



Pecket Well Mill, Pecket Well, Hebden Bridge, West Yorkshire

Archaeological Building Investigation



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Prepared by: Karl Taylor
Position: Project Officer
Date: January 2007

Checked by: Alison Plummer Signed.....
Position: Project Manager
Date: January 2007

Approved by: Alan Lupton Signed.....
Position: Operations Manager
Date: January 2007

Oxford Archaeology North

Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF
t: (0044) 01524 848666
f: (0044) 01524 848606

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

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Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0EA
t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	3
1.INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 Circumstances of the Project.....	4
1.2 Location, Geology and Topography	4
1.3 Archaeological and Historical background.....	5
2.METHODOLOGY.....	6
2.1 Project Design	6
2.2 Building Investigation.....	6
2.3 Archive.....	7
3.BUILDING INVESTIGATION RESULTS	8
3.1 Introduction.....	8
3.2 The Boiler House Construction.....	8
3.3 Boiler House Discussion	11
3.4 The Engine House Layout.....	12
3.5 Engine House Discussion.....	13
3.6 The Phasing of the Weaving Sheds.....	14
3.7 Survival Of Original Fabric	15
4.BIBLIOGRAPHY	17
5.ILLUSTRATIONS	18
5.1 Figures.....	18
APPENDIX 1: WYASAS PROJECT SPECIFICATION.....	18
APPENDIX 2: RCHME REPORT	19

SUMMARY

Investigations at Pecket Well Mill (NGR SD 9977 2968), located in the hamlet of Pecket Well near Hebden Bridge in West Yorkshire, have added to and expanded, a previous survey carried out in 1988 by the Royal Commission for the Historic Monuments of England (RCHME 1988 *Appendix II*). The present survey, carried out in 2005 by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) is part of a planning application (Planning application Nos. 05/00098/CON & 03/1805/LBC) by Mango Developments Ltd to convert the mill to private dwellings. The survey has highlighted certain aspects of the nature of the construction and layout of various parts of the mill. Particular attention was paid to the Boiler House, the Engine House, and the Weaving Sheds.

Pecket Well Mill probably contained a single Lancashire Boiler and a single beam engine, which continued to be *in situ* until at least the 1960s. This arrangement was either supplanted by, or was supplemental to, electrification of the power supply, which probably occurred before *c* 1927. It is possible that both the boiler and engine were in use well into the twentieth century. The survey revealed that the general layout of the engine house had remained little changed at least since the 1960s when the engine and boiler were photographed *in situ*.

Previous investigations (RCHME 1988) had surmised that the original weaving sheds had been extended to accommodate 650 looms instead of the original 270. This survey could find no definitive evidence of this and has concluded that the sheds were either entirely re-roofed or rebuilt to accommodate more looms possibly soon after they were constructed.

The survey had also identified, as far as was possible, the surviving parts of the fabric which date to before a fire in 1873. This included the whole of the engine house, chimney, weaving sheds and parts of the warehouse and boiler room.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

OA North would like to thank the clients, Mango Developments Ltd, for commissioning the survey, as well as the staff of N. Chapman and Sons for their assistance on site. We would also like to thank Helen Gomersall of WYASAS for her assistance and for providing the written specification.

Chris Ridings and Karl Taylor carried out the building investigation and Karl Taylor wrote the summary report. Andrew Bates took the large format photographs and Mark Tidmarsh produced the accompanying drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project and edited the report, which was also edited by Ian Miller and Alan Lupton.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 A planning application was submitted by Mango Developments Ltd to Calderdale MBC (Planning Application No. 05/00098/CON and attendant Listed Building Application), for the conversion to housing of the Grade II listed nineteenth century Pecket Well Mill, Keighley Road, Pecket Well, Hebden Bridge, West Yorkshire (NGR SD 9977 2968). Outstanding planning permissions already exist (Planning Application No. 03/1805/LBC and associated full Planning Consent), which involves a greater degree of demolition and alteration (see *Appendix I Section 3*). West Yorkshire Archaeological Service Advisory Service (WYASAS), as archaeological advisors to Calderdale MBC, have prepared a written specification (*Appendix I*) to allow the owners to meet the terms of any archaeological condition expected to be placed upon any new consent.
- 1.1.2 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by Mango Developments Ltd to undertake a building investigation in accordance with the specification provided by WYASAS. The former Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments for England (RCHME) carried out a survey of Pecket Well Mill in 1988 (RCHME 1988, *Appendix II*) and, following inspection of that report by WYASAS, it was agreed that a full descriptive report as specified in Section 7.2.1 of the specification was not required.
- 1.1.3 The results are, therefore, presented in the form of short essays, which compliment, and add additional information to, the previous desk-based assessment and building survey carried out by the RCHME. Specifically, it outlines the findings of the present investigation with regard to the construction details of the boiler house and the engine house layout, together with the question of the phasing of the weaving sheds. Cross-referenced photographs and annotated plans, which highlight features of architectural, industrial and archaeological significance are also presented.

1.2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 1.2.1 Pecket Well Mill is located on the A6033 between Hebden Bridge and Keighley, approximately 2.5km to the north of Hebden Bridge within the hamlet of Pecket Well (NGR SD 9977 2968) (Fig 1).
- 1.2.2 The solid geology consists of Namurian (Palaeozoic Millstone Grit Series) (British Geological Survey, North Sheet 1979). The soils are classified as 'Rivington 2' which are well-drained coarse loamy soils over rock, some fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging (Ordnance Survey 1983).
- 1.2.3 The site slopes down from east to west with most of the buildings being cut into the hillside. This has resulted in the ground floor of the warehouse

(Buildings **3a** and **3b**) forming a semi-basement at the eastern end. The roof of the eastern end of the weaving sheds is at ground level and both reservoirs are above ground floor level.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.3.1 An outline of the history and development of the mill is contained within the Royal Commission report (RCHME 1988, 1-2 *Appendix II*), the main conclusions from which are outlined below. Due to the specific nature of this report the detailed historical background provided in the earlier report is not repeated here.
- 1.3.2 Originally called Pecket Well Shed, the mill was a speculative construction in 1858 by the Pecket Well Weaving Co. Ltd. The company hoped to let it either as a whole or as 'room-and-power'. It was described as having a 20hp steam engine and 35hp boiler with main and cross-shafting. The weaving shed was described as being 33 yards long and 35 yards wide and was capable of holding 270 looms.
- 1.3.3 John Wilcock & Sons subsequently purchased the whole site in 1861, and employed 150 people there. John Wilcock died in 1866 and his son, William, is recorded as employing 240 people in 1871. In 1873, the same year a fire burnt down a sizing house (built in 1871), the shed apparently contained 600 looms, which by 1879 had risen to 690.
- 1.3.4 The fire of 1873 gutted the four-storey sizing house building, which contained stables, an office, and a drying room. The fire did not affect the weaving shed and a warehouse (position unknown?). There are no records detailing the subsequent rebuilding.
- 1.3.5 In 1885 the Wilcock family partnership was dissolved and William Wilcock ran the business alone. In 1892, the Wilcock Patent Cord and Calico Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (of which William was managing director) acquired Pecket Well Shed. In 1906 the company was taken over by the Norden Cotton Co. Ltd of Manchester and a plan dated 1906 illustrates the extent of the complex for the first time. Norden Cotton Co. Ltd became Cords Ltd later in 1906 and in 1922 the company purchased some adjacent land. Cords Ltd bought two other mills in 1923 and 1927, and all three are illustrated on the company headed notepaper (Document 7 *Appendix II*).
- 1.3.6 Up until 1966 Cords Ltd still possessed Pecket Well, which subsequently passed onto N Chapman and sons (the last occupiers) at an unknown date. Mango Developments Ltd recently acquired the site and plan to convert it to housing.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A written specification supplied by WYASAS (*Appendix I*), was adhered to in full with respect to the building investigation, which was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) and generally accepted best practice.
- 2.1.2 The investigation comprised a Level II-type building survey (RCHME 1996), which was carried out in order to analyse the plan, form, function, age and development of the mill. This comprised a drawn, textual and photographic record of the interior and exterior of the complex.

2.2 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

- 2.2.1 **Descriptive Record:** written records using *pro forma* record sheets were made of all principal elements of the building, both internal and external, as well as any features of historical, architectural and industrial significance or pertaining to its past or present use and function. Particular attention was paid to the relationships between areas of the building where its development or any alterations could be observed. These records are essentially descriptive, although interpretation is carried out on site as required.
- 2.2.2 **Site Drawings:** ‘as existing’ drawings were annotated to produce plans of all of the main floors as outlined in *Section 6.3* of the specification (*Appendix I*). These were produced in order to show the form and location of structural features and/or features of historical, architectural and industrial interest. Where necessary these drawings were manually enhanced using hand survey techniques. The hand-annotated field drawings were digitised using AutoCAD to produce the final drawings (Figs 2 - 10).
- 2.2.3 **Instrument Survey:** reflected ceiling plans and cross-sections (as outlined in *Section 6.3* of the specification) of the buildings were surveyed with a reflectorless electronic distance measurer (REDM). The REDM is capable of measuring distances to a point of detail by reflection from the wall surface, and does not need a prism to be placed. The instrument used was a *Leica T1010* theodolite coupled to a *Disto* electronic distance meter (EDM). The *Disto* emits a viable laser beam, which can be visually guided around points of detail. The digital survey data was captured within a portable computer running TheoLT software, which allows the survey to be directly inserted into AutoCAD software for the production of final drawings (Figs 2-10).
- 2.2.4 **Photographic Survey:** a photographic survey was produced as per *Section 6.4* of the WYASAS specification. The photographic archive consists of both general and detailed interior photographs, which were captured using both monochrome and slide 35mm formats. A number of medium format photographs were taken of interior rooms where appropriate. General photographs of the exterior elevations were taken with a variety of medium format (120 monochrome) and 35mm (monochrome and colour slide)

cameras. As far as practicable, photographs of the external elevations were captured using cameras equipped with shift (perspective control) lenses. A full laser printed copy of the photographs, together with photo-location plans (Figs 11-15) and photo-indices, are presented as an additional volume.

2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 The results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991) and a synthesis will be submitted to the County SMR and the West Yorkshire Archive Service (the index to the archive and a copy of the final draft report) in the first instance. A copy of the final draft of the report will also be supplied to the client (see *Section 7.3 Appendix 1*).
- 2.3.2 Following completion of all recording and post-recording work, OA North will deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) with the Calderdale office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (*Section 7.5 Appendix 1*). The archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format. Appropriate arrangements were made with the designated depository at the outset of the project for the proper labelling, packaging, and accessioning of all material recovered.
- 2.3.3 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project

3. BUILDING INVESTIGATION RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 Pecket Well Mill consists of a large weaving shed (Building **1** and **5**, Fig 6), warehouse/boiler house (Buildings **3a** and **3b**) and engine room (Building **2**) (Figs 2, 8, 9 and 10), together with other associated structures, which are cut into the hillside in the centre of the hamlet of Pecket Well. The Royal Commission Report (RCHME 1988 *Appendix II*) already describes the complex to a certain degree and the information outlined below is intended to augment or correct this document, as necessary. The aspects of the building that will be discussed are; the detail of the boiler house (Buildings **3a** and **3b**) construction; the detail of the engine house layout (Building **2**); and the phasing of the single storey sheds (Buildings **1** and **5**). The extent of the survival of the first generation fabric (pre-1873 fire) will also be discussed. Numbers in brackets (for example 10:2-5) refer to the relevant photographs (film and frame number(s)).

3.2 THE BOILER HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

- 3.2.1 The boiler house is situated on the ground floor within Buildings **3a** and **3b** (which are adjacent to each other) and incorporates the chimney (Building **4**) in the north-east corner (Fig 2). Due to the sloping nature of the site, the north elevation is partly below ground level (Fig 4). The boiler house has been briefly described on page 3 of the RCHME report (*Appendix II*).
- 3.2.2 The 100ft chimney (Building **4**) is of tapering circular section and has a large square rock-faced stone base, which is visible both internally in Building **10a** and externally in the north elevation (7:30 and 10:09). It is of similar stone construction to the engine house, has a number of wrought iron bands, and according to the RCHME, it has been lowered in height (*Appendix II*, 6). The lower part of the chimney has been incorporated into the fabric of Building **3a** (Fig 2), which is clearly of different construction (11:07). The chimney passes up through all the floors of the warehouse and intrudes into the floor space.
- 3.2.3 The north, south and east internal ground floor walls of **3a** are mainly constructed from both regular, coursed squared stonework and flat rubblework with some localised areas of brick and cinder block patching, all of which is whitewashed (10:2-5). A partition wall within **3a** (beyond which there was no access) is of regular-coursed rock-faced stone with some areas of brick rebuilding and patching. The chimney base is visible through an aperture with metal ducting at the east end of this wall (Fig 2) (8:17).
- 3.2.4 There is a vertical rectangular aperture visible in the extreme west end of the south wall of **3a** (Fig 2) which is situated next to a 'pier' described below (*Section 3.2.9*) (5:13-14). A cast iron beam (bracket?) surmounts this and it possibly relates to either a revised power transmission system described in *Section 3.3.3* or is associated with the boiler.

- 3.2.5 Building **3b** is of similar construction with the west wall and part of the north wall being constructed from both regular, coursed stone and rubblework (5:17). For the most part, the north wall is comprised of cinder blocks. The south-west corner has mainly been rebuilt with brick, blocking a doorway visible externally (10:25). There are two large openings into Building **3a** and Building **9**.
- 3.2.6 A doorway leads from **3a**, via a passage with a sloping walkway through Building **2** (the engine house), into the weaving shed (Building **1**) (labelled 'Ramp' on Fig 2). This doorway was probably created after the power transmission system was changed and traces of the beam entablature are visible. A second doorway with a cast iron door (8:26-27) leads from the east end of **3a** into a small room with a flagged floor (Fig 2), which lies below the western end of **10a** (8:20-27). Access to the weaving shed (Building **1**) is available from the room below **10a** via a set of stone steps (8:24-25). To the right of the steps, a blocked window (also visible in **2a** the Overlookers Room (8:28-29)) can be seen (Fig 2), which probably represents part of the original fabric of the engine house (8:24-25).
- 3.2.7 The small low room below **10a** has regular, coursed stone walls and has a low flagged plinth at the south end (8:22-23). The ceiling is timber and two beams are supported by corbels, iron columns, and a rolled steel joist (RSJ). The east wall of the room contains a large diameter iron pipe (8:20-21), which has been capped and probably provided water for the boiler (a valve is located within a recess within the floor at the east end of Room **10a** which probably controlled the water supply from the eastern reservoir). Above this, within the wall is a very large stone block, which may seal an aperture. The pipe probably originated from the dam to the east of Building **10a**. This room may be part of the original fabric.
- 3.2.8 The ground floor ceiling of **3a** comprises two distinct and separate areas of quite different construction (Fig 3). The eastern part of the room has a part raised ceiling (corresponding to the brick-supported raised area of flags on the first floor), which has a cast iron frame supporting large flagstones (this was probably raised to accommodate an economiser (Fig 9) (5:36-38)). The west side of the ceiling is composed of three north/south aligned brick-vaulted arches (covering the area suggested to be a fuel store (RCHME 1988, 4)), which spring from cast iron beams supported by central round cast iron columns (probably hollow) (10:3-5). Both of these ceilings are obviously of fireproof construction. Above these, on the first floor, the flagged floor continues (Fig 8). A two-part large cast iron beam was revealed during stripping works and is situated within the floor thickness in **3a** (Figs 3 and 5). There are four lugholes visible and it comprises two separate halves, which are bolted together. It supported one side of a brick vault and was itself supported by a cast iron column. This beam separated the two distinct halves of the ceiling. The floor above was of substantial flagstones, which rested directly on the beam.
- 3.2.9 The ceiling of **3b** is of more traditional construction with three timber beams, two of which are supported by cast iron columns (Fig 3). These support a timber floor, the joists of which are covered with metal fireproof sheets (5:16).

A large riveted cast iron beam is present above the large opening into Building **9**, which is supported by a round cast iron column (5:20). A twin tie bar arrangement is attached to this, which has a large central bracket bolted to the beam (5:20). The western end of the tie bars can be seen to terminate at a tie rod end, which is visible in the west external elevation (10:25).

- 3.2.10 A large opening between **3a** and **3b** is characterised by two large stone ‘piers’ either side (Fig 2) (5:24) which support a cast iron beam (Fig 5). The RCHME report states that the springing of the boiler house’s front arched opening survives (*Appendix II*, 3), which these piers may represent. The current large opening may have been knocked through when **3b** was added. The solid dividing wall above this may be part of the pre-fire 1873 fabric (*op cit* 4) and probably formed the original west elevation of **3a** (Figs 9 and 10). A cut beam is present high in the south ‘pier’ and the ‘pier’ contains run-out stopped ovolo chamfering on what was probably the external side of the opening (the internal side is worn and damaged) (5:24). The rusticated quoins on the corner of Building **2** appear to butt against the ‘pier’.
- 3.2.11 The north external elevation of the ground floor of **3a** is only partly visible above ground level and is constructed from coursed elongated stonework (sandstone) of varying thickness. There is a recessed area (2.2m wide, 0.8m high and 0.07m deep) at the base of the chimney at the east end, which is of rock-faced regular-coursed stonework with lime mortar which is quite different to the rest of the wall construction (Fig 2) (10:9). There are two disused windows visible (10:10, 10:14), which have sandstone lintels, and are blocked with both brick and stone. Above and to the right of the western blocked window is a vertical join (with quoins) which separates **3a** from **3b** and may possibly indicate the original west gable of **3a**. This not apparent on the ground floor which may indicate either the ground floor originally extended further to the west or was subject to remodelling in this area (10:14). A further possible window with a sandstone surround has been modified and blocked with stone and an iron semicircular plate (Fig 2) (10:16). A large opening, partially visible at the west end of the elevation has a large RSJ lintel and has been blocked with stone and brick (10:18).
- 3.2.12 The west external elevation of **3b** is also partly visible and consists of regular-coursed stone work with larger rock-faced quoins (10:25). It would appear that this wall has been rebuilt at some point. The larger rock-faced quoins return east to form the south elevation of **3b**. The quoins on the upper part of the west elevation exhibit V-jointed rustication.
- 3.2.13 It is probable that much of the surviving below-ground fabric of **3a** comprises first generation fabric, which makes up the earliest phase of the building (Fig 2). Building **3b** possibly represents extension and rebuilding after the fire of 1873, although parts of this (particularly the ground floor) may contain an amount or earlier fabric incorporated into the rebuilding. The chimney may have been free standing prior to the fire of 1873 and evidence (11:07) shows integration into later fabric on all of the upper floors. Due the limitations of the survey and ongoing demolition works (including the removal of some of the fabric before inspection was possible) detailed analysis of the boiler house was difficult.

3.3 BOILER HOUSE DISCUSSION

- 3.3.1 The layout and construction of the boiler house possibly indicates the placement, configuration, and type of boiler(s) utilised at Pecket Well Mill. A photograph dated to between 1963 and 1968 (Document 10 *Appendix II*), clearly illustrates the front of a (single) Lancashire Boiler, which appears to be placed adjacent to a projecting stub wall, and which may be one of the ‘piers’ described in *Section 3.2.9*. This would place the boiler at the south side of **3a** (presuming that the rear of the boiler faced the chimney), the space between the wall and the column described in *Section 3.2.9* (9 feet 10 inches) being able to accommodate this. It is possible that the ‘piers’ were the remaining part of the original boiler house (pre-1871) (**3a**), which was subsequently rebuilt and enlarged westwards after the fire of 1873 (**3b**). (The reason extending to the west (**3b**) remains unknown and no documentary evidence exists to explain this). A Lancashire Boiler could have fitted into the space between the original west gable (of **3a**) and the chimney. Slightly contrary to this, there is evidence (*Section 3.2.10*) to suggest that the ground floor of **3a/b** may have extended further to the west prior to the fire of 1873 and that the upper floors were either rebuilt or added on (following the fire). This suggests that **3b** may have been a single storey structure prior to 1873, although the current ground floor of **3b** appears not to contain any original fabric. This is confusing and more than one phase of remodelling may be apparent. A single Lancashire Boiler would probably have provided enough steam for the size of engine needed to power 650 looms (the number recorded there in 1879 (RCHME 1988, 1)).
- 3.3.2 The earliest boiler may have been a Wagon Boiler, although the chimney (which is original) would have provided too much draught for this type of boiler and it would have quickly burnt out (Ian Miller *pers comm*). By 1858, Lancashire Boilers had already been in use for a number of years and it is possible that this type of boiler was part of the original installation of 1858. An article in *The Halifax Courier* dated 1873 (Document 2 *Appendix II*), states that £800 worth of damage had occurred to both the engine and boiler during the fire of that year. Thus it could be the case that they both required replacement (or extensive repair) and a new Lancashire Boiler and/or higher output engine enough for 650 looms (or repaired and McNaughted original) and possibly an economiser, were installed at this later date.
- 3.3.3 It is probable that the original boiler room was set in-between the engine house and chimney (Fig 2), and later became incorporated into the sizing place, which was probably constructed during the 1871 expansion. It (the boiler room) may have been incorporated into the original fabric of the 1858 ‘other buildings’. In the original Articles and Memorandum of Association of the Pecket Well Weaving Shed Company Ltd (1858) only a ‘Power Loom or Weaving Shed or Sheds’ is mentioned specifically, although reference is made to ‘steam power’ and ‘machinery and gear’ indicating that a boiler(s) must have been present. Following the fire, probably during construction of the current four-storey warehouse building, the fireproof vaulting and flagged floor above may have been installed to prevent a second fire. It was reported that the policeman who discovered the fire (Document 2 *Appendix II*), stated that he first saw smoke issuing from a room beneath the drying room, (which

was the first floor), which was where the boiler would have been situated on the ground floor.

- 3.3.4 It is documented (in the Articles and Memorandum) that the original engine was of 20hp and the boiler was 35hp, and that 270 looms were present before the 1873 fire. In 1879 there were 650 looms present giving credence to the possibility that a more powerful (or a McNaughted version of the original) engine was installed following the 1873 fire. As the Mill was under-insured, repair, rather than replacement, may have been a more viable option.
- 3.3.5 The space to the south of the chimney (within Building **3a**) is the postulated position of an economiser. These were in common usage after the 1840s (Giles and Goodall 1995, 149) and were commonly sited in-between the boilers and chimney (*ibid*, 150). The ceiling was probably raised (to approximately 14 feet) to accommodate this, which resulted in a raised platform on the first floor (5:36). An aperture in the south side of the chimney points toward the position of the economiser, allowed exhaust gases to escape.

3.4 THE ENGINE HOUSE LAYOUT

- 3.4.1 The engine house (Building **2** Fig 2) is located to the east of the boiler house (**3a**) and is a distinct three-storey, regular-coursed stone building with a hipped roof and rusticated quoins. There are two tall round-headed first floor windows, with rusticated surrounds on each of the west and east elevations (now blocked) (11:02-04). The engine house is attached to the north-west corner of the weaving shed and a single storey addition (Building **9**), probably constructed in the twentieth century when a change in the power transmission system was made (RCHME 1988 4), is attached to the south-west side (of the engine house) (Fig 2). It is of entirely different construction to Buildings **2**, **3a** and **3b**. The engine house and its extension have been briefly described on pages 3 and 4 of the RCHME report (*Appendix II*) respectively.
- 3.4.2 The ground floor of building **2** is largely inaccessible, mostly being made up of the solid ashlar engine and cylinder beds (Fig 2). There is a passageway enabling access from the boiler room (Building **3a**) to the weaving shed (Building **1**) which separates the engine and cylinder beds (8:31-36). This passage would have housed the beam entablature assemblage and four opposing square recesses, which would have carried the entablature, are still present in the walls (8:33). There are also two opposing cast iron flanges bolted to each wall. This passage would probably have been impassable when the engine was *in situ* and the doorways would probably have been there to allow for maintenance of the entablature. The ceiling in this passage is timber and makes up part of the floor of the engine house floor above (8:33). The method of power transmission is described on page 3 of the RCHME report (*Appendix II*). The flywheel pit is visible as a narrow passageway (inaccessible) located at the south-east side of the engine house (Fig 2).
- 3.4.3 Within Building **9**, the original west external elevation of the engine house is visible. This has large rusticated quoins at either extremity, together with a large bricked-up aperture, which appears to be 'L-shaped' (there was no

access to this other than by a small opening (5:03-06). The upper part of this blocked aperture forms part of the first floor window but the lower part was probably created in order to accommodate a new power drive (housed within Building 9), which must have been retro-connected to the original transmission system probably via additional pulleys. A blocked aperture in the south wall of 3a (Section 3.2.2) also probably relates to this.

- 3.4.4 The first floor of the engine house forms the original engine and cylinder beds. Access to this room must be made via the first floor of 3a. The floor has been partly replaced with timber (over the passageway originally housing the beam entablature described in Section 3.3.2) and the rest is concrete. Immediately visible are the two large windows at either end of the room, together with the relatively ornate cast iron beams, which originally supported the beam floor (Fig 4, 6:36). Also present are tubular handrails. Joist slots are also visible in the south elevation (Fig 4). The flywheel pit cannot be seen from this floor and there is limited evidence for a flywheel bearing, although a blocked aperture in the south elevation of the adjacent room (3a) may represent remains of the assembly (5:30).
- 3.4.5 Located at the south-east corner of the beam floor within the engine house is a small platform supported by a cast iron column (Fig 4). This must have been a half landing for a quarter turn staircase, evidence for which survives in the form of iron projections and a plaster scar in the south elevation (Fig 4). Located in the south elevation, above the level of the beam floor, is a blocked square aperture with a substantial sandstone surround. This was probably a window as there is a blocked aperture in a similar position on the south external elevation.
- 3.4.6 There are two blocked (brick) apertures at the base of the western half of the south elevation (6:33-34), which were probably part of the original transmission system providing power into the weaving shed. A similar blocked aperture is visible in the north wall and can also be seen from the first floor of 3a (5:30).

3.5 ENGINE HOUSE DISCUSSION

- 3.5.1 It would appear that the engine house is part of the original fabric of the mill and its layout is consistent with that associated with single steam beam engines. It is attached to the north-west corner of the weaving shed, a position common in Yorkshire textile mills (Giles and Goodall 1995, Illustration k, Fig 237). This was done in order to provide effective power transmission into the adjacent weaving sheds, which was achieved via a line shaft and countershafts (RCHME 1988, 5).
- 3.5.2 The beam engine appears to have been *in situ* as late as the 1960s as a photograph of that approximate date attests (Appendix II Document 10). Although the copy of the photograph examined is of poor quality, the engine illustrated appears to have been of typical beam engine design, its appearance being similar to that at Cape Mills, Bramley (Giles & Goodall 1995, Fig 227). If the engine was rebuilt and McNaughted following the 1873 fire, the original

engine room would certainly have had the space to accommodate this. There is no record of any specific damage to the engine house during the fire.

- 3.5.3 The addition to the engine house (Building 9) was probably carried out some time before 1927, as it first appears on a Cords Ltd company letterhead of that date (*Appendix II* Document 7). Its first appearance on a plan is in 1930 where it is labelled 8A (*Appendix II* Document 8). It is probable that this was constructed in order to accommodate a new electrified power system.
- 3.5.4 It has been surmised that a rope-driven flywheel was positioned in an aperture (*Section 3.4.3*) within the west elevation of the engine house (RCHME 1988, 7). A notch in the roof truss of Building 9 (Photo 18:11) (probably made to accommodate the drive belts) also points towards this. It is possible that an electric motor was installed in Building 9, which may have been connected to the original transmission system via drive belts (termed group drive as one motor provided power for the whole of the mill or floor (Giles and Goodall 1995). The generation of electricity from steam power required a higher output steam turbine(s) and linked generator(s), which may have been accommodated in Building 9. Some mills purchased electricity from private companies (if available), which was cheaper than installing new steam turbines.
- 3.5.5 Individual electric motors at the end of each line shaft became increasingly common practice by the end of the First World War (*ibid*). It is possible that this was carried out when the mill became attached to the rapidly expanding national grid, in order to take advantage of the new (more efficient) technology. Electrical motors are present on the upper floors of Building 3b, attached to the original belt system (6:16). If this scenario is true, then by the 1960s the engine would almost certainly have long been decommissioned, as the mill was probably connected to mains electricity by this time.

3.6 THE PHASING OF THE WEAVING SHEDS

- 3.6.1 The weaving sheds (Figs 6 and 7) are described briefly on pages 2 and 3 of the RCHME report (*Appendix II*). The report goes on to describe the phasing of the weaving shed in detail and, clearly, the documentation appears to support the extension of, and adding to, the original weaving shed (Building 1), described in 1858 as being '33 yards long, 30 yards broad and capable of holding 270 looms' (RCHME 1988, 1). It is possible that extension of the weaving shed was envisaged from an early stage, the current size of the main part of the weaving shed being clearly larger than that documented, suggesting that the plans were changed and it was enlarged as soon as it was constructed. The sheds comprise one large open area (Building 1 and 5) and four other rooms (7, 8 and small rooms at the south and west corners) (Fig 6).
- 3.6.2 It is suggested by the RCHME that the shed (Building 1) was extended to the north-east in the 1870s (to form Building 5) and that it copied the original build (the first phase), the shafting being extended along new columns (RCHME 1988, 3). There are two types of columns (C1 (13:7) and C2 (16:2) Fig 5) which do not, however, relate to any eastward extension of the shed. These may relate to differing types of power transmission within the shed,

with column type C2 forming a whole row, that being the sixth row of columns from the north wall (all the other columns are Type C1). Both types of columns are almost identical, the main difference being that C2 columns have bolted line shaft hangers still attached. C1 type columns do exhibit boltholes and may have had similar hangers attached. The entire roof structure of the weaving shed is uniform and shows no sign of modification and/or extension from both internal and external inspection (11:11, 13:1-2). Either the shed was extended very soon after it was built or it was entirely re-roofed and all new columns were inserted. The eastern half of the shed is built into the hillside and would have required the movement of a quite considerable amount of material.

- 3.6.3 There is limited evidence within any of the long walls or floor to support the extension of the weaving shed. It has been postulated that the shed was extended from the area within the junction of the west wall of Building **7** and the south wall of Building **1** (Fig 6). There is no evidence to support this other than a vertical scar in the south wall near the junction of Building **7** (14:15-17). There is evidence (14:10) for the location of the doorway (in the north wall of building **5**) which once gave access to the privies (Building **6** - no longer present), which were located to the east of the reservoir (Fig 6 and document 8 *Appendix II*).
- 3.6.4 The RCHME report suggests that all the remaining buildings (Buildings **7** – **10**) were all added before 1905 (evidence from Document 4 *Appendix II*), as they all appear on a map of this date. Clearly, the buildings on the south side of the weaving shed (Buildings **7** and **8**) were added later, and although they are not of regular dimensions, their roofs are on the same alignment as the weaving shed. It is probable that Building **8** was constructed with respect to the Chapel and graveyard located in this area (Documents 4 and 5 *Appendix II*). The south exterior elevation of Building **7** is constructed from two differing styles of stonework, the top two thirds being similar to that used to construct the upper part of Building **3a** and **3b**. The lower part is of larger rock-faced stonework.

3.7 SURVIVAL OF ORIGINAL FABRIC

- 3.7.1 It is plain from inspections carried out at Pecket Well Mill that the complex has undergone various phases of remodelling and rebuilding. The most serious impact upon the nature of the layout of the mill appears to have been the fire of 1873, which caused severe damage. The amount of original (pre-fire) fabric is difficult to ascertain but from evidence collected, it would appear that almost the whole of the engine house (Building **2**) (the east elevation exhibits some rebuilding (11:04), the chimney (Building **4**) and quite possibly all of the weaving shed (Building **1**), dates to the initial construction of the complex in 1858. Both the engine house and the chimney are constructed from well-finished, coursed regular sandstone. The engine house has substantial rusticated quoins, which have obviously been truncated on the north side by the construction of the warehouse (Building **3b**). The west elevation of the weaving sheds (Building **1**) is of similar appearance. The south-east corner of Building **3a** is constructed in the same manner as the engine house and it is

reasonable to assume that, initially, 3a (and possibly a former incarnation of the ground floor of **3b**) formed the original warehouse/boiler house, which was subsequently extended by the construction of **3b** following the fire of 1873. It is obvious that the west end (and the north-east corner of the east end) of the warehouse/boiler house (Building **3b**) exhibit different construction details. Building **9** exhibits different construction details again and is clearly later than both phases.

- 3.7.2 It would appear that at least the eastern below-ground part of the four-storey warehouse (the boiler room, Building **3a**) survives from before the fire. It is also possible that the small basement room below **10a** was part of the original fabric. The chimney (Building **4**) has certainly survived, together with part of the fabric at the base of the east end of the north elevation. It is possible that the north-east corner of Building **3a** was rebuilt around the chimney, which may have originally been free-standing. The cross-wall, which continues up through Building **3**, and which divides **3a** from **3b** is also probably a survival and may represent the west elevation of the original warehouse/boiler house. There is a single window located within the east elevation of the warehouse on each of the second and third storeys (6:26, 11:07). These are quite different and appear to be earlier than any of the windows within Building **3a** and **b** and may be original. Other windows located within original fabric on the south elevation of the warehouse (**3a**) are probably replacements following rebuilding post-1873.

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5. ILLUSTRATIONS

5.1 FIGURES

Figure 1:		Site Location
Figure 2:	1:100	Ground Floor Plan of Boiler House and Engine House
Figure 3:	1:100	Ground Floor Reflected Ceiling Plan of Boiler House and Engine House
Figure 4:	1:50	Engine House South Elevation
Figure 5:	1:200	South-Facing Cross-Section through Mill
Figure 5a:	1:100	South-Facing Cross-Section through Mill (west)
Figure 5b:	1:100	South-Facing Cross-Section through Mill (central)
Figure 5c:	1:100	South-Facing Cross-Section through Mill (east)
Figure 6:	1:200	Ground Floor Plan of the Weaving Shed
Figure 6a:	1:100	Ground Floor Plan of the Weaving Shed (north)
Figure 6b:	1:100	Ground Floor Plan of the Weaving Shed (central)
Figure 6c:	1:100	Ground Floor Plan of the Weaving Shed (south)
Figure 7:	1:200	Reflected Ceiling Plan of the Weaving Shed
Figure 7a:	1:100	Reflected Ceiling Plan of the Weaving Shed (north)
Figure 7b:	1:100	Reflected Ceiling Plan of the Weaving Shed (central)
Figure 7c:	1:100	Reflected Ceiling Plan of the Weaving Shed (south)
Figure 8:	1:100	First Floor Plan (north)
Figure 9:	1:100	First Floor Plan, Sizing Place (south)
Figure 10:	1:100	Third Floor Plan (Warehouse)
Figure 11:		Photo Location Plan Ground Floor
Figure 12:		Photo Location Plan First Floor
Figure 13:		Photo Location Plan Second Floor
Figure 14:		Photo Location Plan Third Floor



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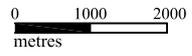


Figure 1: Location Map

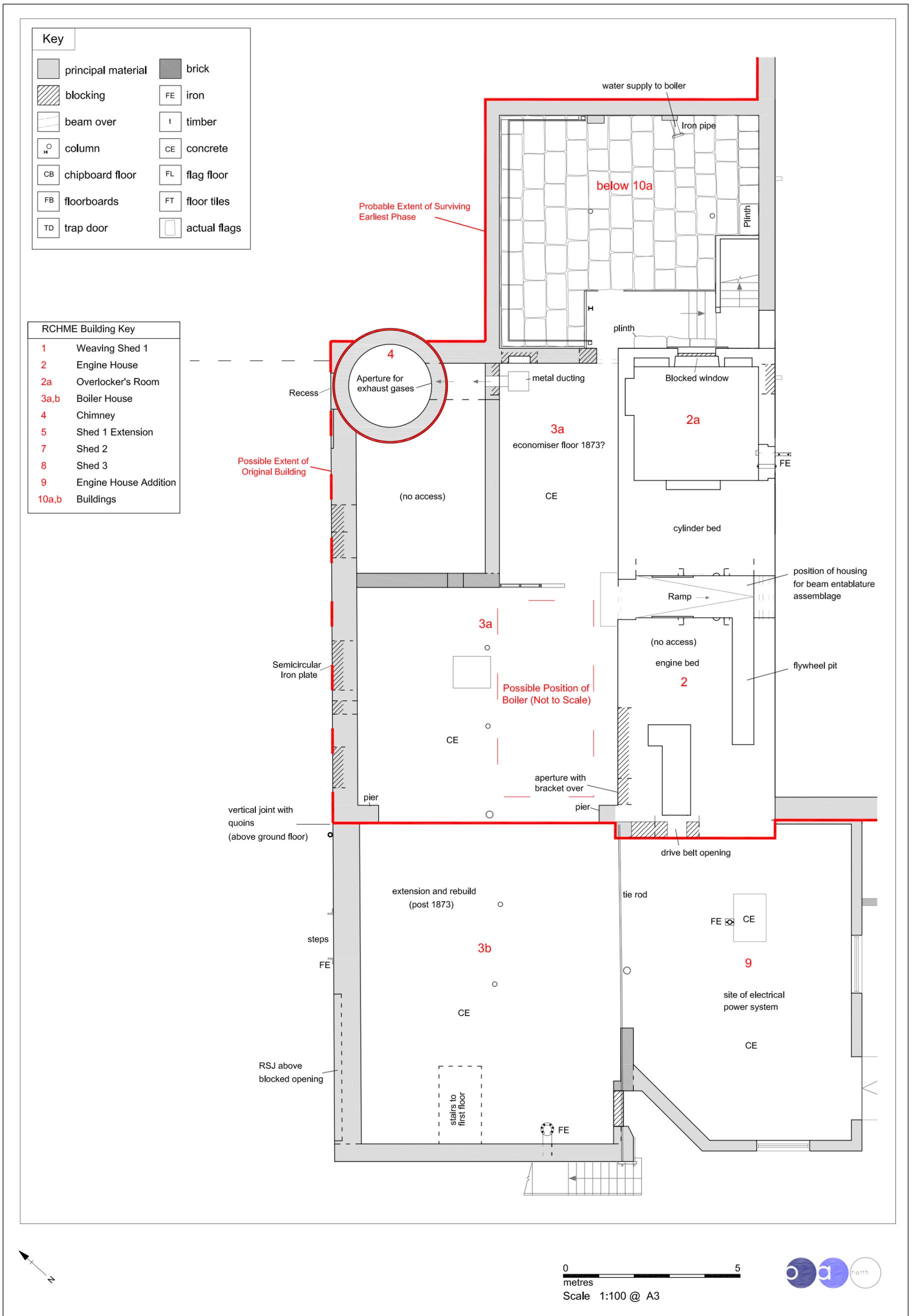
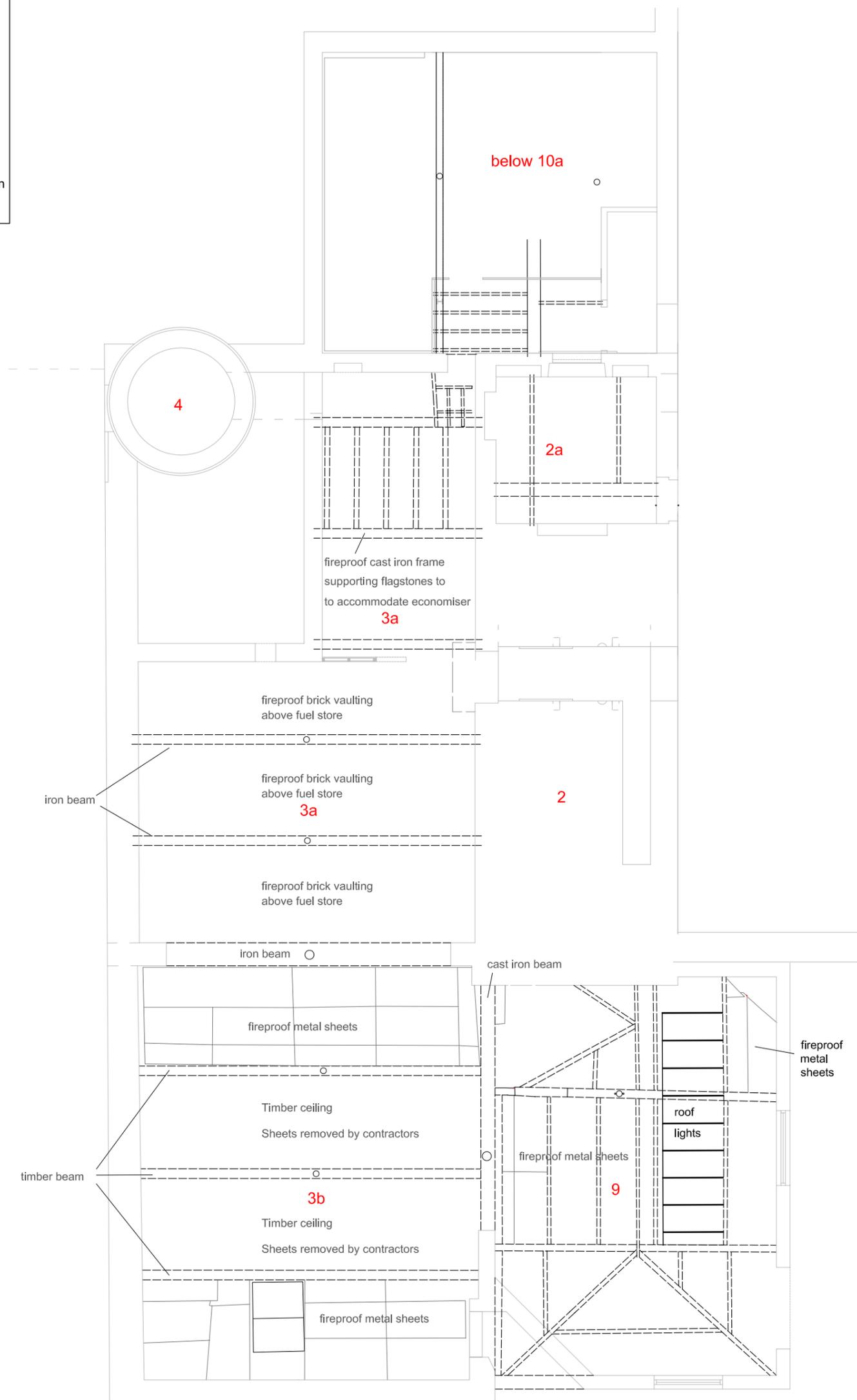


Figure 2: Ground floor plan of Boiler House and Engine House

RCHME Building Key	
1	Weaving Shed 1
2	Engine House
2a	Overlocker's Room
3a,b	Boiler House
4	Chimney
5	Shed 1 Extension
7	Shed 2
8	Shed 3
9	Engine House Addition
10a,b	Buildings



0 5
metres
Scale 1:100 @ A3



Figure 3: Ground floor Reflected Ceiling Plan of Boiler House and Engine House

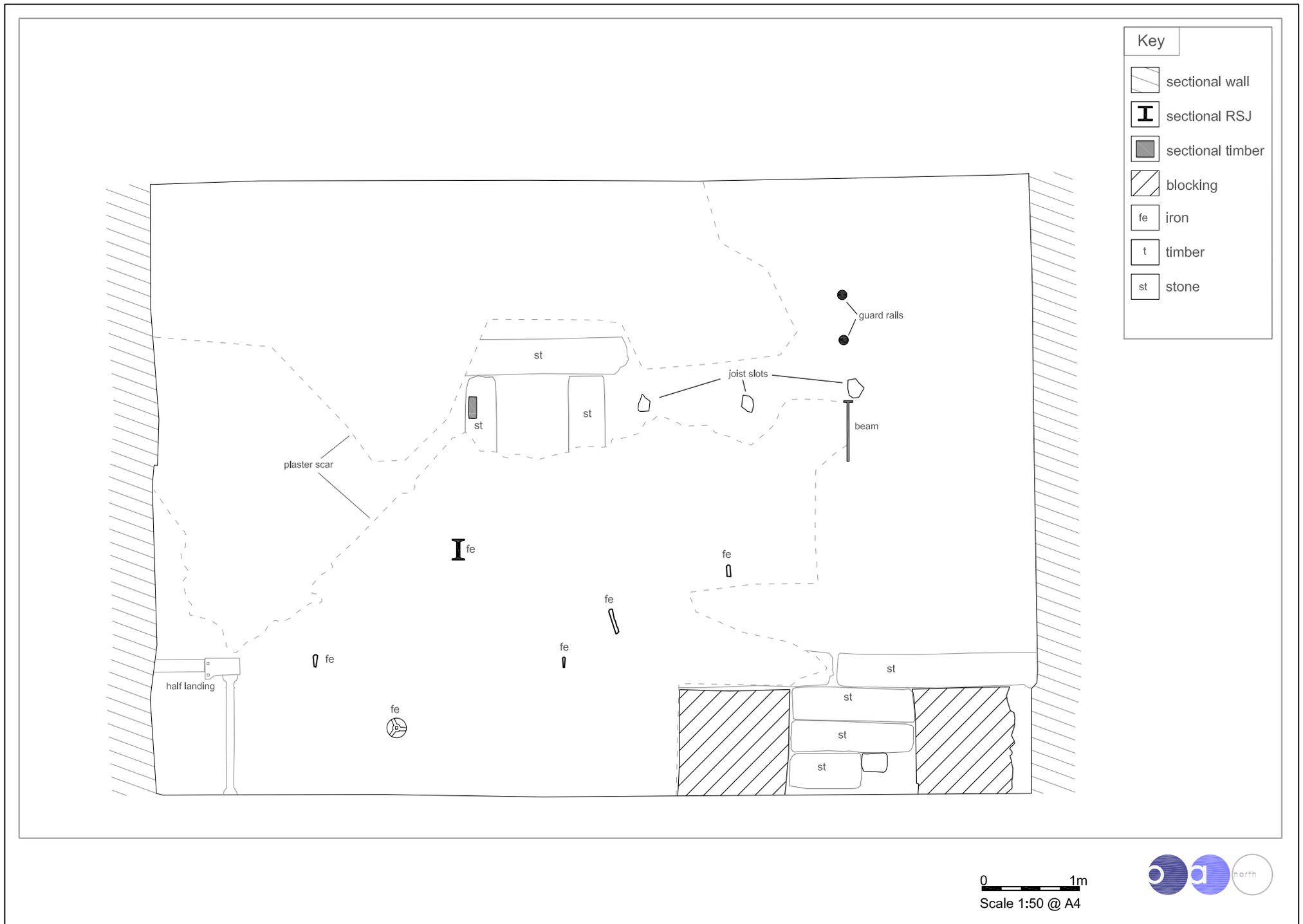


Figure 4: Engine House south elevation

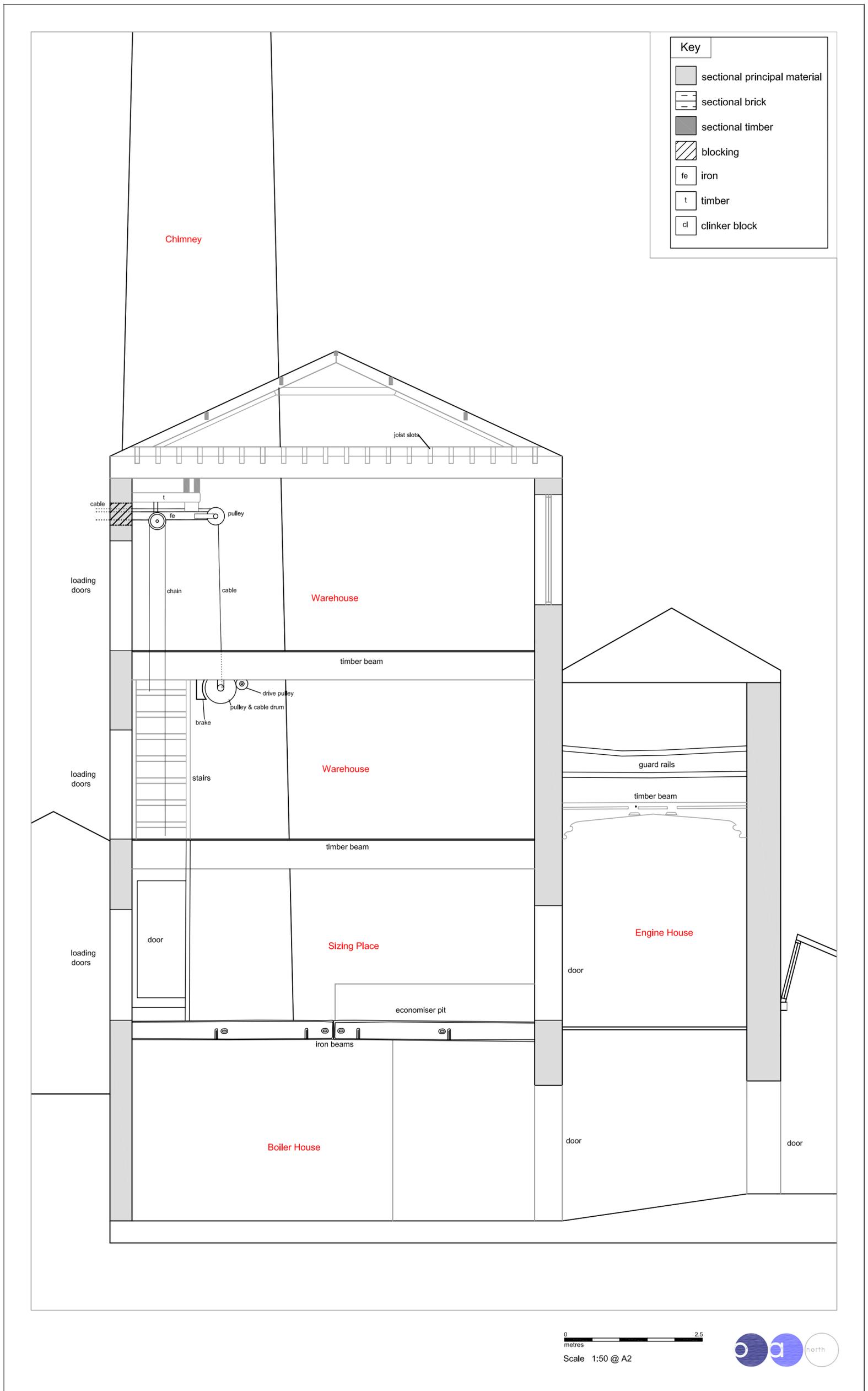


Figure 5a: South-Facing Cross- Section through Mill (west)

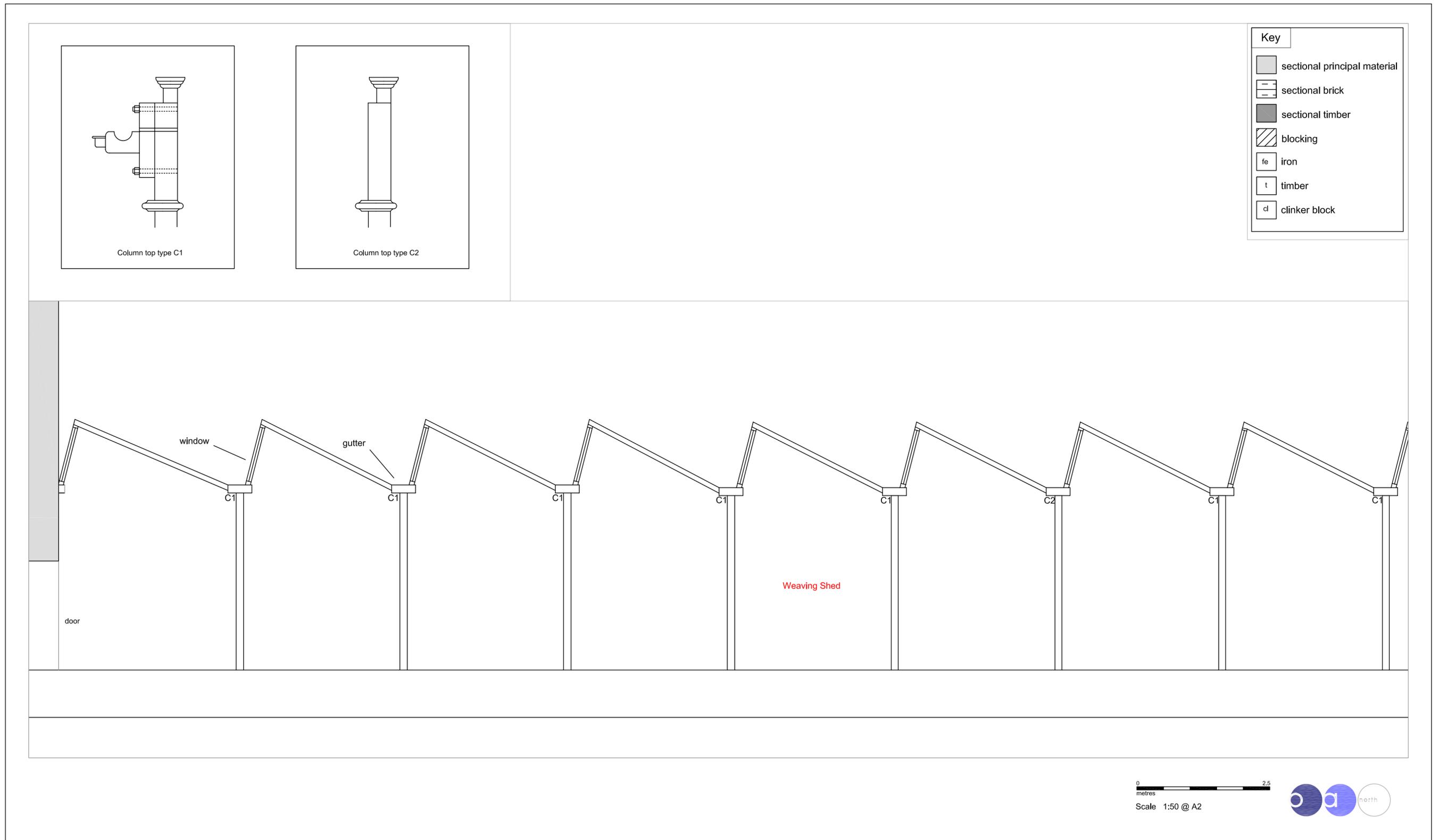


Figure 5b: South-Facing Cross- Section through Mill (central)

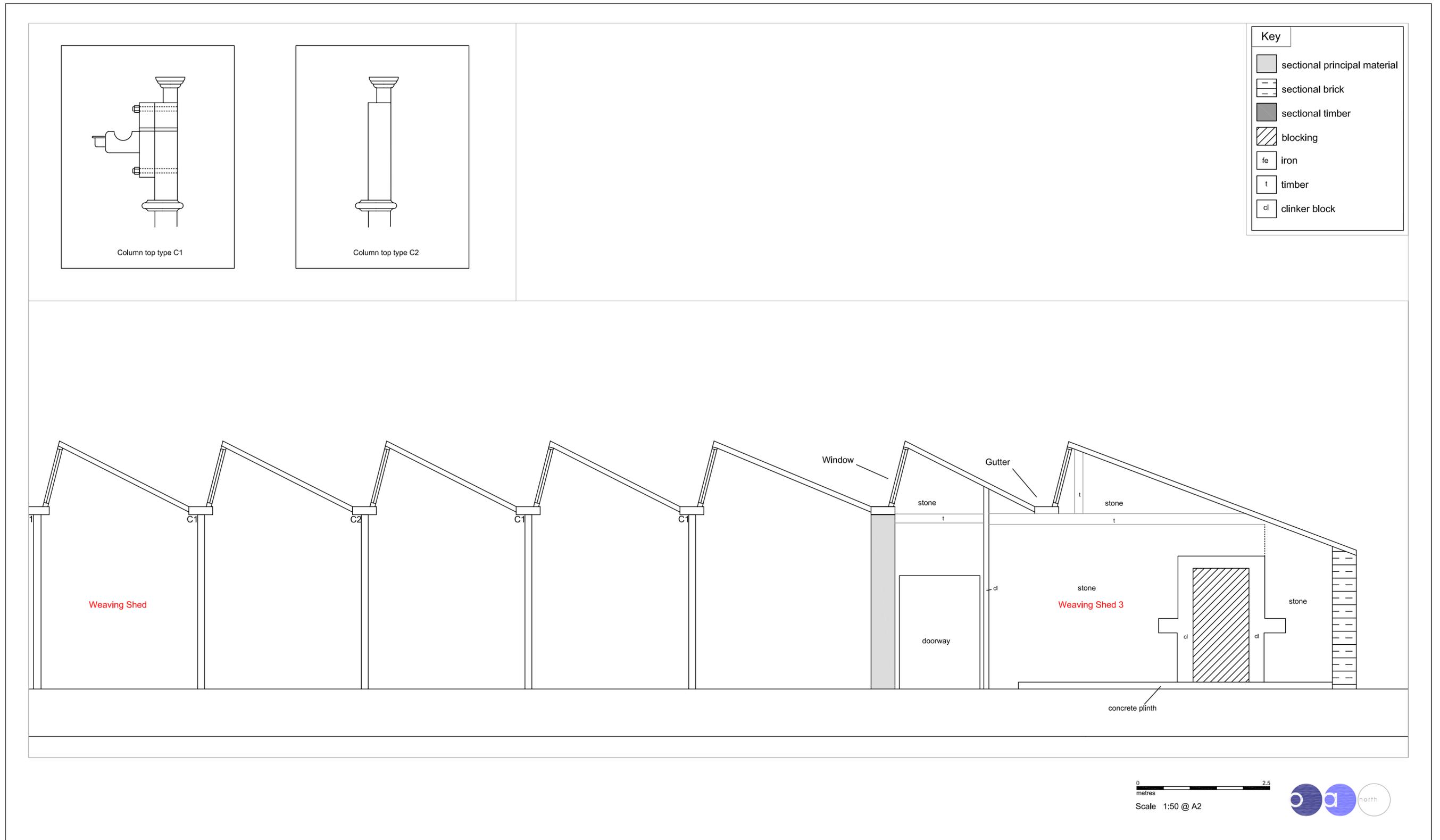
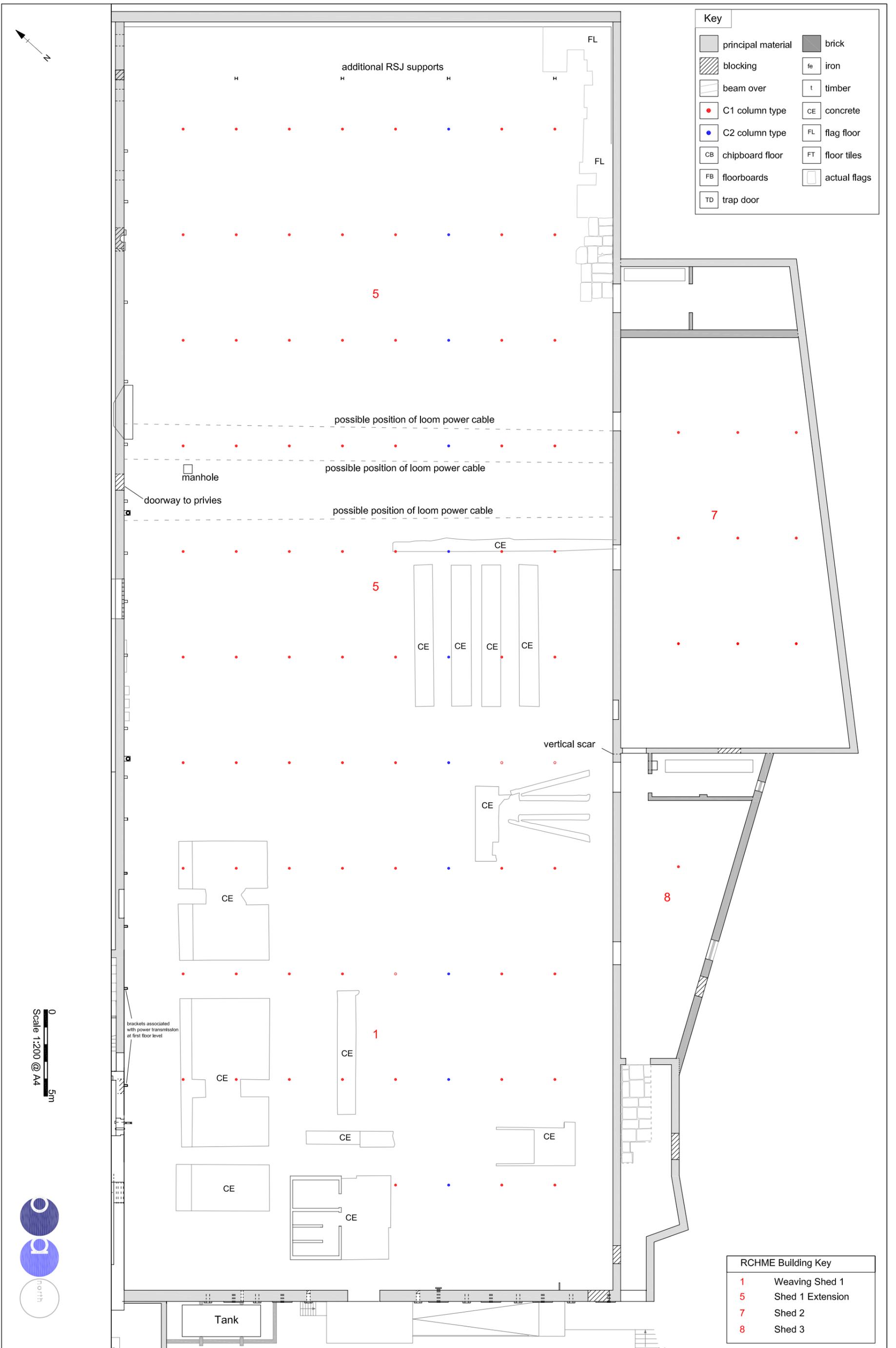


Figure 5c: South-Facing Cross- Section through Mill (east)



Key			
	principal material		brick
	blocking		iron
	beam over		timber
	C1 column type		concrete
	C2 column type		flag floor
	chipboard floor		floor tiles
	floorboards		actual flags
	trap door		

RCHME Building Key	
1	Weaving Shed 1
5	Shed 1 Extension
7	Shed 2
8	Shed 3

Figure 6: Ground floor plan of the Weaving Shed

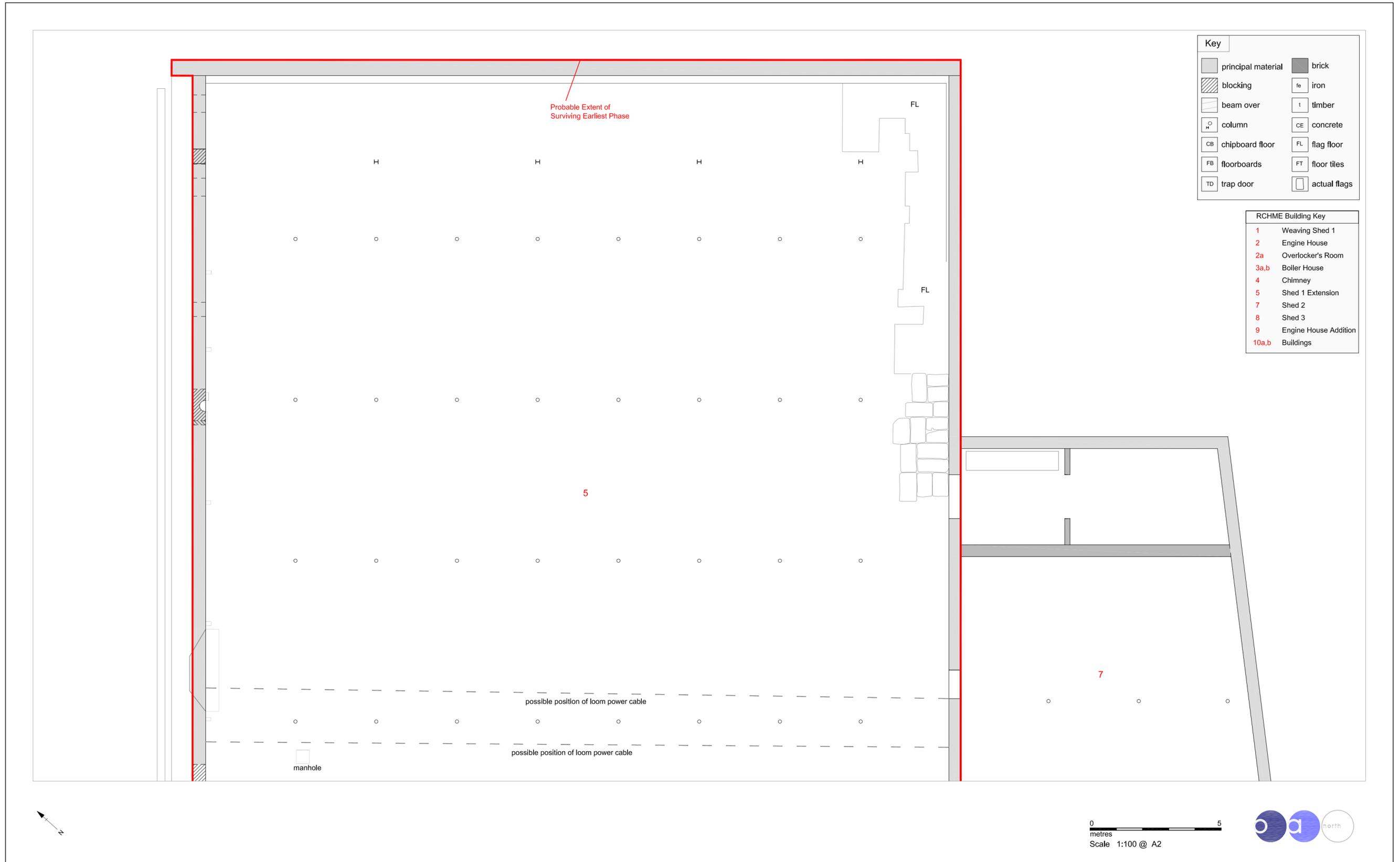


Figure 6a: Ground Floor Plan of the Weaving Shed (north)

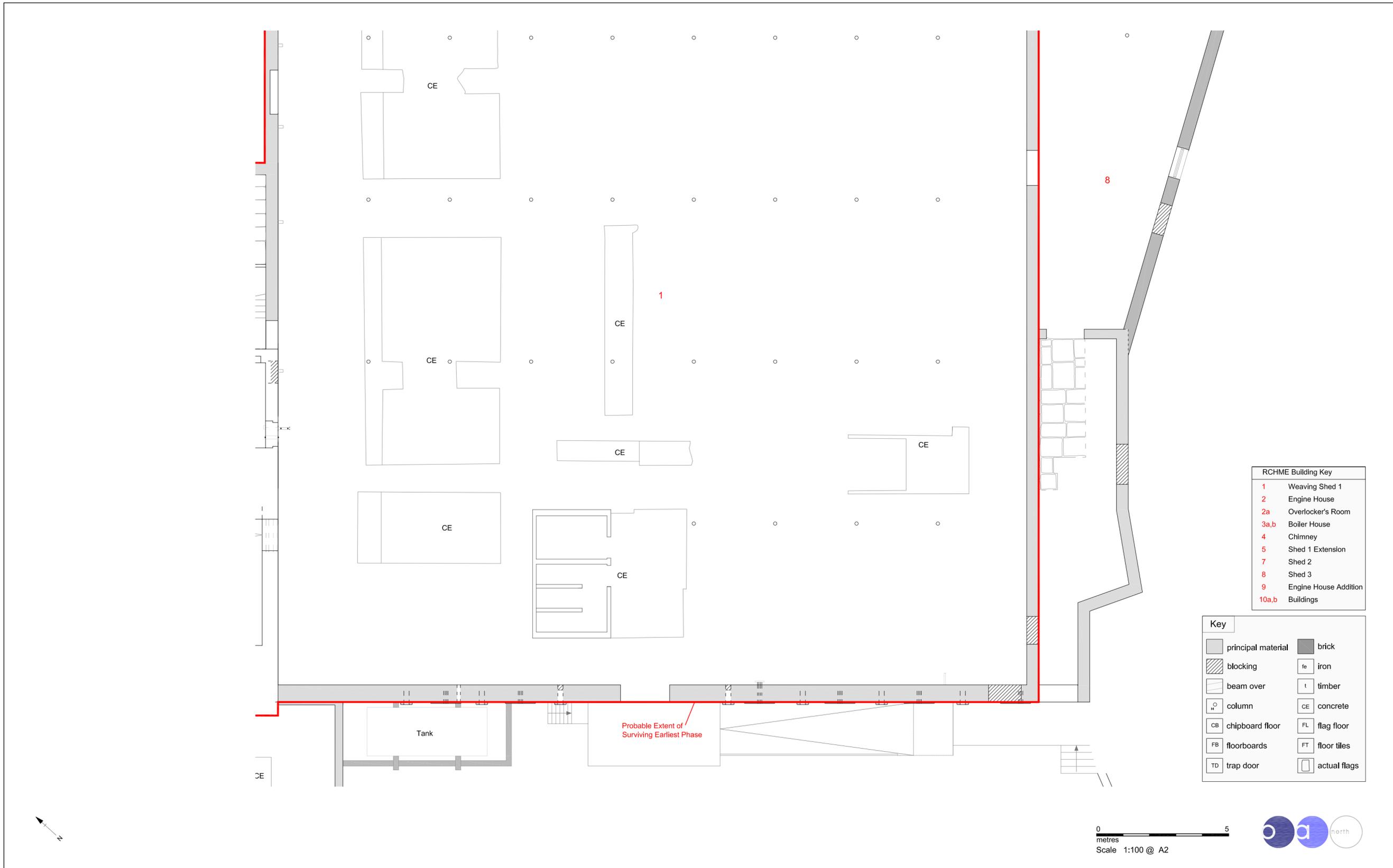


Figure 6c: Ground Floor Plan of the Weaving Shed (south)

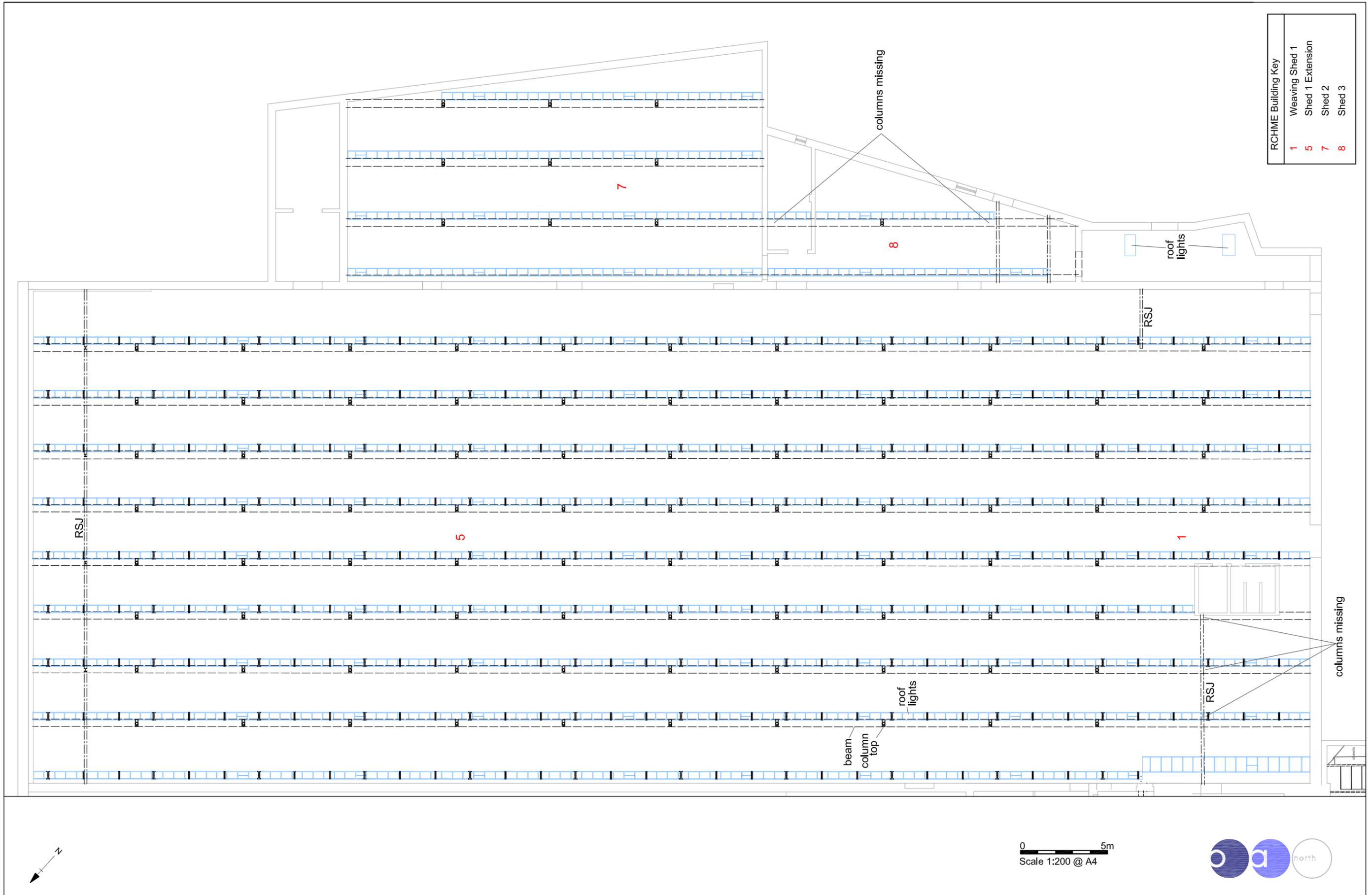


Figure 7: Ceiling plan of Weaving Shed

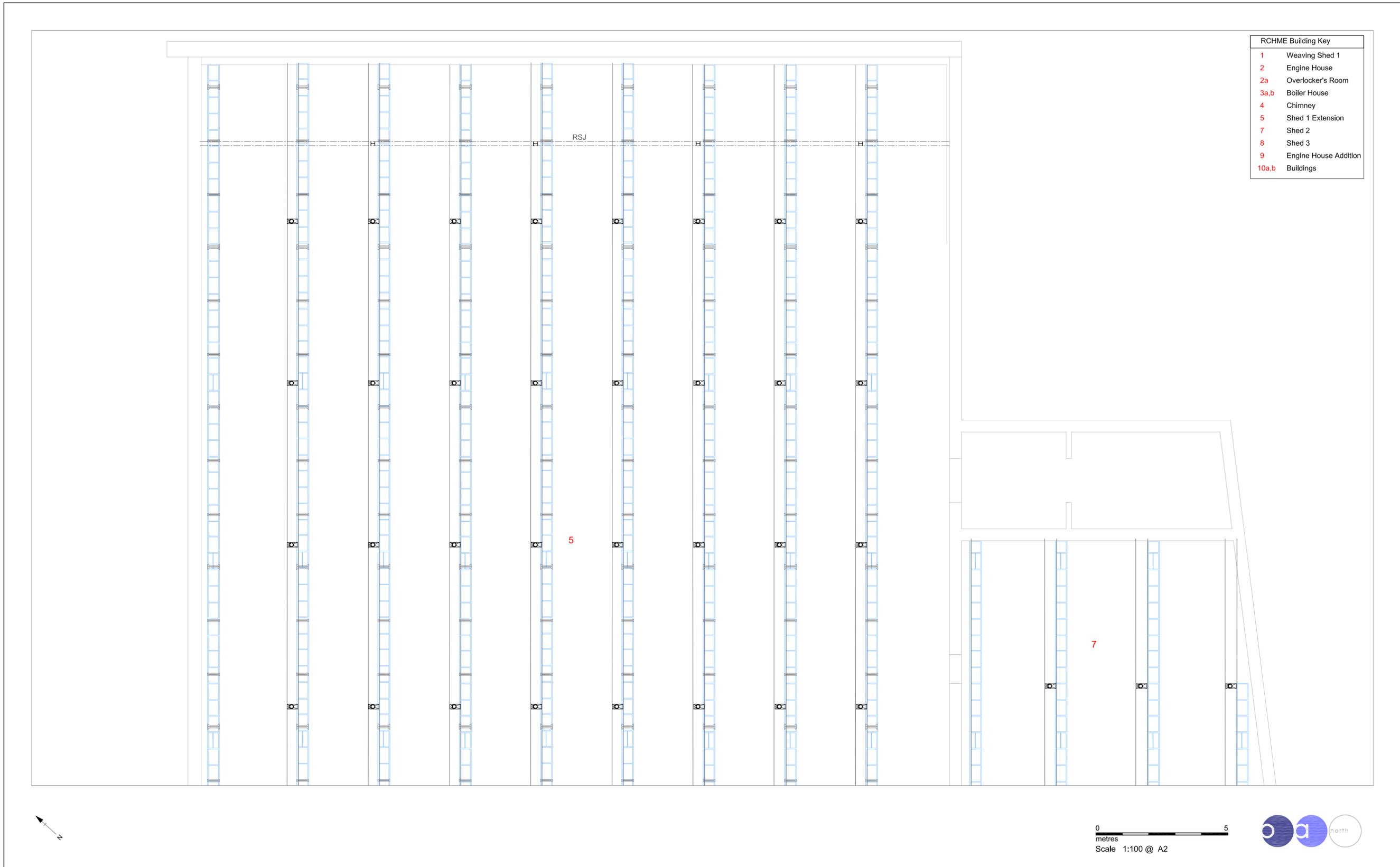
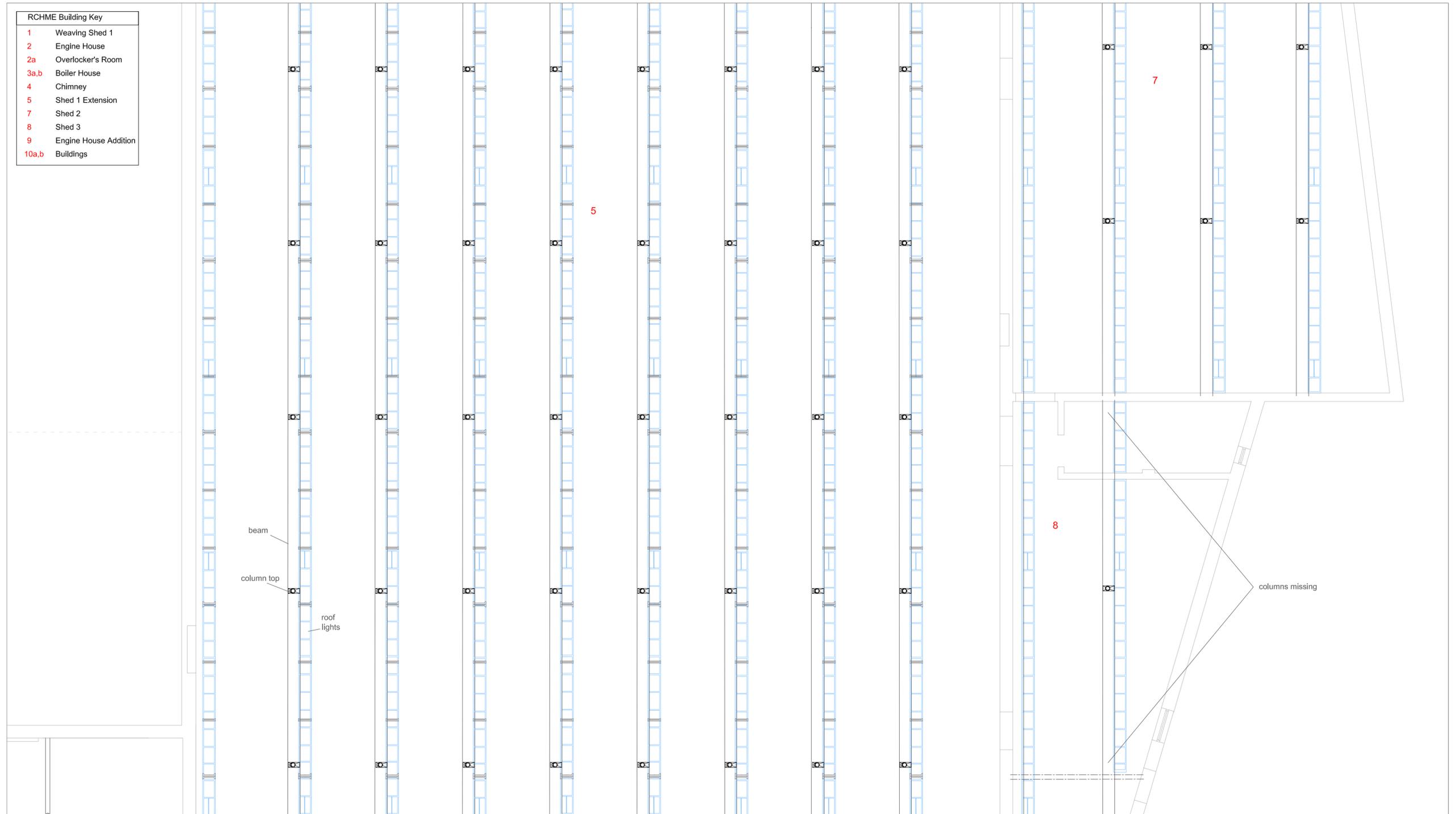


Figure 7a: Reflected Ceiling Plan of the Weaving Shed (north)

RCHME Building Key	
1	Weaving Shed 1
2	Engine House
2a	Overlocker's Room
3a,b	Boiler House
4	Chimney
5	Shed 1 Extension
7	Shed 2
8	Shed 3
9	Engine House Addition
10a,b	Buildings



0 5
metres
Scale 1:100 @ A2



Figure 7b: Reflected Ceiling Plan of the Weaving Shed (central)

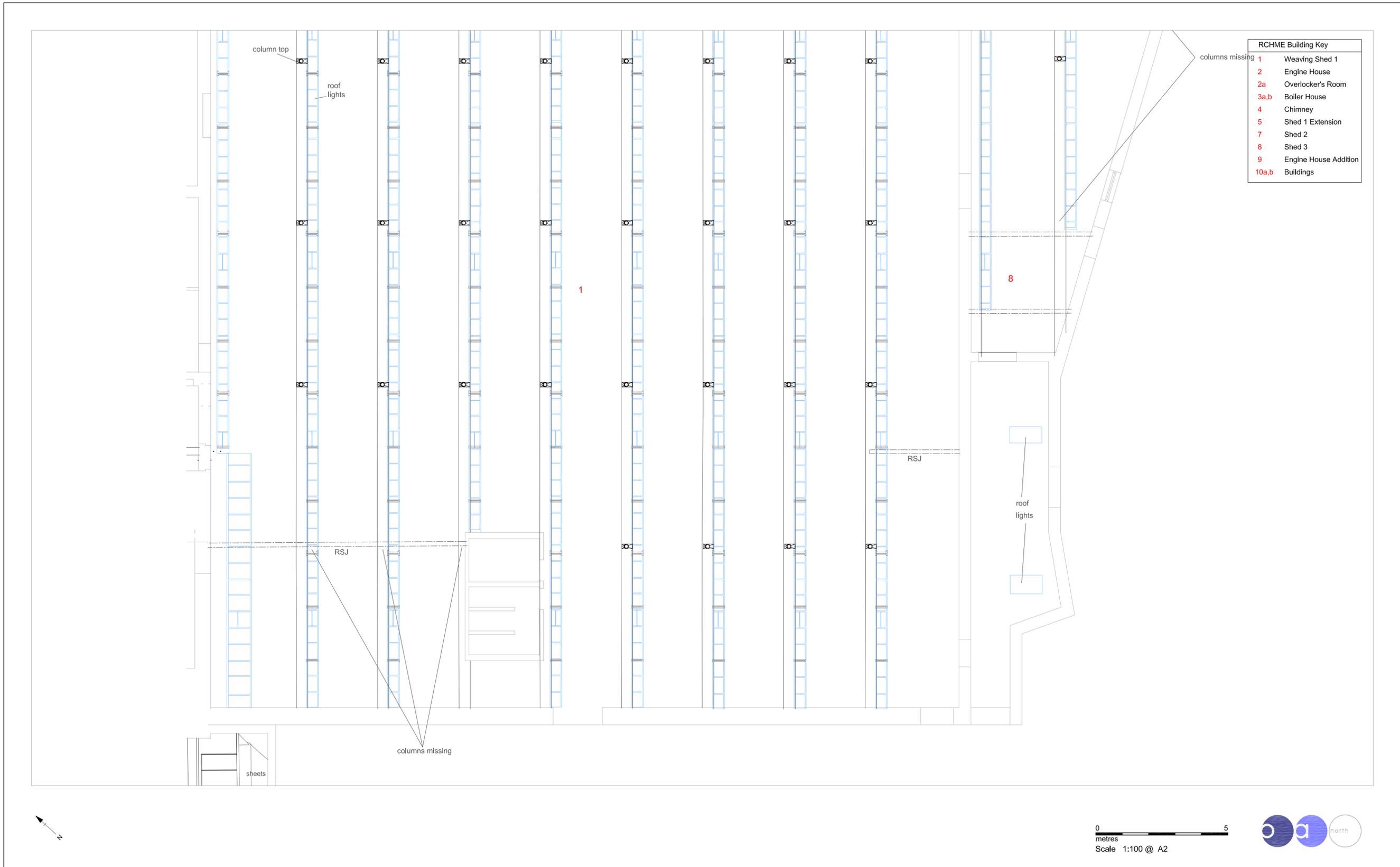
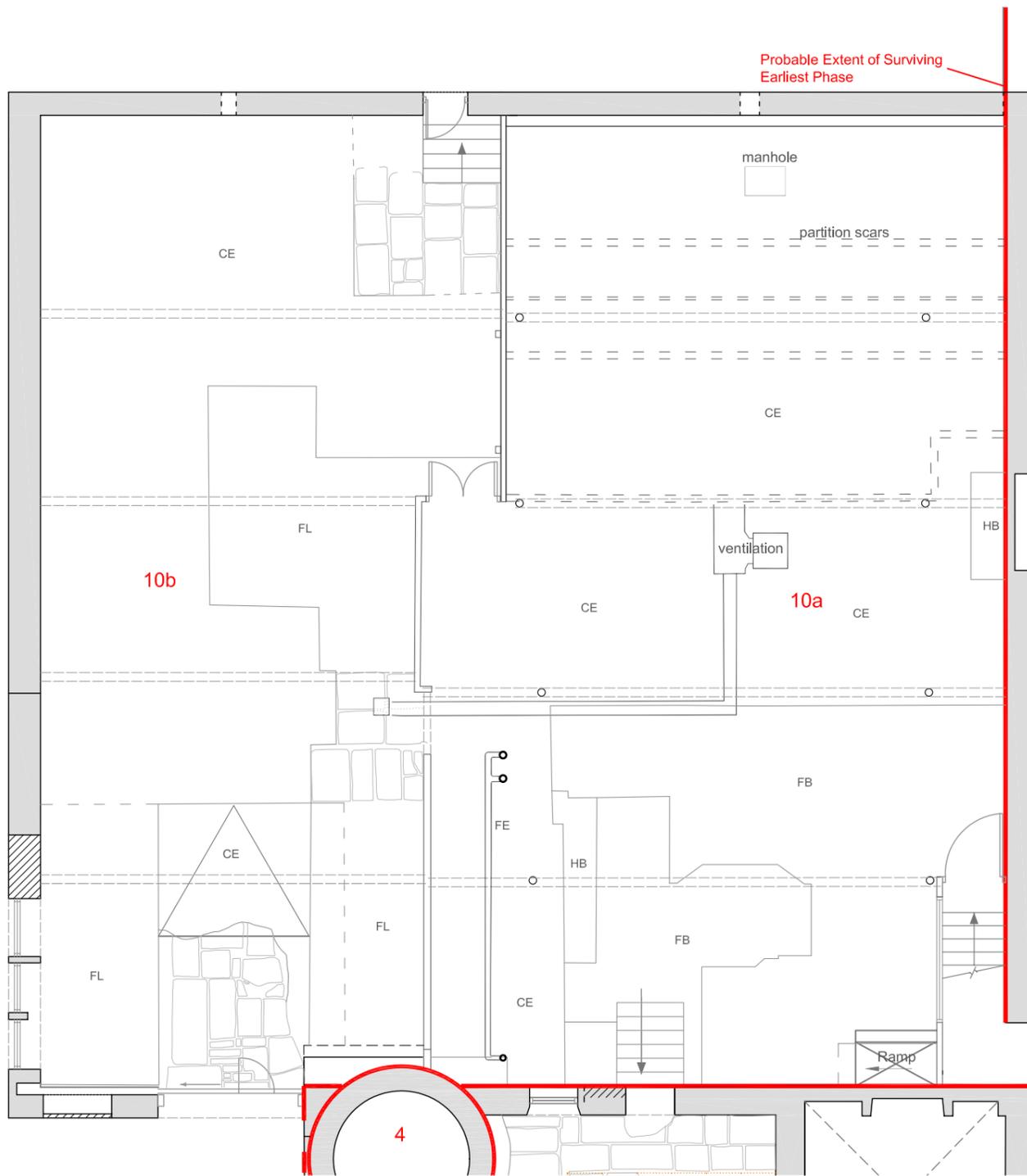


Figure 7c: Reflected Ceiling Plan of the Weaving Shed (south)

RCHME Building Key	
1	Weaving Shed 1
2	Engine House
2a	Overlocker's Room
3a,b	Boiler House
4	Chimney
5	Shed 1 Extension
7	Shed 2
8	Shed 3
9	Engine House Addition
10a,b	Buildings

Key			
	principal material		brick
	blocking		iron
	beam over		timber
	column		concrete
	chipboard floor		flag floor
	floorboards		floor tiles
	trap door		actual flags
			Hardboard



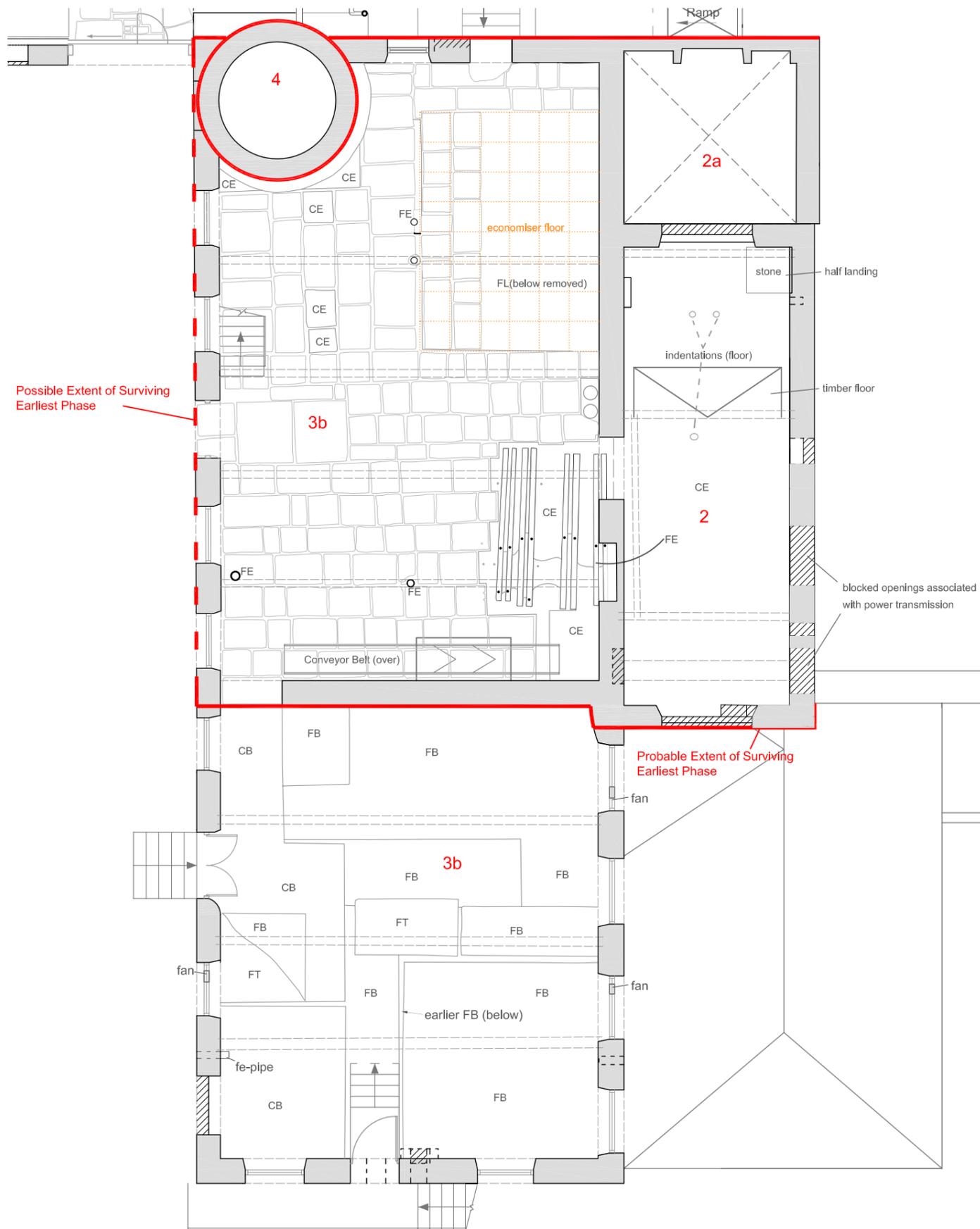
0 5
metres
Scale 1:100 @ A3



Figure 8: First Floor Plan (north)

RCHME Building Key	
1	Weaving Shed 1
2	Engine House
2a	Overlocker's Room
3a,b	Boiler House
4	Chimney
5	Shed 1 Extension
7	Shed 2
8	Shed 3
9	Engine House Addition
10a,b	Buildings

Key			
	principal material		brick
	blocking		iron
	beam over		timber
	column		concrete
	chipboard floor		flag floor
	floorboards		floor tiles
	trap door		actual flags



0 5
metres
Scale 1:100 @ A3



Figure 9: First Floor Plan, Sizing Place (south)

APPENDIX 1: WYASAS PROJECT SPECIFICATION

4 Archaeological Interest

4.1 Historical Background

4.1.1 Pecket Mill (also known as Pecket Well Mill or Pecket Well Shed) was constructed as a speculative development in 1858. The mill originally consisted of the front weaving shed (Building 3, which bears the inscription *Pecket Well Shed Built AD1858*), the vertical engine house (Building 2) and unspecified other buildings. Documented increases in production indicate that the site had physically expanded by 1873 (probably with the addition of the back weaving shed – Building 4). It is unclear whether the original multi-storey building on the site of Building 1 (which appears to incorporate substantial fabric from an earlier structure) dates from the initial build or from this almost immediate expansion of the site. When a building which may probably be identified with this earlier building was almost destroyed by fire in 1873, a newspaper account refers to it as having been erected "about two years" before. Re-building appears to have taken place almost immediately after the fire, and the site was further expanded by the addition of Buildings 5 and 7-9 sometime before 1894. The erection of Building 6 and an attendant alteration to the power train (possibly a conversion to rope drive) appears to have taken place between 1922 and 1927.

4.1.2 From 1861 to the beginning of the 21st century, the Pecket Mill complex was used for the weaving by traditional methods of cotton cloth (no spinning or finishing appears to have taken place on the site). The site has been well maintained and no demolition and little or no significant alteration appears to have made to the complex during the course of the 19th century. As a result, Pecket Mill must be considered to rank as one of the best surviving examples of a small scale mid-19th century Pennine cotton mill to survive in the County (and probably, nationally). This is recognised by the buildings' Grade II listing.

4.2 Impact of proposed development

The proposed alterations (under PA No. 05/00098/CON and attendant LBA) will remove or obscure a number of original or historic features (including original structural material within the engine house, the roof and part of the wall height of Buildings 7-9 and parts of the weaving shed roof and internal structure), and will involve the demolition of structures (including the engine house extension) which are of significance to an understanding of the development and mature form of the site. Implementation of the alternative existing permission would result, in addition, in the demolition of Building 5. Pecket Mill was the subject of some structural recording by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England in the mid-1980s. Although this record provides a good initial basis for an understanding of the complex it is not, in the view of the WYAS Advisory Service, sufficient to serve as a detailed and objective record of the buildings prior to their conversion. Further archaeological recording is therefore required to document the arrangement and appearance of the complex prior to conversion, and to preserve information relative to the form and function of the buildings scheduled for demolition prior to their removal.

5 Aims of the Project

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

5.2 The second aim of the proposed work is to analyse and interpret the buildings as 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 buildings. The roles of historical plan form, technical layout and process flow should all be considered in this process of interpretation.

6 Recording Methodology

6.1 General Instructions

6.1.1 Health and Safety

The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. Prior to the commencement of any work on site (and preferably prior to submission of the tender) the archaeological contractor may wish to carry out a Risk Assessment in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The WYAS Advisory Service cannot be held responsible for any accidents which may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this survey while attempting to conform to this specification.

6.1.2 Confirmation of adherence to specification

Prior to the commencement of any work, the archaeological contractor must confirm in writing adherence to this specification, or state in writing (with reasons) any specific proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the WYAS Advisory Service to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor (see para. 8.3, below). Modifications presented in the form of a re-written project brief will not be considered by the WYAS Advisory Service.

6.1.3 Confirmation of timetable and contractor's qualifications

Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should provide the WYAS Advisory Service in writing with a projected timetable for the site work, and with details regarding staff structure and numbers. *Curriculum vitae* of key project members (project manager, site supervisor, photographer, any proposed specialists etc.), along with details of any specialist sub-contractors, should also be supplied to the WYAS Advisory Service if the contractor has not previously done so. All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor must be suitably qualified and experienced for their on-site roles, in accordance with PPG 16 para. 21. In particular, staff involved in building recording should have proven expertise in the recording and analysis of industrial buildings.

6.1.4 Site preparation

Prior to the commencement of work on site the archaeological contractor should identify all removable modern material (including modern machinery) which may

significantly obscure material requiring an archaeological record, and should contact the developer in order to make arrangements for their removal (if necessary, under archaeological supervision). Similarly, the archaeological contractor should identify any contaminants which constitute potential Health and Safety hazards (e.g. chemical drums, pigeon guano) and make arrangements with the client for decontamination/making safe as necessary and appropriate. It is not the intention of this specification that large-scale removal of material of this type should take place with the archaeological contractor's manpower or at that contractor's expense.

6.1.5 Documentary research

A desk-based assessment and summary structural record/analysis of the site was carried out by the Royal Commission for the Historical Monuments of England in 1986, and both the report and the archive resulting from this exercise have been lodged with the National Monuments Record and with the County Sites and Monuments Record. The contractor should gain access to and carefully examine all aspects of this assessment, including the archive, in order to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to the form of the related buildings (since demolished) and the function and phasing of the remaining structures. The contractor should examine the documents held within the collections of the NMR, as the County Sites and Monuments Record cannot guarantee that a complete copy of the archive is held at their offices.

6.1.6 Use of existing plans

Studio BAAD have produced plans as existing of buildings. If appropriate, these plans may be used as the basis for the drawn record and for any annotation relative both to the historic and photographic record. Additional information relevant to the historic record should be indicated on the plans, which should be re-drawn as necessary. It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to check the accuracy of these drawings and to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. Contractors are therefore advised to determine prior to the submission of tender whether major re-survey/re-drawing will be necessary. For this purpose, the WYAS Advisory Service would suggest that the tendering contractor check a small number of randomly selected measurements across the site, e.g. a few long face measurements, the position and size of a selection of doors and windows, and a random series of internal diagonals (it is accepted that the contracting archaeologist will not be able to identify isolated and unpredictable errors by using this method).

6.2 Written Record

The archaeologist on site should carefully examine all parts of each building prior to the commencement of the drawn and photographic recording, in order to identify all features relevant to its original use. As part of this exercise, the archaeologist on site should produce written observations (e.g. on phasing; on building function) sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structure. This process should include the completion of a Room Data Sheet or similar structured recording pro-forma for each room or discrete internal space within the volume of the structure. The crucial requirement is that each room should be examined individually and the results of that examination noted in a systematic fashion. The WYAS Advisory Service would recommend the employment of the attached pro-forma, but will consider any suitable alternative which the archaeological contractor may wish to submit (Note that

agreement for the employment of an alternative *schema* must be obtained in writing from the WYAS Advisory Service prior to the commencement of work on site).

6.3 Drawn Record

6.3.1 Drawings required

The substation attached to the east side of Building 7 may be omitted from this record. The drawn record should comprise:

- Ground floor plans with reflected roof/ceiling plans of all buildings on site
- Plans of the ground, first and fourth floors of Building 1
- plans of Building 2 at beam-floor and engine-bed level
- Sections through the short axis of Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 (actual placement to be agreed on site with the WYAS Advisory Service). The section through Building 1 should be placed so as to record, as far as is possible, the boiler house arrangements at the eastern end of the building. If the sections of Building 3 and Building 4 can be demonstrated to the WYAS Advisory Service on site to be identical, that through Building 4 may be omitted. If Planning Consent PA No. 05/00098/CON and attendant LBC are implemented, the section through Building 5 may also be omitted.
- an elevation (composite, as necessary) of the north side of the south wall of Building 2

Drawings should be made at an appropriate scale (not smaller than 1:100 for plans; not smaller than 1:50 for sections). The structures should be recorded as existing, but a clear distinction should be made on the final drawings between surviving as-built features and all material introduced in the structure during the late 20th-century.

6.3.2 Scope of record

All features of archaeological and architectural interest identified during the process of appraisal should be incorporated into, and clearly identified in, the final drawn record. Typically, items of interest would include:

- all original structural elements (including posts, columns, etc)
- truss positions and form
- original staircases
- original flooring material
- original doors and windows, including internal doors (the contractor's attention is drawn to the survival of a number of apparently original windows in Building 1)
- any evidence for the generation or transmission of steam (the contractor's attention is drawn to the evidence for the conversion of the boiler house in the ground floor of Building 1 from one to two boilers)
- any evidence for the generation or transmission of power (particularly with regard to the presence of possible later arrangements for the transmission of power into the upper floors of Building 1 – see English Heritage report – and to the expansion of the engine house and concomitant changes in drive method)

- original and subsequent historic internal partitions, and any other evidence for original room size, shape and internal arrangement
- evidence for original placement of equipment and for process-flow through the building
- any traps, hoists or lifting mechanisms
- any evidence for internal heating and/or drying arrangements (the contractor's attention is drawn to the fact that Building 1 may originally have contained a drying floor)
- any other extant 19th-century features (e.g. gas fittings)
- any evidence for original sanitary arrangements/welfare provision (the contractor's attention is drawn to the evidence for an original external toilet block to the north of Building 4)
- evidence for original site access arrangements
- any evidence for significant structural alterations (the contractor's attention is drawn to the multi-phase nature of Building 1)

but this list should not be treated as exhaustive. The archaeologist on site should also identify and note:

- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size
- any blocked, altered or introduced openings
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.

6.3.3 Dimensional accuracy

Dimensional accuracy should accord with the normal requirements of the English Heritage Architecture and Survey Branch (at 1:20, measurements should be accurate to at least 10mm; at 1:50, to at least 20mm; at 1:100, to at least 50mm). Major features such as changes in structural material may be indicated in outline. The recording of individual stones or stone courses is not required unless greater detail is needed in order to adequately represent a particular feature of interest.

6.3.4 Drawing method

The survey may be executed either by hand or by means of reflectorless EDM as appropriate. If finished drawings are generated by means of CAD or a similar proven graphics package, recorders should ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature should then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. What is required as an end product of the survey is a well-modelled and clear drawing; ambiguous flat-line drawings should be avoided. Drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in RCHME 1996, *Recording Historic Buildings - A Descriptive Specification (3rd Edition)*.

6.4 Photographic Record

6.4.1 External photographs

An external photographic record should be made of all elevations of each building, from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site. The contractor should ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points. A general external photographic

record should also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the buildings from all sides, showing them and the complex as a whole in their setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide survey of the buildings should also be provided (using a variety of wide-angle, medium and long-distance lenses). While it is not necessary to duplicate every black-and-white shot, the colour record should be sufficiently comprehensive to provide a good picture of the form and general appearance of the complex and of the individual structures.

6.4.2 Internal photographs

A general internal photographic record should be made of each building. General views should be taken of *each room* or discrete internal space from a sufficient number of vantage points to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction of each area photographed. In areas which are wholly modern in appearance, character and materials, a single shot to record current appearance will suffice.

6.4.3 Detail photographs

In addition, detailed record shots should be made of all individual elements noted in section 6.3.2 above. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. **N.B.** Detail photographs must be taken at medium-to-close range and be framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.

6.4.4 Equipment

General photographs should be taken with a Large Format camera (5" x 4" or 10" x 8") using a monorail tripod, or with a Medium Format camera which has perspective control, using a tripod. The contractor must have proven expertise in this type of work. 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.

6.4.5 Film stock

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 films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. Digital photography is unacceptable due to unproven archiving qualities.

6.4.6 Printing

Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 4". In addition, a selection of photographs intended to illustrate structural detail/ the best of exterior general shots and interior shots should be printed at 8" by 10". Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

6.4.7 Documentation

A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location, direction and subject of shot must accompany the photographic record; a separate photographic register should be supplied for any colour slides. Position and direction of each photograph should be noted on a copy of the building plan, which should also be marked with a north pointer; separate plans should be annotated for each floor of each building

7. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

7.1 After completion of fieldwork

Prior to the commencement of any other work on site, the archaeological contractor should provide the WYAS Advisory Service with a draft of the drawn record, a photo-location plan, and photographic contact prints adequately referenced to this plan, in order that the Service may confirm that the fieldwork has been completed to a satisfactory standard (original material supplied will be returned to the contractor). N.B. digital versions of film prints will not be acceptable for this purpose. The WYAS Advisory Service will then confirm to Calderdale Planning Services that fieldwork has been satisfactorily completed and that other work on site may commence (although discharge of the archaeological condition will not be recommended until a completed copy of the full report and photographic record has been received and approved by the WYAS Advisory Service).

7.2 Report Preparation

7.2.1 Report format and content

A written report on the building has already been produced by the RCHME, as noted above. Following the completion of the work on site and production of the archive, but prior to any other post-recording work, the contractor should discuss this report and agree with the WYAS AS whether sufficient new data has been collected to merit the production of an updated analysis and report. *If an additional report is agreed upon*, then a written report should be produced. This should include:

- an Introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- a brief architectural description of the buildings presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the buildings, starting with setting, then progressing to all sides of the structure in sequence, and finally to the interior from the ground floor up)
- a discussion placing the complex in its local and historical contexts, describing and analysing the development of individual structures and of the complex as a whole. This analysis should consider the mill as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function, with particular attention being given to historical plan form, technical layout and process flow.

Both architectural description and historical/analytical discussion should be fully cross-referenced to the drawn and photographic record, sufficient to illustrate the major features of the site and the major points raised. It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers. A copy of this specification and a quantified index to the field archive should also be bound into the back of the report. *If it should be judged that an additional full report is not necessary*, then a summary report should be produced. This report should include:

details of the commissioning body, the nature of the development, the date(s) of fieldwork, and the name(s) of fieldworker(s).

7.2.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

- a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the mill in relation to other buildings on in the immediate area
- an overall keyed plan of the site (available from the agent) showing the surviving buildings in relation to each other and to the buildings on site which have been demolished
- any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated
- a complete set of site drawings completed to publication standard, at the scale stipulated in Para. 6.3.1 above (unless otherwise agreed in writing by the WYAS Advisory Service)
- a complete set of building plans, on which position and direction of each photograph has been noted
- a complete set of good-quality laser copies of all photographs.

The latter should be bound into the report in the same logical sequence employed in the architectural description (Para. 7.2.1 above) and should be appropriately labelled (numbered, and captioned in full). When captioning, contractors should identify the individual photographs by means of a running sequence of numbers (e.g. Plate no. 1; Plate no. 2), and it is this numbering system which should be used in cross-referencing throughout the report and on the photographic plans. However, the relevant original film and frame number should be included in brackets at the end of each caption.

7.3 Report deposition

7.3.1 General considerations

The approved final draft of the report should be supplied to the client and identical copies (including photographs) supplied to the County SMR and to the WY Archive Service. The finished report should be supplied within eight weeks of completion of all fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed with the WYAS Advisory Service. The information content of the report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the Advisory Service, unless confidentiality is requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit.

7.3.2 Deposition with WYAS Advisory Service (County Sites and Monuments Record)

The report copy supplied to the WYAS Advisory Service should also be accompanied by both the photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints (mounted in KENRO display pockets or similar, and arranged in such a way that labelling is readily visible) bound in a form which will fit readily into a standard filing cabinet suspension file (not using hard-backed ring-binders). Labelling should be in indelible ink on the *back* of the print or on applied printed labels and should include:

- film and frame number
- date recorded and photographer's name
- name and address of building

- national grid reference
- specific subject of photograph.

Colour slides should be mounted, and the mounts suitably marked with - 'Wadsworth' (the Township name) with 'Pecket Mill' under, at the top of the slide; grid reference at the bottom; date of photograph at the right hand side of the mount; subject of photograph at the left hand side of the mount. The slides should be supplied to the WYAS Advisory Service in an appropriate, archivally stable slide hanger (for storage in a filing cabinet).

7.4 Summary for publication

The attached summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the WYAS Advisory Service for inclusion in the summary of archaeological work in West Yorkshire published biannually by that office within *Archaeology And Archives in West Yorkshire*.

7.5 Preparation and deposition of the archive

After the completion of all recording and post-recording work, a fully indexed field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents and drawings, and a set of suitably labelled photographic contact sheets (only). The field archive should be deposited with the Calderdale Office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (Calderdale Central Library, Northgate, Halifax HX1 1UN - telephone 01422 357257, e-mail calderdale@wysis.org.uk), and should be accompanied by a copy of the full report as detailed above.

8 General considerations

8.1 Technical queries

Any technical queries arising from this specification should be addressed to the WYAS Advisory Service without delay.

8.2 Authorised alterations to specification by contractor

It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the County Sites and Monuments Record and on a brief examination of the site by the WYAS Advisory Service. Archaeological contractors submitting tenders should carry out an inspection of the site prior to submission. If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that

- i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to recording as detailed above, and/or
- ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results, and/or
- iii) any features which should be recorded, as having a bearing on the interpretation of the structure, have been omitted from the specification,

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact the WYAS Advisory Service as a matter of urgency. If contractors have not yet been appointed, any variations which the WYAS Advisory Service considers to be justifiable on archaeological grounds will be incorporated into a revised specification, which will then be re-issued to the developer for redistribution to the tendering contractors. If an appointment has

already been made and site work is ongoing, the WYAS Advisory Service will resolve the matter in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

8.3 Unauthorised alterations to specification by contractor

It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained the WYAS Advisory Service's consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on-site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender. Unauthorised variations may result in the WYAS Advisory Service being unable to recommend discharge of the archaeological recording condition to the Local Planning Authority and are made solely at the risk of the contractor.

8.4 Monitoring

This exercise will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the WYAS Advisory Service in its role as 'curator' of the county's archaeology. The Advisory Service should receive at least one week's notice in writing of the intention to start fieldwork. A copy of the contractor's Risk Assessment should accompany this notification.

8.5 Valid period of specification

This specification is valid for a period of one year from 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 WYAS Advisory Service without delay.

West Yorkshire Archaeology Service – Advisory Service
Helen M. Gomersall

February 2005

West Yorkshire Archaeology Service
Registry of Deeds
Newstead Road
Wakefield
WF1 2DE

Telephone: (01924) 306798.
Fax: (01924) 306810
Email: hgomersall@wyjs.org.uk

WYAS Advisory Service
Room Data Sheet - SAMPLE

Room No. MM1

Room Description Rectangular room (ca. 8m x 5m) with faceted apse at N. end. Raised deck w/dentil ornament at front edge, full width of room in area of apse. Ripped roof, open truss to ridge w/ hanging boss at juncture with apse. Rafters exposed, ceiled and plastered between. 2 windows set into hip of roof above wallplate on east side of room. South wall, fitted bookcases, flanking door and ornamental opening (reused 19th century window tracery). Fitted carpet (floor not seen). Furnished when inspected.

FEATURE*	MATERIAL/ NATURE	POSSIBLE DATE	CONDITION	SIGNIFICANCE
Walls	E. N. W - flinton brick, plastered above wallplate. S, plasterboard	1860s./ s. wall 2 nd half 20 th century	good	S. wall - modern insertion
Floor	Not known - fibre board?	2 nd half 20 th century	good	modern insertion
Roof/Ceiling	rafters/wall plate - timber; plaster ceiling	1860s	good	original
Roof Truss	open	1860s	good	modern insertion
Columns/posts/ other supports	none			
Doors	plywood - 2 panel; swing hinge	2 nd half 20 th century	Good (superficial damage)	modern insertion
Windows	Velux or similar	2 nd half 20 th century	Good	modern insertion
Partitioning/ panelling	S. wall - plasterboard	2 nd half 20 th century	Good	modern insertion
Fireplaces/ heating	central heating radiators/ radiant fire to period design	2 nd half 20 th century	Good	modern insertion
Decoration/ room finishes	paint	2 nd half 20 th century	Good	modern insertion
Fixtures/ fittings	wooden window tracery s. wall/ timber bookcases	mid- 19 th century/ 2 nd half C20	good (unglazed)/ good	modern insertion

Recommended Research Strategy Find architect's plans/ planning app. to establish date of conversion

Overall Statement of Significance Original layout visible, but character of space significantly altered by conversion to domestic use

* NOTE THAT NOT ALL FEATURE CATEGORIES WILL APPLY IN EVERY INSTANCE

APPENDIX 2: RCHME REPORT

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND
YORKSHIRE TEXTILE MILLS SURVEY

PECKET WELL SHED, WADSWORTH, WEST YORKSHIRE (SD 997297) (D.77)

JUNE 1988

CROWN COPYRIGHT

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND
YORK

INTRODUCTION

Pecket Well Shed was built as a speculation in 1858 by the Pecket Well Weaving Shed Co. Ltd., who hoped to let it altogether or for room-and-power. It was bought in 1861 by John Wilcock & Sons, cotton manufacturers, who wove cotton there and within about a decade had doubled the weaving capacity. Built for about 270 looms, in 1879 it ran 650. The weaving shed was steam powered, and ancillary buildings included a warehouse and a sizing place, the latter in a four-storey building built in about 1871. Small scale expansion was undertaken in the late 19th century, but production on site never went beyond loom-state cloth, since it was customary in the area to put cotton cloth out for finishing.

HISTORY

Pecket Well Shed, now called Pecket Well Mill, was built by the Pecket Well Weaving Shed Company Limited. The Articles and Memorandum of Association of the Company, published in March 1858 (see Documentation) record the purpose of the Company as being to contract for and purchase land on which to erect 'a Power Loom or Weaving Shed or Sheds and other buildings in connection therewith', to provide these with steam power, other machinery and gear, dams, reservoirs and water privileges, 'and to let the same either altogether or as room and power, in small or large portions or sections, and either to one or more person or persons'. If thought advisable, the buildings could be used for spinning and manufacturing 'or such other business or employment as the said erections are, or may be, adapted to'. The Company was registered on 5 April 1858, under the Joint Stock Companies Act of 1857, and when its Prospectus, with the same wording as the Articles of Association, was advertised in April 1858, shares of £3,000 or upwards had already been taken of the nominal capital of £5,000. All the shares must soon have been taken, since on 8 January a 'large power loom weaving shed and premises ... recently erected by Pecket Well Weaving Shed Co. Ltd.' was advertised for sale. It was described as having a 20 horse power steam engine, a 35 horse power boiler, main and cross shafting, being 33 yards long, 30 yards broad, and capable of holding about 270 looms. Documentary evidence that the Shed was built in 1858 is confirmed by a panel set in the weaving shed's south-west wall and inscribed 'PECKET WELL SHED BUILT AD1858'.

Pecket Well Shed was built on land bought from William and Mary Bancroft: a draft indenture refers to the land only; one of September 1858 also to the Bancroft's message of Willcroft, a barn and three cottages, and a total of nearly 18 acres of land. Will Croft and presumably the barn stood some way west of the shed's site, but the cottages were probably those which still stand on its road frontage (see in particular Document 5). The Bancroft family had been cotton manufacturers in Wadsworth in the early 19th century, but in 1853 William Bancroft was recorded as a relieving officer.

Pecket Well Shed was not taken for room-and-power, but by a single firm: by 1861 it was occupied by John Wilcock and Sons, cotton manufacturers, who employed 150 workers there that year. The Wilcocks, namely John and his sons William and Thomas, bought the Shed from the Pecket Well Weaving Co. Ltd. in 1862. John died in 1866, and in 1871 his son William was recorded as a cotton manufacturer employing 240 people. In 1873, when a recently erected sizing house was burnt down (Document 2), it was reported that the shed contained 600 looms, a number close to the 690 looms recorded there in 1879. 600 looms require more than 240 hands, as well as

more space than the 270 or so looms for which the original shed had space. Clearly the weaving shed had been extended north east by 1873, but whether between 1871 and 1873 or earlier is uncertain. Thomas as well as William Wilcock may have employed people in the Shed, unless Thomas was already involved with the cotton manufacturing and oil merchandising business at Scar Bottom Mill, Sowerby (I.5) and Square Shed, Sowerby (I.16) (see Documentation for 1885). There was expansion at Pecket Well in about 1871, since that was when the building burnt down in 1873 had been erected - the 1873 fire (Document 2) entirely gutted a four-storeyed building used as a sizing place (the ground floor included a stable, the first floor an office and the top floor was a drying room; 2325 warps were destroyed or mutilated), but was kept from the weaving shed and a warehouse. Estimated damage was £11,318: building £1400; warps £8718; boiler and engine £800; flour, etc. £400. No documentary details about the necessary rebuilding have survived.

was the building adjacent to 5

October 1885 saw the dissolution of the partnership of William, John and Frank Wilcock, Thomas's executors, as cotton manufacturers at Pecket Well and cotton manufacturers and oil merchants at Scar Bottom and Square Shed in Mytholmroyd; thereafter William ran the Pecket Well business, John the other. At Pecket Well, William was in 1888 named managing director in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of The Wilcock Patent Cord and Calico Manufacturing Co. Ltd. which in 1892 acquired Pecket Well Shed. In 1906 the Company was taken over by The Norden Cotton Co. Ltd. of Brown Street, Manchester: plans in the deeds (Document 5) show the buildings in outline with various additions to the weaving shed, etc., but the date of these buildings is unknown since no plans or detailed schedules were made in the preceding years. Later in 1906, the Norden Cotton Co. Ltd. changed its name to Cords Ltd., which in 1922 bought land adjacent to what the document calls Pecket Well Mill and the plan (Document 6) calls Pecket Well Shed. Cords Ltd. bought Callis Mill, Stansfield (D.68) in 1923, a mill in which they had held shares from 1912--17, and in 1927 bought Aqueduct Mills, Stalybridge, which was run as a separate company until 1948. All three mills are depicted on a letterhead (Document 7). By 1941 Lowfield Mill, Rochdale had become Cords Ltd.'s registered office, and in 1966 the firm was still in all four mills. Pecket Well Mill is now a branch of M. Chapman and Sons (Textiles) Ltd., specialist weavers of fustians, corduroys, moleskins and allied fabrics.

During the late 19th century Sutcliffe Brothers carried on a business as wholesale clothiers and fustian manufacturers at Pecket Well (see Document 3 and Documentation for 1897-1908). There is no evidence that they were involved with Pecket Well Shed.

DESCRIPTION

Pecket Well Shed stands on a hillside site in the hamlet of Pecket Well, on the edge of the moors above Hebden Bridge and the Calder Valley. Its buildings comprise a steam-powered weaving shed of 1858 extended three times, a storeyed sizing place, warehouse, office and other buildings. The site has two reservoirs. All buildings are of stone.

Pecket Well Shed, as built in 1858, comprised a weaving shed, engine house, boiler house 'and other buildings'. The weaving shed (1), a single-storeyed structure, nine bays wide by five bays long, was built with an impressive end wall towards the highway. This south-west wall has two doorways, both with interrupted jambs, the central one round-headed, with coursed-in voussoirs and surmounted by a stone and inscribed PECKET WELL SHED BUILT AD1858. Circular openings just below the wall head

ventilate the shed, which internally is nine bays north-west - south-east by five bays north-east - south-west. Nine closely-set rows of cast-iron columns with D-sectioned bolting heads support cast-iron gutters and nine north-west facing saw-tooth profile roofs. The glazed lights have iron mullions and glazing bars. A well-lit, small room (2A) off the north-west side of the shed, behind the engine house, may have been an overlocker's room. The shed was powered by a line shaft along the inner face of the south-west wall, and by countershafts off this, carried on brackets along the north-west wall of the shed, and along the north-west side of each row of columns. Mid-way between each column, intermediate support was given to the countershafts by brackets hung from plates attached to the gutters. The bevel gears which transferred drive were mounted on castings attached to the large ashlar blocks set in the shed's south-west wall, and visible externally. Power was supplied from the engine house (2) attached to the weaving shed's west corner. Tall and narrow, with round-headed windows at each end and rusticated quoins, it has the proportions appropriate to a single-beam engine. The ashlar block engine bed survives, with the cylinder block at the north east end; the flywheel was set against the south-east wall, an ashlar-bound opening indicating that power was taken off its rim. The supports for the entablature beam survive, as do the shaped, cast-iron supports for either end of the former beam floor.

The boiler house (occupying part of 3A) was attached to the north-west side of the engine house, close to the chimney. The springing of its front, arched opening survives, but otherwise later enlargement has removed most traces of it. It probably originally housed just one boiler, and is likely to have been long and narrow on plan. The chimney (4) has a square base and a circular shaft with a moulded base; the top has been lowered. The boilers and cotton processes were supplied with water from two dams or reservoirs on the site, both next to its northern edge (Documents 4, 5).

The deeds of 1862 specify a warehouse which, on the evidence of the 1873 fire description (Document 2), must have been close to the engine house and boiler house. Parts may survive in Building 3, whose north-west wall in particular is multi-period.

Before 1873, perhaps but not certainly in the early 1870s, the weaving shed was more than doubled in size, the boiler house enlarged and a sizing place built. The enlarged weaving shed (5) was created by taking down the original north-east wall and adding a further seven bays, thus creating a shed seven bays by nine. The internal structure of the addition copied the existing shed, shafting being extended along the new columns. The enlarged shed had a pair of privies (6) set outside its north-west wall, close to one of the dams. No details are known of modifications to the steam engine, which came to drive a shed with 600/650 looms, not the 240 of the original shed (see Documentation for 1859, 1873 and 1879). The enlarged boiler house occupies the ground floor of building 3A. Wide enough for two boilers, its north corner is occupied by the original chimney, and its fireproof ceiling has cast-iron beams supporting stone flags.

A fire in 1873 (Document 2) gutted a four-storeyed building, built about two years earlier, used as a sizing place. The top floor was a drying room, there was an office on the first floor and a stable on the ground floor. How much of this building was destroyed is uncertain, but Building 3A/B appears to represent its reconstruction and incorporation with an enlarged warehouse and office. Building 3A/B is a combined sizing place, warehouse and office four storeys high, nine bays long by three wide. It incorporated earlier masonry in its north west, north east and part of its south east wall, but the south west wall and adjacent part of the south

east wall in particular appears to be new. An internal cross-wall survives from the pre-fire building. The ground floor is occupied by the enlarged boiler house (under 3A) and by a fuel store, etc. under 3B. The latter has brick fireproof vaults and cast-iron beams, in contrast to the flags over the earlier part. The first to third floors were rebuilt as a sizing place and warehouse with two sets of taking-in doors with interrupted jambs in the north-west wall. The pair of offices at the south west end of the first floor, set in an end wall marked out by large windows and rusticated quoins, are entered through a central door with a distinctive stone hood and shaped lintel. The office to the south has a corner fireplace; both have moulded door architraves and underdrawn ceilings, features absent elsewhere in the building. Above ground floor the building is of traditional construction with timber beams and joists; the roof has tie beam trusses. Space in the north corner is taken out by the chimney.

Subsequent additions to Peket Well Shed, made before 1905 (Document 4), were of four single-storeyed buildings, 7-10. Shed 2 (7), added to the south-east side of the Shed 1 extension, is trapezoidal on plan, four bays long, three to four wide, with a room at the north-east end entered from the main shed. Three rows of cast-iron columns with D-sectioned bolting-heads support four north-light saw-tooth roof trusses. Power was led into the shed along its south-west wall. Shed 3 (8), built in the angle between Sheds 1 and 2, was four bays long, two bays wide. The surviving cast-iron columns have thin, flat bolting heads. Shed 2 may have been added as a winding room, a use later made of Shed 3 (information from Mr. A. Greenwood). Building 9 was added when a change was made in the power transmission system; a slot cut in the south-west wall of the original engine house must have taken a rope-driven flywheel. Evidence survives elsewhere for rope drive from Shed 1 up through Building 2A to Building 3, which was used at one time for twisting or doubling and beaming. The function of Buildings 10A, B, a pair of single-storey structures with hipped roofs, is likely to have included storage. Of the three cottages on the frontage of the site, the southern pair were converted to a garage between 1906 and 1930 (Documents 5 and 8).

Investigators: Dr. I. H. Goodall; Mr. C. P. Giles
Research: Mrs. G. Cookson
Graphics: Mr. P. Clayton; Mr. A. M. Berry
Photographer: Mr. T. H. E. Buchanan
Date of Visit: 9 July 1986

Copyright: Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, York

DOCUMENTATION

Information kindly made available by Mrs. S. J. Wade is noted as (S. J. Wade).

- 1726 Bancroft family bought the site.
(George Davies & Co., Solicitors, 68 Fountain Street,
Manchester 2 Deeds of Pecket Well Mill - hereafter 'Deeds')
- 1816 Thomas Bancroft described as a cotton manufacturer of
Wadsworth.
(Deeds, Mortgage 27 June 1816)
- 1832 Abstract of the title of the late Richard Bancroft, yeoman,
died 1816, to Clough Head and fields etc. Richard's sons,
William, John and Thomas, described as cotton manufacturers.
(Deeds, Abstract of Title 1832)
- 1847-9 Site of Pecket Well Shed vacant.
(O.S. 6 inch, Sheet 215, Surveyed 1847-9) (Document 1)
- 1853 William Bankroft, relieving officer, Wadsworth.
(White 1853, 692)
- 1858 Articles of Association of the Pecket Well Weaving Shed
Company Ltd.
Solicitors - J. P. & W. Sutcliffe, Hebden Bridge.
Directors - Richard Redman, William Greenwood, Richard
Jackson, Richard Hoyle, John Hoyle, John Ashworth, William
Wadsworth. William Bancroft - of Wellcroft.
P. W. Farmer to be the first Secretary, Wm. Greenwood -
Treasurer.
Powers of Directors - To contract for and purchase any land ..
'To erect and maintain on the land of the Company a Power
Loom or Weaving Shed or Sheds, and other buildings in
connection therewith, and to fit up and provide the same
with steam power and other machinery and gear, and with dams
and reservoirs, and water power; and to let the same either
altogether or as room and power, in small or large portions
or sections, and either to one or more person or persons...
(WYAS Calderdale SU 373, 27 March 1858)
- Memorandum of Association of the Pecket Well Weaving Shed Co.
Ltd.
Objects. Purchase of land and buildings '... and the
erection thereon of a Power-loom or Weaving Shed or Sheds
and other buildings in connection therewith; and the fitting
up and providing the same with a Steam Engine Boiler, and
other Machinery and gear, and with Dams or Reservoirs, and
water privileges; and the letting thereof, either altogether
or as room and power...' (as in Articles of Association).
And also, if thought advisable, the carrying on the business
of Spinning and Manufacturing, or such other business or
employment as the said erections are, or may be, adapted
to... (also includes farm buildings).
Nominal capital £5000 in 1000 shares of £5.
(WYAS Calderdale SU 373, 27 March 1858)

1858

The Peckett Well Weaving Shed Company Ltd. registered 5 April 1858 under the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1857.

(WYAS HQ Deeds Vol. XK p.32, no.33, 2 July 1862)

Draft indenture 1858. Pecket Well Weaving Shed Co. Ltd. buying land from William and Mary Bancroft of Willcroft, Wadsworth, for £1500.

(WYAS Calderdale SU373)

Register of Shareholders of the Peckett Well Weaving Shed Company Ltd.

(WYAS Calderdale SU373)

Memorial of Deed 17 September 1858.

1. Wm. Bancroft of Will Croft, Wadsworth, yeoman and Mary his wife.

2. The Pecket Well Weaving Shed Co. Ltd.

Message called Willcroft, barn, 3 cottages and land including the Pecket Well Field. Total 17 acres, 3 roods, 2 perches.

(WYAS HQ Deeds Vol. UL, p.124, no.151)

Prospectus of the Pecket Well Weaving Shed Company Ltd. - same wording as Articles of Association.

'The shares already taken amount to £3,000 or upwards'.

(Todmorden and Hebden Bridge Weekly Advertiser 10 April 1858, 1)

1859

To let: large power loom weaving shed and premises with steam engine, boiler, main and cross shafting at Pecket Well ... recently erected there by Pecket Well Weaving Shed Co. Ltd... 33 yards long x 30 yards breadth and capable of holding about 270 looms. Steam engine by Keighley and Wood of Burnley 20 hp. and boiler of 35 hp; new. Property adjoins Hebden Bridge to Keighley turnpike. Apply Rd. Redman of Crimsworth near Pecket Well or Rd. Hoyle manufacturer of Halifax, John Greenwood of Stubbing House, Hebden Bridge or Wm. Bancroft, Willcroft, Pecket Well. From Halifax Courier 8 January 1859. (S. J. Wade)

Memorial of a deed 20 April 1859.

1. The Pecket Well Weaving Shed Co. Ltd.

2. Henry Patchett of Heptonstall, Butcher.

Message, barn and cottages as 17 September 1858 '... and also the weaving shed, engine house, boiler house, cottage and other buildings and the steam engine, steam, manor, boiler, shafting and other fixtures recently erected or set up by the said company upon part of the said lands...'

Signed by 3 directors, Richard Redman, William Wadsworth and William Greenwood.

(WYAS HQ Deeds Vol. UQ, p.55, no.67)

- 1861 Conveyance referred to, 19 August 1861.
 1. Thomas Greenwood.
 2. Thomas Hoyle.
 5. The Pecket Well Weaving Shed Co. Ltd.
 (Deeds, schedule 1906)
- John Wilcock & Sons, Pecket Well, appears in Kelly's Directory. Wilcock's employed 150 workers at Pecket Shed in 1861.
 (S. J. Wade)
- 1862 Memorial of Deed 2 July 1862.
 1. The Pecket Well Weaving Shed Company Ltd. (a company registered 5 April 1858 under the Joint Stock Companies Act 1857).
 2. John Wilcock of Pecket Well, cotton manufacturer.
 William Wilcock of Sprutts, Wadsworth, cotton manufacturer.
 Thomas Wilcock of Clough, Stansfield, cotton manufacturer.
 Messuage near Pecket Well, barn, cottages, etc. plus weaving shed, engine house, boiler house, warehouse, cottage ... steam engine, steam pan or boiler, shafting and other buildings and the dams or reservoirs made by the said company ... now in the occupation of the said John, William and Thomas Wilcock...'
 (William and Thomas were the sons of John).
 (WYAS HQ Deeds Vol. XK, p.32, no.33)
- 1863-4 Wilcock, John and Sons, cotton manufacturers, Pecket Well, Wadsworth.
 (Jones 1863-4, 171)
- 1866 Death of John Wilcock. Thomas and William were his sons.
 (Deeds, Abstract of Title 1906)
- 1871 Sprutts: William Wilcock, age 36, cotton manufacturer, employing 240 and farmer of 20 acres employing 1, with 1 domestic servant - 1871 Population Census.
 (S. J. Wade)
- c.1871 Building of the block which was destroyed by fire in 1873.
 (Halifax Courier 16 August 1873)
- 1873 Destructive Fire at Pecket Well, £12,000 damages.
 (Halifax Courier 15 August 1873) (Document 2)
- 1878 18 February 1878. Indenture of reconveyance.
 1. Henry Patchett.
 2. William Wilcock.
 3. Thomas Wilcock.
 (Deeds, Schedule 7 April 1906)
- Mortgage 16 April 1878, Wilcocks to Rymers.
 (Deeds, Schedule 7 April 1906)
- Sutcliffe Brothers. Dissolution of partnership.
 (WYAS Calderdale SU349 Memorandum of Agreement 27 February 1878; Halifax Guardian 2 March 1878) (Document 3)

- 1879 Pecket Well, 650 looms, running four days a week - Todmorden and Hebden Bridge Advertiser 1 August 1879.
(S. J. Wade)
- Death of Thomas Wilcock of John Wilcock and Sons, manufacturer, of Pecket Well and Mytholmroyd, age 43 - Halifax Courier 16 August 1879.
(S. J. Wade)
- Springfield Mill, Idle, built in 1879. First tenants were John Wilcock and Son, tenanted it for over 40 years. They came from Hebden Bridge. Quotes Wright Watson 1951, Idlethorpe, 336.
(S. J. Wade)
- 1881 J. Wilcock and Sons advanced wages 1/2d. a cut. Todmorden and Hebden Bridge Advertiser 4 February 1881.
(S. J. Wade)
- '... the workpeople of Messrs. John Wilcock and Sons, of Mytholmroyd and Pecket Well, had an out to Southport...' (Halifax Courier 27 August 1881, 7)
- 1885 Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned William Wilcock and John Wilcock, and Frank Wilcock, executors of the late Thomas Wilcock, carrying on business as cotton manufacturers at Pecket Well in Wadsworth, in the parish of Halifax, and also carrying on the business of cotton manufacturers and oil merchants, at Scarr Bottom and Square Shed in Mytholmroyd, in the said parish of Halifax, was on the 15th day of May, 1885, Dissolved by mutual consent, and notice is hereby further given that the said William Wilcock will carry on the business of a cotton manufacturer at Pecket Well aforesaid on his own account, and also that John Wilcock will carry on the business of a cotton manufacturer and oil merchant at Scarr Bottom and Square Shed in Mytholmroyd, on his own account. As witness the hands of the said parties this fifth day of October, 1885.
(Halifax Courier 10 October 1885)
- 1887 John Wilcock and Sons, Pecket Well, in Slater's Directory 1887.
(S. J. Wade)
- 1888 Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Wilcock Patent Cord and Calico Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
Objects. To purchase, prepare, spin, weave, manufacture and deal in raw or prepared cotton, hemp, flax, wool, silk ... and to carry on the business of spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing cotton...
Subscribers. William Wilcock, Pecket Well, cotton manufacturer (managing director), Mary Wilcock, wife of William. Adam Gillibrand, Pecket Well, Cashier (director); Frank Lawton, Wilmslow, Cheshire, Artist; Sarah Elizabeth Wilcock, Spinster, Pecket Well; Walter Emmett, electrical engineer, Halifax; Louisa Ann Emmott, wife of Walter Emmott, Halifax. 17 December 1888. 1 share each.
(Deeds)

- 1892 Indenture 7 July 1892.
 1. Thomas Harrison Rymer of Manchester, Commission Agent.
 John Bridge, Commission Agent.
 Thomas Stephens, Commission Agent.
 2. The Wilcock Patent Cord & Calico Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
 Registered Office Pecket Well.
 Wilcocks defaulted on re-payment of debt to Rymers 'many years ago'. Conveyed 'All that Weaving Shed and Mill, Boiler House, Engine House, Size House and other buildings known as 'The Peckett Well Weaving Shed' with the Steam engines, steam boiler, shafting...
- Indenture 8 July 1892.
 1. The Wilcock Patent [etc.]
 2. John William Longbottom)
 Lewis Henry Longbottom) of Halifax, solicitors, the
 Arthur Thompson Longbottom) trustees.
 The company had determined to raise money by the issue of debentures.
 (Deeds, 1906 Abstract of Title)
- 1893 Wilcock Patent Cord and Calico Manufacturing Co. (Adam Gillibrand, secretary), weavers, Pecket Well, Wadsworth. (Kelly 1893, 856)
- 1893-1908 Wilcock Patent Cord & Calico Manufacturing Co., secretary Adam Gillibrand, weavers, Pecket Well in Kelly's Directories. (S. J. Wade)
- 1897-1908 Sutcliffe Bros., Pecket Well, wholesale clothiers, in Kelly's Directories. (S. J. Wade)
- 1900 Indenture 10 April 1900.
 1. The Trustees (Longbottoms).
 2. The Wilcock Patent Cord ... [etc.]
 All mortgages etc. fully discharged. Premises reconveyed. (Deeds)
- 1903 On 13th July 1903, the Norden Cotton Co. Ltd. was registered. It bought a Weaving Shed at Tenterhouse, Norden, and ran it (at a profit) for a couple of years. (C. W. Coomer 1960, hereafter C.W.C. 1960, Cords Limited Unpublished notes)
- 1905 Norden sold the shed at a profit of nearly £3,000 in 1905. (C.W.C. 1960)
 Pecket Well Shed (Cotton).
 (O.S. 25" Sheet 215/13, Resurveyed 1892, Revised 1905, Published 1908) (Document 4)
- 1906 Abstract of the Title of the Wilcock Patent Cord and Calico Manufacturing Co. Ltd. to Weaving Shed etc. at Pecket Well. (Deeds)

Conveyance 7 April 1906. With two plans, A and B.

1. The Wilcock Patent ... (&c) of Pecket Well, the Vendors.
2. The Norden Cotton Co. Ltd., Brown St., Manchester, purchasers.

Land and weaving shed, etc. (as 1892 but also mentions economiser) at Pecket Well. £3750.

(Deeds) (Document 5)

Spilome of the Title to Pecket Well Mill 1906.

Special Resolution of the Norden Cotton Co. Ltd. 8 May 1906.

Confirmed 29 May 1906. Resolved: that the name of the Company be changed from the Norden Cotton Co. Ltd. to 'Cords Limited'. Signed E. Tattersall, secretary.

(Deeds)

- 1912 Mr. C. W. Coomer was appointed a Director and Secretary. 1200 shares bought in Callis Mill (sold to James Tattersall & Sons Ltd. in 1917).
(C.W.C. 1960)
- 1918 Mr. F. A. Tomlinson appointed a Director on the death of Mr. Richard Tattersall, August 1918.
(C.W.C. 1960)
- 1919 The capital of the company was increased to £10,000 in July 1919 and 9000 shares paid for out of profits and allotted to the shareholders.
(C.W.C. 1960)
- 1922 Cords Ltd., of Pecket Well, bought Clough Head Farm and land bordering on Pecket Well Mill, 27 November 1922.
Plan enclosed.
(Deeds) (Document 6)
- 1923 Death of John Coomer, Chairman of the Company since its formation and sometime joint M.D. with E. Tattersall, the other original chief shareholder. F. A. Tomlinson succeeded him as chairman.
(C.W.C. 1960)
- Callis Mill purchased in the name of a nominee.
(C.W.C. 1960)
- 1926 Production of Tyre Fabric started at Callis Mill, November 1926.
(C.W.C. 1960)
- 1927 Bought Aqueduct Mill and ran it as a separate company.
(C.W.C. 1960)
- After 1927 Cords Limited letterhead.
(Deeds) (Document 7)
- 1928 5,000 new shares sold to shareholders at 30/- to raise capital.
(C.W.C. 1960)
- 1929 Seven shares given for each six held by the members, a share issue paid out of profits. Cost £23,143.
(C.W.C. 1960)

- 1930 Insurance plan, Scholfields Ltd., Manchester, January 1930.
(Pecket Well Mill) (Document 8)
- 1937 Nominal capital made £50,000 and 7571 shares sold at £2.10s.0d
a share.
(C.W.C. 1960)
- 1941 Dedication of a piece of land to the West Riding County
Council by Cords Ltd. Registered Office: Lowfield Mill,
Rochdale.
(Deeds)
- 1952 Insurance plan, Scholfields Ltd., Manchester. January 1952.
(Peckett Well Mill) (Document 9)
- 1963-8 Photograph of boilers.
(WYAS Calderdale PW 264-8) (Document 10)
- 1966 Cords Ltd. (doublers, cotton doublers, fustian and tyre fabric
manufacturers), Pecket Well and Callis Mills. Also cotton
spinners and manufacturers at Lowfield Mill, Rochdale and
Aqueduct Mill, Stalybridge.
(Worrall 1966, 294)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

1. 1847-9 O.S. 6 inch map, Sheet 215.
2. 1873 Halifax Courier, 16 August 1873.
3. 1878 Memorandum of Agreement.
4. 1905 O.S. 25 inch map, Sheet 215.13.
5. 1906 Site plan.
6. 1922 Site plan.
7. After 1927 Letterhead.
8. 1930 Insurance plan.
9. 1952 Insurance plan.
10. 1963-8 Photographs of boilers.

**Specification For Building Recording
Pecket Mill, Keighley Road, Pecket Well Hebden Bridge
(SD 9977 2968)**

Prepared on behalf of Calderdale MBC for Mango Developments

1 Summary

1.1 A building record (drawn and photographic survey) is required to identify and document items of archaeological and architectural interest prior to the part demolition and conversion of this mid-19th-century cotton-weaving mill to housing. This specification for the necessary work has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service's Advisory Service section, the curators of the West Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

2 Site Location and Description

2.1 Location

(Grid ref. SD 9977 2968) Pecket Mill comprises a total of nine interconnected buildings on a level site built into the hillside on the northeast side of Keighley Road in the hamlet of Pecket Well, near Hebden Bridge.

2.2 Description

For the purposes of this specification, the long axis of the site is considered to be aligned west-east. All buildings on the site are stone-built. Structural members in Buildings 3,4 and 7-9 are of cast iron. Within the remainder of the buildings, they are of timber. Building 1 (offices/sizing house/warehouse) is of four storeys, with a chimney integrated into the northeast corner and the remains of a boiler house on the ground floor. Building 2 (engine house) is of three storeys. Buildings 3 and 4 (the principal weaving sheds) are of one storey, as are: Building 5 (pair of hipped-roof storage buildings); Building 6 (extension to engine house); Buildings 7-9 (possible winding rooms). The buildings total approximately 3580 square metres internally. Pecket Mill has been in active use for cotton manufacture until recently, and at the time of the WYAS Advisory Service in June 2003 appeared to be in a clean and weather tight condition. Information on the actual structural condition of the buildings should be obtained from Mango Developments prior to the preparation of any risk assessment. The site is Listed Grade II.

3 Planning Background

The site owners (Mango Developments, P.O. Box 64, Hebden Bridge, HX7 6DL, contact Phil Bradby ☎ 01422 845615) are seeking planning consent (Planning Application No. 05/00098/CON and attendant Listed Building Application) for conversion of the buildings on the site to housing, with some attendant demolitions. In addition, outstanding permissions (Planning Application Nos. 03/1805/LBC and associated full Planning Consent) exist for the conversion of this site to housing with a greater degree of demolition and alteration. It is currently expected that the developer will implement any permission granted for 05/00098/CON, and the WYAS Advisory Service (as Calderdale's archaeological advisor) has prepared this specification in order to allow the owners to meet the terms of an archaeological condition which it is expected will be placed on any new consent. However, the existence of valid permissions for more radical alterations to the buildings has been taken into consideration in the preparation of this specification.