



THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.

Brownside Shed Mill
Level 1 Historic Building Survey

March 2022

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

A level 1 historic building survey was required prior to the demolition of the Brownside Shed Mill, Worsthorne-with-Hurstwood. Brownside Mill was erected in the mid 19th century as a cotton mill, with the subject building built in the late 19th / early 20th century.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Steven Price of The Archaeology Co. has been commissioned to perform a level 1 historic building survey of Brownside Shed Mill, Worsthorne-with-Hurstwood. Condition 18 of planning permission FUL/2021/0281 states:

No demolition, including any clearance, preparation works or development shall take place until the applicant or their agent or successors in title has secured the implementation of a photographic record of the remaining Brownside Shed building/structure. The record shall comprise the creation of a photographic record of the building as set out in 'Understanding Historic Buildings' (Historic England 2016) and shall include a description of the building and a full photographic coverage. This work shall be undertaken to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and a digital copy of the photographs and accompanying description shall be placed in the Lancashire Historic Environment Record prior to any of the approved units being first occupied.

Reason: To ensure and safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological/historical importance associated with the buildings/site, in accordance with Policy HE2 of Burnley's Local Plan (July 2018). The record is required prior to the commencement of development to ensure the effective recording of the site.

The proposal is for the "Demolition of fire damaged building frame and construction of 6 no. industrial units".

- 1.2 This procedure followed the advice previously given by central government as set out in Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) which has now been superseded by Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework. This came into effect in March 2012 and requires that "Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also



require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible” (NPPF 2012, 141).

- 1.3 Mr. Steven Price BA (Hons), MA, MPhil, PCIfA carried out the historic building recording. Steven Price is a Practitioner of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists with over 15 years’ experience of surveying and recording buildings of many types.

2. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The site lies on the eastern edge of Burnley, c. 2km from the town centre and c. 1km west of Worsthorne. The site is accessed via Brun Terrace, which runs from the north of Brownside Road. The postal address is Brownside Shed Mill, Brun Terrace, Worsthorne-with-hurstwood, Lancashire BB10 3JR and the NGR is SD 86502 32527.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 Buildings are an important part of the historic environment as they provide information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. The alteration of such buildings may remove evidence of their past uses and occupation and make it more difficult for future historians to understand and interpret them. The aim of the survey was to preserve 'by record' the information that may be lost as a result of demolition or alteration. This was achieved by recording and analysing the plan form, function, age and development of the building and by the provision of a written, drawn and photographic archive for future reference.
- 3.2 The purpose of an Historic Building Recording, according to the ClfA (2014) is to "examine a specified building, structure or complex, and its setting, in order to inform a) the formulation of a strategy for the conservation, alteration, demolition, repair or management of a building, or structure, or complex and its setting or b) to seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results". A level 1 survey is "a basic visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type" (HE 2016).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 A sketch plan was produced on site using electronic distometers and hand tapes. The drawn record shows features of interest that have been recorded photographically, as well as showing other features of historical significance that may not be directly affected by the proposal but which are necessary to put those features in context.
- 4.2 Construction techniques and sequences were appropriately illustrated or described, if visible.
- 4.3 Drawing conventions conform to Historic England guidelines as laid out in Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice, Historic England 2016.
- 4.4 Photographs were taken with a 12-megapixel digital SLR camera in RAW format. All detailed photographs and general shots contain a 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure.
- 4.5 The photographic coverage includes:
- General photographs of the interior and exterior of the building, along with photographs of the site/setting of the building.
- 4.6 A site visit was made on 3rd March 2022 when detailed notes were made of the structural details of the buildings and photographs taken.
- 4.7 The project was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of The Management of Archaeological Projects 2nd ed. 1991 and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures 2014.

5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The OS map for 1848 shows the area as open fields at this time. The mill was erected as a cotton mill between 1848 and 1868, appearing in the Preston Herald on 15th February of that year. This was a “Declaration of Dividend” and recorded A. Clegg, Brownside Shed, near Burnley, cotton manufacturer”. However, by 1886 the weavers at Brownside were complaining about their wages, where it was reported that “it appears the weavers are underpaid to the extent of 2d per cut, and in some sorts it is more” (Cotton Factory Times 12/11/1886). The situation was addressed but in 1892 it was reported that “The strike of the weavers at Mr. M. Kippax’s Marles and Brownside Sheds still continues, without the slightest prospect of anything being done, by either side, to close it. Both sheds remain locked up, not a single weaver being at work (Cotton Factory Times 08/04/1892)

The mill was recorded again in the Cotton Factory Times in 1898 (15/07/1898), where it was noted that “It is gratifying to hear that looms that have been standing for years at Marles Shed are being set in motion by the owner, Mr. M. Kippax, who, it is reported, is re-starting Brownside Shed”.

Mr Kippax continued to run the shed into the early 20th century, when a breakdown was reported at the mill (Cotton Factory Times 27/12/1907). The OS map for 1909 shows the site at this time. The building appears roughly rectangular with likely the protruding engine and boiler house to the south, adjacent to the river. The subject shed building lies to the west side, slightly longer than the rest of the mill and extending further to the north. The situation is shown to be much the same on the 1928 OS mapping, In the 20th century the mill passed to the Brownside Mill Co. who, in 1950, had plans to extend the complex. The directors were “seeking permission to erect four more bays, respaced the looms and install pirn-winding machinery. A spokesman for the firm said that 20 to 30 more looms will be fitted at the mill according to what room is left after the re-spacing of the looms” (Burnley Express 24/05/1950).

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

General Description

6.1 (Plates 1 - 4). The building comprises the former western end of the mill complex. It is a single story high and brick built in English Garden Wall bond (5:1). The eastern wall of the building had collapsed along with the room, leaving only the three remaining walls. Internally the floor is of concrete, although a patch of brick lies to the northern side.

Exterior

6.2 South elevation (plates 5 – 7). This elevation consists of a pair of saw tooth gables, although the eastern has partially collapsed. Sandstone coping is still present in places. To the East end a large landscape window is present, with cill and wall below having been partially demolished. A matching window lies to the east of this in the centre of the face. Both have a rendered surround over the brickwork. To the east side a small brick built extension has been constructed. This has been rendered over much of the face.

6.3 West elevation (plates 8 – 13). This forms the long external elevation. for the most part it is featureless, with 13 recessed brick panels lining the face. At the southern end, between panels 10 and 11 a small opening has been inserted, fitted with a metal grate internally. AT the northern end, to the north of the first recessed panel is a loading doorway with sandstone lintel. Beyond this, to the north, is a small brick built toilet extension, with small portrait window to the south side.

6.4 North elevation (plates 14 – 18). This forms the other saw tooth gable end. While both gables are in a better condition, the majority of the sandstone coping has been lost. The upper part is featureless and the lower part is obscured by the toilet extension. This contains 8 small portrait windows across the face with landscape windows flanking them to the east and west. All have sandstone cills and lintels.

- 6.5 As noted, the east elevation is no longer present. However, the north elevation of the southern extension is still present. This is simple, with a wide, low opening in the face, the rest of which is rendered (plate 19).

interior

- 6.6 South elevation (plates 20 – 30). This forms the internal gable end of the building. In the valley between the gables a large opening is present, showing where the former gutter ran. To the east of this a partial blocked opening is visible, although partially destroyed by the collapsed gable. The large windows noted on the exterior visible, with a doorway to the east of them leading into the extension. This extension comprises a single room, with a wide low opening to the east and the space is rendered to match the exterior. The ceiling is concrete.
- 6.7 West elevation (plates 30 – 34). This forms the long elevation and is, for the most part, featureless. The panelled recessed seen externally are not present internally, and band of render, c.1m high, runs across the face. The inserted opening with metal grate is visible to the south side. Beam slots line the face along the upper part, showing the location of the trusses. At the northern end the loading doorway is present, with a long timber lintel visible over, suggesting a sliding door. The lintel is badly burnt.
- 6.8 North elevation (plates 35 – 43). This face contains three inserted personnel doorway within it. That to the south leads into a small toilet block, as does a second doorway to the east of centre. The third doorway, lying at the western end of the face, has been blocked. Above this doorway, and spanning most of the eastern gable, is a large RSJ set in the wall and marking the location of a large blocked loading bay opening, within which the personnel doorway is located.
- 6.9 East elevation (plates 44 & 45). A partial east elevation lies at the northern end of the site, formed by the adjoining stone-built building. The stone construction is visible through the decayed render and a large blocked loading doorway lies to the north side of the face. At the top of the face the building has been repaired with brick.

7. Summary Statement

- 7.1 The building was erected as a part of the Brownside Mill building, forming part of the weaving sheds. The mill was erected in the mid 19th century, with the shed itself likely a later extension from the early 20th century, as suggested by the machine-made bricks in contrast to the adjoining stone-built building.

8. ARCHIVE

- 8.1 The results of the survey will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with the ClfA Archives Selection Toolkit, Archaeological Archives Forum (2011) Archaeological Archives and current ClfA “standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transportation and deposition of archaeological archive” (published October 2014). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the ClfA in that organisation’s code of conduct.
- 8.2 All documents and project files will be reviewed by Steven Price throughout the project lifespan. The selection of the archive will be undertaken by Steven Price with advice from the archaeological planning officer if important architectural features are encountered. The selection process will be a single phase following the approval of the final report by the Lancashire archaeological planning officer.
- 8.3 All digital data created over the course of this project will be collected, stored, and selected for final deposition. Only final copies of any born digital data will be deposited in the final project archive. Deselected material is expected to include duplicates and any non-final versions of data. In terms of photographic images, this would include blurred or light imbalanced images. Deselected material will be deleted following acceptance of the archive.
- 8.4 The archive will comprise the report and digital photographs. No artefacts will be taken from the site. The primary digital archive, comprising the photographs and report shall first be sent to the Lancashire archaeological planning officer for approval, upon which it shall be deposited with Lancashire Historic Environment Record, as per the condition.

9. **COPYRIGHT**

- 9.1 Full copyright of this commissioned report and other project documents shall be retained by the author of the report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 1: Figures

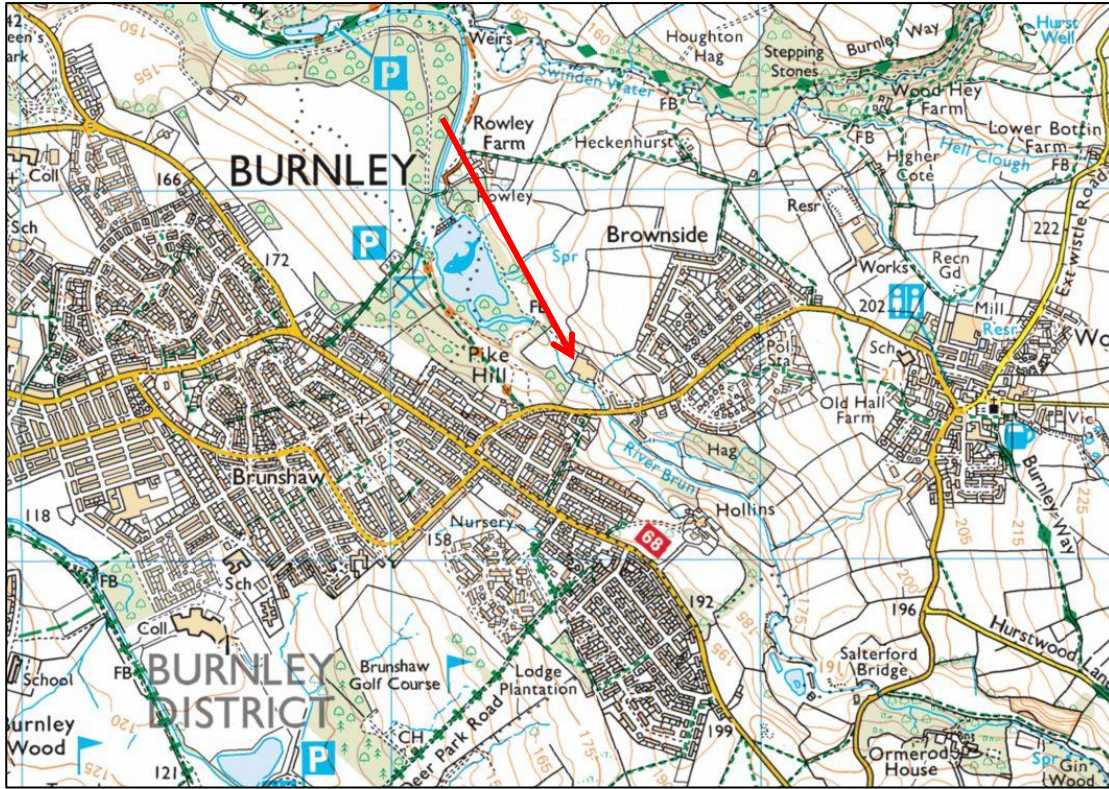


Figure 1: Location Plan



Figure 2: Site plan

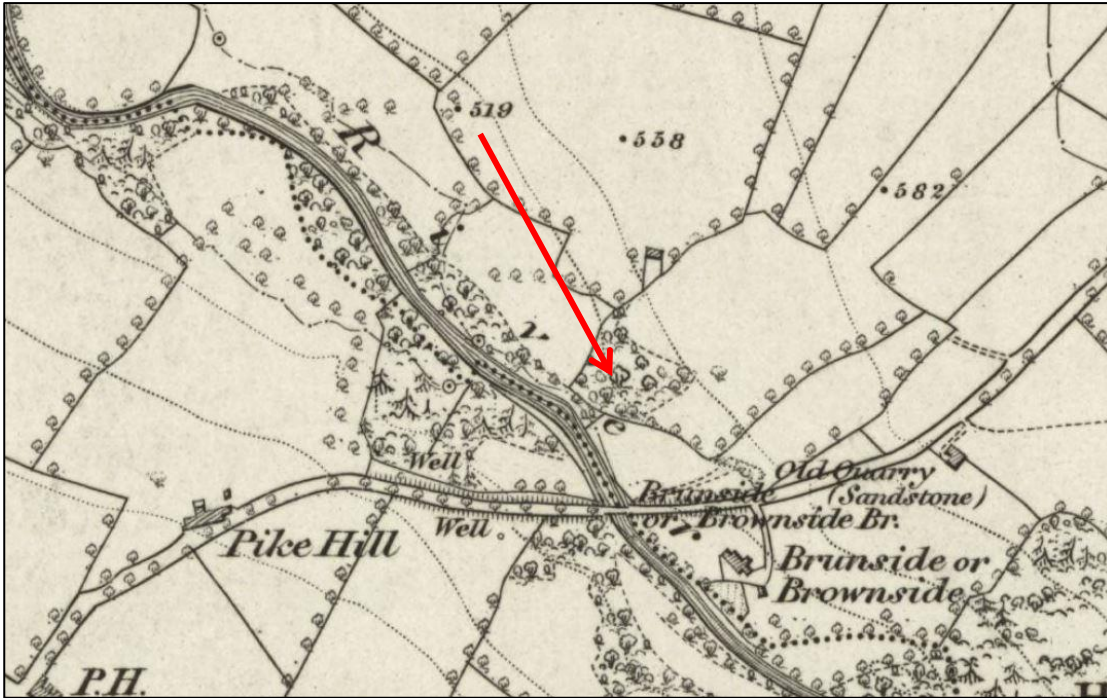


Figure 3: 1848 OS map Lancashire Sheet LXIV showing approximate site location

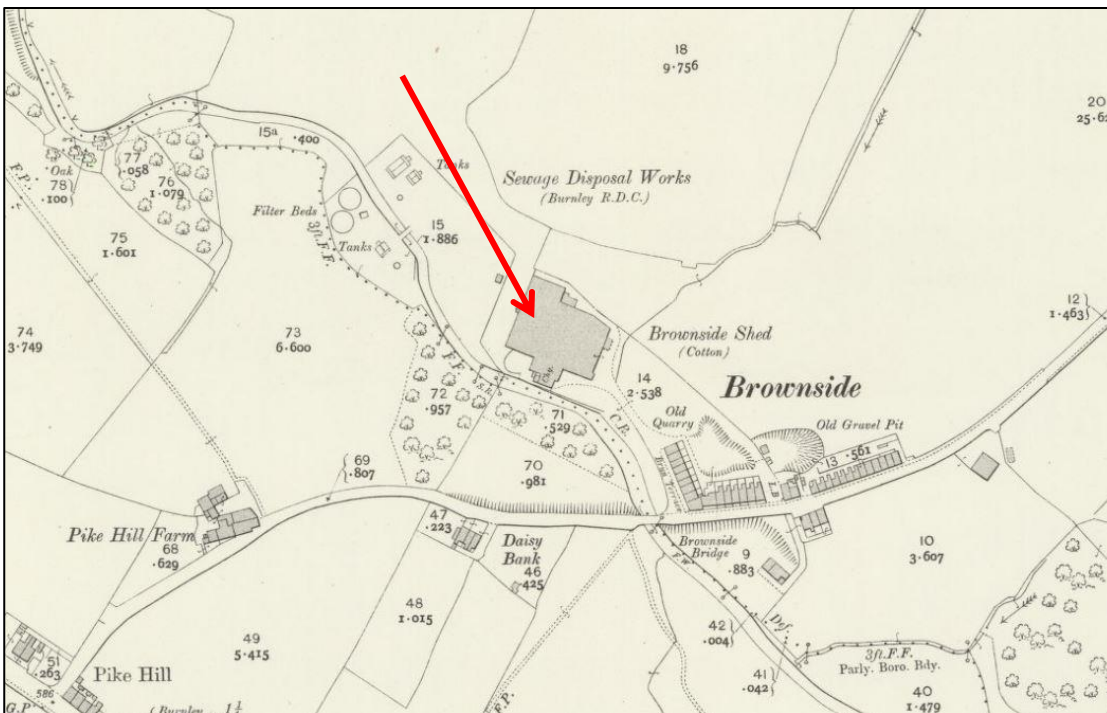


Figure 4: 1909 OS map Lancashire Sheet LXIV.3

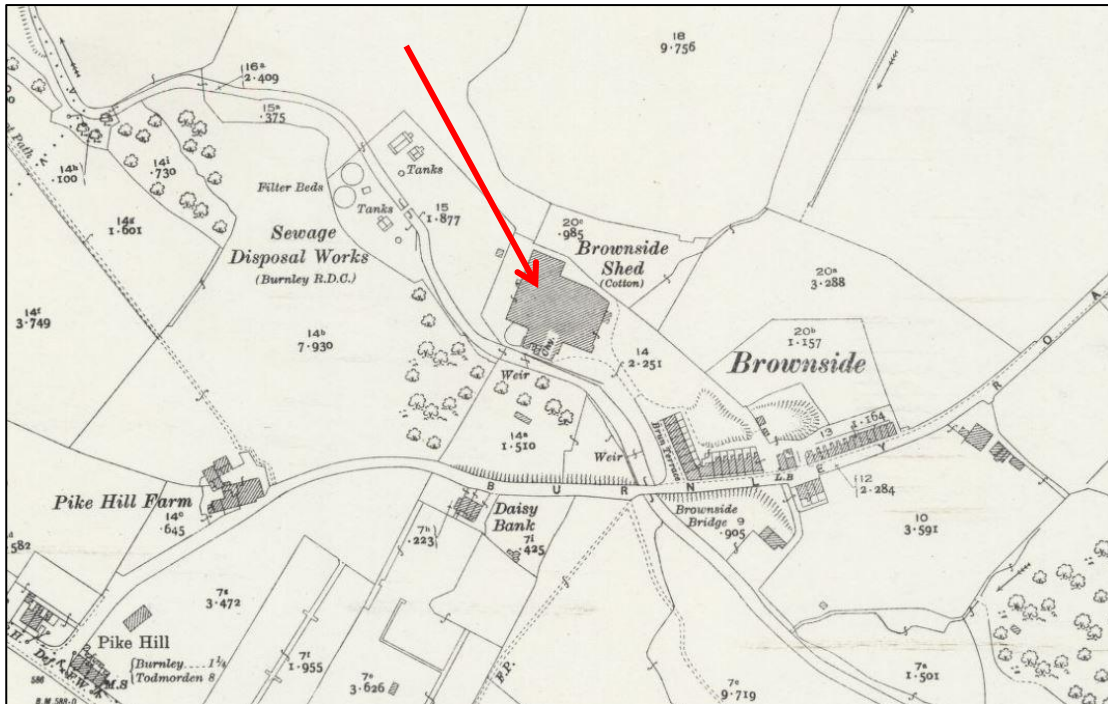
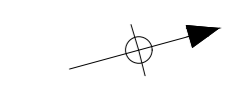
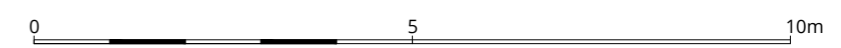



Figure 5: 1928 OS map Lancashire Sheet LXIV.3




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Brownsie Shed Mill
 Worsthorpe-with-hurstwood

Figure 6: Ground floor plan

Scale: 1:100 @ A2
 Date: March 2022

BD - Blocked Doorway
 IO - Inserted Opening

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 1: General shot of Building from the east



Plate 2: General shot of the site looking north



Plate 3: General shot of the site looking northeast



Plate 4: General shot of the site looking east



Plate 5: South elevation



Plate 6: Detail of rendered extension



Plate 7: South elevation



Plate 8: South end of west elevation



Plate 9: West elevation



Plate 10: Inserted opening



Plate 11: North end of west elevation looking south



Plate 12: North end of west elevation



Plate 13: Detail of loading door and window to toilet block



Plate 14: North elevation



Plate 15: North elevation



Plate 16: Toilet block



Plate 17: East end of north elevation



Plate 18: Detail of gable



Plate 19: Remaining east elevation of southern extension



Plate 20: Internal southern gable



Plate 21: Detail of large windows



Plate 22: Opening showing where guttering was located



Plate 23: Gable detail



Plate 24: East end showing damaged gable



Plate 25: Doorway to extension



Plate 26: Gable showing damaged blocked opening

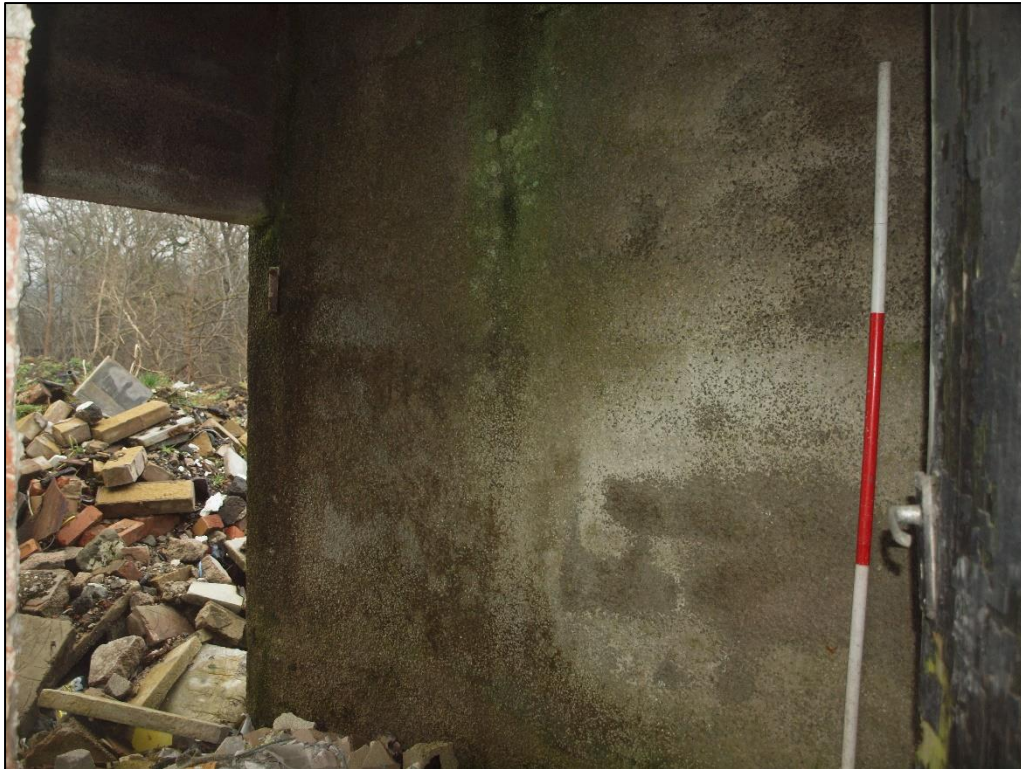


Plate 27: Interior of extension



Plate 28: As above looking west



Plate 29: Concrete ceiling



Plate 30: Southern internal gable and internal west wall



Plate 31: South end of west wall showing opening and beam slots above



Plate 32: Detail of opening



Plate 33: North internal gable and west wall



Plate 34: North end of west wall showing loading doorway with burnt lintel



Plate 35: North internal gable



Plate 36: Detail of doorways to west side



Plate 37: Blocked doorway to east side, with large lintel over showing location of former loading doorway



Plate 38: Patch of brick flooring to northwest corner



Plate 39: Interior of toilet block, east side



Plate 40: Concrete ceiling detail



Plate 41: Window detail



Plate 42: Interior of toilet block, west side



Plate 43: Window detail at west end



Plate 44: Remaining internal east elevation showing stone construction of adjoining building



Plate 45: Detail of blocked doorway shown above