



**THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.**

Old Market Hall, Bacup  
Historic Building Survey

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April 2016

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## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

An archaeological building survey was required as a condition of a planning permission for the redevelopment of Old Market Hall, Bacup, Lancashire, OL13 8HD (NGR SD 86778 22880). The former planning consent for this building, 14/2010/0102 (Rossendale Borough Council) granted on 8th December 2011 has lapsed, but a condition of that consent is that a record of the building is made before development commences. It is intended to undertake the recording as part of the renewal of proposals for the building. The approved scheme was for the conversion of the market hall to a series of two-storey apartments with a central atrium. The adjacent brick warehouse was to be demolished and a series of dwellings built in the released space.

The work was carried out on behalf of Mr Andrew Pringle of Beacon Developments Ltd., by The Archaeology Co. The buildings were found to be a market hall opened in 1867 constructed of brick and stone. The later extension to the west was located over the site of an outdoor market and erected in the late 1930's / early 1940's.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Thanks are due to Mr. A Pringle who commissioned the survey. The assistance provided by the staff of Lancashire Records Office, Lancashire County Council and Rawtenstall Library is also acknowledged.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The former planning consent has lapsed, but a condition of that consent is that an historic building record is made prior to development commencing. The approved scheme was for the conversion of the market hall to a series of two-storey apartments with a central atrium. The adjacent brick warehouse was to be demolished and a series of dwellings built in the released space
- 1.2 This procedure followed the advice previously given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15) and *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) which has now been superseded by Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework. This came into effect in March 2012 and requires that “Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible” (NPPF 2012, 141).
- 1.3 Mr. Andrew Pringle of Beacon Developments Ltd. has commissioned Mr. Steven Price BA (Hons), MA, MPhil, PCIfA of The Archaeology Co. to carry out the historic building recording. Steven Price is a Practitioner of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists with over 15 years’ experience of surveying and recording buildings of many types. He has carried out numerous standard Level 2/3 surveys of properties of this age.
- 1.5 No previous historic, archaeological or architectural study is known to have been made of the buildings prior to the completion of this report. The Old Market Hall is Grade II listed.

## 2. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The site lies on the west side of Lord Street, at its southern end, and the south side of Bank Street, in Bacup centre. The buildings lie on the side of a hill and as such the western side is not visible, the roof line lying level with the ground. To the south are terrace houses running up to part of the face, as well as their gardens. The National Grid Reference of the property is SD 86778 22880
  
- 2.2 Bacup lies on the Central Plateau of the Rossendale Anticline. The geology of the area consists of deposits of Millstone Grit with Lower and Middle Coal Measures (Wright *et al* 1927).

### **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

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

#### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 An appropriate record has been made of the Old Market Hall and adjacent building. Floor plans and sections are required. The floor plans have been modified from those supplied by Beacon Developments Ltd. after being checked on site, as were sections. Plans and sections of the later brick extension were drawn on site using permatrace. The drawn record shows all features of interest that have been recorded photographically, as well as showing other features of historical significance that may not be directly affected by the proposal, but which are necessary to put those features in context.
- 4.2 Construction techniques and sequences were appropriately illustrated and described, if visible.
- 4.3 The archaeologist on site identified and noted:
- Truss positions and form;
  - Any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size, coursing, etc.
  - All blocked, altered or introduced openings;
  - Evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.
- 4.4 Drawing conventions conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice*, English Heritage 2006.
- 4.5 Photographs were taken with a 35mm camera as well as an Olympus E-600 digital SLR camera in RAW format. All record photographs are black and white, using conventional silver-based film only. All detailed photographs and general shots contain a 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure, where it was safe to do so.
- 4.6 The photographic coverage includes:

- General photographs of the interior and exterior of the building/complex, along with photographs of the site/setting of the building.
  - The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
  - Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a building designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builder's intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.
  - Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
  - The building's relationship to its setting, and to significant viewpoints.
  - Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) have been recorded by means of a single representative illustration.
- 4.7 For the purposes of the report, high quality digital images have been produced from the RAW files.
- 4.8 Record photographs have been printed at a minimum of 5" x 7".
- 4.9 A plan showing the location from which the photographs have been taken has been produced.
- 4.10 A photographic register listing all photographs taken has been produced. For ease of use each set of photographs have been numbered sequentially 1, 2, 3, etc.
- 4.11 A site visit was made on 22nd April 2016 when detailed notes were made of the structural details of the buildings and photographs taken. Measurements were taken with hand held and electronic 'tapes' which enabled the floor plans and sections to be checked and produced.



- 4.12 Historical research, including a full map regression, was carried at Lancashire Records Office and Rawtenstall Library.
- 4.13 The project was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects* 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 1991 and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures* 2014.
- 4.14 Only three of the lower ground units were accessible at the time of the survey, the others having been boarded up completely. The three that were inspected were identical.

## 5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 There are no known prehistoric or Roman sites within the urban area of Bacup (LCC 2005). There are various theories as to the origin of the name 'Bacup'. The most convincing is from Newbigging (1868). Fulebachope is given as the name in De Lacys charter of 1200, with 'fule' being the old English equivalent of foul, 'bach' being beck, meaning a brook, and 'hope' meaning a shut-in valley. Thus, Bach Hope would mean the brook in the shut in valley, which is a good description of the geographical location (Newbigging 1868). Fulebachope is mentioned as one of the boundaries of a grant by Roger de Lacy, the Constable of Chester, of the pasture Brendewod in his forest (Rossendale) to the Abbey of Stanlaw in Cheshire (LHTS 2005).
- 5.2 In the medieval period Bacup was part of the Forest of Rossendale in the Honor of Clitheroe, a large estate granted to the De Lacys soon after the Norman Conquest. The area was open moorland used as a hunting preserve and cattle ranches, known as vaccaries, quickly became established (LHTS 2005).
- 5.3 In 1507 a royal decree resulted in the effective disafforestation of Rossendale and the leasing out of land on copyhold tenancies; the vaccaries were divided into lots occupied by separate tenants for the first time. During the sixteenth century the east of the forest became sprinkled with tiny hamlets, of which Bacup was one. It was not until 1788 that Bacup obtained its own parish church. In the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, Bacup was still nothing more than a small rural settlement (LHTS 2005).
- 5.4 Due to the town growing on the confluence of several watercourses, Bacup became an attractive place to the textile industry at the end of the sixteenth century. By 1750 the town was producing its own woollen goods (ibid). Visiting Bacup in 1750, Dr Richard Pococke noted that the domestic production of woollen goods "went on in the loomhouses or chambers of almost every cottage and farmstead" (Newbigging 1868).

- 5.5 The economic importance of Bacup increased from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards, although it had no administrative function until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and it was perceived to be no more than a village until well into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1825 it was described as “a populous village daily rising in importance and increasing in opulence” (Corry 1825 in LHTS 2005). It wasn’t until the late 1840’s that it began to be described as a town.
- 5.7 Textile manufacture began to diversify into cotton production at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and steam power began to replace water power. These changes brought the power loom riots in 1826, which resulted in the destruction of over 1000 machines across East Lancashire, including those at the Old Clough and Irwell Mills in Bacup. In contrast to the description by Corey in 1825, William Lee (the superintending Inspector for Public Health) described Bacup as a place of unremitting squalor (LHTS 2005). This was likely caused by the doubling of the population between 1821 and 1851 and the rapid construction of worker housing across the town. The OS map of 1849 and the more detailed map of 1852 show the site prior to the erection of the market hall. The site is shown to be a part of a large clearing within a wooded area. Bacup’s maturity as an industrial centre was reflected in the development of public buildings and services in the latter half of the century, including a gasworks, cemetery, public baths and the Market Hall.
- 5.8 The Market Hall was opened on 17th August 1867. It was described by Mannex and Co. in 1876 as “a substantial and commodious building in the Italian style of architecture. It stands in the centre of the town. The roof is in three divisions of iron and glass, and is supported by twenty cast-iron columns, with ornamental segmental girders. The altitude of the central roof from the floor is 32 feet, and its circular-headed ends and the openings in the gables are filled with ornamental and coloured glass. The interior is divided into three principal aisles, with cross passages, and fitted up with convenient stallage for various purposes. The market is held on Saturdays “. It is also briefly mentioned in Slaters directory of 1879, where he states that it was a “handsome and commodious building in the Italian style of architecture, and in connection with the building there is a board room for the meetings of the Local Board, and other offices for the surveyor and market inspector”. Slaters directory of 1879 records a variety of

stalls and shops at the Market Hall. These include an agent; a baker (of oatcakes); 3 booksellers; 7 confectionaries; an earthenware dealer; a grocer; 3 linen and woollen drapers; a sewing machine dealer and agent; a tobacconist; 2 toy dealers; a tripe dealer; a wine and spirit merchant; a herbalist; a botanist; and a poultry dealer. Only one (the baker) has a number given (listed as Number 7 Market Hall) and no listings for Lord Street were present.

5.9 By the time of Kelly's directory of 1895 the market hall occupants had continued to grow. This time there were 2 booksellers; a butcher; a butter merchant; 4 confectionaries; a coppersmith; 9 drapers; a dressmaker; a fancy goods shop; 2 fruit dealers; 2 herbalists; a hosier; and iron and tin plate worker; an ironmonger; a refreshment room; a seedsman; a tea and coffee merchant; and a toy dealer. Lord Street was mentioned in this year, although again no numbers were given. Here there were a loan office; a land and building society; and a baker (of oakcakes). The Market Hall is first shown on the OS map of 1892 (1:500 scale) and in lesser detail on the 1893 map (1:2,500 scale). It is clearly a north – south aligned rectangular building with steps up at the east end of the south face. Doorways are shown in the centre of the northern and western faces. To the west, the area of the later brick extension is labelled as 'Market Place' and shown as an open area with a small building in the southern corner. The boundary wall which forms the western wall of the extension is also shown. To the north of the market hall, the plot (currently a car park) is likewise labelled as Market Place, showing that the hall was the focus for the market area.

5.10 By the time of the 1910 OS map little had changed, although the shops fronting Lord Street are shown for the first time. The building in the southern corner of the western market place had also been extended. Also of note is the erection of a few small buildings in the southern end of the northern market place. Fewer occupants of the market hall were listed in Kelly's directory of 1924. Here were listed 3 confectionaries; a bazaar; 3 drapers; and earthenware dealer; a fancy good shop; a fruit dealer; a herbalist; an ironmonger; a musical instrument dealer; a sewing machine agent; a shopkeeper; a slipper dealer; and a smallware dealer. There was only a single listing for Lord Street, which was an investment company. Again, no numbers were given. The OS map for 1930 shows no



changes were made over this time. However, the western brick extension is present by the time of the 1950's mapping and the whole shown in detail on the 1960 OS map as a warehouse. The shops along Lord Street are also shown. The brick extension also appears on aerial photographs of the town from the 1940's.

## 6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Listed Building Description describes it as follows:

*Market Hall, 1867, with later addition to west side, now timber warehouse. Rock-faced sandstone with ashlar bands and dressings, 3-span slated and glazed roof with side-wall chimneys. Rectangular plan, 3x8 bays. On sloping site, 3-storey east side and 2 2-storey west side, "in the Italian style of architecture" (Newbigging). Projecting cornice to front and sides. Three-bay front to Bank Street has rusticated ashlar centre bay containing giant entrance arch with coved surround, flanked by dentilled panels framed by pilaster strips and pedimented above the cornice, and the outer bays have coupled round-headed windows on each floor, the lower with keystones. After similar return bay, left side wall has basement of 8 fireproof shops in arcade of wide segmental arches carried by segmental-headed cast iron beams, each supported by iron columns framing a door and a low wall with windows (some sashed, some altered, others blocked); floor above has 2 dentilled panels in each bay, and top floor has coupled segmental-headed windows. Interior: 8-bay nave and aisles formed of slim iron columns carrying segmental-arched lattice girders; light-weight roof trusses secured by slender tie-rods.*

### General Description

6.1 The Market Hall building is rectangular and aligned north – south with nine bays along Lord Street and three to Bank Street. The exterior is constructed in rock pitched face stone with ashlar joints, whereas the interior faces are brick. The roof is formed of three double pitched roofs, the central being larger than those flanking, and all are slate with skylights. Due to the sloping ground the west elevation is 2 stories whereas the east is 3. The brick extension lies to the west and is roughly triangular in shape. Only the northern and southern faces are brick, the western is formed from the stone boundary wall and the eastern is the face of the Market Hall. The roof is formed from a series of double pitched roofs covered in asbestos sheeting. The two units shall be described separately below.

## Market Hall

### *Exterior*

- 6.2 North elevation (Plates 1 - 4). This forms the main frontage of the building, with the first bay being three stories and the third two stories, due to the sloping ground. The central bay contains a large doorway with sandstone steps leading up to it. Two large timber doors are hung. The lintel is a large rounded arch. The jambs are segmented dressed sandstone, which runs continuously around the doorway, taking in the lintel with a projecting keystone. Above this a projecting sandstone cornice runs across the top of the face. Above this is a sandstone gable with a single circular window within, containing stained glass. To the east the bay contains a pair of tall portrait windows at ground and first floor levels, each with rounded lintels. The surrounds are sandstone with dressed sandstone cills and lintels. To the west are two decorative recesses reaching from ground floor to first floor. At lower ground floor level the recesses continue, although are broken by a sandstone string course. Blind windows also lie at this level, below the windows above. The third bay matches that of the first, but without the lower ground floor features.
- 6.3 East elevation (Plates 5 - 11). This forms the nine bay frontage of Lord Street, although the southern bay is recessed from the rest of the face. The Lower ground floor contains a shop front in each of the remaining eight bays. These are formed below a large depressed arch lintel of sandstone with an ornate cast iron beam filling the arch. This is supported on cast iron stanchions at each corner as well as a central one. At the northern end of each is a personnel doorway with a narrow portrait window to the south, up to the central stanchion. South of this is a larger window. The windows have dressed sandstone cills. At second floor level each bay contains two pairs of narrow portrait windows. The first and eighth bays only contain a single pair and match those on the north elevation, whereas the others have depressed arched lintels, rather than rounded. At ground floor level the first and eighth bays again have matching windows, although this time with fake keystones. The remaining bays all have decorative recesses with dogtooth decoration at the top. Nine stone chimneys rise from the top of the wall along the face. At the far southern end the face is stepped back for bay nine and accessed

via a set of curving stone steps. These lead up to a large doorway at ground floor level. This has a sandstone surround and rounded lintel with large keystone, and is smaller than that in the north elevation.

6.4 South elevation (Plates 12 - 16). This face is partially obscured by the housing which adjoins it. At the eastern end, the bay is stepped back. At the base of the steps, is a blocked loading doorway with dressed sandstone lintel. Above this the face is featureless. To the west the face protrudes as the gable end of the central bay. In the centre of the face at ground floor level the rounded arch of a lintel is visible, above which is the ghost of a removed structure. At first floor level are two portrait windows, flanking the lower doorway. Each has a dressed sandstone cill and lintel. Above these, in the centre, is a circular window containing stained glass, matching that on the north elevation, although broken. To the west the final bay is featureless, with the exception of a large depressed lintel visible at ground floor level. This has become damaged as the building has begun to slump between the two bays.

6.5 West elevation (Plates 17 - 22). The majority of this face lies within the later extension, with only the first two bays facing the street. This is much the same as the east elevation, without the lower ground shop fronts. The first bay contains a pair of portrait windows matching those on the east face, with the majority of the other bays containing two pairs of windows at first floor level and decorative recesses at ground floor level. One of the exceptions to this is bay 5, which contains a large doorway with rounded arch lintel and sandstone surround, matching that on the north elevation. The ninth bay also differs from the east elevation, as at ground floor level there is a doorway, next to a window, both having a rounded sandstone lintel with false keystone. All of the windows on this face have been blocked with brick.

### *Interior*

6.6 The interior (Plates 23 - 40) mainly consists of a single open space, with a few rooms to the north and east, although very badly damaged. In the centre of the north wall is the large entrance (Plates 24 & 35). Although the internal walls are



brick, it still retains its sandstone surround. Flanking the doorway to each side two brick walls project into the room, although these have been broken. To the west of the doorway the windows are visible, but to the east a series of rooms runs across the face and down the eastern wall (Plates 25 – 27). As noted, these are badly damaged. The corner room still contains a doorway with carved timber surround, although the door has since fallen off. The room, as well as the one to the south, each contain a corner fireplace, the remains of which consist of a damaged opening, the fireplace itself having been removed (Plate 26). There are four rooms down the northern side of the east wall, before they end. Two more are located at the southern end (Plate 29), joining the recessed entrance in the southeast corner. This entrance lies below ground floor level, with the lintel low in the face (Plate 30). The steps from the exterior continue to rise up into the building, but these have been infilled with rubble. The aforementioned rooms butting this also have corner fireplaces, also robbed out, These have open fronts with carved timber detailing. Above these are first floor rooms, although inaccessible. A series of joist holes also show that the first floor extended across part of the southern end of the hall, possibly the location of the now absent staircase.

In the centre of the southern wall (Plate 31) are two blocked doorways. That to the east has a flat lintel and is set within a stone wall, rather than brick. To the west the smaller personnel doorway has an arched lintel. Both are blocked. Above are two blocked portrait windows, and above them are a series of joist holes. Finally, near the top of the gable is the circular window with stained glass, although this is boarded over. The western bay is featureless, except for a blocked doorway with arched sandstone lintel in the western corner (Plate 34). The western wall has more modern structures butting against it (Plate 32). At the southern end is the doorway and window, both blocked, and visible from the exterior (Plate 34). To the north of this is a pair of blocked windows with an RSJ lintel inserted above (Plate 33). Finally, in the centre of the face is a large entrance set within a sandstone surround, matching the northern doorway (Plate 35). A pair of straight joints run up the wall to the north of this, possibly marking a blocked doorway, although could also mark a removed wall (Plate 36).

- 6.7 The roof structure (Plates 37 – 40) is supported by 12 cast iron stanchions aligned in pairs running north – south. Between these, also running north south, are ornate tie beams attached to the square capitals of the stanchions. Running east – west between the tie beams are a series of nineteen thin iron trusses, supporting the pitched roof containing a long central skylight on each side. The situation is mirrored to the east and west bays, although the trusses are smaller.
- 6.8 The lower ground floor units (Plates 41 – 46) are comprised of a single open space with access via the doorway in the east wall. The ceilings are formed of brick arches and the walls are painted brick. In the south wall of the north unit a narrow doorway has been inserted, leading to the unit beyond. This also has a doorway inserted through the southern wall into the next unit.

## **Extension**

### *Exterior*

- 6.9 North elevation (Plates 47 - 49). This faces onto the southern end of Dale Street and is brick built in English Garden Wall bond (3:1). At the eastern end is a large sliding timber loading door. West of this is a small personnel doorway with sandstone lintel. The remainder of the face is featureless and runs up to the stone boundary wall at the western end
- 6.10 South elevation (Plates 50 - 51). As with the north elevation this face is constructed in English Garden Wall bond although with stretcher bond above. The face is featureless with the exception of a blocked loading doorway and blocked personnel doorway at the eastern end. Both have concrete lintels.
- 6.11 West elevation (Plates 52 – 54). This is formed by the boundary wall and is not visible due to the rising ground level. From this side however, the roof is visible.

### *Interior*

- 6.12 As noted the interior (Plates 55 – 61) of this space is formed from the western wall of the market hall as well as the stone boundary wall to the west. The southern

wall is brick and contains three blocked doorways (Plate 56). Two of these lie to the east and are both personnel doorways. The easternmost is blocked with ply, whereas the western is bricked up. To the west is a further blocked doorway. All have concrete lintels. To the north is the other brick face (Plates 59 & 60). As with the exterior it contains a loading doorway to the east and a personnel doorway to the west. The face steps in twice as the wall rises and a timber frame has been put in place along the central section. Between the two doorways a first floor office has been inserted (Plate 61), resting on RSJ beams and timber joists. A stud wall runs along the west side. No staircase remains.

- 6.13 The roof structure (Plate 62) is supported on a series of RSJ columns running along the east and west walls. These in turn support Iron beams and a lattice work iron structure supports the asbestos covered roof.

## 7. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

- 7.1 Historical accounts agree that the Market Hall was opened in August 1867 and it appears to have been utilised as such from this time until the 1930's / 40's, when it became a warehouse, as shown on the 1960's mapping. The area of the later extension, as well as the car park to the north also formed a part of the market area, being utilised as open market places.
- 7.2 Internally the building seems to have been altered very little, although the built in shops and offices along the walls have been removed and badly damaged. Several show evidence of having been heated and there is evidence of a first floor over at least part of the southern end. As Slater notes that there was a board room as well as offices for the surveyor and market inspector. It is likely that the board room was located on this first floor and that the smaller ground floor rooms were the various offices.
- 7.3 There is a distinct lack of businesses listed along Lord Street within the trade directories. Those mentioned in the 1895 directory are a baker, a loan office and a land and building society. The units along Lord Street are quite small (less than 25m<sup>2</sup>) and it is quite feasible that several were knocked through (as is seen with the northern three units), in order to create a larger office and/or working space. This may explain why so few businesses were listed there. From looking at the units, the doorways between them appear to have been inserted after construction, suggesting that they were initially built to be individual shops, but they were just too small.
- 7.4 The businesses in the Market Hall didn't alter significantly over the turn of the century, with confectioners and drapers having a large presence in the hall in both the 1870's and 1920's. Some trades did disappear, such as the botanist and tripe merchant, while others emerged such as the musical instrument dealer.

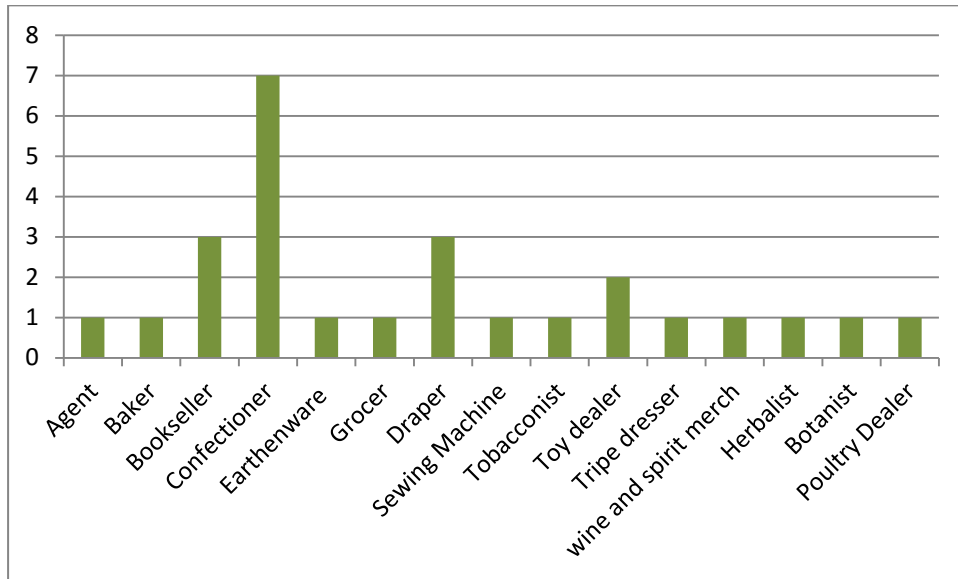


Chart 1: Businesses at the Market Hall in 1879

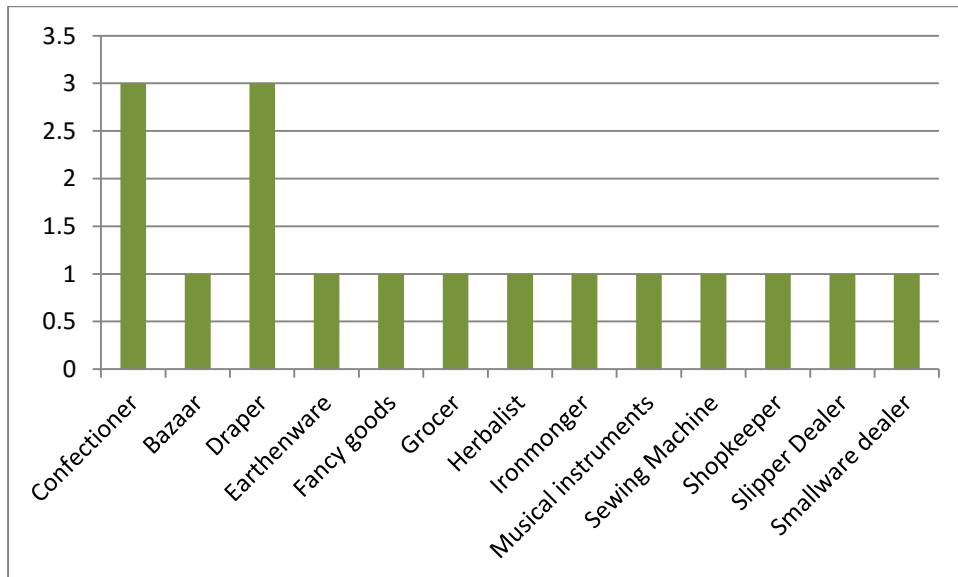


Chart 2: Businesses at the Market Hall in 1924

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The Market Hall has undergone few changes over its life, no doubt helped by the fact that it was a working market until the 1940's. The change of use to a warehouse and the erection of the brick extension to the west have altered its plan in some respects, most notably the removal of some of the office spaces, but several of these are also damaged due to neglect.
  
- 8.2 The buildings were successfully recorded as set out in the methodology. The only areas which were not accessible were the southern units of the lower ground floor.

## 9. ARCHIVE

- 9.1 The archive resulting from the building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire County Record Office in a format to be agreed with the Archives Officer and within a timescale to be agreed with the Specialist Archaeological Advisor or the Planning Officer (Archaeology).
- 9.2 The site archive shall be prepared and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term- storage (1990) and the Museum and Galleries Commission Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (1992) 'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives'.
- 9.3 A copy of this report will be supplied to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record in Adobe Acrobat 'pdf.' format on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (six months after completion of the field work unless another date is agreed). A copy of the report will also be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.
- 9.4 The archaeological contractor will complete the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) form. Once a report has become a public document by submission into the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) LCCAS may place the information on a web-site. Unless we hear to the contrary it will be assumed that our client is agreeable to this. Provision and agreement will be made for the appropriate academic publication of any results that are not to form part of further work.

## **10. COPYRIGHT**

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



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Abbreviations

CIfA	Chartered Institute for archaeologists
LRO	Lancashire Record Office
LHTS	Lancashire Historic Town Survey
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OS	Ordnance Survey

### Published Sources

CIfA 2014 "Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures" accessed online at:

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Newbigging 1868 "History of the Forest of Rossendale"

LHTS - "Lancashire Historic Town Survey programme: Bacup, Historic Town Assessment Report"

### Trade Directories

1876 Mannex, P and Co. Directory and Topography of North East Lancashire, with Bury and District"

1861 Slaters' Directory of Lancashire

1879 Slaters' Directory of Lancashire

1895 Kelly's Post Office Directory of Lancashire

1924 Kelly's Post Office Directory of Lancashire

## Maps

1852 OS Map Lancs. Sheet 72.11

1892 OS map 1:500 scale Lancs. Sheet 72.11

1893 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet 72.11

1910 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet 72.11

1930 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet 72.11

1960 OS map 1:2500 scale

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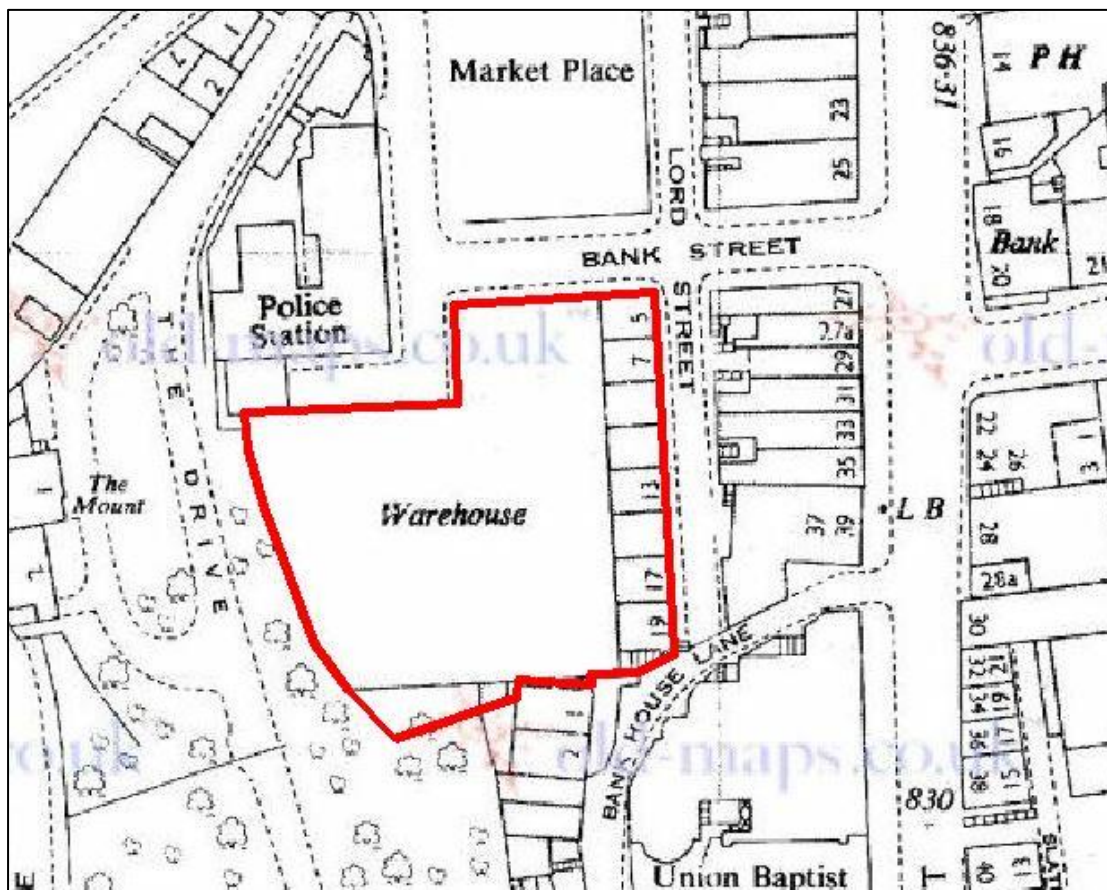


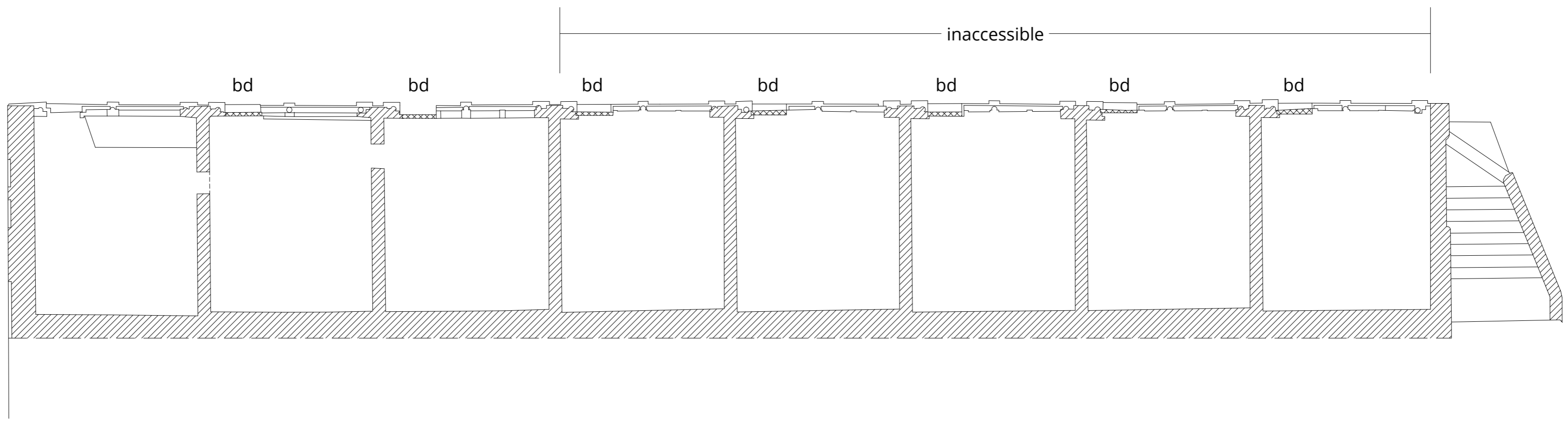
Figure 7: 1960 OS map 1:2500 scale



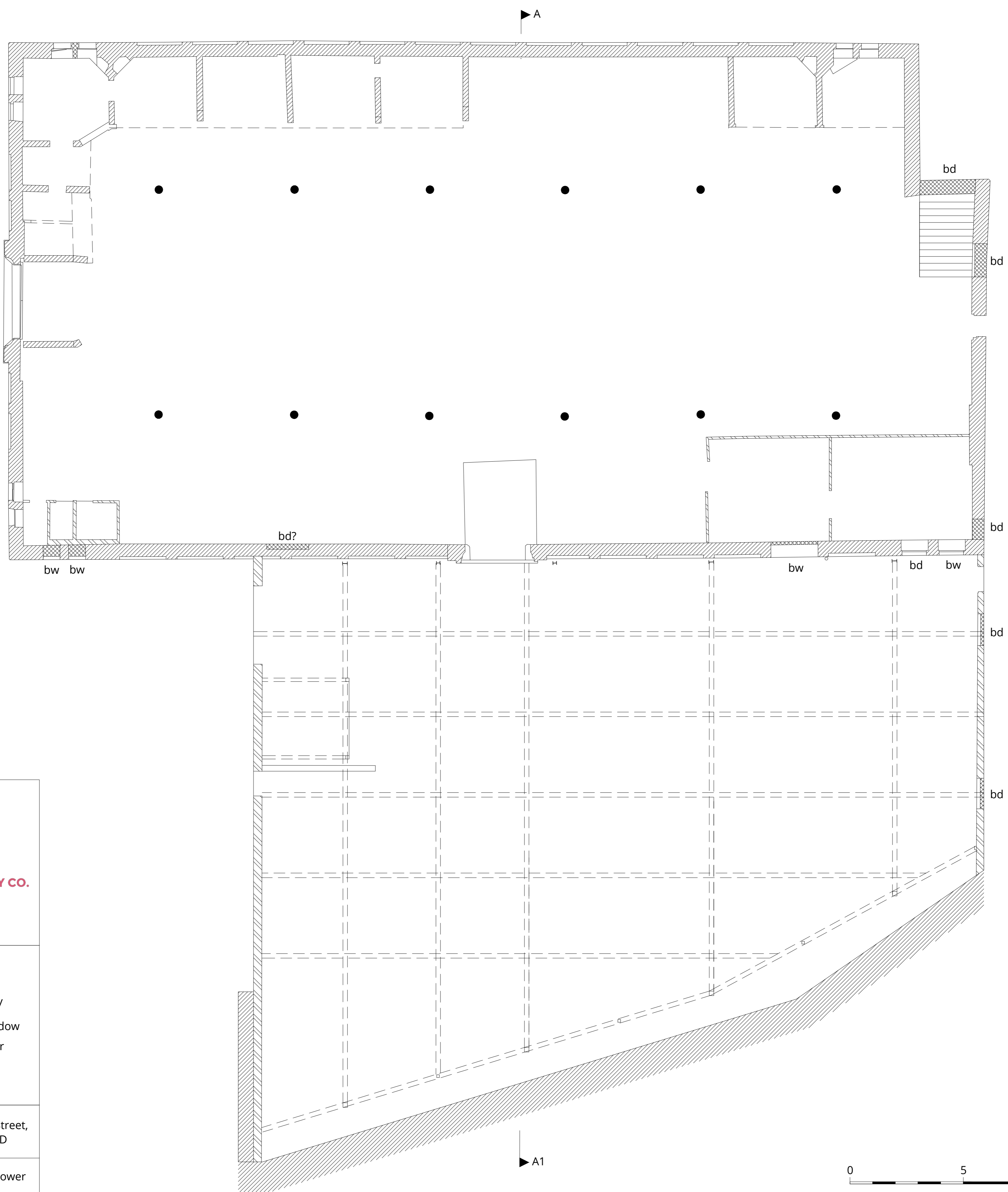
Figure 8: Photograph of the Market Hall taken circa 1900 (Digby 1975)



Lower Ground Floor



Ground Floor



- 1867
- 20th Century
- bw blocked window
- bd blocked door

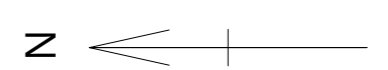
Old Market Hall, Lord Street,  
Bacup, Lancs. OL13 8HD

Figure 9: Ground and Lower  
Ground Floor Plans

Scale: 1:100 @ A1

Date: April 2016

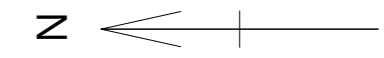
0 5 10m



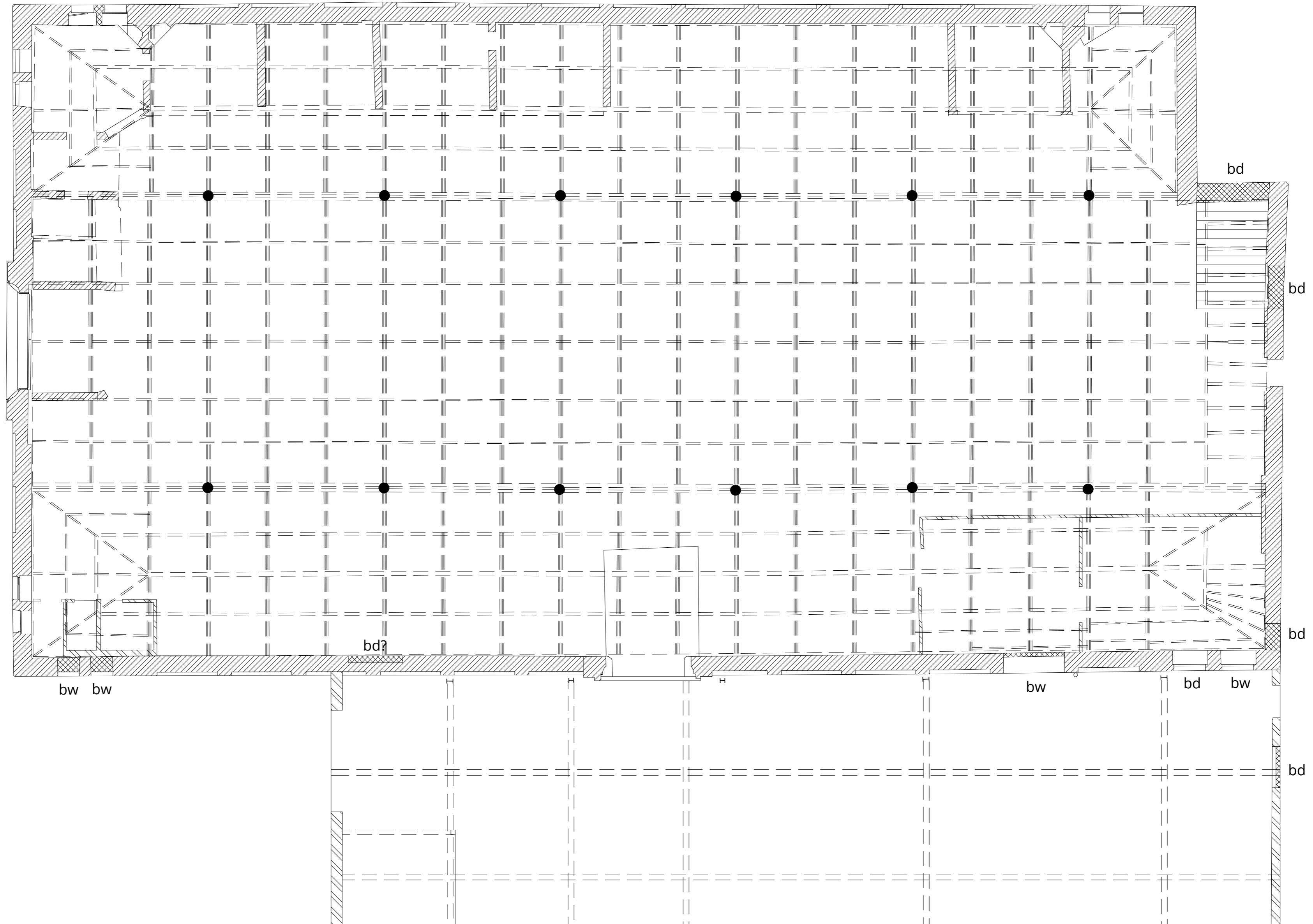




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0 5 10m



A



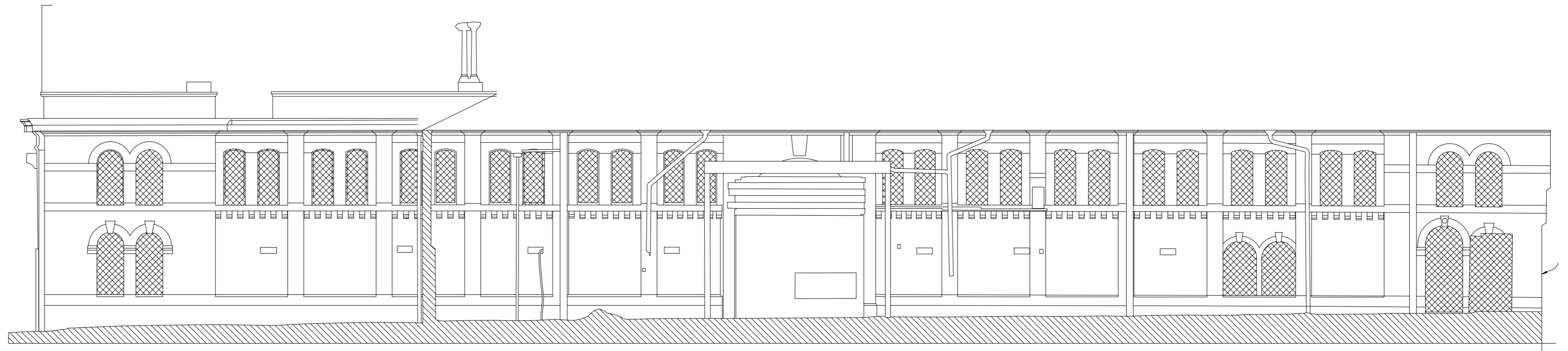
-  1867
-  20th Century
- bw blocked window
- bd blocked door

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Bacup, Lancs. OL13 8HD

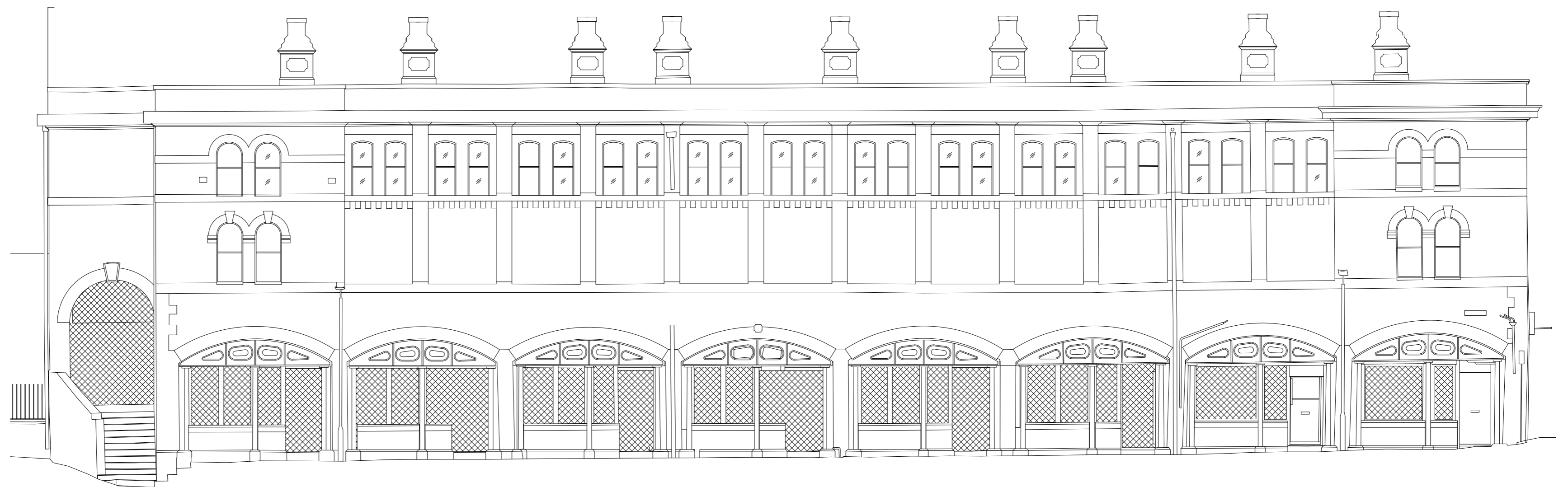
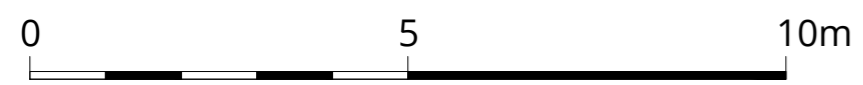
Figure 10: Ground Floor Plan  
showing Ceiling Beams

Scale: 1:100 @ A2

Date: April 2016



West Elevation



East Elevation



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Figure 11: East and West  
Elevations

Scale: 1:100 @ A2

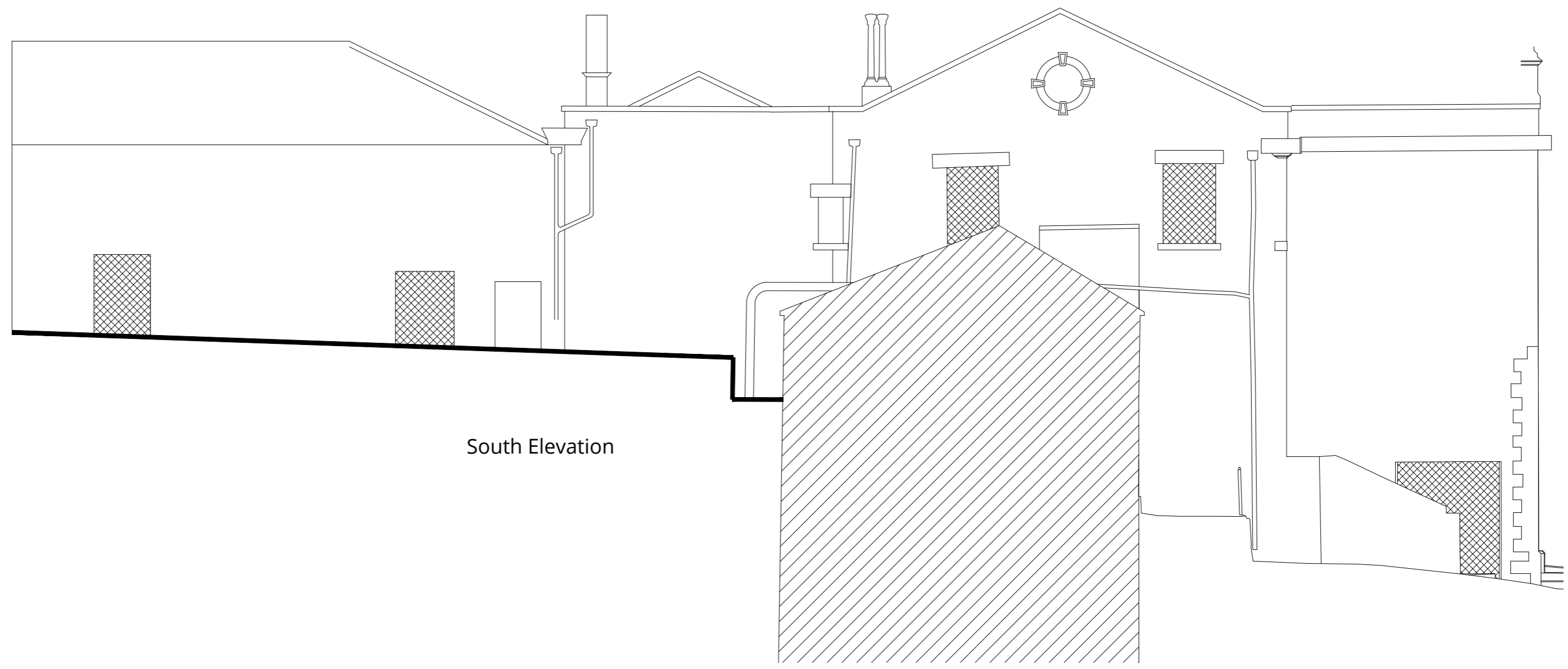
Date: April 2016

0 5 10m

North Elevation



South Elevation



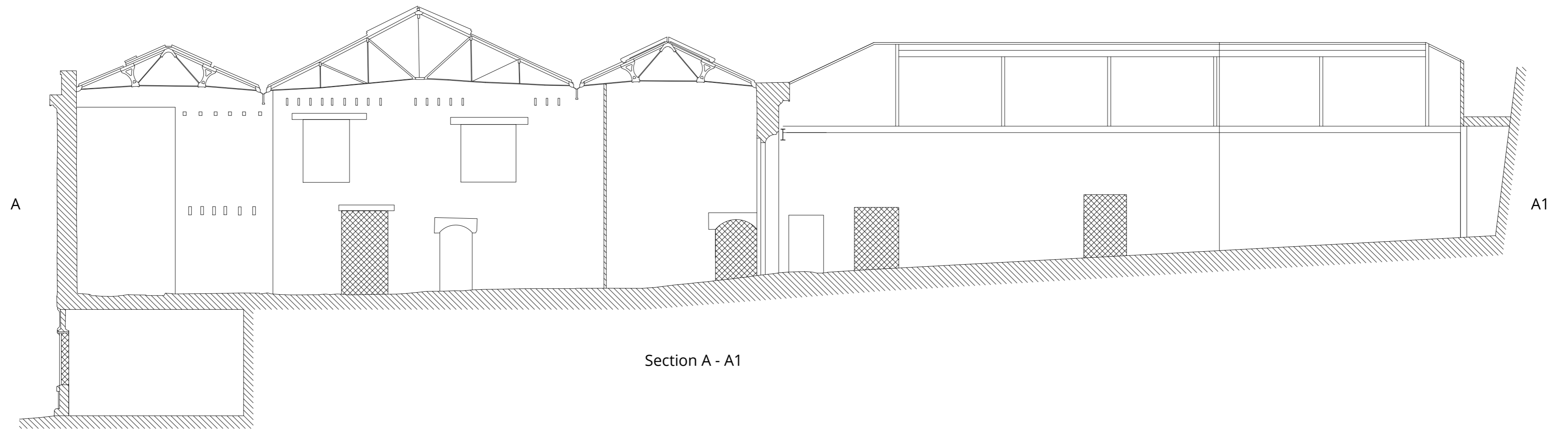
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Bacup, Lancs. OL13 8HD

Figure 12: North and South  
Elevations

Scale: 1:100 @ A2

Date: April 2016



Section A - A1



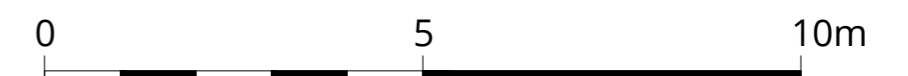
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Figure 13: Section A - A1

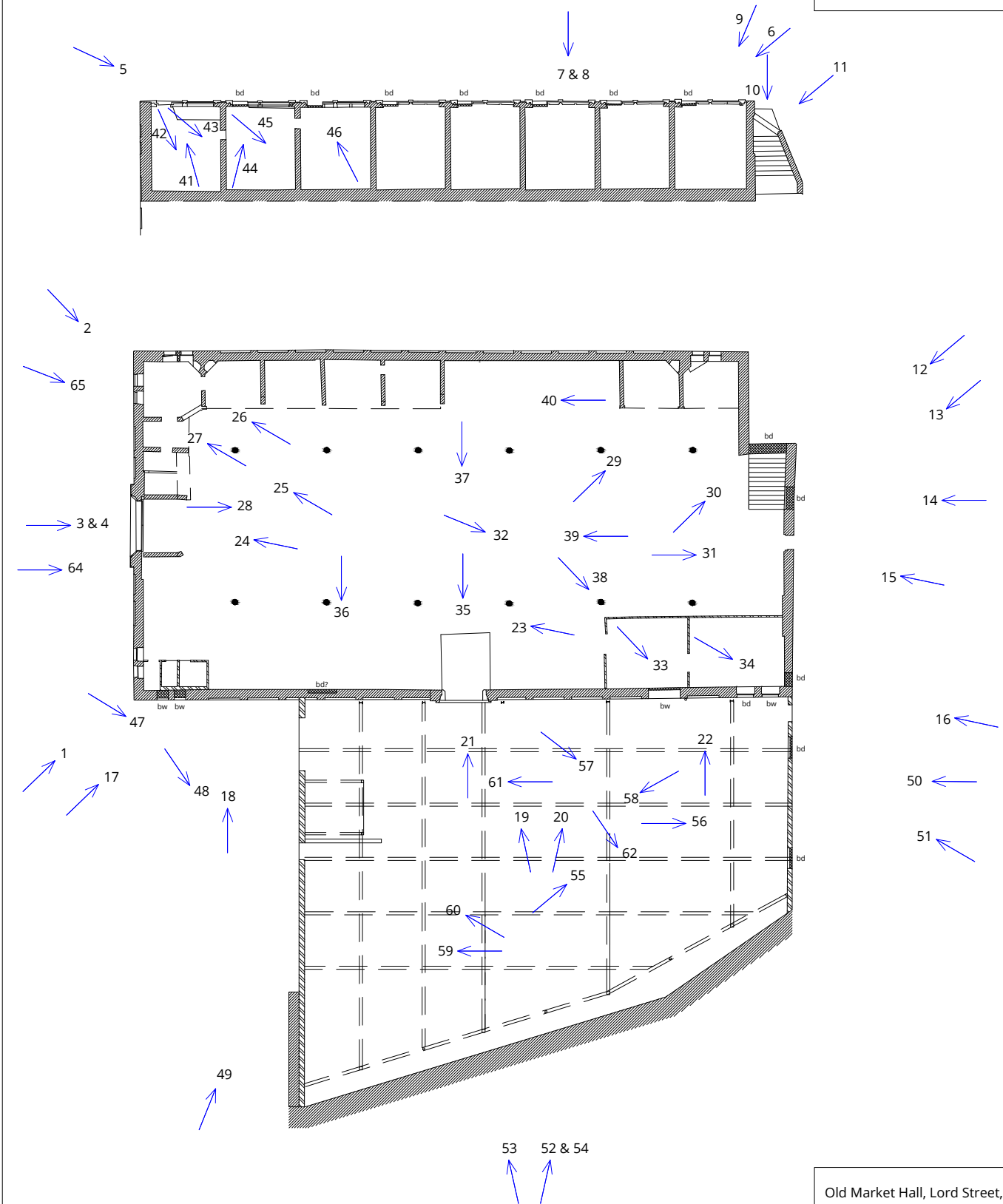
Scale: 1:100 @ A2

Date: April 2016





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Figure 14: Photo Location  
Plan

Scale: Not to scale

Date: April 2016

Figure 15: Photo Register

Plate No.	Digital No.	Film/Frame	Description	View to
1	P1018388	1/1	North and west elevations	SE
2	P1018393	1/2	North and east elevations	SW
3	P1018394	1/3	Detail of northern doorway	S
4	P1018464	2/19	Detail of circular window in north elevation	S
5	P1018403	1/11	East elevation	SW
6	P1018404	1/12	East elevation	NW
7	P1018401	1/9	Detail of shop front on east elevation	W
8	P1018402	1/10	Detail of shop frontage and upper levels	W
9	P1018405	1/13	Detail of southern shop unit	NW
10	P1018407	1/14	Blocked doorway at recessed southern end of east elevation	W
11	P1018409	1/15	Stone steps leading up to blocked doorway in east elevation	NW
12	P1018410	1/16	South elevation, east end	NW
13	P1018411	1/17	Detail of central bay in south elevation	NW
14	P1018412	1/18	South elevation of central bay	N
15	P1018469	2/23	Detail of circular window	NE
16	P1018466	2/21	South elevation west side	NE
17	P1018396	1/4	North end of west elevation	SE
18	P1018397	1/5	North end of west elevation	E
19	P1018450	2/9	North elevation showing doorway, within later extension	E
20	P1018453	2/11	Southern end of west elevation	E
21	P1018451	2/10	Detail of doorway in centre of west elevation	E
22	P1018437	2/2	Detail of blocked windows in southern end of west elevation	E
23	P1018413	1/19	General shot of interior	N
24	P1018414	1/20	Detail of doorway in north elevation	N
25	P1018415	1/21	Remains of offices in northeast corner	NE
26	P1018416	1/22	Detail of doorway and fireplace in office	NE
27	P1018417	1/23	Detail of carved timber doorway surround to corner office	NE
28	P1018418	1/24	General shot of interior looking south	S
29	P1018419	1/25	Office units at southern end of east side	SE
30	P1018420	1/26	Blocked doorway and infilled staircase at southern end of east side.	SE
31	P1018421	1/27	Central bay of southern elevation	S
32	P1018422	1/28	General shot showing modern unit in southwest corner and doorway in west wall	SW
33	P1018425	1/29	Blocked window and RSJ lintel in west elevation	SW
34	P1018426	1/30	Blocked window and doorway in southwest corner	SW
35	P1018427	1/31	Detail of doorway in west wall	W

36	P1018432	1/34	Section of western wall showing possible blocked doorway	W
37	P1018428	1/32	Detail of cast iron tie beams with western door beyond	W
38	P1018431	1/33	Detail of stanchion capital	SW
39	P1018433	1/35	Detail of roof structure of central bay	N
40	P1018434	1/36	Detail of roof structure of eastern bay	N
41	P1018454	2/12	Northern unit in lower ground floor showing entrance and blocked windows	E
42	P1018455	2/13	Western wall of lower ground floor unit	W
43	P1018456	2/14	Southern wall of unit showing inserted doorway	SW
44	P1018457	2/15	Second unit showing boarded frontage and further inserted doorway	E
45	P1018458	2/16	Second unit showing inserted doorway, rear wall and bricks of the vaulted roof	SW
46	P1018459	2/17	Boarded frontage of the third unit	NE
47	P1018398	1/6	North elevation of extension	SW
48	P1018399	1/7	North elevation of extension	SW
49	P1018400	1/8	North elevation of extension	E
50	P1018465	2/20	Southern elevation of extension	S
51	P1018467	2/22	Southern elevation of extension	NE
52	P1018475	2/26	Extension viewed from the west showing roofs and market hall beyond	E
53	P1018476	2/27	As above	E
54	P1018477	2/28	Detail of roof	E
55	P1018435	2/1	General shot showing interior of extension	SE
56	P1018438	2/3	Southern wall showing blocked doorways	S
57	P1018439	2/4	General shot showing stone boundary wall	SW
58	P1018440	2/5	General shot showing stone boundary wall	NW
59	P1018444	2/6	Northern wall of extension	N
60	P1018445	2/7	Northern side of extension	NE
61	P1018449	2/8	First floor office and loading door at northern end of extension	N
62	P1018460	2/18	Roof structure	SW
62	P1018472	2/24	General shot of the Market Hall from the north showing former Market Place	S
63	P1018474	2/25	General shot of the Market Hall from the north showing former Market Place and the Police Station	S



## Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 1: North and west elevations



Plate 2: North and east elevations



Plate 3: Detail of northern doorway



Plate 4: Detail of circular window in north elevation



Plate 5: East elevation



Plate 6: East elevation



Plate 7: Detail of shop front on east elevation



Plate 8: Detail of shop frontage and upper levels



Plate 9: Detail of southern shop unit



Plate 10: Blocked doorway at recessed southern end of east elevation



Plate 11: Stone steps leading up to blocked doorway in east elevation



Plate 12: South elevation, east end



Plate 13: Detail of central bay in south elevation



Plate 14: South elevation of central bay





Plate 15: Detail of circular window



Plate 16: South elevation west side



Plate 17: North end of west elevation



Plate 18: North end of west elevation



Plate 19: North elevation showing doorway, within later extension



Plate 20: Southern end of west elevation



Plate 21: Detail of doorway in centre of west elevation



Plate 22: Detail of blocked windows in southern end of west elevation



Plate 23: General shot of interior



Plate 24: Detail of doorway in north elevation



Plate 25: Remains of offices in northeast corner



Plate 26: Detail of doorway and fireplace in office



Plate 27: Detail of carved timber doorway surround to corner office



Plate 28: General shot of interior looking south



Plate 29: Office units at southern end of east side



Plate 30: Blocked doorway and infilled staircase at southern end of east side.





Plate 31: Central bay of southern elevation



Plate 32: General shot showing modern unit in southwest corner and doorway in west wall



Plate 33: Blocked window and RSJ lintel in west elevation



Plate 34: Blocked window and doorway in southwest corner



Plate 35: Detail of doorway in west wall



Plate 36: Section of western wall showing possible blocked doorway



Plate 37: Detail of cast iron tie beams with western door beyond



Plate 38: Detail of stanchion capital



Plate 39: Detail of roof structure of central bay



Plate 40: Detail of roof structure of eastern bay



Plate 41: Northern unit in lower ground floor showing entrance and blocked windows



Plate 42: Western wall of lower ground floor unit



Plate 43: Southern wall of unit showing inserted doorway



Plate 44: Second unit showing boarded frontage and further inserted doorway



Plate 45: Second unit showing inserted doorway, rear wall and bricks of the vaulted roof



Plate 46: Boarded frontage of the third unit





Plate 47: North elevation of extension



Plate 48: North elevation of extension



Plate 49: North elevation of extension



Plate 50: Southern elevation of extension



Plate 51: Southern elevation of extension



Plate 52: Extension viewed from the west showing roofs and market hall beyond



Plate 53: As above



Plate 54: Detail of roof



Plate 55: General shot showing interior of extension



Plate 56: Southern wall showing blocked doorways



Plate 57: General shot showing stone boundary wall



Plate 58: General shot showing stone boundary wall



Plate 59: Northern wall of extension



Plate 60: Northern side of extension



Plate 61: First floor office and loading door at northern end of extension



Plate 62: Roof structure





Plate 63: General shot of the Market Hall from the north showing former Market Place



Plate 64: General shot of the Market Hall from the north showing former Market Place and the Police Station (right)