

53 KING STREET, BLACKBURN, LANCASHIRE



Archaeological Building Investigation



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National Grid Reference: SD 6790 2780

Prepared by: Christopher Ridings
Position: Supervisor
Date: October 2008

Checked by: Alison Plummer
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: October 2008

Signed.....

Approved by: Alan Lupton
Position: Operations Manager
Date: October 2008

Signed.....

Oxford Archaeology North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mill
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1GF
t: (0044) 01524 848666
f: (0044) 01524 848606

© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd (2008)

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

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

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SUMMARY

Capita Symonds requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertake a building investigation of a townhouse at 53 King Street, Blackburn, Lancashire (SD 6790 2780) (Fig 1), prior to its potential demolition. As the building is grade II listed Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) recommended a building investigation of English Heritage (2006) Level III standard, which included a desk based assessment in conjunction with a site investigation comprising written descriptions, an extensive photographic record, and drawings of the floor plans and sections.

The historical research in conjunction with an addendum to a desk-based assessment compiled by Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd (2007b) revealed that the house was built in the late eighteenth century and not *c* 1830, as had originally been assumed. The empty plot was purchased by a carpenter John Edleston the Elder, who built the existing townhouse, which he and his son (also John Edleston) would occupy till the early nineteenth century. During the nineteenth century, the house was acquired by a local calico magnate called James Pearson, then a surgeon called James Pickup, before being sold and used as the superintendent's residence for the new County Police Station, which was built on the site of the demolished 51 King Street.

The townhouse is a solitary reminder of what was once a very desirable residential area of Blackburn. Unfortunately, the only other structure of comparable age and status that still remains is 61 King street (Egerton Lea 2007a), whilst the rest of the buildings comprise modern twentieth century shops of assorted descriptions and a builder's merchants. The property appears to be structurally sound from the exterior, but the interior is in a particularly poor state of repair. The investigation has revealed that the townhouse has been stripped of most of its internal features, but the splendid decoration, which appears to date to the early nineteenth century is still retained. In most other aspects, the building appears to be essentially the same as it was when it was first built by John Edleston the Elder in the late eighteenth century.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Capita Symonds for commissioning and supporting the project. Additional thanks are also due to the staff of the County Record Office in Preston.

Pip Haworth and Chris Ridings undertook the building investigation, whilst Kathryn Blythe conducted the background documentary research. Chris Ridings and Kathryn Blythe wrote the report, whilst Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project and also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Capita Symonds requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertake a building investigation of a townhouse at 53 King Street, Blackburn, Lancashire (SD 6790 2780) (Fig 1), prior to its potential demolition. As the building is grade II listed Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) recommended a building investigation of English Heritage (2006) Level III standard, which included a desk-based assessment in conjunction with a site investigation comprising written descriptions, an extensive photographic record, and drawings of the floor plans and sections.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 Following consultation with the client, OA North produced a project design (*Appendix 1*) to undertake the work, which was accepted by Capita Symonds. Subsequently, the investigation was carried out over several days in February. Following comments from English Heritage, a second inspection was made in July 2008.
- 2.1.2 The project consisted of a Level III-type building investigation (English Heritage 2006) of the townhouse, comprising a descriptive internal and external record combined with drawings and a detailed photographic record. Although the building is in a poor state of repair, particularly the ground floor, the staircases and central hallway and corridors were sufficiently secure to allow full access to the building. However, in some instances, the rooms could only be surveyed from the doorway.

2.2 HISTORICAL RESEARCH

- 2.2.1 A desk-based assessment, centred on the area of the proposed Freckleton Street Link Road, was carried out in 2007 (Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd 2007a). Information from the desk-based assessment regarding number 53 King Street has here been summarised in order to provide a general historical background for the building. It is not intended to be a comprehensive history, but is meant to provide a general context for the results of the building investigation.
- 2.2.2 ***The County Record Office (Preston)***: information regarding the date the building was constructed and its first occupants was sought from the record office. In particular, records relating to Thomas Dugdale were examined. Thomas Dugdale is known to have worked in, and owned property on King Street in the mid nineteenth century, and it has been suggested that he might have been the first occupant of number 53.
- 2.2.3 However, following this research into Thomas Dugdale, an addendum to the report compiled by Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd (2007b) was received, which outlined that the building was far older than first expected and was never occupied by Dugdale. Thus a synthesis of this addendum in conjunction with the historical research has been included within the report.

2.3 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

- 2.3.1 ***Descriptive Record***: written records using OA North *pro forma* record sheets were made of all principal building elements, both internal and external, as well as any features of historical or architectural significance. Particular attention was also paid to the relationship between the earliest and latest parts of the building, especially those that would show their development and any

alterations. These records are essentially descriptive, although interpretation is carried out on site as required.

- 2.3.2 **Site drawings:** architects 'as existing' drawings were annotated to produce floor plans and a section of the building. These were produced in order to show the form and location of structural features and/or features of historic interest. The hand-annotated field drawings were digitised using an industry standard CAD package to produce the final drawings.
- 2.3.3 **Photographs:** photographs were taken in both black and white and colour print 35mm formats, as well as high resolution digital format (10MP). The photographic archive consists of both general shots of the townhouse, as well as shots of specific architectural details.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 The results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The original record archive of project will be deposited with County Record Office at Preston.
- 2.4.2 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in 2007, centred on the area of the proposed Freckleton Street Link Road (Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd 2007). The report highlighted the importance of 53 King Street and suggested that it may have initially been occupied by Thomas Dugdale, who became Mayor of Blackburn in 1853.
- 3.1.2 In addition to this desk-based assessment, further research was undertaken at Lancashire Record Office, in order to attempt to ascertain who built or initially occupied 53 King Street and whether Thomas Dugdale could be linked to the house. Although this was undertaken as per recommendations in the specification, a subsequent addendum to the Egerton Lea report (2007b) has demonstrated that the building is older than originally thought, and that Thomas Dugdale neither owned, nor was responsible for the construction of the property.
- 3.1.3 Thus, the following is a synthesis of both the desk-based assessment and its addendum, as well as the information gathered during the research at the Lancashire Record Office.

3.2 53 KING STREET

- 3.2.1 In the post-medieval period, King Street was the main road into Blackburn from Preston and in the eighteenth century it became the main area for the houses of cloth merchants (Beattie 1992, 49-50; Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd 2007a, 7). Mansions and fine town houses were built along King Street in the mid-eighteenth century. Gillies Map of 1824 shows the houses to be good sized, of the type intended for the middle classes and with front steps, which indicated the probable presence of cellars (Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd 2007a, 7-8). Although number 53 is not present on the Gillies Map of 1824, this is likely to be an indication of the cartographic quality, rather than as negative evidence for the building's date of construction.
- 3.2.2 The townhouse is a red brick structure with stone dressings, a central entrance and a slate roof. It has two storeys as well as cellars and attics. The cellars extended beneath the entire ground floor of the house and a coal cellar was located to the front of the house. The three cellar openings had 10 and five-pane sash windows, the ground floor had six-pane sash windows and the first floor had eight-pane sash windows. A rear window lit the attic, as well as internal windows in the partition walls. The ground floor was decorated with elaborate plasterwork (Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd 2007a, 11).
- 3.2.3 Contrary to the statutory listing for the building (LHER PRN 16852), which places the date of construction at *c* 1830, the house is substantially older. According to a deed of 1781 (Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd 2007b), a carpenter named John Edleston the Elder, and a plumber and glazier named

James Sumner, jointly purchased the plot of land known as 'Ryecroft' from local merchant, James Sudell. Within a year or so of this purchase in 1779, John Edleston the Elder had built the property that still stands to this day. A further deed of 1872 concerning the adjacent plot of land to the east adds credence to this, in that it states that the house was formerly the property of John Edleston the Elder.

- 3.2.4 In 1781, John Edleston the Younger, a weaver, bought half the house and the whole plot of land from his father and James Sumner for £160, as well as an annual ground rent to John Sudell. Subsequently, the house was divided and the younger Edleston lived in the western half of the house, whilst his father lived in the eastern half.
- 3.2.5 Within two years, the Edlestons and James Sumner sold the adjacent plot on the east side of the house to local merchant John Thornton (Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd 2007b). The plot is recorded as 18 yards wide and 30 yards deep, which is consistent with the empty plot between numbers 53 and 51 on the Ordnance Survey First Edition (1848). The purchase also included half the passageway, which was noted as 4 feet wide and 17 yards long. The Edlestons vacated 53 King Street sometime during the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, but the property was certainly purchased before 1824 by a local calico manufacturer, James Pearson (Egerton Lea 2007b). It is possible that the plaster decoration dates to the time of James Pearson, who can be considered more likely to have had the status of someone living in a house with such elaborate decoration.
- 3.2.6 By 1850, Pearson had left the property, which was now under the ownership of James Pickup, a surgeon (Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd 2007b). It was Pickup who bought back the passageway on the east side of the house from the Thornton family. Pickup, however, died in 1864, and the house passed to his sons, William and John Pickup. Neither of these lived at the property and subsequently, the building was sold to the County Court of Lancaster, through the Clerk of the Peace, Robert John Harper for £1,000. The house would eventually become the Superintendent's house, following the construction of the new County Police Station on the former plot of 51 King Street.

4. BUILDING INVESTIGATION RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The building comprises a handsome, early nineteenth century townhouse that stands at two stories with an attic and basement, and which is built in a restrained classical style using red brick and yellow sandstone. It is broadly square, with a slight projecting 'wing' on the left of the south elevation, which has a distinctive curved corner on its right side. The townhouse was originally one of many similar residences, in a highly affluent area of Georgian and Victorian Blackburn, but it now stands as a forlorn testament to this past, with the surrounding buildings comprising utilitarian, twentieth century business premises.
- 4.1.2 Despite the seemingly good structural integrity of the building and the excellent preservation of the plasterwork in the reception rooms and hallway, it was immediately clear during the investigation that the townhouse was in a poor condition internally. Although the building was surveyed in its entirety, some of the rooms, particularly those on the ground floor, were only recorded superficially from the safety of the doorways. In addition, all rooms have been assigned a number for ease of reference (Figs 2).

4.2 EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS

- 4.2.1 The understated, classically-inspired exterior is built in red brick laid in a Flemish bond on the main façade (north), which is trimmed with yellow sandstone dressings (Plates 1-3), whilst a mixture of Flemish bond and English Garden Wall (five to one) comprise the side and rear elevations. The corners of the front façade are trimmed with brick pilasters, which rise to the full height of the building and support the plain, stepped parapet, whilst a stone string-course divides the ground and first floors. Additionally, the west elevation has a thickly-applied cement render, in order to mask the scars left from the demolition of the adjacent building, whilst at the north-west corner, there is a modern grey brick build, which has been keyed in with the original red brick. This has been added to maintain the structural integrity of the projecting corner, following this demolition. The east elevation is remarkable in its non-descript appearance, but this may be attributed to the fact that an extra course of later brick appears to have been added to the elevation, which is suggested by the butt-joint on the south-east corner. Additionally, the south facade has an interesting projecting 'wing', which has a distinctive curved corner to the right that houses the stairwell providing access to the upper floors. The roof is laid with regularly-coursed Welsh slate finished with raking parapets and features flush gable stacks, and is of common rafter design (Plate 4).
- 4.2.2 Access to the building is provided by a restrained *aedicular* door on the front (north) elevation, that features an entablature consisting of a modillioned cornice, plain frieze and pediment (no raking cornice), which is supported by panelled pilasters decorated with egg-and-dart detail (Plate 5). To the left of

the south elevation, there is a boarded door leading into the basement, whilst a further door with a sandstone hoodmould, provided ingress into the rear of the hallway. Similarly, this has since been shuttered with steel sheeting, and to the left of this, there is a blocked door, which has been boarded over.

4.2.3 The fenestration on the front elevation comprises tall elegant eight-over-eight sashes, which have been boarded over, but their plain, flush lintels and *lesbian cymatium* sills are still visible (Plate 6). At the rear of the building, there is a small projecting ‘wing’, which has a curved corner to the east (housing the staircase), featuring a tall, elegant stairlight sash. All of the other windows have been boarded-over as the front, but their plain flush lintels and projecting sills are evident (Plate 7), whilst the doors are either blocked or shuttered. Additionally, on the ground floor, the tall sash and sill have been removed to create a makeshift door, which may be attributable to the builder’s merchants that lies to the rear of the building. Certainly the ground level of its yard has been raised significantly and laid to concrete, which has obscured the windows and the doors of the basement at the rear of the townhouse.

4.3 INTERNAL ARRANGEMENT

4.3.1 The building is arranged around a simple plan, with a long entrance hall, acting as the spine of the house (Figs 2 and 4), and providing access to a pair of reception rooms on the left (2 and 3) and right (4 and 5). At the rear of the building, the hall corridor has a timber, half-turn staircase featuring a bullnose tread at its base, which leads to the upper floors. To the rear of this staircase, there is a small timber doorway and a set of stone steps with timber handrail that leads down into the basement.

4.3.2 The basement is similarly based upon a central spine (7a) (Figs 2 and 4), aligned north/south, with rooms to both the left and right. At the rear of the building on the left, there is a large kitchen area (6), whilst to the right, there is a small room (7b), which has been partitioned on its east side, and which is full of detritus from the room above (3). Moving along the corridor towards the front of the building, there is a small washroom on the right (9), again partitioned on its east side, and a probable pantry on the left (8). At the end of this corridor, there is a small living room or possible bedroom (10), whilst a similar room is situated to the left of this one (11). To the front of the building, there is a small space beneath the steps of the formal entrance, and this houses the coal cellar (12).

4.3.3 The first floor is accessed from the staircase at the rear of the house and follows a similar spinal plan as the ground floor (Figs 3 and 4). To the right of the staircase and landing (13), there are three rooms comprising a lateral corridor (13a), a toilet (14) and narrow room (15), whilst there is a large former bedroom to the left (16). Towards the front of the house, there are a pair of similarly substantial former bedrooms (18 and 20), which flank a small narrow room to the centre (19). Access to the attic floor is provided by a staircase on the west side of the building, which consists of a narrow, timber, dogleg staircase (17), with winders at both its base and landing.

4.3.4 The attic floor (Figs 3 and 4) has a small landing (17) area at the top of the staircase, which leads to a small bedroom (23) on the right, and a larger landing area directly ahead (27). Entering this larger landing area, there is a substantial room and a narrow corridor room on the left (24 and 25), which are comparable with those on the floor below (18 and 19), whilst a similarly narrow room lies to the right (22). Directly ahead on the west side of the house are two larger rooms (21 and 26). The room to the right (21) is unique in being the only room on this floor, which has any natural light.

4.4 INTERNAL DETAILS

4.4.1 In keeping with their status as the principal reception rooms of the house, the decoration within the hall and its adjoining rooms is particularly ornate. Of these rooms, the most visually striking is room 4, which has a large *cavetto* cornice decorated with vine leaves and bordered on the interior of its *soffit* by an *ovolo* moulding, enriched with egg-and-dart. On the exterior, there is a further *ovolo* moulding adorned with leaf-and-dart, which is in turn bordered by bead-and-reel, whilst in the centre of the ceiling, there is an acanthus ceiling rose trimmed with vine leaves. Equally impressive is the segmental arch that provides access into the rear room of the house (room 5) (Plates 8-9). This has a panelled *extrados*, which is bordered with leaf and dart, and decorated with the vine leaf motif, whilst the similarly panelled *intrados* is decorated with egg-and-dart.

4.4.2 Within room 2, the cornice has a plain *cavetto soffit*, enriched with egg-and-dart, leaf-and-dart and bead-and-reel. As in room 4, there is an acanthus rose in the centre of the ceiling, although in this instance it is bordered by oak leaves (Plate 10). Additionally, of particular interest is a scar that marks the floor, walls and ceiling of the room, and which visibly cuts through the picture rail whilst respecting the cornice itself. It is evident that the room was partitioned at some point and subsequently, this has been removed to create a single space again.

4.4.3 The entrance hall (1) likewise retains this decorative style, although the effect is somewhat marred by the insertion of an inner door, thus reducing the length of the room and, in turn, the impact of the decoration. A former ceiling rose, now no more than a circular hole in the plaster, lay to the centre of the room, but would appear to have become rather unnecessary following the insertion of this partition (Plate 13). The ceiling is bordered by a moulding featuring a palmette and tongue motif, whilst alternating rosettes and scrolled modillions with palmette motifs, adorn the margins of the ceiling (Plate 11). Additionally, the corners of the room are decorated with a combination of scallop shells and fleshy tendrils (Plate 12), and egg-and-dart decoration has been used to trim the panels of a squared 'arch' that bisects the corridor.

4.4.4 The rooms to the rear of the ground floor are more modest, but still have cornicing unlike the more utilitarian rooms on the floor below, which appear to have been designed for functional purposes and/or with considerations of comfort in mind, rather than as aesthetic statements. Similarly, on the first and attic floors, the decoration is again restrained, with plainer cornices and little

in the way of the more ornate decoration of the ground floor. Certainly, an exception to this, is the panelled round arch on the first floor landing (**13**), which has a corniced spring, and paired scrolled and fluted corbels that are decorated with acanthus motifs (Plate 14).

- 4.4.5 The walls and ceilings of the rooms are, for the most part, painted plaster or painted paper, although in light of the exceptionally poor condition of the floorboards on the ground floor, there is little left of the ceilings of the basement. Additionally, the floor of the basement appears to be concrete, but the presence of the adjacent builder's merchants and the recent heavy rains have resulted in this floor being covered in sand. The only exception to this is room **11**, which has the remains of floorboards, whilst on the ground floor, the hallway is laid with plain (not encaustic) Victorian tiles. On the first and attic floors, the floorboards are in a poor condition due to dry rot, and to compensate for this, hardboard sheets have been overlaid in most of the rooms.
- 4.4.6 The windows on the ground floor and the frontage of the first floor are elegant six-over-six sash windows that stand almost to the full height of the room, and have moulded panel surrounds with bossing, splayed reveals and shutters (rooms **2 – 5**) (Plate 15). To the rear of the house, the first floor and attic windows are a mixture of sash designs and sizes. The window within room **16** is a shorter version of those on the front of the building, whilst a tall, narrow sash illuminates the staircase (**7a**). On the right of the building, there are a further pair of shorter sashes (**15** and **21**) with splayed reveals and plain timber sills, whilst a small, narrow one-over-one sash lights the first floor bathroom (**14**). Within the basement, there are two brick-blocked windows at the rear of the building (rooms **6** and **7**), whilst to the front (rooms **10** and **11**), there are 10-over-five sash cellar lights featuring splayed reveals and plain timber sills (Plate 16).
- 4.4.7 The doorways are, for more the most part, empty embrasures with the doors having already been removed. Even the inserted timber partition of the hallway is now minus its door, but the overlying four lights have been retained, whilst the empty doorway is flanked by replacement windows with segmental heads (Plate 17). Further along the hallway corridor, there is an ephemeral blocked doorway, that originally led into room **5**, but which is now only discernible through a pair of joints in the plain skirting board. In addition, a brick-blocked door is also located in the south-west corner of the building, within the basement. One of the few doors that is not removed or blocked is the ledged and braced matchboard door that stands at the end of the hallway corridor. No doors have been retained in any of the doorways on the first and second floors.
- 4.4.8 In a similar fashion to the doors, many of the fireplaces have been removed and blocked, whilst the fireplace in room **2** is missing its mantelpiece, it has a tiled surround featuring a voussoir round arch over the firebox. Conversely, in room **10**, the mantelpiece has been retained, whilst the firebox has been infilled with brick (Plate 18). On the second floor, room **23** has the remains of a modest fireplace. Although the hearth and surround have been removed, the fireplace itself has not been blocked (Plate 19). The most substantial fireplace

is in the kitchen, in the south-west corner of the basement (room 6), which has a chimney breast built in brick, whilst the firebox is a plain, squared design with stone cheeks.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The townhouse at 53 King Street was built in the late eighteenth century and to all intents and purposes has altered very little during that period. However, some minor modifications have been made and these may be attributed to changes of ownership during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A development sequence involving four phases may be identified.

5.2 PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

5.2.1 **Phase 1:** the existing townhouse was constructed in its entirety during the late eighteenth century by carpenter John Edleston the Elder, following his joint-purchase of the plot from local merchant and landowner, John Sudell. The house is red brick, albeit dressed in sandstone, and is built in a restrained classical style. Thus, it is a comfortable home, without being particularly ostentatious, and could conceivably have been built by a self-made gentleman of Edleston's lower social standing. Certainly, the fact that his son moved into the property not long after it was built suggests that either the younger Edleston invested in the property from the beginning or that Edleston ran into financial difficulty and needed his son's assistance. Whichever is the case, it appears that the subsequent division of the property amounted to no more than the equal apportioning of rooms, rather than a more physical division of space with partition walls.

5.2.2 **Phase 2:** the rather ostentatious decoration, particularly in rooms *1*, *2* and *4*, appears to be more consistent with a man of local calico manufacturer, James Pearson's standing. Certainly, there is a marked contrast between the somewhat reserved and prim exterior, and the rather showy and flamboyant decoration of the reception rooms at the front of the building. Thus, it is likely that these rooms were originally similar to that of room *3*, with a more restrained decorative style, and it was only following Pearson's acquisition of the property that these more flamboyant mouldings were added as a reflection of the new owner's wealth.

5.2.3 **Phase 3:** during the second half of the nineteenth century, there was a further change of ownership and the building had become the property of surgeon James Pickup. Following his death, the house was eventually sold by his sons and became the Superintendent's residence for the County Police Station, which had recently been constructed on the former plot of 51 King Street (Egerton Lea 2007b). This change of ownership could conceivably explain the alterations made during the period. It is likely that during the late nineteenth century, the door and partition were inserted into the hallway, thus creating the small ante-chamber that still exists today. It is also probable that the remains of the partition that was observed in room *2* was also added during the same period. In addition, the Ordnance Survey of 1894 demonstrates that an L-shaped structure had been added by the late nineteenth century, which appears to be represented by the roof scar on the rear (south) elevation of the building.

5.2.4 **Phase 4:** during the second half of the twentieth century the majority of windows and doors have been blocked, but most of these appear to have been for security purposes following the demise of the building, rather than alterations during its occupancy. Additionally, the adjacent County Police Station was demolished and it is likely that the demolition of the extension at the rear of the property coincided with this. Certainly, both structures were still present during the first half of the twentieth century (Ordnance Survey 1938). Subsequently, the empty plot of the former Police Station, as well as the grounds to the south of 53 King Street, were acquired by a builder's merchants. The land to the rear of the building was concreted, in order to allow for additional space for the storage yard, and it appears that the removal of the ground floor sash and the demolition of the sill beneath are attributable to this period.

5.3 CONCLUSION

5.3.1 The townhouse at 53 King Street is a solitary reminder of what was once a very desirable residential area of Blackburn. Unfortunately, the only other structure of comparable age and status that still remains is 61 King street (Egerton Lea 2007a), whilst the rest of the buildings comprise modern twentieth century shops of assorted descriptions and the aforementioned builder's merchants. The property appears to be structurally sound from the exterior, but the interior is in a particularly poor state of repair. The fact that the roof appears to be in a good state of repair suggests that it has been either re-roofed completely at least once, or has received regular repairs. Despite this the timbers appear to be the original common rafter design

5.3.2 Those areas that could be investigated thoroughly have revealed that the townhouse has been stripped of most of its internal features, but the splendid decoration that appears to date to the early nineteenth century is still retained. In most other aspects, the building appears to be essentially the same as it was when it was first built.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.4.1 The building investigation and desk-based assessment are intended as a lasting record of the townhouse in its present condition, and, as such, no further investigation is required.

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Shaw, J G and Hulme, W, 1889 *Bits of Old Blackburn*, Blackburn

www.cottontown.org

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Figure 3: First Floor and Attic plan

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Plate 9: Detail of the ceiling rose in room **5**

Plate 10: The ceiling rose in room **2**, with the scar of the former partition to the right of the frame

Plate 11: Detail of the various mouldings adorning the ceiling of the hallway (room **1**)

Plate 12: Further detail of the mouldings within the hallway (room **1**)

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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

**53 KING STREET,
BLACKBURN,
LANCASHIRE,**

**Archaeological Building
Investigation Project Design**

Oxford Archaeology North



January 2008

Capita Symonds

OA North Job No: T3223
NGR: SD 6790 2780

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.2 A planning application has been submitted by Capita Symonds (hereafter the client) to Blackburn and Darwen Council for the demolition of 53 King Street, Blackburn, Lancashire (SD 6790 2780), in addition to other buildings in the area. All of these buildings would make way for the proposed Freckleton Link Road.

1.1.3 53 King Street is a two-storey, red brick and stone house, which dates from c1830 and currently holds Grade II Listed status. During the early nineteenth century, the eastern end of King Street was a favoured area for the homes of the mercantile elite, who had made their money through the textile industry (Newman 2007). However, by the 1830s, a combination of factors, including increased pollution and congestion, several industrial developments, and the emergence of working class housing areas to the north, saw a decline in the area's desirability (*ibid*).

1.1.4 In light of the building's historic and architectural significance, Lancashire County Archaeology Service have recommended a programme of recording, conforming to English Heritage (2006) Level III standard. This will assess the building's current state of preservation, and determine whether or not its retention is financially viable or warranted. Additionally, the building investigation will provide a permanent record of the building, if consent is granted and the demolition takes place.

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.2.1 OA North has considerable experience of the interpretation and analysis of buildings of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects during the past 24 years. Such projects have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. In recent years OA North also has extensive experience of archaeological work in Northern England.

1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is **an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The archaeological programme of work aims to provide an in depth discussion of the plan, form and function, and development of the building, including the evidence on which any analysis and interpretation is based.

2.2 To achieve the objectives outlined above the following listed specific aims are proposed:

2.3 **Building Investigation:** to provide a drawn, photographic and textual record of the building to English Heritage Level III (2006) standard.

2.4 **Report and Archive:** a written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will present the results of the building investigation and will include a discussion of the issues highlighted in 2.1.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Building Investigation

3.1.1 **Historical Research:** a significant proportion of the background research has already been conducted by Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd (Newman 2007). However, LCAS have requested that research be conducted regarding the identity of the builder and early owner(s) of the house, and to ascertain any links with Thomas Dugdale.

3.1.2 **Prior to commencement of the building investigation the client should remove all moveable materials which obstruct the fabric of the buildings.**

3.1.3 **Photographic Archive:** a photographic archive will be compiled utilising a Medium Format Camera to produce black and white prints, and a 35mm camera to produce colour slides. A digital camera will also be used to provide reference photographs and plates within the report. In addition, the report will include all viewpoints, a full photographic index, and a series of photographic location plans. The photographic archive will comprise the following:

- (i) The external appearance and setting of the building;
- (ii) The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas;
- (iii) Any external or internal detail, structural or architectural, which is relevant to the design, development and use of the buildings, and which does not show adequately on general photographs;
- (iv) Any internal detailed views of features of especial architectural interest, fixtures and fittings, or fabric detail relevant to phasing the building.

3.1.4 **Site Drawings:** the following architect's drawings (supplied by the client) will be annotated for the building:

- (i) Plans of all floors will be annotated to show form and location of any structural features of historic significance (1:100 scale);
- (ii) One cross-section through the building, where appropriate (1:50).

3.1.5 These drawings will be used to illustrate the phasing and development of the building.

3.1.6 **Interpretation and Analysis:** a visual inspection of the buildings will be undertaken utilising the OA North building investigation proforma sheets and descriptions will be recorded to English Heritage (2006) Level III standard. The records of the building will be essentially descriptive and provide a systematic account of the origin, development and use of the building. Elements included:

- (i) An analysis of the plan, form, fabric, function, age and development sequence of the building;
- (ii) An account of the past and present use of the building;
- (iii) An account of the fixtures, fittings associated with the building, and their purpose;
- (iv) Identification of key architectural features (including fixtures and fittings) which should be preserved in-situ;
- (v) A discussion of the relative significance of rooms within the building;
- (vi) A description of the historic context of the building including its relationship with nearby buildings in architectural and functional terms and so forth.

3.2 REPORTS

3.2.1 **Report:** the content of the report will comprise the following:

- (i) A site location plan related to the national grid;
- (ii) A front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR;
- (iii) A detailed account of the survey results. This will include the building's age, fabric, form and function, sequence of development, and historical and architectural significance;
- (iv) A copy of the brief, and if necessary, an explanation of any agreed variations, including any justification for any analyses not undertaken;
- (v) A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained;
- (vi) Copies of plans, photographs, and other illustrations as appropriate;
- (vii) A copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design;

- (viii) The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.
- 3.2.2 The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on CD, if required. Two copies of the report will be supplied to the client and further digital copies to the Lancashire HER.
- 3.2.3 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project.
- 3.2.4 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 IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Lancashire SMR (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate County Record Office, which in this instance is Preston.
- 3.2.5 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.
- 3.2.6 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 4.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.
- 4.2 The building is known to be unstable, particularly on the first floor, so access will be somewhat limited. OA North staff will assess these areas and deem whether they are safe to survey, during the investigation.

5 PROJECT MONITORING

- 5.1 **Access:** liaison for basic site access will be undertaken through the client. Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, the County Archaeologist or his representative will be kept fully informed of the work and its results and will be notified a week in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. Any

proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with LCAS in consultation with the client.

6 WORK TIMETABLE

- 6.1 **Historical Research:** two days would be required to complete the documentary search.
- 6.1.2 **Building Investigation:** approximately three days in the field will be required to complete this element.
- 6.1.3 **Report/Archive:** the report and archive will be produced within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork. OA North can execute projects at very short notice once a formal written agreement has been received from the client.

7 STAFFING

- 7.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Alison Plummer BSc (Hons)** (OA North senior project manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 7.2 Both elements of the fieldwork will be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist experienced in the recording and analysis of historic buildings in the North West. Present timetabling constraints preclude who this will be.

8 INSURANCE

- 8.1 OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

REFERENCES

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn.

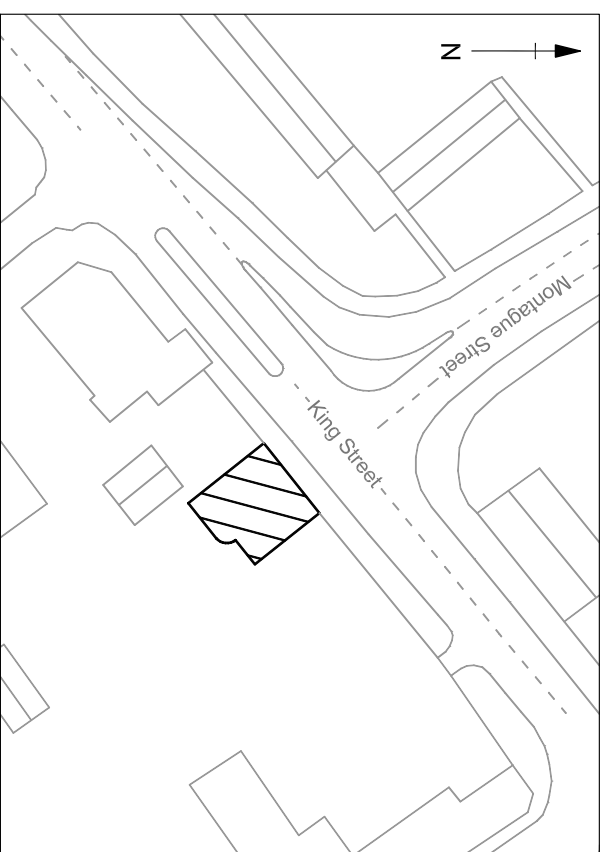
English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Practice*

Newman, C, 2007 *Freckleton Link Road, Blackburn: Desk-Based Assessment* Egerton Lea Consultancy

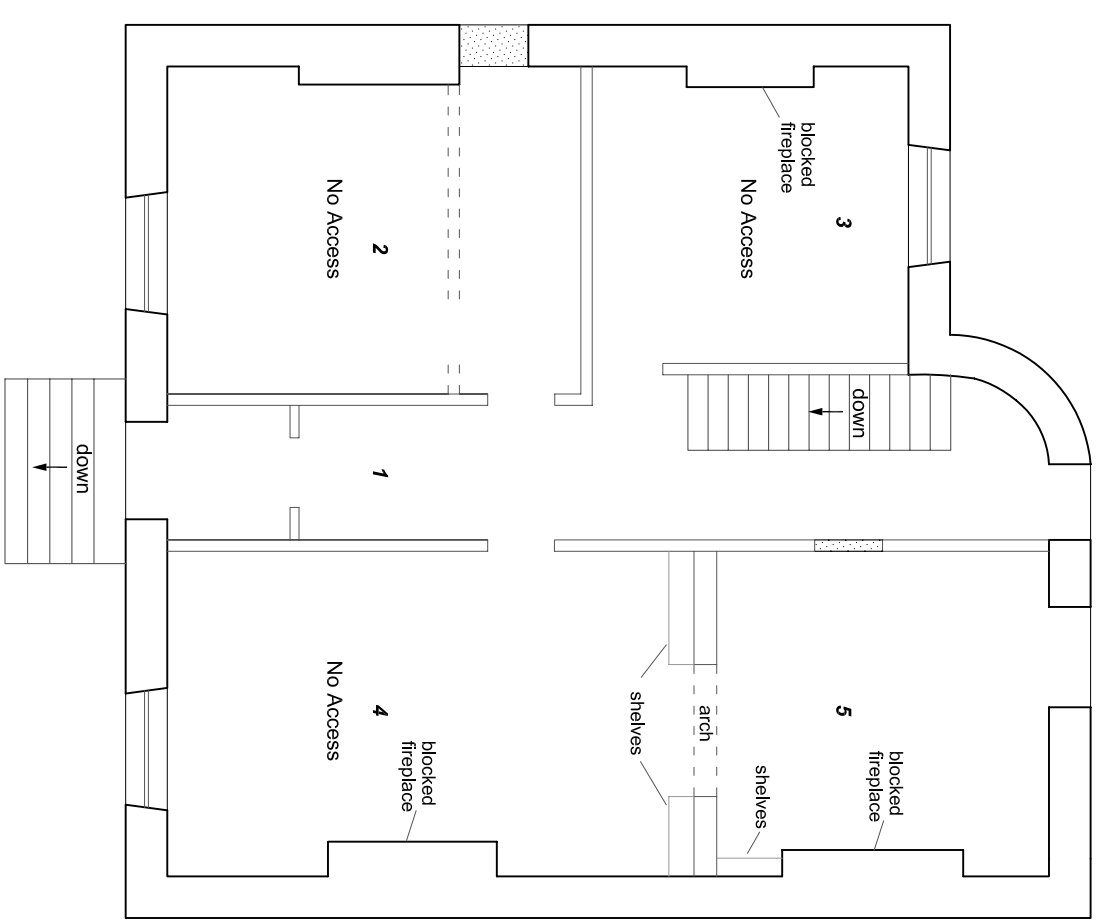
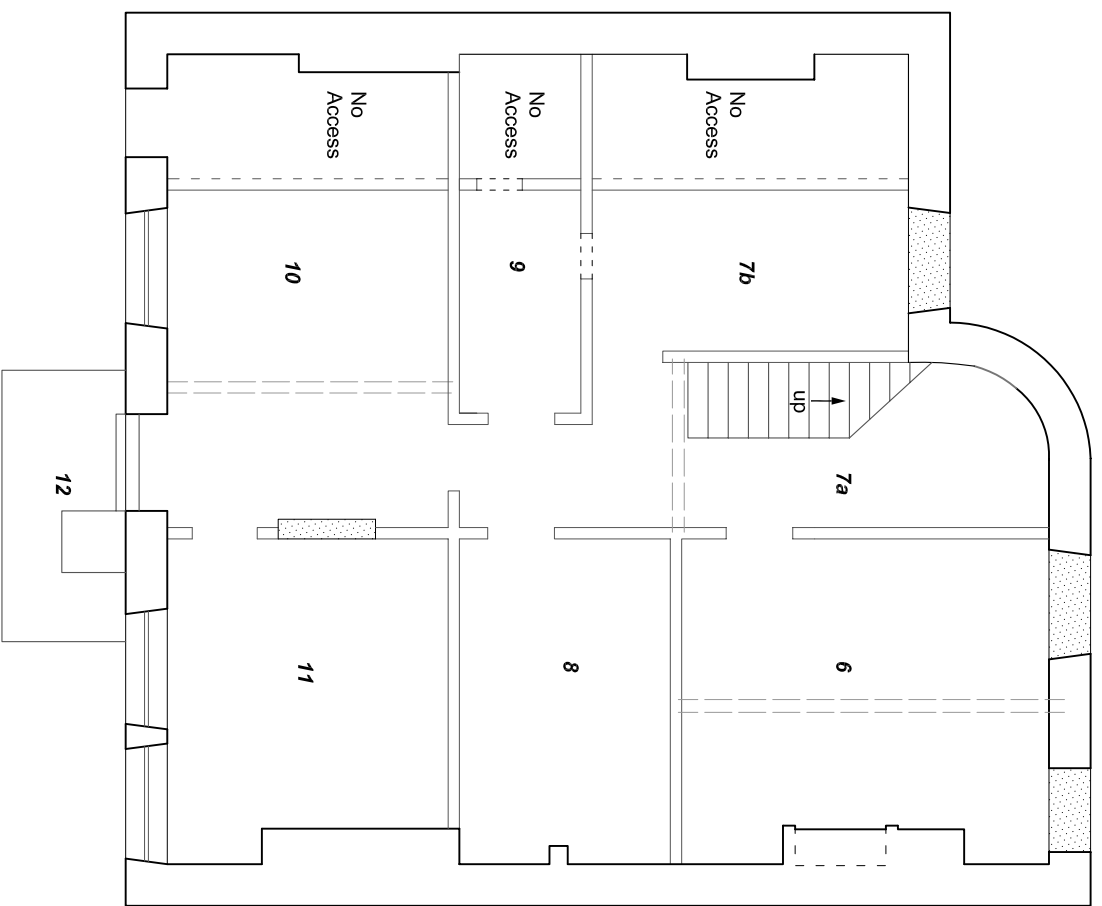
APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPH INDEX



Figure 1: Site Location



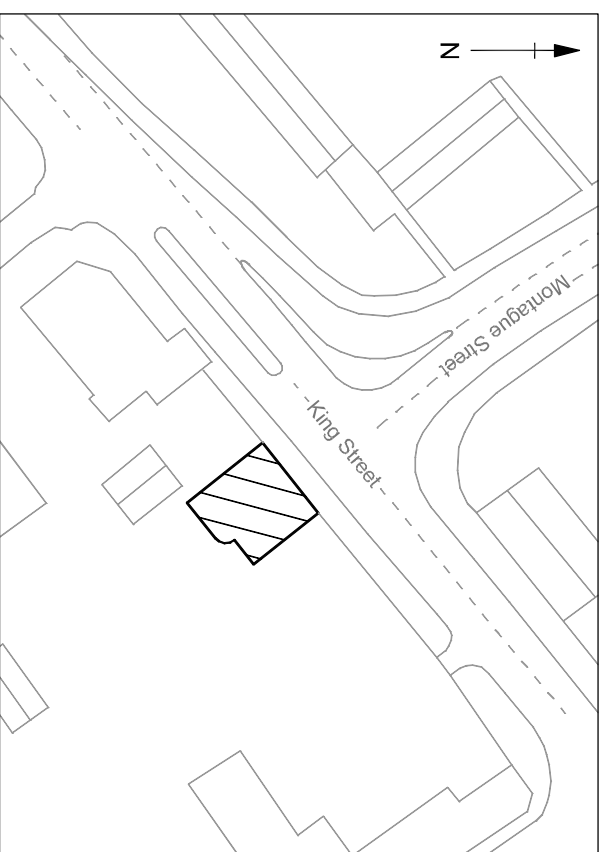
Key	
	main walls
	window
	door
	partition
	beam over
	room numbers
	blocking



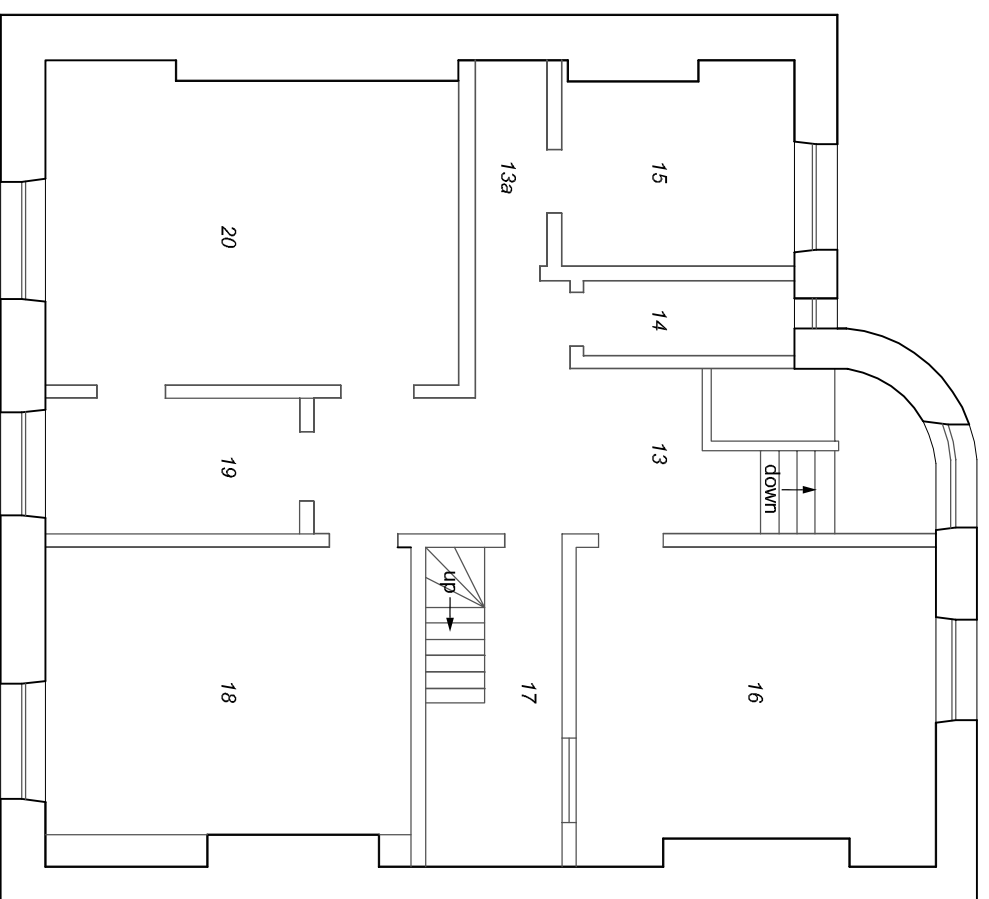
0 2.5m
Scale 1:100@A3

Figure 2: Ground floor and basement plan

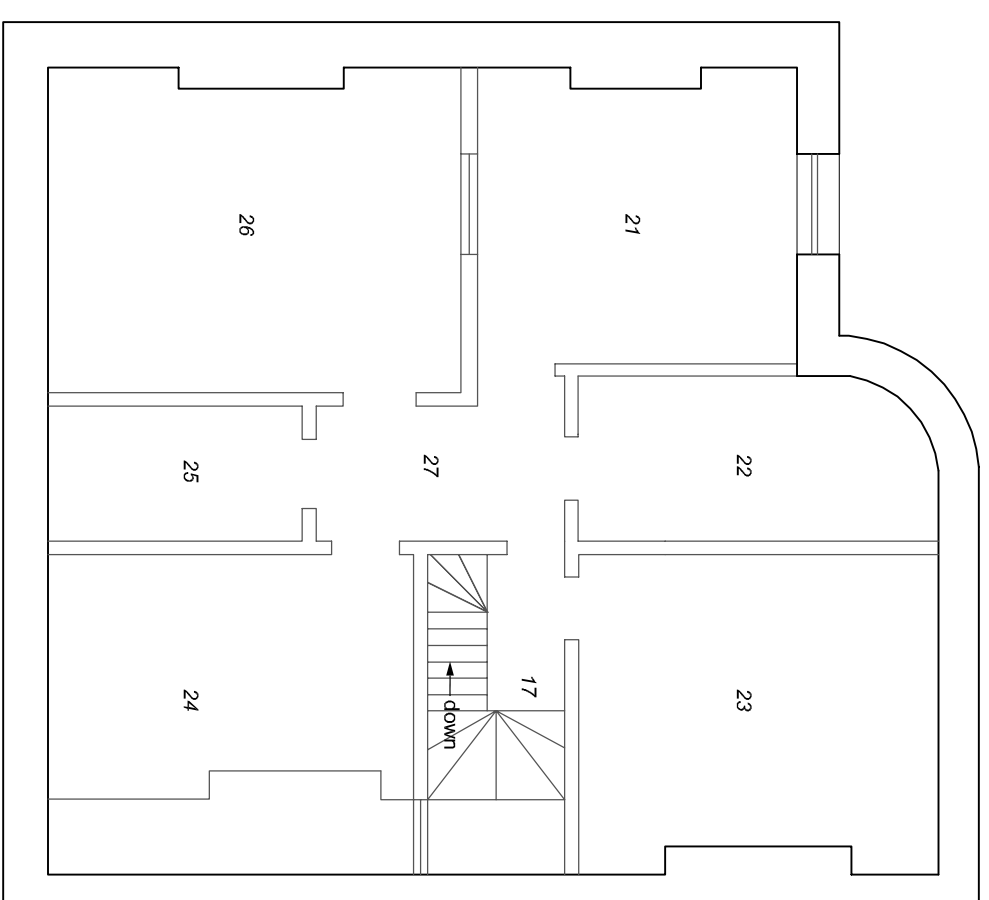




Key	
	main walls
	window
	door
	partition
	beam over
	room numbers
	blocking



First Floor

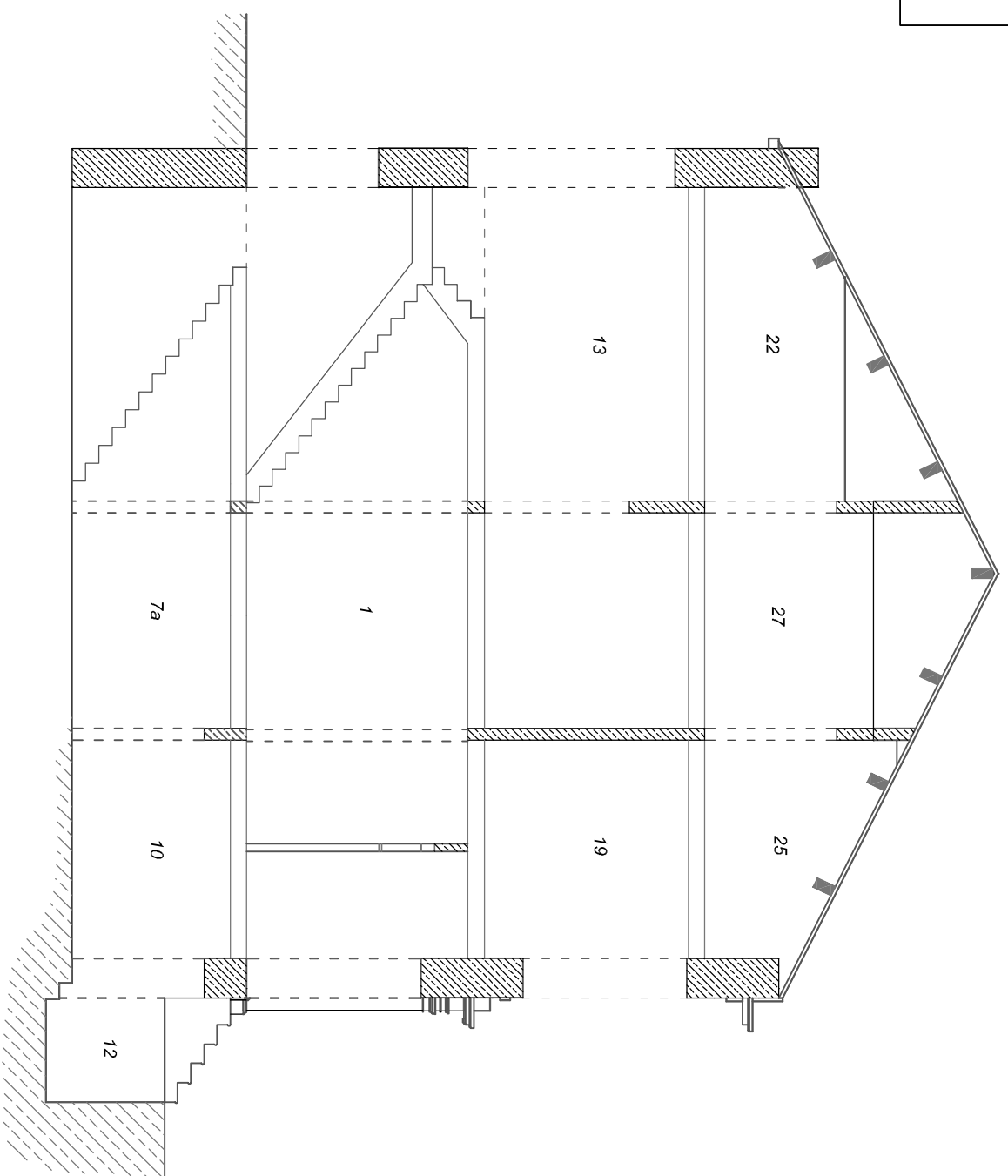
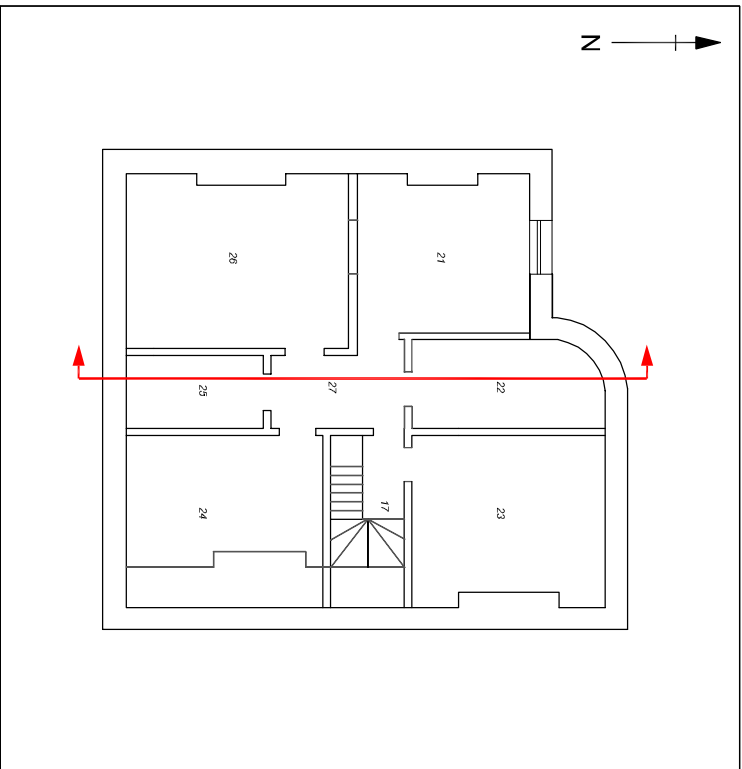


Attic

0 2.5m
Scale 1:100@A3



Figure 3: First floor and Attic plan



Key:

	sectional timber
	sectional wall
	partition
	blocking
	ground level
	room numbers

0 2.5m
Scale 1:100@A3

Figure 4: East-facing section through the building



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APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPH INDEX

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME 53 KING STREET		PROJECT CODE L9980		SITE CODE		
FILM NO: 1		FILM TYPE BLACK AND WHITE			ISO 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
1	06/02/08		ID SHOT		OVERCAST	PH
2	06/02/08		NORTH ELEVATION	S	OVERCAST	PH
3	06/02/08		NORTH ELEVATION	S	OVERCAST	PH
4	06/02/08		NORTH ELEVATION	S	OVERCAST	PH
5	06/02/08		DOORWAY ON NORTH ELEVATION	S	OVERCAST	PH
6	06/02/08		DOORWAY ON NORTH ELEVATION	S	OVERCAST	PH
7	06/02/08		DOORWAY ON NORTH ELEVATION	S	OVERCAST	PH
8	06/02/08		LINTEL/PEDIMENT OF DOORWAY	S	OVERCAST	PH
9	06/02/08		LINTEL/PEDIMENT OF DOORWAY	S	OVERCAST	PH
10	06/02/08		LINTEL/PEDIMENT OF DOORWAY	S	OVERCAST	PH
11	06/02/08		DETAIL OF DOORWAY	S	OVERCAST	PH
12	06/02/08		DETAIL OF DOORWAY	S	OVERCAST	PH
13	06/02/08		DETAIL OF DOORWAY	S	OVERCAST	PH
14	06/02/08		DETAIL OF ALCOVES AND CHIMNEY BREAST ON EXTERNAL WEST ELEVATION	E	OVERCAST	PH
15	06/02/08		DETAIL OF ALCOVES AND CHIMNEY BREAST ON EXTERNAL WEST ELEVATION	E	OVERCAST	PH
16	06/02/08		DETAIL OF ALCOVES AND CHIMNEY BREAST ON EXTERNAL WEST ELEVATION	E	OVERCAST	PH
17	06/02/08		DETAIL OF ALCOVES AND CHIMNEY BREAST ON EXTERNAL WEST ELEVATION	E	OVERCAST	PH
18	06/02/08		DETAIL OF ALCOVES AND CHIMNEY BREAST ON EXTERNAL WEST ELEVATION	E	OVERCAST	PH
19	06/02/08		DETAIL OF ALCOVES AND CHIMNEY BREAST ON EXTERNAL WEST ELEVATION	E	OVERCAST	PH
20	06/02/08		EAST AND REAR ELEVATION (OBLIQUE)	NW	OVERCAST	PH

DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME: 53 KING STREET			PROJECT CODE: L9980		SITE CODE:	
FILM NO: 1		FILM TYPE: BLACK AND WHITE			ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
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22	06/02/08		EAST AND REAR ELEVATION (OBLIQUE)	NW	OVERCAST	PH
23	06/02/08		REAR ELEVATION (OBLIQUE)	NW	OVERCAST	PH
24	06/02/08		REAR ELEVATION (OBLIQUE)	NW	OVERCAST	PH
25	06/02/08		REAR ELEVATION (OBLIQUE)	NW	OVERCAST	PH
26	06/02/08		REAR ELEVATION (OBLIQUE)	NW	OVERCAST	PH
27	06/02/08		REAR ELEVATION (OBLIQUE)	NW	OVERCAST	PH
28	06/02/08		REAR ELEVATION (OBLIQUE)	NW	OVERCAST	PH
29	06/02/08		DETAIL OF LINTEL OVER BLOCKED REAR DOOR	N	OVERCAST	PH
30	06/02/08		DETAIL OF LINTEL OVER BLOCKED REAR DOOR	N	OVERCAST	PH
31	06/02/08		DETAIL OF LINTEL OVER BLOCKED REAR DOOR	N	OVERCAST	PH
32	06/02/08		DETAIL OF STAIR LIGHT AND NARROW WINDOW	N	OVERCAST	PH
33	06/02/08		DETAIL OF STAIR LIGHT AND NARROW WINDOW	N	OVERCAST	PH
34	06/02/08		DETAIL OF STAIR LIGHT AND NARROW WINDOW	N	OVERCAST	PH
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36	06/02/08		DETAIL OF BLOCKED DOOR AND LEAD ROOF LINE	N	OVERCAST	PH
37	06/02/08		DETAIL OF BLOCKED DOOR AND LEAD ROOF LINE	N	OVERCAST	PH
38						
39						
40						

DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME 53 KING STREET		PROJECT CODE L9980		SITE CODE		
FILM NO: 2		FILM TYPE BLACK AND WHITE			ISO 400	
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2	06/02/08		HALLWAY - ROOM 1	S	FLASH	CTR
3	06/02/08		HALLWAY - ROOM 1	S	FLASH	CTR
4	06/02/08		HALLWAY - ROOM 1	S	FLASH	CTR
5	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 4	NW	FLASH	CTR
6	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 4	NW	FLASH	CTR
7	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 4	NW	FLASH	CTR
8	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 4	SW	FLASH	CTR
9	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 4	SW	FLASH	CTR
10	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 4	SW	FLASH	CTR
11	06/02/08		DETAIL OF ARCH AND CORNICE IN ROOM 4	SW	FLASH	CTR
12	06/02/08		DETAIL OF ARCH AND CORNICE IN ROOM 4	SW	FLASH	CTR
13	06/02/08		DETAIL OF ARCH AND CORNICE IN ROOM 4	SW	FLASH	CTR
14	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 2	NE	FLASH	CTR
15	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 2	NE	FLASH	CTR
16	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 2	NE	FLASH	CTR
17	06/02/08		DETAIL OF CEILING ROSE IN ROOM 2	-	FLASH	CTR
18	06/02/08		DETAIL OF CEILING ROSE IN ROOM 2	-	FLASH	CTR
19	06/02/08		DETAIL OF CEILING ROSE IN ROOM 2	-	FLASH	CTR
20	06/02/08		DETAIL OF CORNICE IN ROOM 2	-	FLASH	CTR

DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME: 53 KING STREET	PROJECT CODE: L9980	SITE CODE:
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FILM NO: 2	FILM TYPE: BLACK AND WHITE	ISO: 400
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FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	06/02/08		DETAIL OF CORNICE IN ROOM 2	-	FLASH	CTR
22	06/02/08		DETAIL OF CORNICE IN ROOM 2	-	FLASH	CTR
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						
31						
32						
33						
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35						
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37						
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DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

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PROJECT NAME 53 KING STREET			PROJECT CODE L9980		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 3		FILM TYPE BLACK AND WHITE			ISO 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
1	06/02/08		ID SHOT		BRIGHT	PH
2	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 3	SE	FLASH	CTR
3	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 3	SE	FLASH	CTR
4	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 3	SE	FLASH	CTR
5	06/02/08		DETAIL OF THE HALLWAY CEILING ROOM 1	N	FLASH	CTR
6	06/02/08		DETAIL OF THE HALLWAY CEILING ROOM 1	N	FLASH	CTR
7	06/02/08		DETAIL OF THE HALLWAY CEILING ROOM 1	N	FLASH	CTR
8	06/02/08		CORRIDOR OF CELLAR ROOM 7A	S	FLASH	CTR
9	06/02/08		CORRIDOR OF CELLAR ROOM 7A	S	FLASH	CTR
10	06/02/08		CORRIDOR OF CELLAR ROOM 7A	S	FLASH	CTR
11	06/02/08		CELLAR ROOM 6	SW	FLASH	CTR
12	06/02/08		CELLAR ROOM 6	SW	FLASH	CTR
13	06/02/08		CELLAR ROOM 6	SW	FLASH	CTR
14	06/02/08		CORRIDOR OF CELLAR ROOM 7A	N	FLASH	CTR
15	06/02/08		CORRIDOR OF CELLAR ROOM 7A	N	FLASH	CTR
16	06/02/08		CORRIDOR OF CELLAR ROOM 7A	N	FLASH	CTR
17	06/02/08		CELLAR WASHROOM ROOM 9	E	FLASH	CTR
18	06/02/08		CELLAR WASHROOM ROOM 9	E	FLASH	CTR
19	06/02/08		CELLAR WASHROOM ROOM 9	E	FLASH	CTR
20	06/02/08		CELLAR PANTRY ROOM 8	W	FLASH	CTR

DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME: 53 KING STREET			PROJECT CODE: L9980		SITE CODE:	
FILM NO: 3		FILM TYPE: BLACK AND WHITE			ISO: 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	06/02/08		CELLAR PANTRY ROOM 8	W	FLASH	CTR
22	06/02/08		CELLAR PANTRY ROOM 8	W	FLASH	CTR
23	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 10	W	FLASH	CTR
24	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 10	W	FLASH	CTR
25	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 10	W	FLASH	CTR
26	06/02/08		DETAIL OF SASH WINDOW ROOM 10 OF CELLAR	N	FLASH	CTR
27	06/02/08		DETAIL OF SASH WINDOW ROOM 10 OF CELLAR	N	FLASH	CTR
28	06/02/08		DETAIL OF SASH WINDOW ROOM 10 OF CELLAR	N	FLASH	CTR
29	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 11		FLASH	CTR
30	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 11		FLASH	CTR
31	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 11		FLASH	CTR
32						
33						
34						
35						
36						
37						
38						
39						
40						

DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

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PROJECT NAME 53 KING STREET			PROJECT CODE L9980		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 4		FILM TYPE BLACK AND WHITE			ISO 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
1	06/02/08		ID SHOT		FLASH	CTR
2	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 12 IN CELLAR	N	FLASH	CTR
3	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 12 IN CELLAR	N	FLASH	CTR
4	06/02/08		GENERAL VIEW OF ROOM 12 IN CELLAR	N	FLASH	CTR
5	06/02/08		DETAIL OF THE FIREPLACE WITHIN ROOM 11 OF THE CELLAR	W	FLASH	CTR
6	06/02/08		DETAIL OF THE FIREPLACE WITHIN ROOM 11 OF THE CELLAR	W	FLASH	CTR
7	06/02/08		DETAIL OF THE FIREPLACE WITHIN ROOM 11 OF THE CELLAR	W	FLASH	CTR
8	06/02/08		DETAIL OF SASH WINDOWS IN ROOM 11 OF THE CELLAR	N	FLASH	CTR
9	06/02/08		DETAIL OF SASH WINDOWS IN ROOM 11 OF THE CELLAR	N	FLASH	CTR
10	06/02/08		DETAIL OF SASH WINDOWS IN ROOM 11 OF THE CELLAR	N	FLASH	CTR
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

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PROJECT NAME 53 KING STREET			PROJECT CODE L9980		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 5		FILM TYPE COLOUR SLIDE			ISO 200	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
1	06/02/08		ID SHOT		BRIGHT	PH
2	06/02/08		NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS EXTERNAL (OBLIQUE)	SE	BRIGHT	PH
3	06/02/08		NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS EXTERNAL (OBLIQUE)	SE	BRIGHT	PH
4	06/02/08		NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS EXTERNAL (OBLIQUE)	SE	BRIGHT	PH
5	06/02/08		EAST AND REAR EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS	NW	BRIGHT	PH
6	06/02/08		EAST AND REAR EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS	NW	BRIGHT	PH
7	06/02/08		EAST AND REAR EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS	NW	BRIGHT	PH
8	06/02/08		EAST AND REAR EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS	NW	BRIGHT	PH
9	06/02/08		EAST AND REAR EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS	NW	BRIGHT	PH
10	06/02/08		EAST AND REAR EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS	NW	BRIGHT	PH
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

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PROJECT NAME 53 KING STREET			PROJECT CODE L9980		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 6		FILM TYPE COLOUR SLIDE			ISO 200	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
1	30/06/08		ID SHOT		INTERIOR	CTR
2	30/06/08		NORTH ELEVATION	SE	INTERIOR	CTR
3	30/06/08		NORTH ELEVATION	SE	INTERIOR	CTR
4	30/06/08		NORTH ELEVATION	SE	INTERIOR	CTR
5	30/06/08		THE AEDICULAR DOORWAY	SE	INTERIOR	CTR
6	30/06/08		THE AEDICULAR DOORWAY	SE	INTERIOR	CTR
7	30/06/08		THE AEDICULAR DOORWAY	SE	INTERIOR	CTR
8	30/06/08		THE ARCHWAY WITHIN CORRIDOR 13	NE	INTERIOR	CTR
9	30/06/08		THE ARCHWAY WITHIN CORRIDOR 13	NE	INTERIOR	CTR
10	30/06/08		THE ARCHWAY WITHIN CORRIDOR 13	NE	INTERIOR	CTR
11	30/06/08		GENERAL SHOT OF ROOM 23	SW	INTERIOR	CTR
12	30/06/08		GENERAL SHOT OF ROOM 23	SW	INTERIOR	CTR
13	30/06/08		GENERAL SHOT OF ROOM 23	SW	INTERIOR	CTR
14	30/06/08		DOORWAYS TO ROOMS 21 AND 26	E	INTERIOR	CTR
15	30/06/08		DOORWAYS TO ROOMS 21 AND 26	E	INTERIOR	CTR
16	30/06/08		DOORWAYS TO ROOMS 21 AND 26	E	INTERIOR	CTR
17	30/06/08		ROOM 25	N	INTERIOR	CTR
18	30/06/08		ROOM 25	N	INTERIOR	CTR
19	30/06/08		ROOM 25	N	INTERIOR	CTR
20	30/06/08		ROOM 22	S	INTERIOR	CTR

DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME 53 KING STREET		PROJECT CODE L9980		SITE CODE		
FILM NO: 6		FILM TYPE BLACK AND WHITE			ISO 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	30/06/08		ROOM 22	S	INTERIOR	CTR
22	30/06/08		ROOM 22	S	INTERIOR	CTR
23	30/06/08		ROOM 21	SE	INTERIOR	CTR
24	30/06/08		ROOM 21	SE	INTERIOR	CTR
25	30/06/08		ROOM 21	SE	INTERIOR	CTR
26	30/06/08		ROOM 24	W	INTERIOR	CTR
27	30/06/08		ROOM 24	W	INTERIOR	CTR
28	30/06/08		ROOM 24	W	INTERIOR	CTR
29	30/06/08		ROOM 26	E	INTERIOR	CTR
30	30/06/08		ROOM 26	E	INTERIOR	CTR
31	30/06/08		ROOM 26	E	INTERIOR	CTR
32	30/06/08		DETAIL OF WINDOW IN ROOM 26	SW	INTERIOR	CTR
33	30/06/08		DETAIL OF WINDOW IN ROOM 26	SW	INTERIOR	CTR
34	30/06/08		DETAIL OF WINDOW IN ROOM 26	SW	INTERIOR	CTR

DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

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PROJECT NAME 53 KING STREET			PROJECT CODE L9980		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 7		FILM TYPE BLACK AND WHITE			ISO 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
1	30/06/08		ID SHOT		INTERIOR	CTR
2	30/06/08		ROOM 23	SW	INTERIOR	CTR
3	30/06/08		ROOM 23	SW	INTERIOR	CTR
4	30/06/08		ROOM 23	SW	INTERIOR	CTR
5	30/06/08		ROOM 22	S	INTERIOR	CTR
6	30/06/08		ROOM 22	S	INTERIOR	CTR
7	30/06/08		ROOM 22	S	INTERIOR	CTR
8	30/06/08		ROOM 21	SE	INTERIOR	CTR
9	30/06/08		ROOM 21	SE	INTERIOR	CTR
10	30/06/08		ROOM 21	SE	INTERIOR	CTR
11	30/06/08		ROOM 26	NE	INTERIOR	CTR
12	30/06/08		ROOM 26	NE	INTERIOR	CTR
13	30/06/08		ROOM 26	NE	INTERIOR	CTR
14	30/06/08		WINDOW BETWEEN ROOMS 26 AND 21	S	INTERIOR	CTR
15	30/06/08		WINDOW BETWEEN ROOMS 26 AND 21	S	INTERIOR	CTR
16	30/06/08		WINDOW BETWEEN ROOMS 26 AND 21	S	INTERIOR	CTR
17	30/06/08		ROOM 25	N	INTERIOR	CTR
18	30/06/08		ROOM 25	N	INTERIOR	CTR
19	30/06/08		ROOM 25	N	INTERIOR	CTR
20	30/06/08		ROOM 24	W	INTERIOR	CTR

DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME 53 KING STREET			PROJECT CODE L9980		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 6		FILM TYPE BLACK AND WHITE			ISO 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	30/06/08		ROOM 24	W	INTERIOR	CTR
22	30/06/08		ROOM 24	W	INTERIOR	CTR
23	30/06/08		ROOM 24	E	INTERIOR	CTR
24	30/06/08		ROOM 24	E	INTERIOR	CTR
25	30/06/08		ROOM 24	E	INTERIOR	CTR
26	30/06/08		DETAIL OF ARCH IN ROOM 13	NE	INTERIOR	CTR
27	30/06/08		DETAIL OF ARCH IN ROOM 13	NE	INTERIOR	CTR
28	30/06/08		DETAIL OF ARCH IN ROOM 13	NE	INTERIOR	CTR
29	30/06/08		ROOM 14	S	INTERIOR	CTR
30	30/06/08		ROOM 14	S	INTERIOR	CTR
31	30/06/08		ROOM 14	S	INTERIOR	CTR
32	30/06/08		ROOM 20	NE	INTERIOR	CTR
33	30/06/08		ROOM 20	NE	INTERIOR	CTR
34	30/06/08		ROOM 20	NE	INTERIOR	CTR
35	30/06/08		SOUTH ELEVATION	NW	INTERIOR	CTR
36	30/06/08		SOUTH ELEVATION	NW	INTERIOR	CTR

DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

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PROJECT NAME 53 KING STREET		PROJECT CODE L9980		SITE CODE		
FILM NO: 8		FILM TYPE BLACK AND WHITE			ISO 400	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
1	30/06/08		EAST ELEVATION	NW	CLOUDY	CTR
2	30/06/08		EAST ELEVATION	NW	CLOUDY	CTR
3	30/06/08		EAST ELEVATION	NW	CLOUDY	CTR
4	30/06/08		SOUTH ELEVATIO	NW	CLOUDY	CTR
5	30/06/08		SOUTH ELEVATIO	NW	CLOUDY	CTR
6	30/06/08		SOUTH ELEVATIO	NW	CLOUDY	CTR
7	30/06/08		SOUTH ELEVATIO	N	CLOUDY	CTR
8	30/06/08		SOUTH ELEVATIO	N	CLOUDY	CTR
9	30/06/08		SOUTH ELEVATIO	N	CLOUDY	CTR
10	30/06/08		WEST ELEVATION	NE	CLOUDY	CTR
11	30/06/08		WEST ELEVATION	NE	CLOUDY	CTR
12	30/06/08		WEST ELEVATION	NE	CLOUDY	CTR