

5 - 9 Queens Road, Chorley  
Photographic Building Survey

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December 2018

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## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

A photographic record of number 5 – 9 Queen Street, Chorley was required prior to demolition. Number 5 was found to have a former cotton loomshop in the cellar and dated from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Number 7 – 9 was a 20<sup>th</sup> century later addition and formerly a garden to the properties.

The work was carried out on behalf of 108 Ventures Ltd by Steven Price (BA (hons.) MA, MPhil, PCIfA) of The Archaeology Co.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Thanks are due to Mr. Kulvinder S. Mahal who commissioned the survey and to the staff at the Lancashire Records Office for their assistance.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted for the demolition of 5 – 9 Queens Road, Chorley. It is a requirement of condition 14 of the planning permission consent (17/00490/FULMAJ) that:

*No works shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, have secured the making of a photographic record of the building. This must be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological/building recording consultant or organisation in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority (Chorley Council). Upon completion the photographic record of the building shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: To ensure and safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological/historical importance associated with the building/site.*

- 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the Historic Environment* (PPG15) and *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) which has now been superseded by Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework.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).
- 1.3 108 Ventures Ltd. has commissioned Mr. Steven Price BA (Hons), MA, MPhil, PCIfA of The Archaeology Co. to carry out the photographic 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 for this type of property.



- 1.4 No previous historic, archaeological or architectural study is known to have been made of the buildings prior to the completion of this report.

## 2. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The site lies on the southern side of Queens Road at its eastern end, close to the junction with Park Road (the A581) It lies at the northern end of Chorley town centre and outside but close to the western boundary of the St Laurence's Conservation Area and relatively close to a number of listed buildings. The closest of these is the grade II\* listed St Laurence's Church from which the conservation area takes its name. The Nation Grid Reference of the site is SD 58208 17763 and the Postal address is 5-9 Queens Road, Chorley PR7 1JU.

### **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 compile a lasting photographic record of the buildings prior to their demolition.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 A photographic record has been made of the internal and external appearance of 5 – 9 Queen Street, Chorley.
- 4.2 The archaeologist on site identified and noted:
- Any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size, coursing, etc.
  - Blocked, altered or introduced openings;
- Any remains of evidence of the cellar having been used as a loom shop.
- 4.3 Photographs were taken using a high resolution digital SLR camera in RAW format, with files saved as lossless TIFF's for archive purposes. 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.
- 4.4 The photographic coverage includes:
- Detailed coverage of the external elevations and internal rooms
  - Detailed shots of the features of the elevation
- 4.5 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.
- 4.6 The site was visited on 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2018 when photographs were taken.
- 4.7 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.



## 5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 No archaeological evidence exists of any prehistoric or Romano-British activity on the site in question, although, there is limited evidence of such activity within the wider area, with a Bronze Age barrow near Astley Hall (Newman & Trippier 2004, 12). The first official documentation of Chorley begins in the mid-13th century when the town was known as Cherlegh or Cherle before becoming known by its present form (Newman & Trippier 2004, 5). The name 'Chorley' is Old English in origin and is derived from ceor, or carl - a rank of freeman, and leah meaning 'meadow-land', probably from its location between two rivers, the Chor and the Yarrow (Ekwall 1922, 32 & 131; Newman & Trippier 2004, 5). Chorley was probably one of the 12 unnamed berewicks in Leyland Hundred listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086 recorded as being held by 12 freemen (Heyes 1994, 6). Chorley was a detached township and chapelry within the lordship and parish of Croston, which lay to the west (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 129). The first accurately dateable documentary reference to Chorley is from 1246, concerning the tenancy of land over 20 acres (Ekwall 1922, 131). Chorley was acquired by William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, around 1250, and was also granted free warren in 1251 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 130-1). The de Ferrers established a borough at Chorley soon after 1250, when they also established a borough at Bolton-le Moors. A market was likely established at the same time as the borough, referenced in 1498, although there was no market by 1536. This was likely due to Chorley's lack of success as a town in during the Medieval period (Newman & Trippier 2004, 6).
- 5.2 By the end of the medieval period Chorley had become a largely agricultural settlement comprising mainly of small farms. The surrounding field systems are fairly regular and rectangular, suggesting that they were formed from organised statutory forms of enclosure, during the late Post-Medieval period (Baker & Butlin 1973, 32; Adkins, Adkins & Leitch 2008, 305). In the seventeenth century, Chorley benefited from the growth of the woollen textile industry in Lancashire, when the market began operating again (Newman & Trippier 2004, 6). Both linen and woollen cloth were being manufactured in Chorley along with felt, which was a by-product of the woollen industry. The growth in the manufacture of these goods appears to have encouraged Chorley's status as a local trading centre, which by the

late 18th century had had developed into an urban centre. However, it does not appear to have grown beyond the limits of the medieval settlement, centred on Market Street (Newman & Trippier 2004, 6 & 14).

- 5.3 At the turn of the 19th century handloom weaving had become an important local industry. In 1816 720 handlooms were present in Chorley along with a minimum of six muslin manufacturers (Heyes 1994: 81), with a concentration of the handloom weavers' cottages concentrated to the south of the town, in the Bolton Street, Foxes Bank and Red Bank areas, and to the east in Eaves Lane, Cheapside, Botany Bay, Anderton Street and Chapel Street. Handloom weavers' cottages were usually two storeys with a cellar that was used as a loom shop, having an earth floor and a moist atmosphere (Newman & Trippier 2004, 16). The local population continued to rise during this century. Thus by the end of the century the population of Chorley had dramatically risen. However, as handloom weaving declined and the population grew, many of the cellars formerly used as loom shops became used as dwellings.
- 5.4 Number 5 Queen Street is first shown on the 1839 tithe map of Chorley where the building is listed as number plot 937 and the vacant land, where 7-9 would later stand, as plot 937a. These are recorded in the schedule as the site of a store house and as a garden, respectively. Both were owned and occupied by Thomas Livsey. The tithe map shows that only the western end of Queens Street was built at this time, with houses at number 1-5 followed by a garden and a further building and garden.
- 5.5 Several listing as given for Queen Street in the 1841 census returns, although building numbers are not provided. Occupations of those include a wine merchant, an overlooker and a collier agent. Also of note is William Westhead, a 50 year old weaver, living with his wife Ann.
- 5.6 By the time of the 1849 OS map the garden plot had been filled in showing a block of buildings across the southern side of Queens Street. The 1851 census returns again do not show building numbers, although William Westhead is still listed, this

time as a hand loom weaver. Only three families are listed on the street, with a further building listed as uninhabited.

- 5.7 The 1861 census returns show nine properties on the street, although again none are numbered. No hand loom weavers are mentioned and all of the families from the previous census returns appear to have moved on. However, number 5 may have been occupied by William Chapman, a 46 year old journeyman brushmaker. He lived with his daughter Harriet, a cotton winder, and his son Robert, a brushmakers apprentice. Another candidate is James Ducker, a cotton carder, and his wife Margaret, a cotton winder. They lived with Margaret Hinds, James' mother-in-law, Suzanna Hinds, his sister-in-law and James Hinds, his nephew. The neighbours to these two families are listed as James Cook, attorney and solicitor and William Baines a 72 year old land agent.
- 5.8 The 1871 census returns gives building numbers for the first time. At number 5 is listed James Ward, a Sergeant of volunteers instructors, alongside his wife Harriet. At number 3 was the aforementioned James Cook, attorney at law solicitors. Number 7 and 9 are listed together as a single property where the now 82 year old William Baines resided, listed as unemployed although likely retired. William also had two boarders, Catherine and Mary O'Connell, both working as dressmakers.
- 5.9 By 1881 number 5 is omitted from the census returns. At number 7 was James Pollard, a reform club keeper, along with his wife Jane. At number 9 was Patrick Nolan, a spade labourer, along with his wife, son, two daughters and his grandson. The situation is similar in the 1891 census where the returns show number 1 before jumping to number 9. The 1894 OS map shows the area in detail. Number 5 is shown as a rectangular building aligned north – south, with an empty plot where 7 and 9 were to be located. The situation is similar to the 1839 tithe map, although differs from the 1849 OS map, which showed that 7-9 had been built upon. The omission of number 5 over this period may suggest that it was no longer a house and instead a business premises. However, no listings for it were found in trade directories of the time.



5.10 The 1901 census returns show a similar situation, with the listing jumping from number 3 to 13. The 1910 OS mapping shows the situation to be identical to that from 1893, although the census returns for the following year show that number 5 was occupied by John Town, a 42 year old stone mason's labourer. He lived with his wife Margaret, a weaver, and their children William and Nancy. The situation remained much the same through the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with the 1949 OS map showing the same situation as previously. The vacant plot of 7-9 Queens Road was built upon in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

### General

6.1 (Plates 1 - 4) Number 5 is a four bay two story building of brick construction in Flemish bond. A basement is also present. Number 7-9 is also a two story building of three wider bays. It has no basement. The roof of the whole is double pitched and covered with modern asbestos sheeting. A brick built chimney with a single modern pot lies at the junction of numbers 5 and 7. The buildings are butted to the east and west by further brick built buildings. These are both three stories and where the gables are visible at the third story, a sandstone construction is visible. To the rear is a car park.

### Exterior

6.2 North elevation (Plates 5 - 13). This elevation forms the main frontage of the building. Number 5 contains a personnel doorway in bay 1 with a rounded arch lintel of bricks and two stone steps up to it. The door is modern timber with an arched light over. Bays 2 - 4 are identical; each having a tall timber framed casement window at ground floor level with a similar window above at first floor. Between the windows a timber fascia has been inserted, masking the sandstone lintels of the ground floor windows. The fascia stops at the base of the first floor windows sandstone cills, and the matching lintels are visible. A straight joint on the left side of the first floor window to bay 2 may suggest it has been inserted or replaced. Below the ground floor windows are a matching cellar lights. The cills of the ground floor windows are rendered, as is the whole face below cill level, including around the cellar lights themselves. To the west is the face of 7 - 9. At ground floor level the face is dominated by a pair of large roller shutter loading doors. Above these the timber fascia from number 5 continues, although at twice the height, running to the cills of the first floor timber framed landscape windows, and rising between them.

6.3 South elevation (Plates 14 - 16 ). The south elevation is formed via the former yard wall with the roof running down to it. This is a rough sandstone construction,

rendered, although this has deteriorated. This is masked by a row of hedges onto the car park.

- 6.4 West elevation (Plate 17). The elevation of the former yard wall extends beyond that of the adjacent building. This shows a rough brick construction, rendered, with a possible doorway, blocked with sandstone. At first floor level the brickwork is cleaner and in a visible English Garden Wall bond.

## **Interior**

### *Ground floor - Number 5*

- 6.5 Plates 18 - 31. The building is accessed via the personnel doorway in bay 1 of number 5. The doorway leads into a single open space. A pair of moulded timber beams runs across the room north - south each supported on a pair of boxed in beams. The ceiling is lath and plaster, with paper over and is badly deteriorated in places. Likewise, the floor is covered in ply and has given way in places. To the southern end of the west wall a large opening has been inserted giving access to numbers 7 - 9, and in the southern wall, opposite the main entrance, is a further doorway, leading to the former rear yard. To the west of this doorway are a series of alcoves, blocked with ply. Exiting the room via the southern doorway leads into the former rear yard. Here the alcoves are shown to be doorways, with this wall being the former rear elevation. It is constructed of rough sandstone rubble, whitewashed. These doorways are opposite the windows in bays 3 and 4, with a potential blocked opening in also in bay 2. The openings appear to have been former windows onto the rear yard, later converted to doorways. Bay 2 contains no such inserted doorway, but does have a large opening in the floor with concrete steps leading down to the cellar. To the east side of the yard bay 1 contains a timber staircase, badly dilapidated, leading to first floor level. Each of bays 2 to 4 contains a small square timber framed window at first floor level, whereas bay 1 contains an inserted doorway at the top of the staircase. The brick jamb of the window in bay 2 suggests that this window at least is an insertion. The yard itself has brick wall to the west demarking the division between numbers 5 and 7. The eastern wall is also of brick, painted yellow. A straight joint in this wall, below the timber steps, shows a former doorway, blocked with sandstone. The rear wall of

the yard is shown to be constructed of rough sandstone rubble is visibly damp, with plant growing upon it.

#### *Ground floor - Number 7 - 9*

6.6 Plates 32 - 42. The area is accessed via the large opening in the southern end of the west wall of number 5. This leads to an open area with large steps to the west to first floor level adjacent to a modern office. It also contains; an opening to the north to the loading bay; a corridor between the staircase and office to the workshop, and; an opening in the south wall to the former rear yard. The area itself has a lino floor and a plasterboard ceiling. The loading bay to the north is open to the rusted cast iron beams and timber joists of the first floor above, and the floor is concrete. To the east the wall between 7 and 5 is shown to be constructed of rough sandstone rubble, whitewashed. To the west a partition has been inserted creating a small, but inaccessible area. The rear yard is likewise open to the rusted cast iron beams and modern timber joists of the first floor. The rear wall of the yard is in a better condition than at number 5, with no plants growing on it. A partition to the west allows the western end of the rear yard to form a part of the workshop. The workshop is an open space with the ceiling open to the modern timber beams and joists of the floor above. The floor is flagged and a concrete lined hole has been inserted in the floor. To the south, a set of timber steps lead to first floor level.

#### *Cellar*

6.7 Plates 43 - 52. The cellar is accessed via the concrete steps in the rear yard and is located below number 5 only. The cellar comprises a single open space with windows to bays 2 - 4. However, only bay 4 still retains the frame, with bay 3 having perished and bay 2 having a pair of loading doors in front, suggesting it was converted for taking-in. The floor of the room is flagged and the ceiling open to the timber joists of the floor above. A pair of moulded timber beams runs across the room east - west, supported by a central cast iron stanchion. A further rusted cast iron beams runs at the southern end, supported on a wall bracket. To the east side a series of 5 alcoves are located. These have been created through projecting brick

walls with a jack arch spanning them. The rear wall of each alcove is lath and plaster covering the sandstone construction. The southern wall of the cellar contains a blocked window in bays 3 and 4, and the rest of the walls are rendered and whitewashed. Finally, located below one of the flagstone to the southern end of the room a brick lined 'well' was located.

#### *First floor - Number 5*

6.8 Plates 53 - 62. The first floor is accessed via the staircase in the rear yard. This leads to an open space with three square windows in the southern wall looking onto the former rear yard. A partition has been inserted to the northern side of the room with a doorway in the centre. An inserted opening has also been created in the west wall, just to the south of the partition and leading into number 7. The floor of the space is covered with ply and the ceiling is lath and plaster, degraded in places. A single moulded timber beam spans the room north - south. A set of timber steps directly opposite the entrance from the rear yard leads to the attic. The doorway in the partition wall leads to a small corridor giving access to a modern kitchen (to the west) and bathroom (to the east), before terminating in a long, narrow living room. This has the three portrait windows looking onto Queen Street and has been fitted out with 20<sup>th</sup> century fixtures and fittings. A fireplace has been removed from the west wall. The floor in this area was unsafe and therefore not fully entered.

#### *First floor - Number 7 - 9*

6.9 Plates 63 - 71. Access via number 5 leads to the northern end of the room which is comprised of an open space with the ceiling open to the steel truss above. The three long landscape windows dominate the north elevation and to the west, above the ply boarding the wall is a patchwork of sandstone rubble and brick. The opposite wall to the east is shown to be sandstone rubble, with a small amount of brick to the northern side. To the south of the room are the steps to ground floor level along with a partition wall running the length of the room. An opening at the western end leads to a walkway to the southern side of the building. The walkway looks over the workshop to the east side. The southern side of the building has





several partition walls inserted, including an inserted office. The walls of the rear yard are visible here, shown to be of rough sandstone rubble. A straight joint runs up the western wall, marking the end of the building. The eastern wall of the yard is of modern brick.

*Attic - Number 5*

6.10 Plates 72 - 78. The attic is accessed via the timber staircase at the southern end of the first floor. a single machine cut timber king post truss spans the space north - south. Carpenters marks are visible in places. Modern machine cut timber purlins support the corrugated asbestos roof. The western gable shows the rough sandstone rubble construction whereas the eastern is rendered.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 With the introduction of handloom weaving, rows of cottages were purpose-built from the early 1800s, which incorporated loom shops, usually in the basement. One of the largest communities of handloom weavers lived in cottages to the east of Bolton Road, including King Street and Queen Street and were known locally as 'up-steps' cottages (Smith 2001, 46). Many of these cottages had round-headed doorways, providing a classically influenced façade in what were clearly well-built houses. Regarding their construction, there was only one stone ashlar quarry in the early nineteenth century, which was replaced by a brickworks later in the century. Number 5 appears to have been constructed of stone initially and later clad in brick on the northern elevation, suggesting it was from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier (Newman and Trippier 2004, 28).
- 7.2 Adequate humidity was more important in weaving than spinning cotton as it helped to reduce the incidents of faults in the finished product and made the manufacture of fine cloths possible. Cotton handloom weavers went to great lengths to ensure humid conditions, which led them to prefer cellars than ground floor workshops. Indeed, weavers would "scoop out a hole in the floor beneath each loom and ... fill them with water. The water could then evaporate through the warps, helping to keep them pliable" (Timmins 1993, 52). The need for humidity was greater than the need for light. William Hickson noted that "[t]he great majority of hand-loom cotton-weavers work in cellars sufficiently light to enable them to throw the shuttle, but cheerless because seldom visited by the sun (in Timmins 1993, 53). The loomshop was usually entered through the family accommodation above, so humidity was not lost to the outside.
- 7.3 The presence of a 'well' found beneath the flagged surface of the cellar may indicate a method of ensuring the cellar was kept humid. It is not known how deep the well was or whether other 'wells' are located below other flags in the basement. The alcoves along the eastern wall have recesses half way up, as if to support a shelf. It seems reasonable to assume that the cellar may have been used as a hand-weavers loomshop, the presence of the 'well' suggesting the humid conditions and the alcoves used for storage. The cellar windows along the rear



elevation also suggest that lighting the area was important, allowing looms to be placed at the north and south ends of the cellar. Without these, the southern end would have been too dark to work.

- 7.4 As handloom weaving declined, many of the basement loomshops were converted to cellar dwellings, to house the influx of workers to the town during the mid-nineteenth century. In 1827 Chorley had 211 cellars, of which 79 were occupied, but in 1866 a total of 173 cellars were occupied out of 202 (Newman & Trippier 2004, 28). The census returns for 1841 and 1851 show that William Westhead was living at one of the properties on the Queen Street, as a handloom weaver. This is in contrast to the tithe map and schedule, which suggest that the building was a store house. However, the numbering on the tithe map is cramped and difficult to read, and should be treated with some degree of caution. Given that William Westhead was 50 years old at the time of the 1841 census, it is likely that wherever he resided he had done so for a long time and carried out his handloom weaving there. It is possible that number 5 is this building, as the physical evidence suggests that it had a loomshop in the cellar. As noted in section 7.1 above, the largest communities of handloom weavers lived in cottages to the east of Bolton Road, including Queen Street. The census returns show that by 1841 only 1 handloom weaver was still operating on Queen Street and that by 1861 there were none.
- 7.5 The building has undergone quite a lot of change in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, being knocked through to number 7 – 9. The ceilings have been replaced with modern beams and joists along with the roof truss. Further, any internal divisions have been removed and a set of concrete steps to the cellar inserted. This also may suggest that previously the access to the cellar was internally, rather than externally, further supporting the evidence for a loomshop, rather than a separate dwelling.

## 8. ARCHIVE

- 8.1 The written, drawn and photographic archive will be placed with Lancashire Records Office (with reference DDX 3172) within a reasonable time of completion of the project. A digital copy of the report and photographs shall be deposited with ADS through the OASIS database. A copy of the final report will also be deposited with the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) and Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service (LAAS) as well as the client. A copy of the report will also be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.
- 8.2 The site archive shall be prepared and stored to professional standards, in accordance with current Historic England guidelines ("The Management of Archaeological Projects", 2nd edition, 1991), the "Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage" (UKIC 1990), and current ClfA "standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transportation and deposition of archaeological archive" (published October 2009). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the ClfA in that organisation's code of conduct.

## **9. COPYRIGHT**

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

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Abbreviations

CIfA	Chartered Institute for archaeologists
LRO	Lancashire Record Office
LAAS	Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OS	Ordnance Survey

### Published Sources

Adkins, R, Adkins, L and Leitch, V. 2008 "The Handbook of British Archaeology"

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"National Planning Policy Framework" 2012 accessed online at [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk)

Newman, C & Trippier, J 2004 "Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey: Chorley Archaeological Assessment" – Draft text courtesy of J. Trippier

Smith, J, 2001 "Then & Now Chorley"

Timmins, Geoffrey 1993 "The Last Shift: The Decline of Handloom Weaving in Nineteenth-century Lancashire"

### **Census returns**

1841 census returns for Chorley HO 107/525/7

1851 census returns for Chorley HO 107/2263

1861 census returns for Chorley RG 9/3119

1871 census returns for Chorley RG 10/4197

1881 census returns for Chorley RG 11/4218

1891 census returns for Chorley RG 12/3423

1901 census returns for Chorley RG 13/3935

1911 census returns for Chorley RG14/25218

### **Trade Directories**

1873 Kelly's Post Office Directory of Lancashire

1885 Slater's Directory of Lancashire

### **Maps**

1839 Tithe map of Chorley

1849 OS map 1:10,000 scale Lancs. Sheet LXXVII

1894 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXXVII.12

1910 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXXVII.12

1940 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXXVII.12

## Appendix 1: Figures



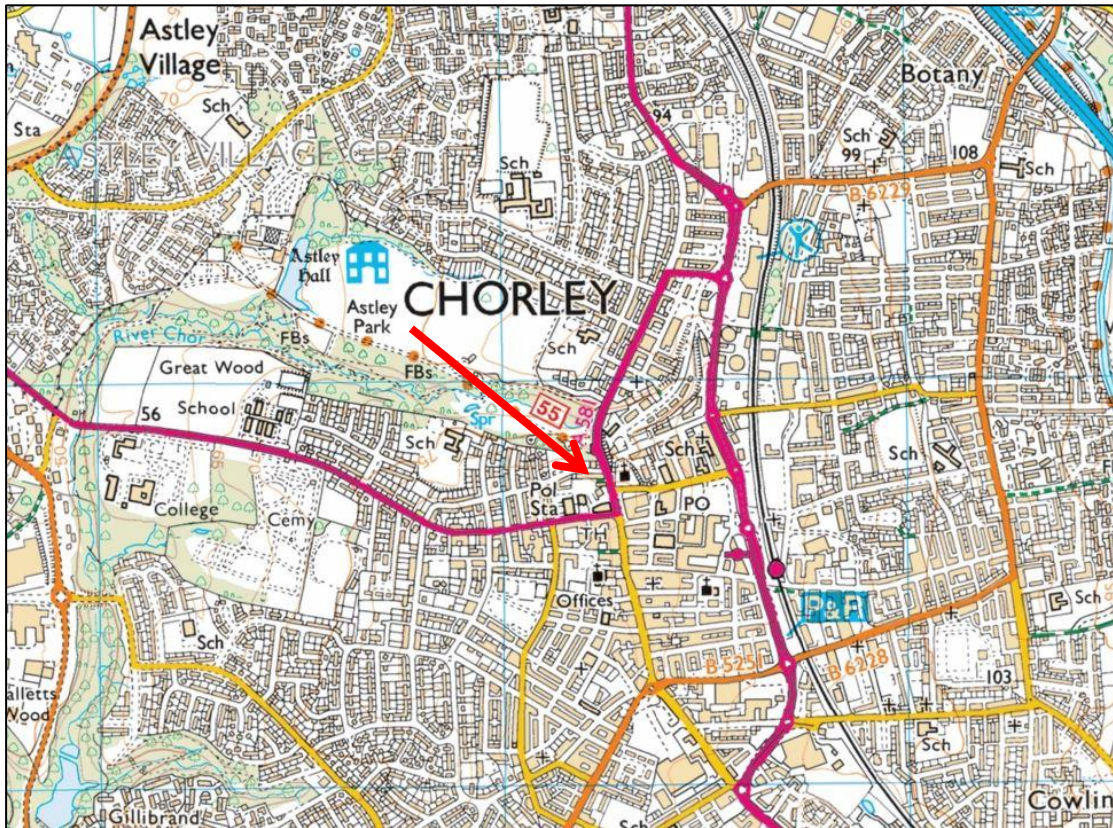


Figure 1: Location plan

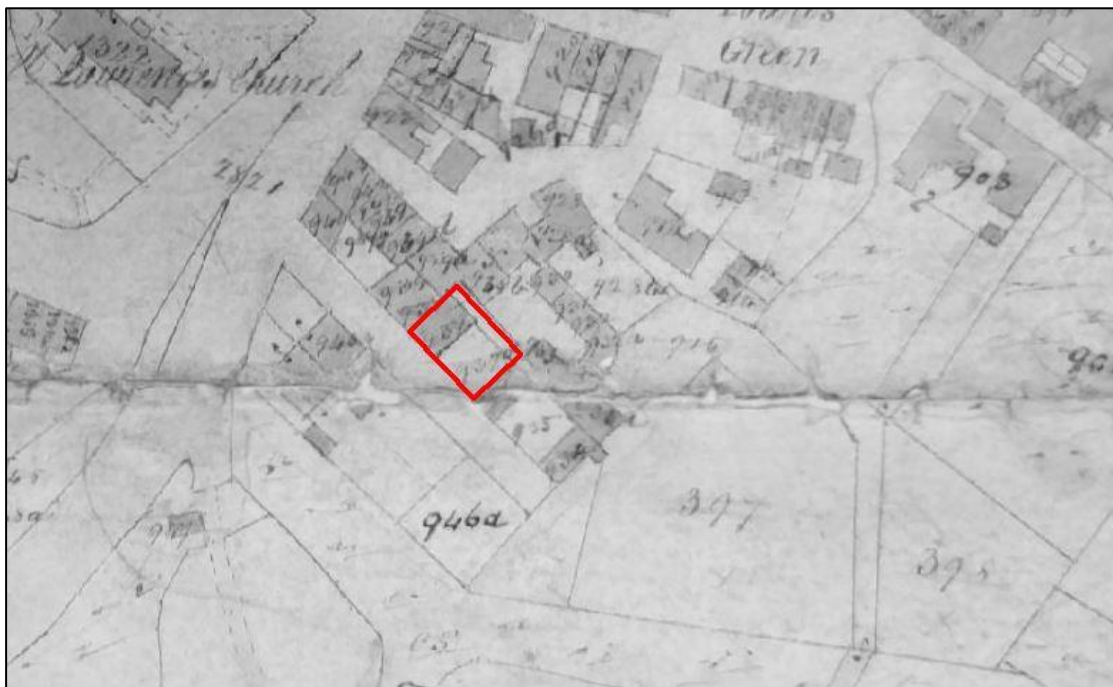


Figure 2: 1839 Tithe map of Chorley



Figure 3: Detail of above



Figure 4: 1849 OS map 1:10,000 scale Lancs. Sheet LXXVII

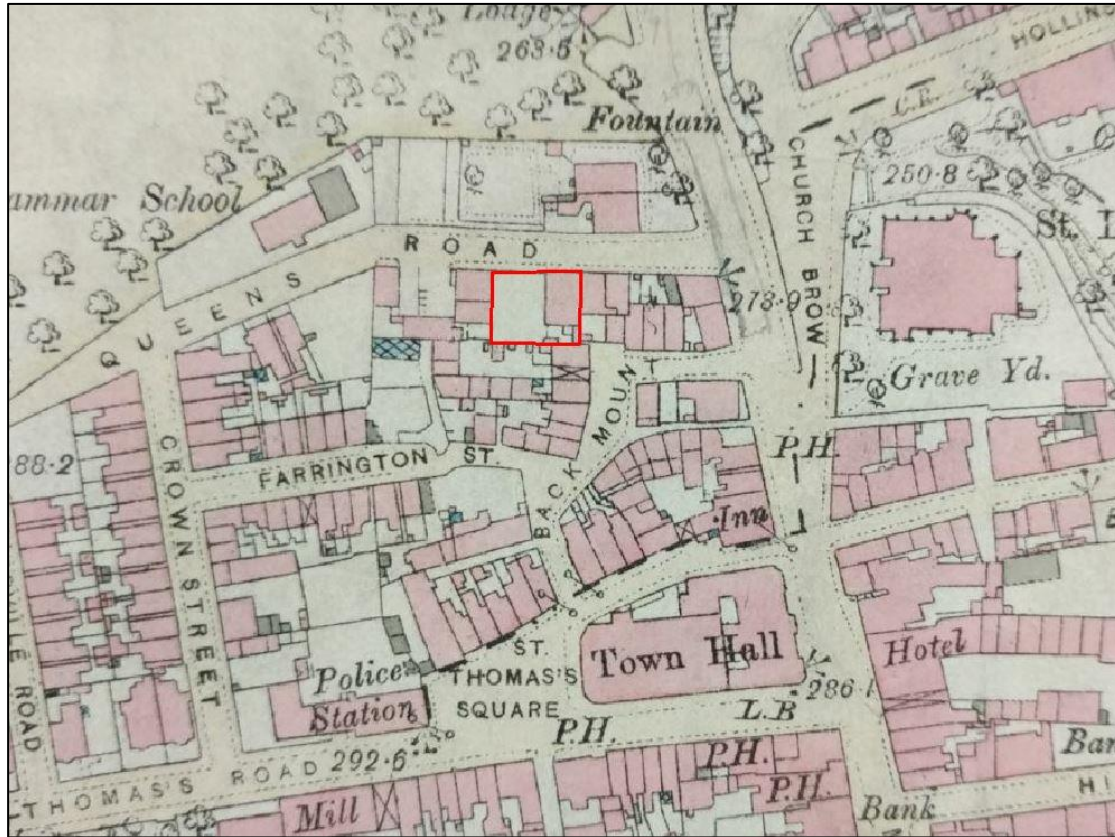


Figure 5: 1894 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXXVII.12



Figure 6: 1910 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXXVII.12



Figure 7: 1940 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXXVII.12

Figure 8: Photo Register

Plate No.	Digital No.	Description	View to
1	PB224962	General shot of 5 - 9 Queens Road	SW
2	PB224964	General shot of 5 - 9 Queens Road	SE
3	PB224979	First floor of number 5 showing gable of adjacent building	SE
4	PB224978	First floor of 7-9 showing gable of adjacent building	SW
5	PB224963	North elevation of 5 Queens Road	SW
6	PB224965	North elevation of 5 Queens Road	S
7	PB224966	Detail of ground floor window 5 Queens Road	S
8	PB224967	Detail of main entrance to 5 Queens Road	S
9	PB224971	Detail of first floor windows of 5 Queens Road showing straight joint	S
10	PB224972	Detail of first floor windows of 5 Queens Road	S
11	PB224968	North elevation of 7 - 9 Queens Road	S
12	PB224969	North elevation of 7 - 9 Queens Road	SE
13	PB224970	Detail of first floor windows of 7 - 9 Queens Road	SE
14	PB224973	Corrugated asbestos roofing at rear of building	E
15	PB224975	Stone wall hidden by hedge at south elevation	N
16	PB225048	Rear elevation	NW
17	PB224977	Southern end of east elevation	NW
18	PB224980	Ground floor of number 5	S
19	PB224982	Ground floor of number 5	N
20	PB224983	Ground floor of number 5 window	N
21	PB224984	Dilapidated lath and plaster ceiling of number 5	N
22	PB224985	Moulded timber beam of number 5	N
23	PB224986	Southern end of number 5 looking in number 7 - 9	W
24	PB224992	Rear yard of number 5	E
25	PB224994	Staircase to first floor in rear yard of number 5	N
26	PB224995	Inserted staircase to cellar in rear yard	NW
27	PB224996	Inserted staircase to cellar in rear yard	SW
28	PB224997	Former rear wall of number 5	NW
29	PB224998	Former rear wall of number 5 showing blocked inserted doorways	NW
30	PB225000	Southern wall of rear yard	SW
31	PB225001	Top of cellar lights in rear yard	NW
32	PB224988	Open area in 7 - 9	S
33	PB224987	Large steps to first floor in number 7-9	W
34	PB225004	Office in 7 - 9	N



35	PB224989	Loading bay	W
36	PB224991	Loading bay	E
37	PB225002	Rear yard of 7 - 9	SW
38	PB225003	Rear yard of 7 - 9	E
39	PB225005	Workshop in 7 - 9	S
40	PB225006	Workshop in 7 - 9	N
41	PB225008	Concrete hole in floor of 7 - 9	NE
42	PB225007	Staircase to first floor in Workshop	W
43	PB225009	General shot of cellar	N
44	PB225012	General shot of cellar	NE
45	PB225013	General shot of cellar	SE
46	PB225010	Detail of cellar windows	N
47	PB225011	Detail of moulded timber beam in cellar	E
48	PB225014	Well below flagstone in cellar	N
49	PB225015	Well location	NE
50	PB225016	Alcove detail	E
51	PB225017	Blocked cellar lights in rear wall	S
52	PB225019	Concrete cellar steps	S
53	PB225029	First floor of number 5	SE
54	PB225030	Details of first floor windows of number 5	S
55	PB225031	Staircase to attic	NE
56	PB225032	First floor of number 5	NW
57	PB225033	Dilapidated lath and plaster ceiling in first floor of number 5	N
58	PB225034	Livingroom at north end of number 5 first floor	W
59	PB225038	Livingroom window at north end of number 5 first floor	N
60	PB225035	Livingroom at north end of number 5 first floor	E
61	PB225036	Kitchen at north end of number 5 first floor	W
62	PB225037	Bathroom at north end of number 5 first floor	E
63	PB225020	First floor of 7 - 9	W
64	PB225028	First floor of 7 - 9	E
65	PB225021	Detail of metal truss of 7 - 9	W
66	PB225022	Walkway at first floor level	S
67	PB225023	Southern end of 7 - 9 first floor	E
68	PB225024	Southern end of 7 - 9 first floor	W
69	PB225025	Detail of west wall showing straight joint	W
70	PB225026	Partitioned room at southern end of first floor of 7 - 9	E
71	PB225027	First floor office in 7 - 9	N
72	PB225040	General shot of attic	W
73	PB225046	General shot of attic	S
74	PB225041	Truss detail	E
75	PB225042	West gable in attic	W
76	PB225043	West gable in attic	NW



77	PB225044	East gable in attic	SE
78	PB225047	Carpenters marks on truss	W

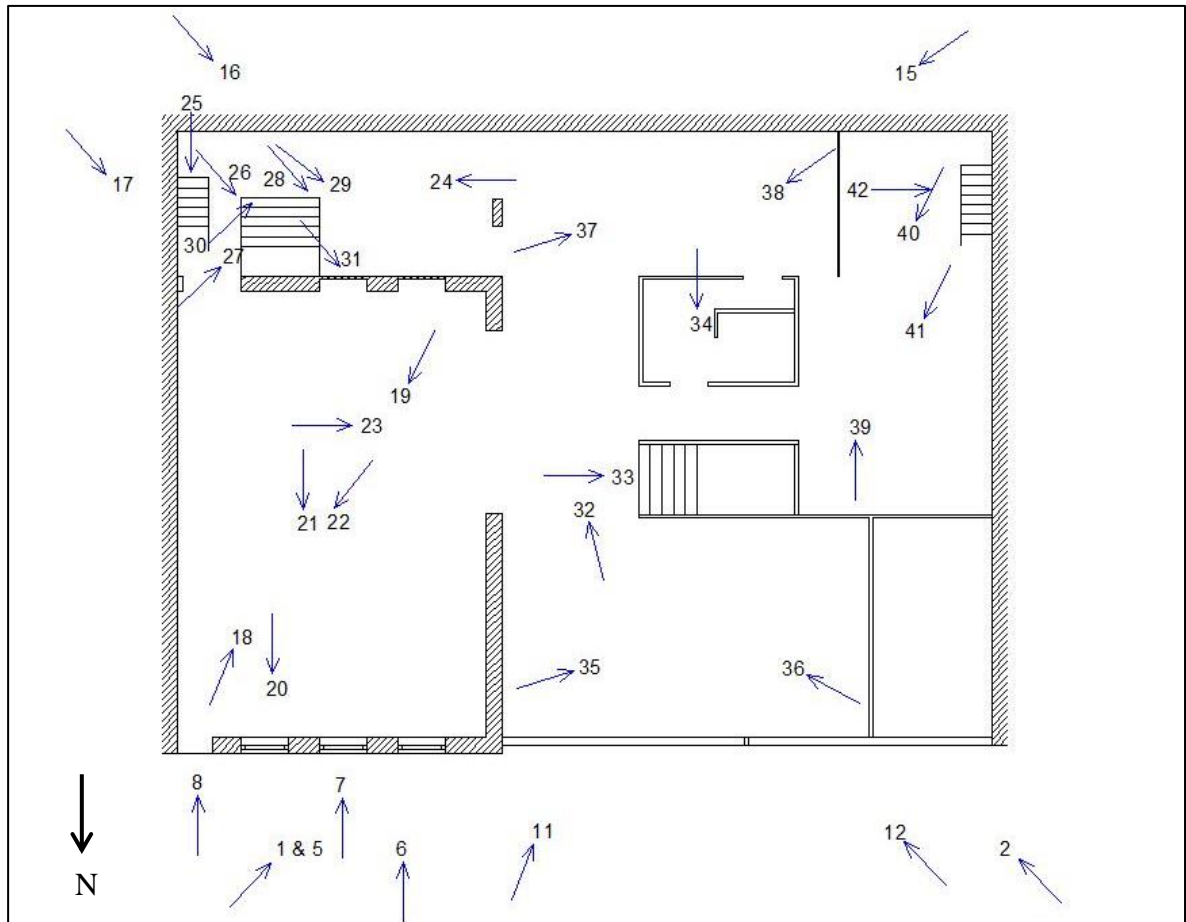


Figure 9: Ground floor photo location plan

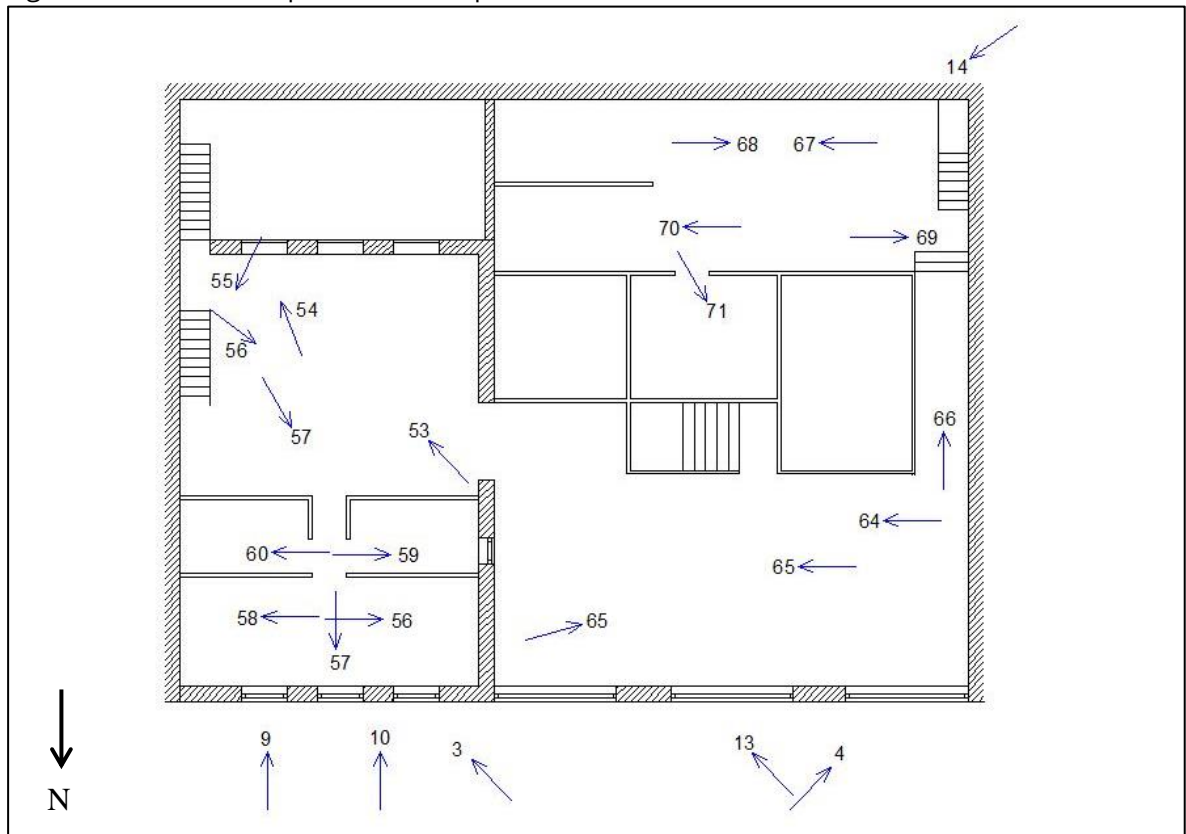


Figure 10: First floor photo location plan



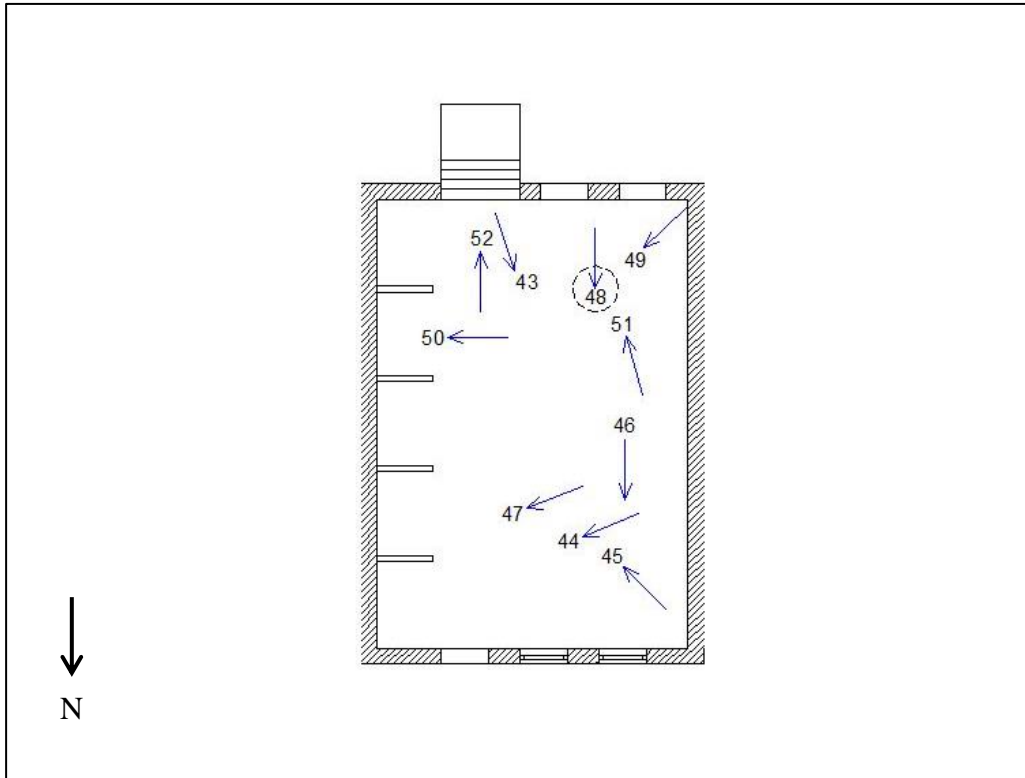


Figure 11: Cellar photo location plan

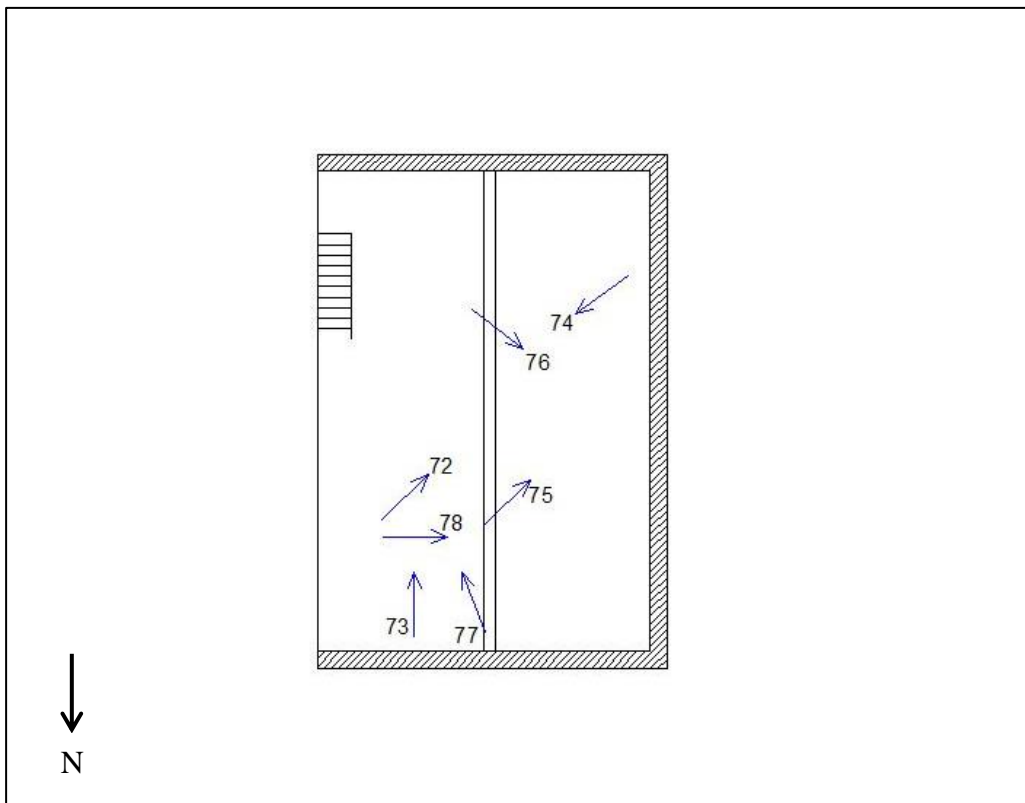


Figure 12: Attic photo location plan

## Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 1: General shot of 5 - 9 Queens Road



Plate 2: General shot of 5 - 9 Queens Road



Plate 3: First floor of number 5 showing gable of adjacent building



Plate 4: First floor of 7-9 showing gable of adjacent building



Plate 5: North elevation of 5 Queens Road



Plate 6: North elevation of 5 Queens Road



Plate 7: Detail of ground floor window 5 Queens Road



Plate 8: Detail of main entrance to 5 Queens Road



Plate 9: Detail of first floor windows of 5 Queens Road showing straight joint



Plate 10: Detail of first floor windows of 5 Queens Road



Plate 11: North elevation of 7 - 9 Queens Road



Plate 12: North elevation of 7 - 9 Queens Road





Plate 13: Detail of first floor windows of 7 - 9 Queens Road



Plate 14: Corrugated asbestos roofing at rear of building



Plate 15: Stone wall hidden by hedge at south elevation



Plate 16: Rear elevation



Plate 17: Southern end of east elevation



Plate 18: Ground floor of number 5



Plate 19: Ground floor of number 5



Plate 20: Ground floor of number 5 window



Plate 21: Dilapidated lath and plaster ceiling of number 5



Plate 22: Moulded timber beam of number



Plate 23: Southern end of number 5 looking in number 7 - 9



Plate 24: Rear yard of number 5



Plate 25: Staircase to first floor in rear yard of number 5



Plate 26: Inserted staircase to cellar in rear yard



Plate 27: Inserted staircase to cellar in rear yard



Plate 28: Former rear wall of number 5





Plate 29: Former rear wall of number 5 showing blocked inserted doorways



Plate 30: Southern wall of rear yard



Plate 31: Top of cellar lights in rear yard



Plate 32: Open area in 7 - 9



Plate 33: Large steps to first floor in number 7-9



Plate 34: Office in 7 - 9



Plate 35: Loading bay



Plate 36: Loading bay



Plate 37: Rear yard of 7 - 9



Plate 38: Rear yard of 7 - 9



Plate 39: Workshop in 7 - 9



Plate 40: Workshop in 7 - 9



Plate 41: Concrete hole in floor of 7 - 9



Plate 42: Staircase to first floor in Workshop



Plate 43: General shot of cellar



Plate 44: General shot of cellar





Plate 45: General shot of cellar



Plate 46: Detail of cellar windows



Plate 47: Detail of moulded timber beam in cellar



Plate 48: Well below flagstone in cellar



Plate 49: Well location



Plate 50: Alcove detail



Plate 51: Blocked cellar lights in rear wall



Plate 52: Concrete cellar steps



Plate 53: First floor of number 5



Plate 54: Details of first floor windows of number 5



Plate 55: Staircase to attic



Plate 56: First floor of number 5



Plate 57: Dilapidated lath and plaster ceiling in first floor of number 5



Plate 58: Dilapidated lath and plaster ceiling in first floor of number 5



Plate 59: Livingroom window at north end of number 5 first floor



Plate 60: Livingroom at north end of number 5 first floor





Plate 61: Kitchen at north end of number 5 first floor



Plate 62: Bathroom at north end of number 5 first floor



Plate 63: First floor of 7 - 9



Plate 64: First floor of 7 - 9



Plate 65: Detail of metal truss of 7 - 9



Plate 66: Walkway at first floor level



Plate 67: Southern end of 7 - 9 first floor



Plate 68: Southern end of 7 - 9 first floor



Plate 69: Detail of west wall showing straight joint



Plate 70: Partitioned room at southern end of first floor of 7 - 9



Plate 71: First floor office in 7 - 9



Plate 72: General shot of attic



Plate 73: General shot of attic



Plate 74: Truss detail



Plate 75: West gable in attic



Plate 76: West gable in attic





Plate 77: East gable in attic



Plate 78: Carpenters marks on truss

## **Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation**

5 Queens Road, Chorley  
A Written Scheme of Investigation

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November 2018

## Contents

1. Introduction
  2. Site Location
  3. Historical Background
  4. Historic Building Survey
  5. Staff
  6. Archive
  7. Timetable
  8. Health and Safety
  9. Monitoring
  10. Insurance
- Bibliography

## **1 Introduction**

1.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation is required for the building recording of 5 Queens Road, Chorley prior to the demolition of the existing buildings. It is a requirement of condition 14 of the planning permission consent (17/00490/FULMAJ) that:

*No works shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, have secured the making of a photographic record of the building. This must be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological/building recording consultant or organisation in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority (Chorley Council). Upon completion the photographic record of the building shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: To ensure and safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological/historical importance associated with the building/site.*

1.2 This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which outlines the programme of work required to undertake this survey.

## **2 Site Location**

2.1 The site lies on the southern side of Queens Road at its eastern end, close to the junction with Park Road (the A581) It lies at the northern end of Chorley town centre and outside but close to the western boundary of the St Laurence's Conservation Area and relatively close to a number of listed buildings. The closest of these is the grade II\* listed St Laurence's Church from which the conservation area takes its name. The Nation Grid Reference of the site is SD 58208 17763 and the Postal address is 5-9 Queens Road, Chorley PR7 1JU.

## **3.0 Historical Background**

3.1 The First edition OS map of 1849 shows that the area was built up by this time, although Queens Road only existed at the eastern end. The site is shown to have been built upon at this time although the map does not show

any details. By the time of the 1890's OS mapping the site is shown as a large rectangular building along with a smaller building on the east side. By the 1910 OS map the smaller building remains, although the larger building has been demolished, with a building erected on the west side of the site. The situation continues to be the same through the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, shown on the 1940's OS mapping.

## **4.0 Historic Building Survey**

### **4.1 Aims**

4.1.1 Buildings are an important part of the historic environment as they provide information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. The alteration of 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 is to preserve 'by record' the information that may be lost as a result of demolition or alteration. This will be achieved by recording and analysing the plan form, function, age and development of the building and by the preparation of a written, drawn and photographic archive for future reference.

### **4.2 Method**

4.2.1 This shall comprise a photographic recording the buildings on the site to be demolished and shall be performed to English Heritage standards set out in Historic England's 'Understanding Historic Buildings' (2016).

- A photographic survey of the building's internal and external appearance, as well as detailed photographs of key architectural features or features evident of past function.
- Any remains of evidence of the cellar having been used as a loom shop.
- Photographs will be taken using a high resolution digital SLR camera in RAW format, with files saved as lossless TIFF's for archive purposes.
- All photographs will contain an appropriate photographic scale and the locations and direction will be marked on a photograph location plan.
- An historic map regression will be undertaken along with historical research into the site, with a view to producing a short account of the history of the building(s).



- Areas which may hold key information to the understanding of the buildings development, but are currently obscured will be identified to inform where an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during stripping out/demolition.
- The building will be formally described.

4.2.2 The assessment will be carried out in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Standard and Guidance for Historic Building Surveys (Institute for Archaeologists 1999) to English Heritage standards.

### **4.3 Reporting and Publication**

4.3.1 Following the building survey, the results will be described within a fully illustrated report, which will include the following:

- A summary of the surveys findings;
- The background to the survey, which will include an outline of the planning context, the survey dates and location details;
- An outline of the survey methodology;
- A summary of the sites history, development and importance, including a discussion of the building in its local and regional context;
- A formal and descriptive account of the building, with reference to photographs;
- Plan or plans showing the location and direction of the photographs;
- A complete bibliography;
- The identification of currently obscured areas of historic fabric which will be exposed by the development works that should be subject to a watching brief;

## **5 Staff**

5.1 Steven Price BA (Hons.) MA, MPhil, PCIfA. of The Archaeology Co is nominated to carry out the works.

## **6 Archive**

6.1 The results of the photographic survey will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current Historic England guidelines (“The Management of Archaeological Projects”, 2nd edition, 1991),



the “Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage” (UKIC 1990), and current ClfA “standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transportation and deposition of archaeological archive” (published October 2009). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the ClfA in that organisation’s code of conduct.

- 6.2 The written, drawn and photographic archive will be placed with Lancashire Records Office (with reference DDX 3172) within a reasonable time of completion of the project. A digital copy of the report and photographs shall be deposited with ADS through the OASIS database. A copy of the final report will also be deposited with the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) and Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service (LAAS) as well as the client. Should the results warrant it, a summary report, or detailed article on the work shall be submitted for publication in a regional or national journal, appropriate to the significance of the results and findings of the project. This shall be done no later than one year after the completion of the work. Should this be required, an updated Written Scheme of Investigation will be produced, which will define in detail the nature the form of the proposed publication. A separate costing will be required for this, in agreement with the client and LAAS.

## **7 Timetable**

- 7.1 It is anticipated that the photographic recording will be undertaken over a single day and a report will be produced within four weeks of commencement.

## **8 Health and Safety**

- 8.1 Health and Safety regulations and requirements cannot be ignored no matter how imperative the need to record archaeological information. Hence health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Full regard will be



given to all constraints during the course of the project. All site procedures shall be in accordance with the guidance set out in the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employees (FAME) Health and Safety Manual.

- 8.2 All project staff will adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project will follow the requirements set down in the appropriate Standard and Guidance notes prepared by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and all staff will wear appropriate PPE

## **9: Monitoring**

- 9.1 Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service (LAAS) will be notified in advancement of the commencement of the works. LAAS will be kept informed of developments during the scheme and it is recognised they may visit the site during the fieldwork element to monitor the archaeological work.

## **10: Insurance**

- 10.1 The Archaeology Co. maintains Professional Indemnity Insurance to £1,000,000

## **Bibliography**

CIfA (2009) "Standards and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transportation and Deposition of Archaeological Archive"

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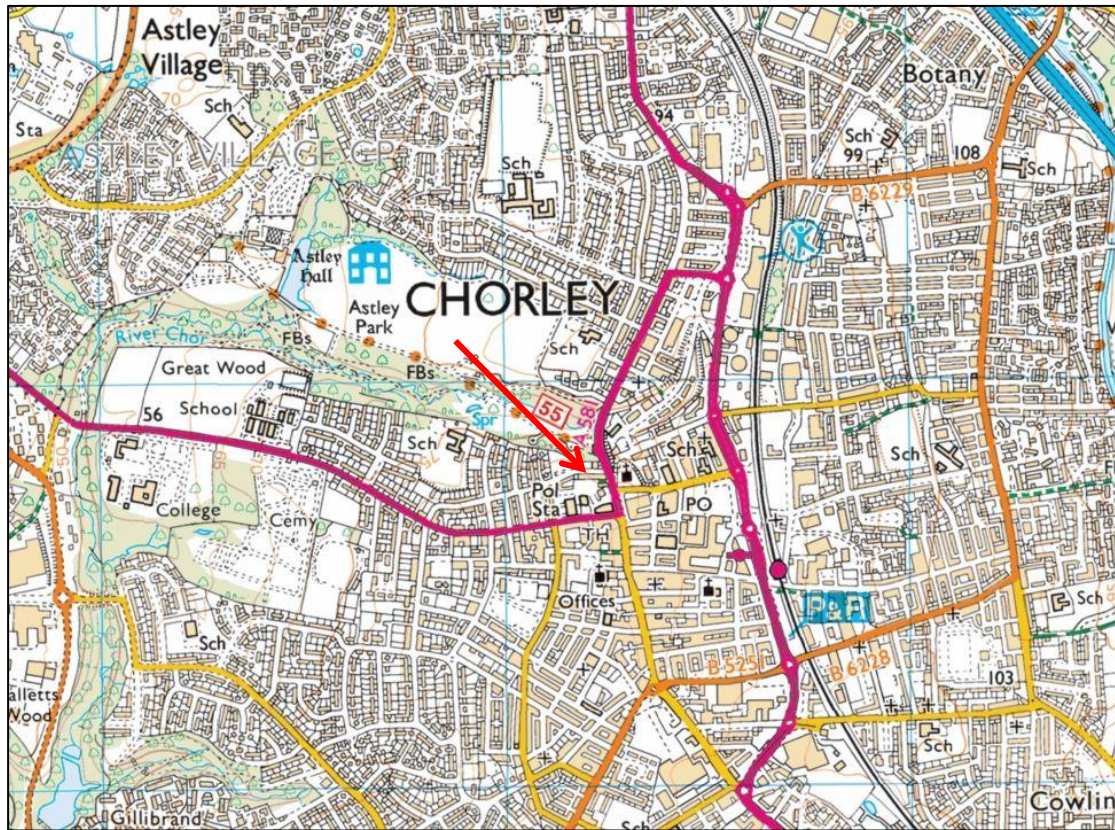


Figure 1: Location plan



Figure 2: 1849 OS map 1:10,000 scale Lancs. Sheet LXXVII



Figure 3: 1910 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXXVII.12

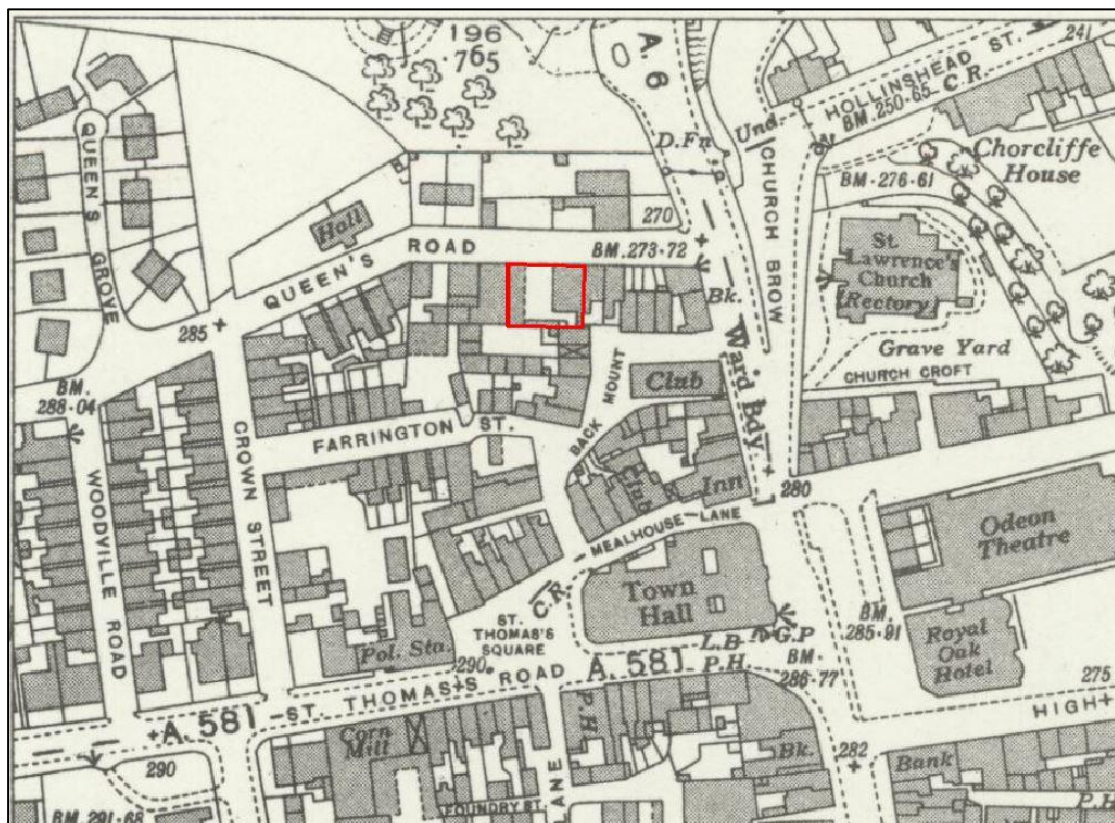


Figure 4: 1940 OS map 1:2500 scale Lancs. Sheet LXXVII.12