The equipment is said to have included mules, cards and roving frames, all used in spinning cotton, although English Heritage describe the mill as having been built for spinning wool. Henry Jackson occupied the site around this time, and was probably followed by a Mr Smallpage in the 1830s.

4.3 The first edition OS 6" to the mile map, surveyed in 1848-50, shows the site entirely on the south side of the beck, with a long rectangular reservoir to the east (either for a steam engine, or for water power); it is marked as "Dotcliffe Mill (Cotton)" (Figure 3). A fire is reported to have taken place in 1857, and by 1860 a power-loom weaving shed had been added, for producing both cotton and woollen cloths; this was probably powered by a beam engine, and in 1886 there is a report that the beam and flywheel broke. The 1895 map shows that the mill had expanded westwards by this time (Figure 4).

4.4 Graham notes a sale document for the mill of 8 July 1903 (held at Colne library), which offered the machinery, nine cottages, a stable, as well as a farm and land. The mill was said to include: "Weaving shed for 220 looms. One small Lancashire boiler and one Cornish running at 55psi. Beam engine, cylinder 24" x 4ft 6" stroke, 14 ft beam, wrought iron connecting rod and crank, cast iron entablature and 17ft flywheel. 10ft diameter second motion wheel". As well as the beam engine and presumably to supplement it, there was a 20 hp Gilkes

vortex water turbine, while electric lighting had been installed in 1893. As well as the weaving equipment the mill had a dyeing plant and drying room.

4.5 The site is shown clearly on the OS 1:2500 map surveyed in 1906-7 (Figure 5). Despite some further expansion by this date it was still confined to the south bank of the Harden Beck, although a small building stands astride the water course at the north side of the site, possibly a turbine house, and the mill buildings occupy a relatively large area, forming an irregular mass presumably composed of structures added at different dates.

4.6 By 1911 the mill was occupied by three different companies on a room-and-power basis, and in the following year a new weaving shed for 100 looms was added by J J Duckworth, on the north side of the beck. In 1923 the beam engine was replaced by a horizontal steam engine made by Musgrave, which was recorded and photographed by George Watkins (RCHME George Watkins Collection, WAT 920).

4.7 During the 1920s and 1930s the mill appears to have been occupied by the cotton-weaving Great Holme Mill Company Ltd, followed by the Spring Bank Weaving Company Ltd, and in 1929 60 men and 60 women were reported to be out of work there because of repairs. A directory of 1938 refers to the mill as having 460 looms.

4.8 There was a fire at the mill in 1959 (Figure 6), following which most of the buildings were demolished and textile production ceased at Dotcliffe. Among those buildings which were not affected was the 1912 weaving shed; this was shortly afterwards taken over for the premises of at least one engineering firm: in 1966 it was occupied by Earby Light Engineers Ltd, the Kelbrook Machinery Co Ltd, and Aspin Earby Machines Ltd (Anon 1966, 2). The 1977 OS 1:2500 map shows that by this date the weaving shed had been extended to the east (Figure 7).

5 Recording methodology

5.1 The archaeological building recording took place between 5 and 9 June 2006, and in accordance with a specification from the Lancashire County Archaeology Service. It was confined to the 1912 weaving shed and involved the production of a ground floor plan and section drawing, showing all significant visible archaeological detail, and employing conventions based on those specified by English Heritage[1]. The drawings are based on hand measurements.

[1] English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

5.2 A photographic record was also made, using a medium format camera with shift and other lenses, and black and white film for the sake of archival permanence. External and internal photographs were taken, in most cases using either a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations as a scale, and their locations are shown on copies of the site and floor plans. The photographs have been printed to a size of 7" x 5", with three at 10" x 8", and a selection are copied in this report, where they are referred to by numbers in bold. A small number of 35mm colour slides was also taken.

6 Description of the building

6.1 The weaving shed is built from squared sandstone rubble laid randomly, with brick facings internally, dressed sandstone quoins, coping and surrounds to openings. Its long axis runs approximately east-west, and it measures 42.9m by 28.1m in plan, being rectangular except for the canted south-west corner; it has been extended to the west by a narrow building which appears to have been built as a loading bay (**1**-**4**). On the south, west and east sides the weaving shed's walls rise to around 6m to form a parapet above the roof, but to the north the external wall is about 1.3m lower. The roof covering appears to be blue slate with tile ridges, the north-facing pitches glazed for their full lengths.

6.2 The former main entrance at the south-west corner (**5**) has been blocked with masonry, and appears to have been heightened previously; it has a datestone over. The south wall has a row of tie-plates indicating where a main shaft was attached on the interior of the building (**6**), and there is a small blocked opening close to the offices and partly hidden by them, which appears to have been a doorway originally (as is clear from the inside). On the west side, within the later addition, there are three doorways of which one is inserted; the two original doorways are of different sizes. A substantial cast iron gutter with shaped brackets runs along this elevation, and above it is a row of small shuttered openings which ventilate the weaving shed, but which have been slighted by the roof of the addition (**9**-**11**). There are a number of doorways and windows in the north (**12**) and east sides of the weaving shed, but none of these appear to be original, at least in their present forms. However, there are shuttered ventilation openings within the east side, matching those in the west.

6.3 The interior of the weaving shed is entirely characteristic of the building type, and originally formed a single open space on one level, with rows of columns supporting the roof valleys (**17**,**19**). The floor is now of concrete but was perhaps flagged originally, and a number of partitions divide the shed, although these are all believed to be of secondary date. There are three former openings in the south side (**22**): two appear to have been external openings and are now blocked, while the third now gives access into the office block, which is thought

likely to have incorporated an earlier building, as the different wall thickness suggests.

6.4 The columns are of standard form, having a pair of bolting holes in their heads for attaching line shaft brackets (**27**), and carry transverse steel beams bearing the maker's mark "SHELTON STEEL". These beams are curved at their south ends (**30**), presumably to accommodate a main shaft beneath which would have run along the inside face of the south wall, but is no longer present, and clear signs of which appear to have been masked by later plaster. Power was probably transmitted to this by a shaft running through from the present office block, but the position of the bearing cannot be identified. The columns also carry the valleys of the saw-tooth roof with north-lights, with iron brackets on their soffits for suspending line shaft hangers (**31**). No shafting or brackets remain *in situ* however.

6.5 Most of the shutters to the ventilation openings in the west and east walls of the shed do survive: they are hinged at their bases, with a cord loop allowing them to be opened or closed from floor level (**33**).

6.6 The west addition to the weaving shed is of two phases: the main part appears to have been built shortly after 1912, and was itself extended to the north, probably after 1975. The earlier part is of similar stone to the weaving shed, with moulded brick gutter brackets, blue slate roof, and stone coping. There is a large doorway for loading lorries in the south side (**34**), and two original windows in the west side, while the doorway in this side appears to be secondary. The later section at the north end is of rendered brick and houses WCs. Inside the main part there are no features of interest (**16**), and this addition appears to have provided storage space rather than accommodating any manufacturing process.

6.7 The office block appears for the most part to be of little significance in its present form, and is rendered on the front and south sides, but at the rear there is some stonework left exposed, including the arched culvert opening, which is no doubt of nineteenth century date (**36**). The interior is however entirely modern in appearance. This building probably incorporates an earlier building as shown on the historic maps, perhaps the turbine house.

6.8 In summary, the weaving shed is typical in form for an early twentieth century example of the building type. There were hundreds of such sheds in the region at the time of construction, and this one does not appear to differ markedly from the norm, as by 1912 the building type was well established and there was relatively little variation. The textile industry peaked around 1914, since when the numbers of weaving sheds have fallen, and the stock continues to diminish.

7 References

Anon 1966 *Earby – The Official Guide*

English Heritage 1999 *Dotcliffe Mill, Dotcliffe Road, Kelbrook, Kelbrook and Sough, Lancashire* (unpublished report, NBR index no: 62127)

Graham, S C 2003 *Dotcliffe Mill, Kelbrook, near Earby* internet document at http://www.oneguyfrombarlick.co.uk/topic.asp?TOPIC_ID=391&FORUM_ID=22&CAT_ID=9&Topic_Title=Dotcliffe+Mill+information%2E&Forum_Title=Bits+%26+Pieces+of+Research+Information

Ingle, G 1997 *Yorkshire Cotton: The Yorkshire Cotton Industry 1780 – 1835*

Parker, B 1993 *Torentun, The Ancient Parish of Thornton-in-Craven*

Taylor, S 2000 *Pendle Textile Mills* (English Heritage document)

Appendix 1: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office, Preston
1 file, containing:

- a copy of the report text & figures
- full set of labelled photographs
- photographic negatives
- 35mm colour slides
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

Complete list of photographs taken, in film order

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
1	1	1	General view of the 1912 weaving shed, from the south-west
2	1	2	General view of the Dotcliffe Mill site, from the west
4	1	4	The 1912 weaving shed with later west addition, from the south-west
5	1	5	Former entrance to 1912 weaving shed, from the south-west
7	1	6	Blocked opening and tie-plate for shaft on south side of weaving shed
6	1	7	South side of weaving shed, from the south-east, showing tie-plates for interior shaft
34	1	8	South side of west addition to weaving shed
10	1	10	The weaving shed and west addition, from the west
11	1	11	Detail of west elevations of weaving shed and west addition
35	1	12	The weaving shed and west addition, from the north-west
12	1	13	North side of weaving shed, from the north-west
13	1	14	North side of weaving shed (west end), from the north
14	1	16	North side of weaving shed (central part), showing plinth to indicate lowered ground
15	1	17	North side of weaving shed (east end), from the north-west
3	1	18	The weaving shed and office block, from the south, across the site of other demolished buildings
9	2	1	The weaving shed and west addition, from the south-west
37	2	2	Mid twentieth century sheds to east of weaving shed, from the north-east
38	2	4	South side of modern sheds etc on overgrown north bank of Harden Beck, from the east
20	2	5	Former east exterior wall of weaving shed, in modern shed, from the east
21	2	6	Interior of weaving shed: east end, from the north
24	2	7	Interior of weaving shed: south side, from the north-east
23	2	8	Interior of weaving shed: north side, from the south
19	2	10	Interior of weaving shed: north side, from the south-east
22	2	11	Interior of weaving shed: south side, from the north
8	2	12	South side of weaving shed to east of office building
36	2	13	North side of office building, showing stonework and culvert opening
26	2	14	Interior of weaving shed: west side
30	2	16	Interior of weaving shed: south side, from the west, showing curved beams overhead
27	2	17	Interior of weaving shed: detail of column, from the south-west
	2	18	Same as 2/17
	3	1	Same as 2/17
25	3	3	Interior of weaving shed: blocked external doorway and ventilation shutter, in south-east corner
33	3	4	Interior of weaving shed: detail of ventilation shutter in west side
17	3	5	Interior of weaving shed: general view, from the west
16	3	6	Interior of west addition, showing cast iron gutter on original external wall, from the

			north-west
18	3	7	Interior of weaving shed: blocked doorway at north-west corner
28	3	13	Interior of weaving shed: detail of column head from the west
31	3	14	Interior of weaving shed: detail of shaft hanger below roof valley, from the west
29	3	16	Interior of weaving shed: detail of maker's name ("SHELTON STEEL") on roof beam, from the west
32	3	17	Interior of weaving shed: detail of north lights, from the west

LIST OF COLOUR SLIDES

Slide	**Subject**
1	General view of the 1912 weaving shed, from the south-west
2	The 1912 weaving shed with later west addition, from the south-west
3	Former entrance to 1912 weaving shed, from the south-west
4	North side of weaving shed, from the north-west
5	Interior of weaving shed: south side, from the north-east

Appendix 2: Specification (Lancashire County Archaeology Service)

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF DOTCLIFFE MILL, DOTCLIFFE ROAD, KELBROOK (SD 9060 4459)

Prepared on behalf of Pendle Borough Council for Mr Peter Webster, Agent

1. Summary

1.1 Planning permission (13/05/0722P) has been granted by Pendle Borough Council for residential development at Dotcliffe Mill, Dotcliffe Road, Kelbrook (following the demolition of an existing early 20th century weaving shed). Because of the historic nature of the building it has been recommended that a record of the building should be made before work is carried out. This recommendation follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG 15) and *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the DoE.

2. Site Location and Description

2.1 The weaving sheds stand at NGR SD 9060 4459, on the east side of Dotcliffe Road, to the north of the Harden Beck.

3. Planning Background

3.1 The proposed development will require the demolition of the 20th century weaving shed, and other 20th century buildings, followed by the erection of 14 two storey cottages.

3.2 It is a condition of the planning permission that: "No works shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording and analysis. This must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority."

4. Archaeological Background

4.1 The Dotcliffe Mill complex (Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record PRN 13463) formed part of a survey of mill sites in Pendle Borough by the Royal Commission of the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME), now English Heritage, in the late 1990s. The survey described the site as follows:

"Dotcliffe Mill was built as a water powered wool-spinning mill in the early 19th century. It was in use for cotton by 1848-50 and a weaving shed and steam engine were added later in the century. It was in use as a room and power cotton-weaving mill at the beginning of the 20th century, a new weaving shed being added in 1912, but it soon reverted to single occupancy. After a fire in 1959, textile production ceased and most of the earlier buildings were demolished. The single-storey stone-built weaving shed of 1912 survives as does a smaller, earlier shed and a mid-20th-century two-storeyed warehouse. The site is now used by an engineering company."

4.2 A recent site visit (9th May 2006) noted that the current proposal site does not include the 19th century 6-bay weaving shed. The current office buildings are not of interest, and building recording is therefore limited to the 1912 weaving shed. The building has been vacant for the past 2 years and the roof has started to let in water.

5. Requirement for Recording & Aims of the project

5.1 From the time of the Industrial Revolution the North West has held an important position in the industrial development of the country and, as the area that led the cotton-based textile industry

and the development of the factory system, contains many buildings of great significance, both locally and nationally. In recent years however many such structures have been lost through demolition or redevelopment with no record of their original form surviving. Buildings are an important part of the historic environment, providing information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles.

5.2 The first aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs and annotated drawings any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the building.

5.3 The second aim of the proposed work is to analyse and interpret the building as part of an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function. The archaeologist on site should give particular attention to reconstructing as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the building. The roles of historical plan form, technical layout and process flow should all be considered in this process of interpretation.

6. General Instructions

6.1 Health and Safety - The archaeologists on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations, and the contractor must ensure that all relevant requirements are met with regard both to site personnel and to members of the public. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations prior to submission of the tender. **The Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents that may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this work while attempting to conform to this specification.**

6.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification - Prior to the commencement of *any work,* the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to LCAS, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of LCAS to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor. **Modifications presented in the form of a re-written project brief will not be considered by LCAS.**

6.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications - Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor should provide LCAS **in writing** with a projected timetable for the site work, and with details regarding staff structure and numbers. The names and c*urriculum vitae* of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists *etc.*), along with details of any specialist sub-contractors, should also be supplied to LCAS (if *C.V.s* have not previously been supplied). All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of LCAS.

7. Level of Recording

7.1 The survey shall be based on a Level 2/3 survey, as specified in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good practice* (English Heritage 2006).

7.2 The site has already been the subject of a brief external inspection and background research as part of the RCHME Survey of Textile Mills in the Borough of Pendle. The National Monument Record in Swindon should be contacted in order to ascertain whether or not any of the following works (see 8.8 in particular) have already been undertaken and which could be incorporated into the final report.

8. The Written Record;

8.1 The location of the building, including name or street name and number, town, civil parish, and National Grid Reference.

8.2 The date when the record was made and the names of the recorders and the organisation which employs them (e.g. Unit name) as well as the reason for the record (to meet the requirements of a planning condition) and quoting the relevant planning application reference (see 1. Summary).

8.3. A detailed description of the building. This should describe the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be included if known. The purpose of this is to describe the building when no fuller record is required or to serve as an introduction to a more detailed record that may follow.

8.4 An account of the building's overall form and its successive phases of development, and of the evidence supporting this analysis.

8.5 An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An account of any fixtures or fittings associated with the building.

8.6. Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building should be given.

8.7 Copies of other records of the building, or a note of their existence and location.

8.8 Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map evidence held by the Lancashire Record Office, Preston and a rapid examination of the available 19th- and 20th-century Trades and Postal directories and all relevant secondary sources. This work is intended to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to function and phasing. Relevant information from any other readily available sources should be consulted and from other people such as owners, building contractors or architects) who may be familiar with the building. Sources of such information should be given. Please note that this exercise is not intended to be a formal desk-based assessment, and should not represent a disproportionate percentage of the time allowed for the project overall.

8.9 A note of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: for example its relationship to local settlement patterns or its part in a larger functional group of buildings.

8.10 A note of the significance of the building locally, regionally or nationally, in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials or status.

8.11 A copy of this specification should be included, as an appendix, in the report on the building.

9. The Drawn Record;

9.1 Plans (to scale or fully dimensioned, usually 1:50 or 1:100) of all main floors as existing. Buildings with a repetitive structure (e.g. many industrial buildings) may be planned on one floor only, but a note or a sketch plan should be made to show the arrangement of other floors. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance. Items of interest would typically include:

- all structural elements (including posts, columns, etc)
- truss positions and form
- evidence for power transmission
- original staircases
- original doors and windows, including associated shutters or other fittings
- original and subsequent historical internal partitions
- blocked doors and windows
- masonry joints

9.2 Drawings (to scale or fully dimensioned) recording the form and location of other significant structural details (e.g. timber or metal framing, roofs).

9.3 Sections to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (e.g., ceiling heights; differing floor heights; roof trusses).

9.4 Drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good practice* (English Heritage 2006)

10. The Photographic Record;

10.1 General view or views of the exterior of the building.

10.2 The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.

10.3 Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a buildings designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builders intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.

10.4 Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.

10.5 The building's relationship to its setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.

10.6 Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.

10.7 A plan at a suitable scale (1:50 or 1:100), for each floor, showing the location from which the photographs have been taken. The annotation of architects plans for this purpose is acceptable.

10.8 A photographic register listing all photographs taken (b/w prints and colour slides are required for record shots, whilst high quality digital images are acceptable within the report). For ease of use each set of photographs should be numbered sequentially 1, 2, 3, etc.

10.9 General photographs can be taken with a 35mm camera (Medium or Large Format cameras may also be used). Any detail photographs of structural elements should if possible be taken with a camera with perspective control. Other detail photographs may be taken with either a Medium Format or a 35mm camera. All detail photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure.

10.10 All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220). Dye-based (chromogenic) films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. Digital photography is unacceptable due to unproven archiving qualities.

10.11 Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7" In addition, a small selection of photographs (the best of the exterior setting shots and interior shots) should be printed at 10" x 8". Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

11. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

1.1 A written report shall be produced. This will include:

11.1 The location of the building, including name or street name and number, town, civil parish, and National Grid Reference.

11.2 The date when the record was made and the names of the recorders and the organisation which employs them (e.g. Unit name) as well as the reason for the record (to meet the requirements of a planning condition) and quoting the relevant planning application reference (see 1. Summary).

11.3 A detailed description of the building. This should describe the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be included if known. The purpose of this is to describe the building when no fuller record is required or to serve as an introduction to a more detailed record that may follow.

11.4 An account of the building's overall form and of its successive phases of development, and of the evidence supporting this analysis.

11.5 An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building.

11.6 Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building should be given.

11.7 Copies of other records of the building, or a note of their existence and location.

11.8. Relevant information from other readily available sources and from other people such as owners, building contractors or architects) who may be familiar with the building. Sources of such information should be given.

11.9 A note of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: for example its relationship to local settlement patterns or its part in a larger functional group of buildings.

11.10 A note of the significance of the building locally, regionally or nationally, in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials or status.

11.11 The report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500 with the building being recorded clearly marked; photographs used to illustrate key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. Extracts from all historic maps studied during the map analysis stage (section 8.8.) are also to be included, where they clearly show changes, within the report with the building/buildings of interest clearly visible. All copyright and Licence agreement numbers should be included where necessary. The photographic record plan and register must also be included.

11.12 A copy of this specification should be bound into the back of the report.

11.13 A fully indexed archive is to be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling should be in indelible ink on the back of the print and should include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Printed adhesive labels are also acceptable. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

12. Deposition of archive

12.1 The ARCHIVE resulting from building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire Records Office, in a format to be agreed with the County Records Officer, and within a timetable to be agreed with the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology). A summary record of the building with appropriate illustrations will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and with the National Monuments Record in Swindon.

12.2 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, shall be conserved and stored according to the UKIC *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*

(1990) and the Museum and Galleries Commission_*Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections* (1992) *'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives'*.

12.3 Copies of the report will be supplied to the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology) and to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (a maximum of 6 months after the completion of the fieldwork unless another date is agreed in writing with the County Archaeological Officer). This should be provided as an Adobe Acrobat 'pdf' format file on CD-ROM. Paper copies will be supplied to the Local Planning Authority and to the relevant Conservation Officer.

12.4 Provision and agreement will be made for the appropriate academic publication of any results that are not to form part of any further work. A brief summary report of fieldwork, to appear in the Council for British Archaeology North West *Archaeology North West* should be produced. This should be sent to the editor of Archaeology North West in time for it to appear within a calendar year of the completion of fieldwork.

13. Further Details

13.1 Further information about the building and proposed development can be obtained from Peter Webster, StonesWood Construction Ltd, Stoneswood House, 44 Stamford Street, Stalybridge, Cheshire, SK15 1LQ, tel: Tel: 0161 304 8355, Fax: 0161 304 8347, e-mail: peter@stoneswoodconstruction.com.

13.2 Any queries about the contents of the brief should be addressed to the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, Lancashire County Council Environment Directorate, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston PPR1 8RD Tel 01772 531734, fax 01772 533423

14. Valid period of specification

14.1 This specification will remain valid for up to one year from the date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

Any queries relating to this specification should be addressed to the Lancashire County Archaeology Service without delay.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Lancashire Textile Mills: Borough of Pendle, Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England Survey Reports (1999).

Lancashire County Archaeology Service **May 2006**

Douglas Moir
Planning Officer (Archaeology)
E-mail: **Douglas.moir@env.lancscc.gov.uk**

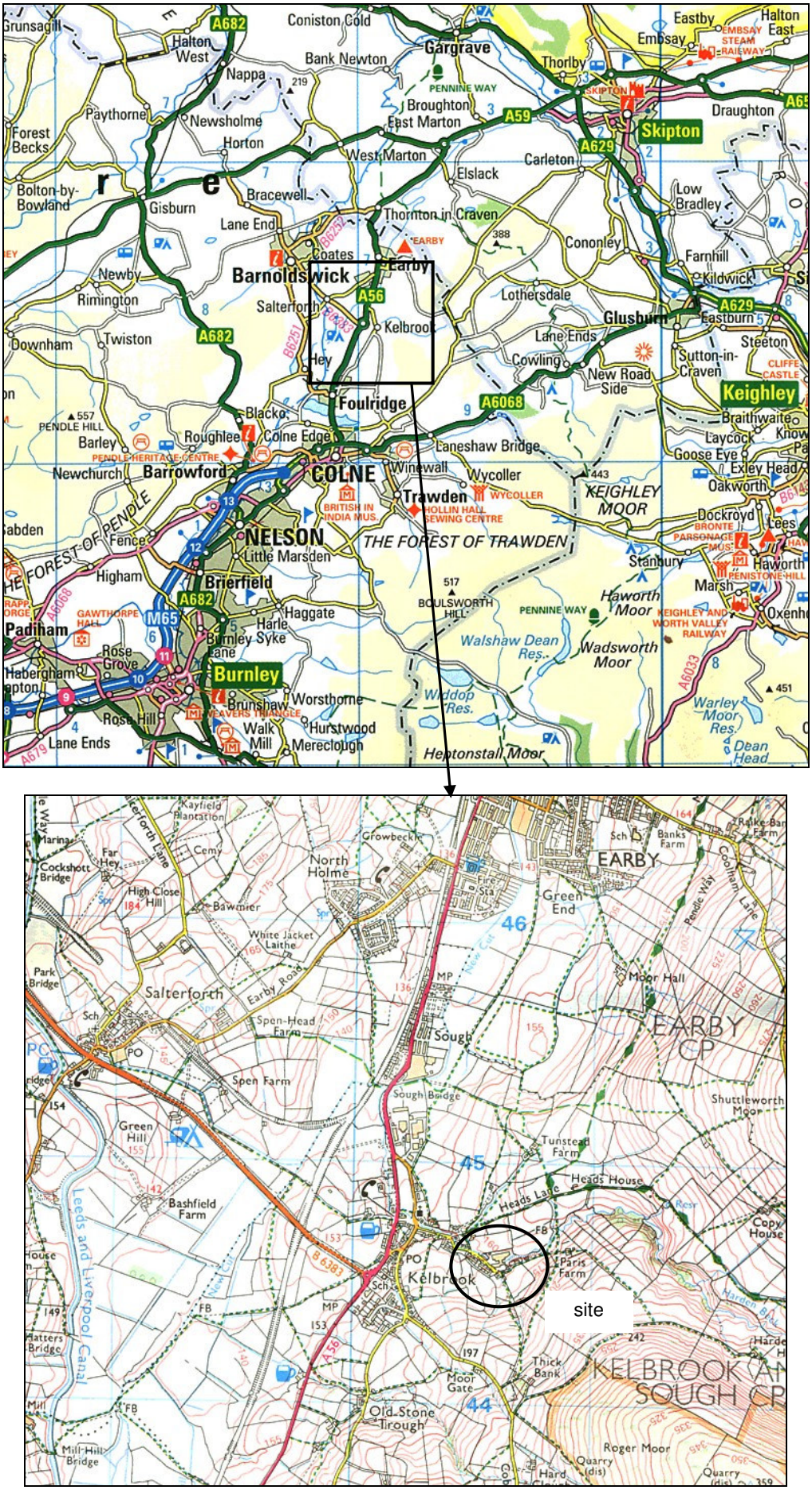


Figure 1: Location maps

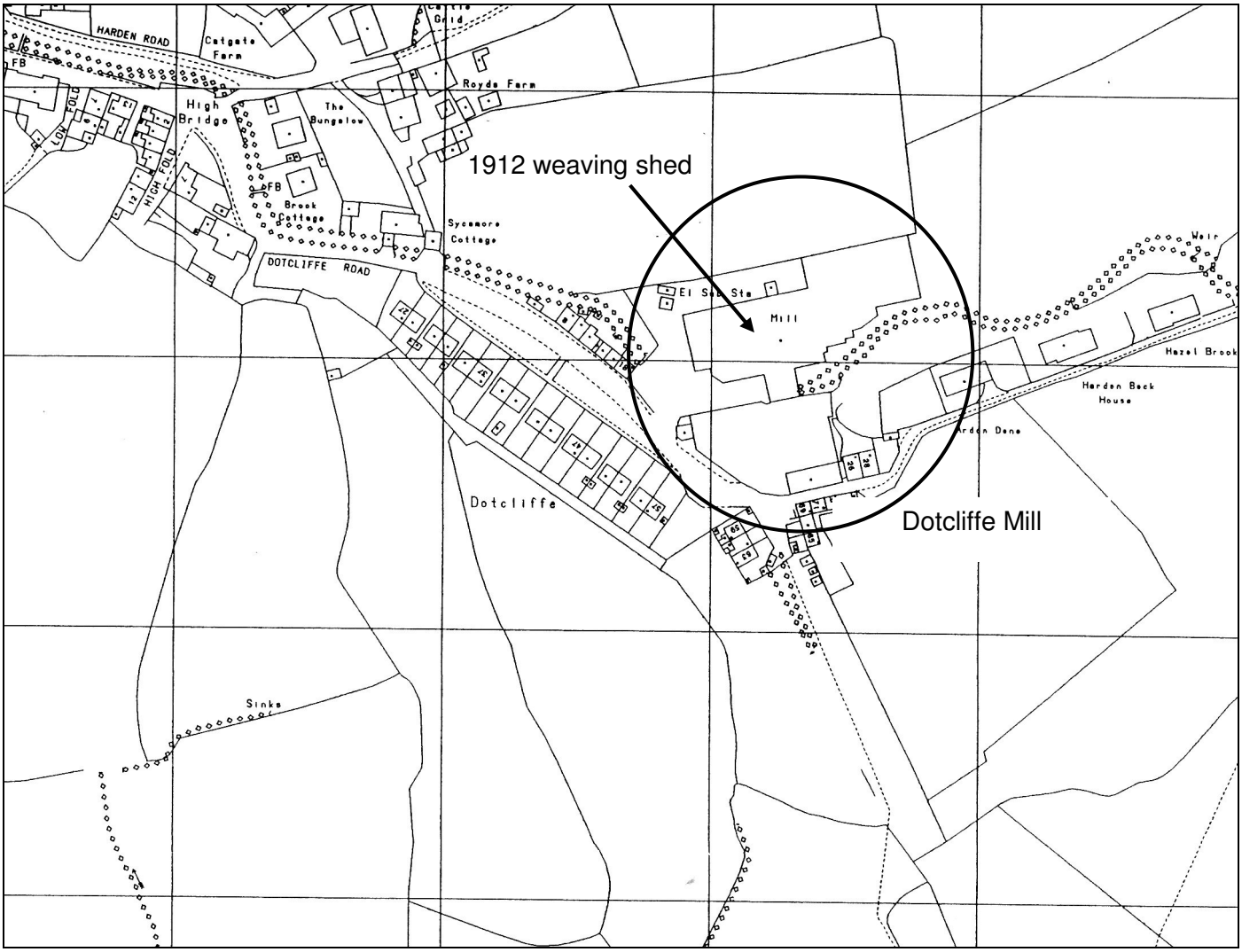


Figure 2: Detailed location map

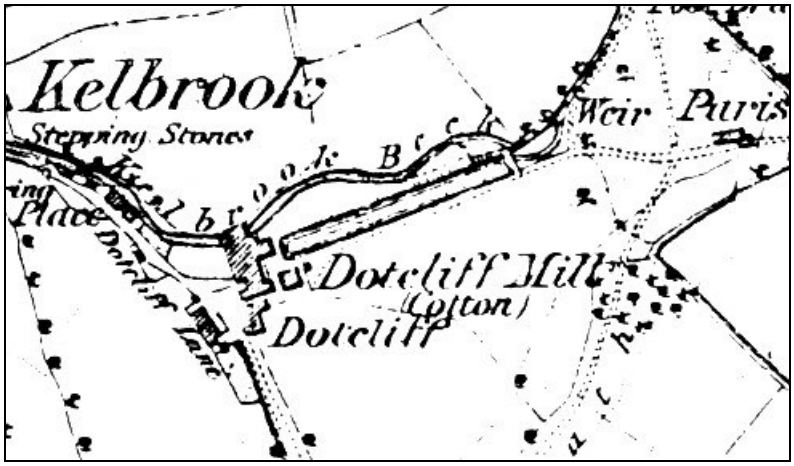


Figure 3: Enlarged extract from Ordnance Survey 1853 6" to mile map (surveyed 1848-50)
Sheet no: Yorkshire (W Riding) 184

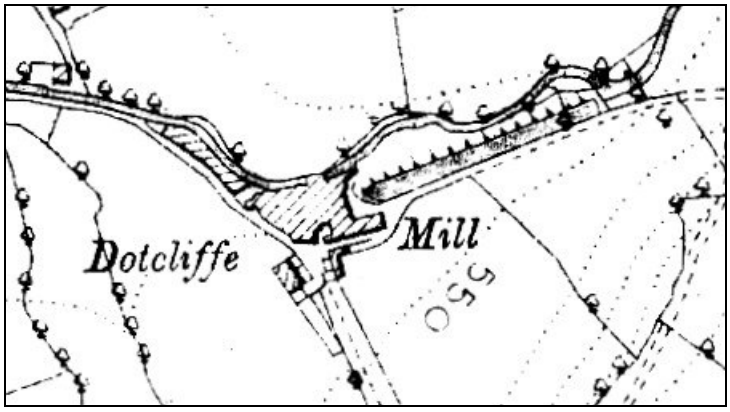


Figure 4: Enlarged extract from Ordnance Survey 1895 6" to mile map (re-surveyed 1892-3)
Sheet no: Yorkshire (W Riding) 184 NW

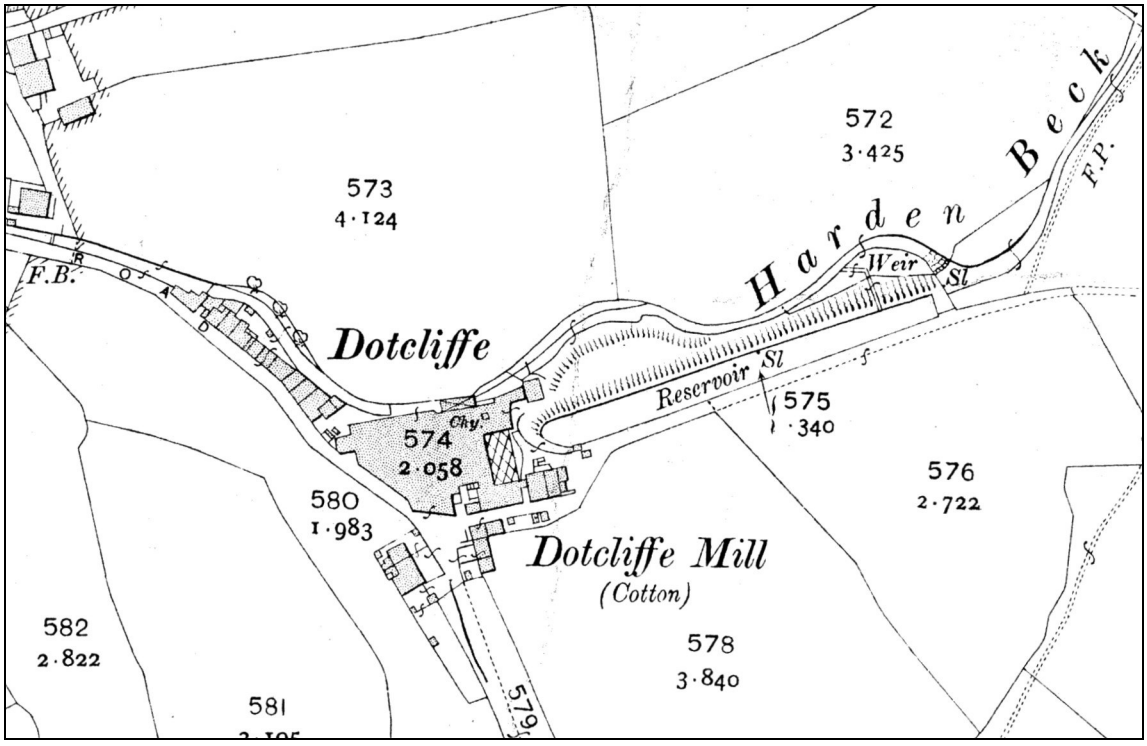


Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1909 1:2500 map (revised 1906-7)
Sheet no: Yorkshire (W Riding) 184.5

Figure 6: Photograph of Dotcliffe Mill after fire in 1959
© Bob King
http://www.oneguyfrombarlick.co.uk/images/userpictures/4/15/20050713070137_9_DotcliffeMill1959.jpg

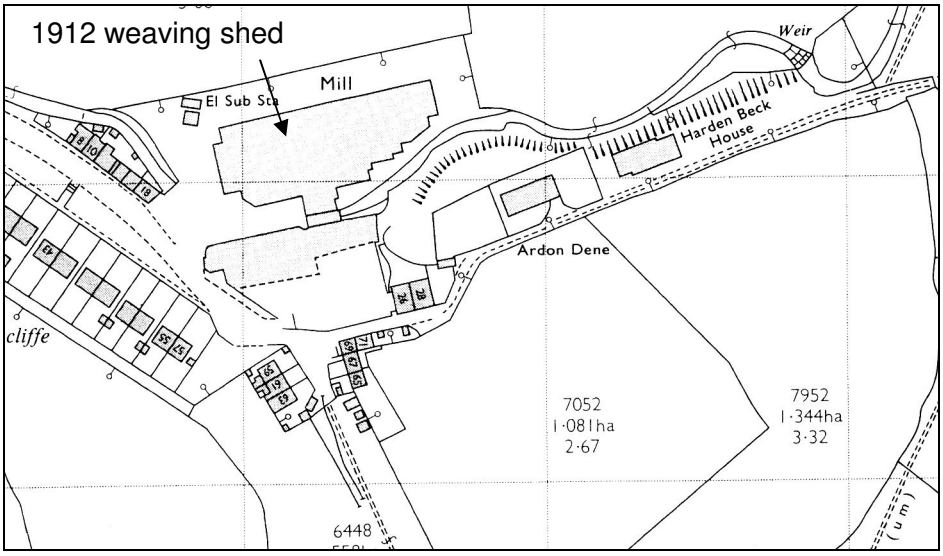


Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1977 1:2500 map (revised 1975)
Sheet no: SD 9044