

Brindle

Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals



Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Proposals

Preface

Readers of are advised that this publication is a supporting document in the Chorley Council Local Development Framework (LDF) and therefore forms part of the evidence base. It is NOT a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

This document seeks to define the special interest of St Laurence's Conservation Area and identify the issues that threaten the special qualities of the conservation area. It then provides guidelines to prevent harm and achieve environmental improvements within the area. It will be used to guide future developments to ensure that all alterations respect its character.

Introduction

Conservation Areas are areas that are considered to have a special architectural or historic interest. It is important to preserve the special character of these areas for the future by imposing building restrictions to protect the appearance of these areas. Historical road layouts, grouping of buildings, street furniture and surfaces all add to the appearance and character of an area. Under section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 the Council is required to review areas of special character that it thinks are worthy of preservation and designate them as conservation areas.

Within conservation areas the Council has powers to control demolition, extensions and other alterations. In some areas Article 4 Directions are used to control minor alterations that affect the appearance of buildings within the conservation area, such as installation of plastic framed windows and doors, installation of porches, creating hardstandings for cars in front gardens or any other alterations to the external appearance of the building.

Planning Permission or Conservation Area Consent is required for work to be carried out in the conservation area. This includes:

- Demolition of buildings
- Alterations or additions to the roof
- Extensions to the side or rear
- Cladding of any part of the building
- Erection of sheds, summer houses and other external buildings etc.
- Installing satellite antennae facing the street.

The Council also has powers to protect trees in conservation areas. Anyone wishing to undertake any work to a tree in a conservation would need to notify the Council and give at least six weeks' notice before starting any work. This is to ensure that the Trees and Woodlands Officer can decide whether the work is necessary and, whether a tree Preservation Order should protect the tree further.

Any enquiries concerning this document should be addressed to:

The Conservation Officer
Chorley Council
Civic Offices
Union Street
Chorley
PR7 1AL

Or visit our web site at www.chorley.gov.uk

Foreword

Conservation area designations are an invaluable way of protecting and enhancing our historic environment. Research evidence has shown that people value their historic environment and that its enhancement greatly contributes to their quality of life and economic prosperity. In this document Chorley Council in consultation with other stakeholders and, most importantly, the local community sets out its vision for the conservation area for the next five years. It is aimed at residents, businesses, agents and planners with the intention being to identify what is good and which areas need attention, and to help everyone to work together to enhance our valuable historic environment. I hope you find the contents both informative and stimulating.



Councillor Peter Malpas
Executive Member for Business

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Part 1

Character Appraisal

1 Summary

Key characteristics

The appraisal of Brindle Conservation Area concludes that the special interest of the area derives from the following key characteristics:

- A small, historic rural settlement centred on St James' Parish Church set in open countryside;
- Generally small scale residential buildings that line the two principal roads in the village;
- Mixture of building materials – stone and render, but all generally with grey slate roofs;

Key issues

The survey highlighted the following issues:

- Unsympathetic alterations using inappropriate materials;
- Speeding traffic and on-street parking.

2 Introduction

Brindle Conservation Area

Chorley Borough Council originally designated Brindle Conservation Area on 1 February 1990. It is centred upon the parish Church of St James and follows the route of Sandy Lane and Water Street. It has a rural character of small, formerly farm workers, cottages clustered around the church. Coursed local sandstone or render with stone detailing together with grey slate roofs are the dominant building materials. Brick is notable by its absence.



There is generally quite an open grain to the pattern of development with small groups of buildings separated by open spaces with views through to open countryside or public amenity spaces.



2.2 The purpose of a conservation area character appraisal

A conservation area is defined as 'an area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'.

National Policy Guidance

Conservation areas are designated under the provisions of Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Section 71 of the same Act requires local planning authorities to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of these conservation areas. Section 72 also specifies that, in making a decision on an application for development within a conservation area, special attention must be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

In response to these statutory requirements, this appraisal document defines and records the special architectural and historic interest of the conservation

area and identifies opportunities for enhancement. The appraisal conforms to English Heritage advice as set out in Guidance on Conservation Area Appraisals (August 2005) and Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas (August 2005). Additional government guidance regarding the management of historic buildings and conservation areas is set out within Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG15). Government advice on archaeology, which is relevant to the Brindle Conservation Area, is set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology (PPG16).

This document therefore seeks to:

- Define the special interest of the conservation area and identify the issues which threaten the special qualities of the conservation area (in the form of Part 1: Character Appraisal);
- Provide guidelines to prevent harm and achieve enhancement (in the form of the Part 2: Management Proposals). These have an important role to play in guiding the form of developments, not just within the conservation area, but also conspicuous from it.

2.3 The local and regional planning policy context

This appraisal provides a firm basis on which applications for development within Brindle can be assessed. It should be read in conjunction with the wider development plan policy framework produced by Chorley Council. That framework is set out in a number of documents, including:

- Chorley Local Plan Review 2003:
 - Policy HT7 (Conservation Areas)
 - Policy HT10 (Locally Important Buildings)



- Chorley's emerging Local Development Framework (LDF) Development Plan Documents (DPD)
- Site allocations and Development Management policies DPD
- Sustainable Development DPD and Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)
- Householder Design Guidance SPD

2.4 The effects of designation

The designation of conservation areas brings, contrary to popular belief, with it a limited number of additional planning controls over and above those that are found elsewhere. These cover:

- Total or substantial DEMOLITION
- Work to TREES (providing trunk diameter is greater than 7.5cm at 1.5m from the ground)
- Extensions to dwellinghouses where they extend the side elevation wall of the dwellinghouse.
- Extensions that are more than one storey in height and that extend beyond the rear wall of the original dwellinghouse
- Cladding the exterior of a dwellinghouse with stone, artificial stone, timber, plastic or tiles.
- Any alterations to the roof of a dwellinghouse resulting in a material alteration to the slope, notably dormer windows.
- Erection of a structure where any part of that structure would be between a wall forming a side elevation of the dwellinghouse and the boundary of the curtilage of the dwellinghouse.
- Installation, alteration or replacement of a chimney or flue or soil and vent pipe on a dwellinghouse where the chimney, flue, soil and bent pipe faces a highway or is on the principal or side elevation of the dwellinghouse.
- Installation of satellite antennae on a wall, roof or chimney that faces onto or is visible from a highway or where the building to which it is to be attached is more than 15 metres in height.
- PLANNING APPLICATIONS should demonstrate that the proposals preserve or enhance the special interest of the area.

3 Location and Landscape Setting

3.1 Location and Activities

The Parish of Brindle covers an area of 1257 hectares. The surface is elevated rising to the north and south to 160 metres, with slopes to the northwest. It is situated to the northeast of Chorley bordering Hoghton to the northeast and Withnell to the south.

Agriculture, potatoes or pasture, was historically the main source of employment within the area, being supplemented by handloom weaving from the middle of the 18th Century. Mechanisation and industrialisation of the textile industry from the 19th Century is evidenced in records from 1824 that indicate that a workhouse, a muslin factory existed within the parish of Brindle. There is also historic evidence of the existence of a cotton factory, a chemical works and stone quarries.

The local court records note the occupations of those appearing, whether as plaintiff, defendant or the subject of an award of damages or even 'removal'. In the earliest of these, 17th Century, the majority are 'Husbandman' (a derivation of animal husbandry, the breeding and keeping of livestock, but more generally used in place of 'farmer'), although in 1630 a 'Linen Master' and in 1639 a 'Milner' (milliner) are mentioned. It is not until 1769 that a 'cotton weaver' (handloom weaver) is mentioned, and continues to appear with increasing regularity until 1826.

Today, apart from the school and the Cavendish Arms public house, there is no employment within the village itself and agriculture remains the principal occupation within the surrounding area. Even the Post Office is now long gone. Brindle today is largely a residential village with the majority of the population commuting to Chorley, Blackburn, Preston or beyond for work.

3.2 Topography and Geology

The surrounding landscape is varied with the rise to the Pennine moors to the east and the Lancashire Plain to the west. The underlying geology is Triassic Bunter Sandstone, overlaid with Westphalian coal measures. Soils are a mixture of fine textured calcareous with poor drainage qualities, millstone grit, carboniferous sandstones and shales, which without the addition of lime quickly become infertile.

3.3 Relationship of the conservation area to its surroundings

Brindle Conservation area covers the historic village centre of Brindle, focused upon the Parish Church of St James and follows the principal roads of Sandy Lane and Water Street. It occupies an elevated position to the west of Withnell, south of Hoghton and north of Chorley. The surrounding area is open countryside, despite the close proximity to Chorley, Preston and Blackburn.



4 Historic development and archaeology

4.1 Historic development

The village and parish of Brindle has existed since at least the 13th Century, and has been variously known as *Brumbull* in 1202, *Burnhull* in 1205, *Burnul* in 1212, *Brunhill* in 1227, *Brunehill* in 1247 and *Bryndhill* in 1511. It is unusual in that it is a single township parish, although it contains a number of hamlets.

The village remained compact with houses nestled around the Parish Church of St James for most of its life, experiencing most of its growth in the 19th and twentieth centuries. Even today the village is still compact in size.

Robert Grelly of Manchester held the manor of Brindle until the 14th Century when it passed by marriage to the Gerards of Bryn. They held it until 1582 when it was sold, to pay a heavy fine levied by Queen Elizabeth I for loyalty to the Roman Catholic faith, to William Cavendish, the Duke of Devonshire. As late as 1717 several 'Papists' registered estates were recorded.

The hearth tax of 1666 shows 112 hearths, quite a number for a largely rural area. James Heatley of Sablesbury purchased an estate in the parish and with his son, William (1764 – 1840) built Brindle Lodge. This fine house passed to his niece, Mrs Catherine Eastwood who subsequently sold it to a Mr Whitehead of Preston.



4.2 Archaeology

Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) emphasises the importance of archaeology when considering development proposals. In many instances this translates into a requirement for an

archaeological watching brief to be undertaken to document any 'finds' during the development process. Scheduled Monuments are the archaeological equivalent of listed buildings in that they are protected by legislation.

Whilst there are no Scheduled Monuments within the Brindle conservation area, a number of archaeological sites including the remains of several crosses are identified on the Sites and Monuments Record, now referred to as the Historical Environment Record or HER, held by Lancashire County Council Archaeology Unit.

5 Spatial analysis

5.1 Plan form and layout

The form of development within Brindle follows the two main routes of Sandy Lane and Water Street, and to a more limited extent along Smithy Lane. The principal alignment is southwest to northeast, following Sandy Lane, with the centre marked by St James' Church.

5.2 Landmarks, focal points and views

The principal landmark is St James' Church, however there are a number of focal buildings indicated on the townscape appraisal map ([Appendix 5](#)). Included with these are the former Cross Keys Inn, now a private house and Village Farm on Sandy Lane and Newbarn on Water Street.



There are important views in to and out of the village as highlighted on the Townscape Appraisal Map. In addition there are views through to open countryside and areas of public amenity space.



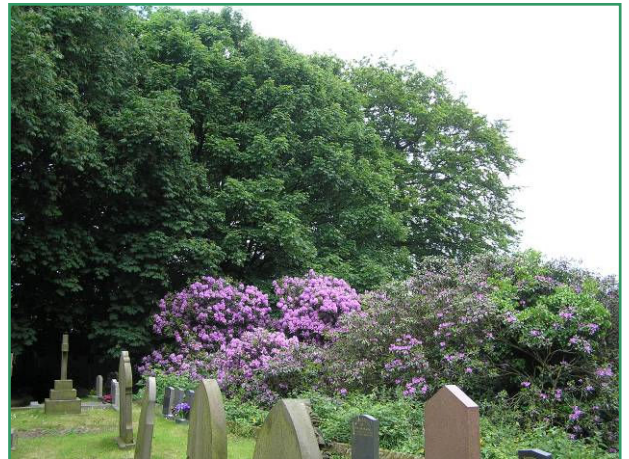
5.3 Open spaces, trees and landscape

St James' Church churchyard is the most significant open space within the conservation area, and is surrounded by a significant number of mature native deciduous trees, many of which have the added protection of a Tree Preservation Order.



There are a number of other important open spaces just outside the conservation area, which greatly contribute to its character.

These include the area adjacent to the community centre on Water Street, opposite nos. 3 and 5 Smithy Lane. They bring the open countryside into the heart of the village, further emphasising the rural character.



5.4 Public realm

The highways and pavements within the conservation area are modern in construction – tarmac with concrete kerbs. The highway includes a plethora of signs, admittedly none duplicated, and new traffic calming road markings. The majority of the latter are located outside the conservation area boundary and have been installed at the request of local residents by Lancashire County Council as Highway Authority. They do however create a highways clutter affecting views into and out of the Conservation Area.



6 The buildings of the conservation area

6.1 Building types

The majority of buildings within the conservation area are small residential dwellings, constructed either of local sandstone or render with stone quoins and detailing with grey slate roofs. The historic houses are quite small in size, arranged usually in terraces. Some of the slightly larger ones have been converted from other previous uses – for example a public house (The Cross Keys), the Post Office and the Rectory Coach House. All display the typical building materials and exhibit dry verges, small window openings and chimneys with simple chimney pots. The windows would originally have been timber framed sash of either the double hung or 'Yorkshire' types (i.e. vertical or horizontal sliding). One or two of these original windows remain, but sadly the survival rate has been very low.



Other buildings include the church and the public house, The Cavendish Arms. The former is constructed of local stone, the latter white painted render with stone quoins.

Another prominent structure in the conservation area is St James' Church churchyard wall, which in places is over 2metres high on the pavement side and at the same time at ground level on the church side. This necessitated the recent installation of railings for health and safety reasons. It is constructed from local sandstone, erected in substantial coursed blocks with half-round rusticated copings.

6.2 Listed buildings

Listed buildings within the conservation area include St James' Church, a sundial within the churchyard and Beech Farm in Water Street. Clearly they are all

very different types of structure, which it is impossible to categorise in any meaningful or beneficial way.

6.3 Key unlisted buildings

In addition to the listed buildings there are unlisted buildings that make a positive contribution to the character of the conservation area. These are identified on the Townscape Appraisal Map as 'positive buildings'.

These include:

The Cavendish Arms – white painted rendered brickwork with stone quoins and a shallow pitched (less than 45 degrees) slate roof.



Cross Keys Cottage, Villa and Barn (formerly the Cross Keys public house and the coach house that accompanied it) – The principal element is three storeys (unusual in Brindle) of rendered brickwork (or possibly random stone), with substantial stone quoins and shallow pitched slate roofs.

Village Farm – Coursed stone to the principal elevation with others rendered, slate roof and prominent gable chimneys with 'King' (Victorian or early 20th Century) chimney pots.

Further analysis and consultation will determine whether or not these buildings are added to the 'List of Locally Important Buildings' published by Chorley Council.

Where a building has been adversely affected by modern changes and restoration is either impractical or not possible, it is excluded.



Examples of local details:

- Elevations of render with stone detailing or all stone
- Dry verges (where roof edge and the end gable wall meets)
- Modest scale
- Small, timber windows
- Stone walls



'Sash windows'



6.4 Building materials and local details

Building materials fall into two groups. Stone or render with stone detailing. Both are found under grey slate roofs with dry verges. In most cases the render is painted white, or off-white (originally this would have been lime wash). The character and scale of the majority of the historic buildings is, apart from the church and the public house, modest and simple as befits a rural, agricultural community. As such they are generally devoid of adornment. Window openings are relatively small, originally framed with timber sashes and with timber entrance doors. Rainwater and drainpipes would have been cast iron. In the majority of cases the external joinery and rainwater goods have been replaced by uPVC.

7 The character of the conservation area

The conservation area has a rural, agricultural quality that is enhanced by the many mature trees and views to open countryside that it contains. It has a rustic simplicity to the buildings, formed in groups with generous open spaces between. There is no sense that there is a continuous band of unpunctuated over-development – quite the opposite, the village exudes a breathable, serene quality.



Stone buildings, modest scale and simple style together with a profusion of large trees.

Part 2

Management Proposals

8 Introduction

8.1 Format of the management proposals

Part 1 of this document, the Character Appraisal, has identified the features of the Brindle Conservation Area that contribute to the conservation area's special character and distinctiveness, and that should be conserved and enhanced.

Part 2 of this document, the Management Proposals tackles the negative features and builds upon the positive features identified, to provide a series of Issues and Recommendations for improvement and change.

The structure and scope of this document is based upon the suggested framework published by English Heritage in *Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas (2005)*. Both the Conservation Area Character Appraisal and the Management Proposals will be subject to monitoring and reviews on a regular basis, as set out in section 10.

9 Issues and recommendations

9.1 Unsympathetic alterations using inappropriate materials

The main issue is the unsympathetic use of uPVC windows and doors. Very, very few original window frames remain in-situ, and even fewer doors. The principal visual issue with uPVC, is that the minimum frame thickness is quite substantial and, given the generally smaller window openings in these buildings, the frame to glass ratio is quite high. Traditional timber windows, even in simple buildings such as these, are substantially slimmer.



uPVC Windows



Recommendations:

- **CA5/1:** The Council will consider the possibility of increasing its' planning powers by introducing of an Article 4(2) Direction to protect buildings from inappropriate alteration.
- **CA5/2:** The Council will investigate funding sources for property owners to help with the reversal of inappropriate alterations to buildings within the Conservation Area.
- **CA5/3:** The Council will undertake an audit of buildings with a view to securing the retention of traditional features and taking enforcement action against any unauthorised alterations.

9.2 Speeding traffic and on-street parking

Traffic calming is an issue identified by the Brindle Parish Plan and reinforced by the conservation area appraisal exercise. Although measures introduced by Lancashire County Council have helped, vehicles still approach the centre of the village at excessive speed. Possible further solutions could include the introduction of granite setts to an area of highway at the centre of the village and a narrowing of the carriageway. The increased noise of setts, plus the reduced carriageway would both act to slow down traffic to more acceptable levels. Recent research by English Heritage has actually found that traditional setts have a higher frictional resistance than tarmac, making them less prone to skidding than the modern material. Such measures would also allow excessive highways signage/clutter to be removed.

On-street parking is a further perennial issue, particularly close to the school at opening and closing times. Plans are in place to provide additional parking at the community centre, which will help, but enforcement is needed to ensure unsafe parking on the areas of yellow lines in front of the school is not allowed to continue unabated.



Vehicles, parking and unsympathetic highway Design.



Recommendations:

- **CA5/4:** The Council will work with stakeholders and residents to seek solutions to mitigate the effect of speeding vehicles;
- **CA5/5:** The Council will work with stakeholders and residents to seek solutions to the issue of parking.

9.3 Extension of the Conservation Area Boundary

Following public consultation the majority of respondents considered that it would be beneficial to extend the Conservation Area boundary to include additional areas to the east of Water Street and the Old Rectory. The extended area would now include the Community Hall, tennis courts and land to the south of the property known as 'Bringelly'. It is considered that such extension will serve to reinforce the rural character of the conservation area.

- **CA5/6:** The Council will consider extending the Conservation Area boundary to include land to the east and south-east of Water Street to include the Community Hall, tennis courts and land to the south of 'Bringelly'.



10 Monitoring review

This document will be reviewed every five years from the date of its formal adoption. It will be assessed in terms of the emerging Local Development Framework and government policy generally. The review will include the following:

- A survey of the conservation area including a full photographic survey to aid possible enforcement action;
- An assessment of whether the various recommendations detailed in this document have been acted upon and how successful this has been;
- The identification of any new issues which need to be addressed, requiring further actions or enhancements;
- The production of a short report detailing the findings of the survey and any necessary action;
- Publicity and advertising.

It is possible that this review could be carried out by the local community under the guidance of officers from the Council. This would enable the local community to become more involved with the process and would raise public awareness of the issues, including the problems associated with enforcement.

Appendices

Appendix 1

Bibliography

The Victoria County History of Lancashire, Vol 6.

Lancashire County Records Office, Magistrate Court records of the occupation of 'defendants' 1622 – 1827. record DDX 985 Acc 10484/5.

The Buildings of England, North Lancashire, Nicolaus Pevsner.

Brindle Historical Society website, with special thanks to Steve Williams.

Appendix 2

Listed Buildings

Parish Church of St James, Water Street, Grade II.

Church, late Medieval tower and north chapel, nave of 1817, with chancel 1869 -70. Sandstone with nave of dressed gritstone, slate roofs.

Perpendicular 4-stage west tower with chamfered plinth, diagonal buttresses and south-east stair turret, has low Tudor arched west doorway with hollowed surround, above this a restored 3-light window under a hoodmould with shield stops, a clock face, and a 2-light louvered belfry window with Perpendicular tracery and hoodmoulds; on north and south sides chamfered lancets, and gargoyles below a dripcourse carried round the whole; embattled parapet with crocketed corner pinnacles. Short and broad nave (extending to north of tower), of 4 bays, has gabled porch to 1st bay on south side, large 3-light arched windows with transoms and intersecting tracery. Two-bay chancel has square-headed 2-light windows and large 5-light east window with Perpendicular tracery. Chapel to north of this, raised and restored, has Tudor-arched 3-light window with hollow moulded reveal and cusped lights, and a blank arch above, and on the north side a square-headed window with similar cusped lights and hollow spandrels (C19th vestry covers most of this wall). Set against the east wall of this chapel are 3 Medieval gravestones with incised crosses. Interior: wide auditorium formed by incorporation of former aisle in early C19th, formerly galleried: at east end large unequal 2-centred arches to chapel and chancel, with 2 orders of moulding, semi-octagonal responds; 3 large queen-post trusses with arch bracing to collars and much ornamental openwork, brass chandelier of 1792 (Pevsner) with 2 tiers of arms; small stone tub font; over south door a shouldered panel painted with the arms of George III; and on tower wall two C18th shouldered panels listing benefactions to the poor and the school.

Sundial c. 5 metres south of Church of St James, Water Street, Grade II

Sundial, probably C18th. Stone, square based, slim square pillar with chamfered corners and near the top unusual saucer shaped hollows in each side; brass plate and scrolled gnomon.

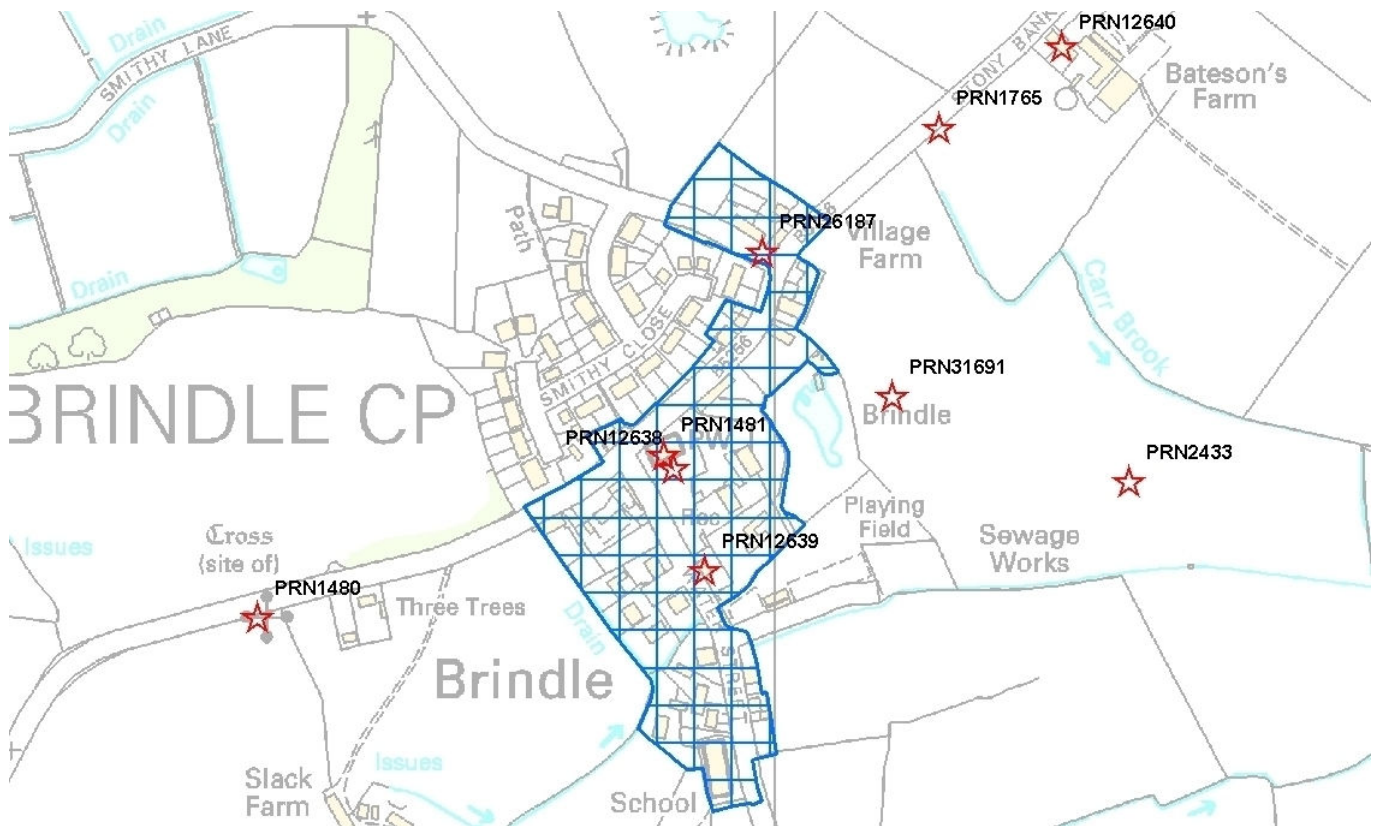
Beech House, water street, Grade II

Farmhouse (or inn?), now house. Early C18th altered. Coursed sandstone rubble with quoins, slate roof with brick chimneys on ridge and at both gables.

Three bays, with rear outshut to the centre and right. Two storeys: doorway offset to right has moulded surround and prominent concave cornice; 3 windows on each floor, those at ground floor all formerly with recessed chamfered mullions, of 2, 4 and 3 lights, but all mullions removed except in centre of middle window, and those above all altered and square. Rear has doorway in re-entrant of outshut, a stair light in the rear of the outshut with chamfered mullion and 2 diamond-lattice leaded lights, a 2-light cellar window below this, and remains of 3 other formerly mullioned windows. Left gable has blocked former doorway near to front corner. Interior: C18th fireplace with corbelled jambs and moulded lintel; doglegged staircase with closed string, slim turned balusters, moulded handrail; stairlight window has apparently original glazing with a small rectangular opening pane set into the diamond lattice.

Appendix 3

Lancashire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) extract.



Lancashire County Archaeology Service Monument Full Report

07/09/2009 Number of records: 9

PRN1480 - MLA1480

Possible present location outside St. James church, Brindle

SMR Number Record Type

Monument Types and Dates

Location

Description and Sources

A rough sketch of the base of this cross was exhibited to the Society on Friday, January 29th 1909, by Canon Jaques, rector of Brindle. He said that he found it '...Hidden in the cop of a hedge in Sandy Lane' {4}

A stone cross-base approximately answering the description above stands outside the east end of St. James Church, Brindle (SD 52 SE 7). It is 0.5m square at the top with sides sloping down to 0.6m square at the base. The socket is 0.2m by 0.1m deep. The stone is 0.5m in height, and is to the north of a similar cross base (see SD 52 SE 8), of differing dimensions. {5}

Cross at Sandy Lane, Brindle

Site Name

Monument

Sources

Finds - None recorded

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Administrative Areas

National Grid Reference

SD 59620 24160 (point) SD52SE

Associated Designations - None recorded

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Land Use

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Description

Centre/Point

Related Monuments

CROSS (LCC Date1: Medieval/Post Medieval, (between) Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Civil Parish Brindle; Chorley; Lancashire

National Monuments Record - SD 54 SE 6 Active

{{1}} Cartographic material: -. 1975. OS geol surv Preston sheet 75 solid 1:50,000.

{{2}} Cartographic material: -. 1971. OS geol surv Preston sheet 75 drift 1:63,360.

{{3}} Cartographic material: -. 1970. OS soil surv Lancs 1:250,000.

{{4}} Bibliographic reference: -. 1909. -. TLCAS Vol.27 p.145

{{5}} Personal communication: Phillips, A S, OSFI. 1958. Pers com; Phillips, A S, OSFI; 1958.

Drift Geology BOULDER CLAY

Soil Newport

Solid Geology MILLSTONE GRIT GROUP

PRN1483 Site of High Cop Cross Undefined

PRN1483 Site of High Cop Cross Undefined

MonFullRpt Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd Page 1

SMR Number PRN1480 - MLA148 **Site Name** Cross at Sandy Lane, Brindle

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

MonFullRpt Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd Page 2

SMR Number PRN1481 - MLA148 **Site Name** Parish Church of St. James, Water Street, Brindle

PRN1481 - MLA1481

Church mentioned pre 1200, late medieval tower and north chapel, nave of 1817, with chancel 1869-70.

SMR Number Record Type

Monument Types and Dates

Description and Sources

The church of St. James was rebuilt in the 15th century. The present tower and north chapel are of this date, the latter much restored in recent years. The nave was rebuilt in 1817, and the chancel in 1869-70, when the church was thoroughly restored. The rectory is mentioned before 1200. {4}

The church is at present in ecclesiastical use. {5}

Church. Late medieval tower and north chapel, nave of 1817, with chancel 1869-70. Sandstone with nave of dressed gritstone, slate roofs. Perpendicular 4-stage west tower with chamfered plinth, diagonal buttresses and south-east stair turret, has low Tudor-arched west doorway with hollowed surround, above this a restored 3-light window under a hoodmould with shield stops, a clock face, and 2-light louvred belfry windows with Perpendicular tracery and hoodmoulds; on north and south sides chamfered looplights, and gargoyles below a dripcourse carried round the whole; embattled parapet with crocketed corner pinnacles. Short and broad nave (extending to north of tower), of 4 bays, has gabled porch to first bay on south side, large 3-light arched windows with transoms and intersecting tracery. Two-bay chancel has square-headed 2-light windows and large 5-light east window with Perpendicular tracery. Chapel to north of this, raised and restored, has Tudor-arched 3-light window with hollow-moulded reveal and cusped lights, and a blank arch above, and on the north side a square-headed window with 3 similar cusped lights and hollow spandrels (C19 vestry covers most of this wall). Set against the east wall of this chapel are 3 medieval gravestones with incised crosses.

Interior: wide auditorium formed by incorporation of former aisle in early C19, formerly galleried; at east end large but unequal 2-centred arches to chapel and chancel, with 2 orders of moulding, semi-octagonal responds; 3 large queen-post roof trusses with arch bracing to collars and much ornamental openwork; brass chandelier of 1792 (Pevsner) with 2 tiers of arms; small stone tub font; over south door a shouldered panel painted with arms of George III; and on tower wall two C18 shouldered panels listing benefactions to the poor and the school. Grade 2. {6}

I agree that the tower of the church is probably of C15 (although it could be early C16 - see the rather Tudor-looking west doorway with a four-centred head). Both the chancel and the Cavendish (north) Chapel are of the late C16. See the following wills in the Lancashire Record Office: Edward Catterall (1593) 'I give towards the laying of the shingle upon Brindle church 3s 4d' John Brereworth (1598) 'my body to be buried in the parish church of Brindle in the new work there... I give to Brindle church 2s to buy nails for the shingling thereof' Peter Hilton (1603) 'my body to be buried in the parish churchyard of Brindle at the new work end' Anne Shaw (1615) 'my body to be buried in the parish church of Brindle aforesaid, in the new work' The use of the phrase 'new work end' suggests the east end, as the tower at the west end is clearly earlier, and would not be used for burials. In addition, the restoration of 1869-1870 (architects Brade and Smales of Kendal; see plan in Lancashire Record Office ref.PR3118/4/4) left two windows in the Caverndish Chapel unaltered: these are certainly of C16 date, although one would guess earlier than c.1590. Perhaps it took a long time to get round to putting the wooden shingles on the roof. The architect of the nave of c.1817 was a local man called Isaac Bennett (see the churchwarden's accounts in Lancashire Record Office ref. PR94). The Cavendish Chapel is named after the family (now Dukes of Devonshire) who have been lords of the manor since William Cavendish of Hardwick purchased it in 1581. This date would fit very nicely with

the above suggested date for the chapel, but too much must not be made of this. {7}

Parish Church of St. James, Water Street, Brindle

Site Name

Monument

Sources

Description

CHURCH (LCC Date1: Pre-1200, (pre) Medieval - 1200 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CHURCH (LCC Date2: C15, (between) Medieval to Tudor - 1401 AD to 1499 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

CHURCH (LCC Date3: 1817, 19th Century - 1817 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

CHURCH (LCC Date4: 1869-70, (between) Victorian - 1869 AD to 1870 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

{1} Cartographic material: -. 1975. OS geol surv Preston sheet 75 solid 1:50,000.

{2} Cartographic material: -. 1971. OS geol surv Preston sheet 75 drift 1:63,360.

{3} Cartographic material: -. 1970. OS soil surv Lancs 1:250,000.

{4} Bibliographic reference: Farrer, W, Brownbill, J. 1911. VCH Lancashire Vol.6. Vol.6 p78-80, photo opp p78

{5} Personal communication: Philips, A S, OSFI. 1958. Pers com; Philips, A S, OSFI; 1958.

{6} Index: DoNH. -. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 5/54

{7} Personal communication: Rushton, D. 1988. Pers com; Rushton, D; 1988.

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SMR Number PRN1481 - MLA148 **Site Name** Parish Church of St. James, Water Street, Brindle

Location

Finds - None recorded

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Administrative Areas

National Grid Reference

SD 59918 24280 (point) SD52SE

Associated Designations

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Land Use

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Centre/Point

Related Monuments

Civil Parish Brindle; Chorley; Lancashire

Listed Building Lancashire (II) - 5-54 Active

National Monuments Record - SD 52 SE 7 Active

Listed Building (II) - 184305 Parish Church of St. James (Formerly listed as Church of St James)

Active DLA3823

Drift Geology BOULDER CLAY

Soil Newport

Solid Geology MILLSTONE GRIT GROUP

PRN12638 Churchyard of St James, Water Street, Brindle Undefined

PRN12638 Churchyard of St James, Water Street, Brindle Undefined

MonFullRpt Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd Page 4

SMR Number PRN1765 - MLA176 **Site Name** Stoney Bank Cross, Brindle

PRN1765 - MLA1765

Site of cross pedestal, no visible remains.

SMR Number Record Type

Monument Types and Dates

Location

Description and Sources

Pedestal of a stone cross SD 60122452. {4}

Stony Bank Cross: The pedestal of this cross is in Stony Bank Lane, one sixth of a mile north east of Brindle Church. {5}

Site of cross. {6}

There is no trace of the wayside cross, and no information as to a possible re-siting was obtained. {7}

Stoney Bank Cross, Brindle

Site Name

Monument

Sources

Finds - None recorded

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Administrative Areas

National Grid Reference

SD 60120 24520 (point) SD62SW

Associated Designations - None recorded

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Land Use

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Description

Centre/Point

Related Monuments

CROSS (LCC Date1: Medieval/Post Medieval?, (between) Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD) +
Sci.Date

Sci. Date:

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

+/- 0

Civil Parish Brindle; Chorley; Lancashire

National Monuments Record - SD 62 SW 12 Active

{1} Cartographic material: -. 1975. OS geol surv Preston sheet 75 solid 1:50,000.

{2} Cartographic material: -. 1971. OS geol surv Preston sheet 75 drift 1:63,360.

{3} Cartographic material: -. 1970. OS soil surv Lancs 1:250,000.

{4} Cartographic material: -. 1844-51. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet ?.

{5} Bibliographic reference: Taylor, H. 1906. The Ancient Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancashire. p.53

{6} Cartographic material: -. 1914. OS 1:10,560.

{7} Personal communication: Phillips, A S, OSFI. 1958. Pers com; Phillips, A S, OSFI; 1958.

Drift Geology BOULDER CLAY

Soil Newport

Solid Geology MILLSTONE GRIT GROUP

PRN2433 Cross Field Undefined

MonFullRpt Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd Page 5

SMR Number PRN1765 - MLA176 **Site Name** Stoney Bank Cross, Brindle

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

MonFullRpt Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd Page 6

SMR Number PRN2433 - MLA243 **Site Name** Cross Field

PRN2433 - MLA2433

Pond and Field-name

SMR Number Record Type

Monument Types and Dates

Location

Description and Sources

Shown on the 1838 Brindle tithe map and later maps. The field in which this pond is situated is named in the 1838 tithe award as 'Cross Field'; this name may be related to the 'pedestal of a stone cross' indicated on the 1848 map (PRN 1765).

The pond is no longer visible and appears to lie beneath a new site compound. {1}

Cross Field

Site Name - Monument

Sources***Finds - None recorded*****Address/Historic Names - None recorded*****Associated Events/Activities - None recorded******Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded*****Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded****Administrative Areas****National Grid Reference**

SD 60260 24260 (point) SD62SW

Associated Designations - None recorded**Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded*****Designations, Statuses and Scorings******Land Use*****Ratings and Scorings - None recorded****Other Land Classes****Description**

Centre/Point

Related Monuments

POND (LCC Date1: Pre-1838, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

SITE (LCC Date2: Pre-1838, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Civil Parish Brindle; Chorley; Lancashire

Bibliographic reference: GMAU. 1994. M65 Blackburn Southern Bypass Contract 1 Stage 2 Assessment.

p.12

({1})

Drift Geology BOULDER CLAY

Solid Geology MILLSTONE GRIT GROUP

PRN1765 Stoney Bank Cross, Brindle Undefined

MonFullRpt Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd Page 7

SMR Number PRN12638 - **MLA12 Site Name** Churchyard of St James, Water Street, Brindle

PRN12638 - MLA12635

Sundial c.5m south of church, probably C18.

SMR Number Record Type***Monument Types and Dates******Location******Description and Sources***

Sundial, probably C18. Stone. Square based, slim square pillar with chamfered corners and near the top unusual saucershaped hollows in each side; brass plate and scrolled gnomon. Grade 2. {1}

Churchyard of St James, Water Street, Brindle

Site Name

Monument

Sources***Finds - None recorded*****Address/Historic Names - None recorded*****Associated Events/Activities - None recorded******Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded*****Other Statuses and Cross-References****Administrative Areas****National Grid Reference**

SD 5992 2427 (point) SD52SE

Associated Designations**Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded*****Designations, Statuses and Scorings******Land Use*****Ratings and Scorings - None recorded****Other Land Classes****Description**

Centre/Point

Related Monuments

SUNDIAL (LCC Date1: C18, (between) 18th Century - 1701 AD to 1799 AD)

Evidence STRUCTURE

Civil Parish Brindle; Chorley; Lancashire

Listed Building Lancashire (II) - 5-55 Active

{1} Index: DCMS. 1987. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 5/55

{2} Cartographic material: -. 1970. OS soil surv Lancs 1:250,000.

{3} Cartographic material: -. 1950. OS geol surv Preston sheet 75 drift 1:63,360.

{4} Cartographic material: -. 1975. OS geol survey Preston sheet 75 solid 1:50,000.

Listed Building (II) - 184306 Sundial c.5 metres south of Church of St.

James

Active DLA3824

Drift Geology BOULDER CLAY

Solid Geology MILLSTONE GRIT GROUP

Parish Church of St. James, Water Street, Undefined

Brindle

PRN1481

Parish Church of St. James, Water Street, Undefined

Brindle

PRN1481

MonFullRpt Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd Page 8

SMR Number PRN12638 - MLA12 **Site Name** Churchyard of St James, Water Street, Brindle

MonFullRpt Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd Page 9

SMR Number PRN12639 - MLA12 **Site Name** Beech House, Water Street, Brindle

PRN12639 - MLA12636

Farmhouse (or inn?), now house. Early C18, altered.

SMR Number Record Type

Monument Types and Dates

Location

Description and Sources

Farmhouse (or inn?), now house. Early C18, altered. Coursed sandstone rubble with quoins, slate roof with brick chimneys on ridge and at both gables. Three bays, with rear outshut to the centre and right. Two storeys; doorway offset to right has moulded surround and prominent concave cornice; 3 windows on each floor, those at ground floor all formerly with recessed chamfered mullions, of 2, 4, and 3 lights, but all mullions removed except in centre of middle window, and those above all altered and square. Rear has doorway in re-entrant of outshut, a stairlight in the rear of the outshut with chamfered mullion and 2 diamond-lattice leaded lights, a 2-light cellar window below this, and remains of 3 other formerly mullioned windows. Left gable has blocked former doorway near to front corner.

Interior: C18 fireplace with corbelled jambs and moulded lintel; doglegged staircase with closed string, slim turned balusters, moulded handrail; stairlight window has apparently original glazing with a small rectangular opening pane set into the diamond lattice. Grade 2. {1}

Beech House, Water Street, Brindle

Site Name

Monument

Sources

Finds - None recorded

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Administrative Areas

National Grid Reference

SD 5994 2419 (point) SD52SE

Associated Designations

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Land Use

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Description

Centre/Point

Related Monuments - None Recorded

FARMHOUSE (LCC Date1: early C18, (between) 18th Century - 1701 AD to 1732 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

INN? (LCC Date2: early C18, (between) 18th Century - 1701 AD to 1732 AD)

Evidence CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE

Civil Parish Brindle; Chorley; Lancashire

Listed Building Lancashire (II) - 5-56 Active

({1}) Index: DCMS. 1987. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 5/56

({2}) Cartographic material: -. 1970. OS soil surv Lancs 1:250,000.

({3}) Cartographic material: -. 1950. OS geol surv Preston sheet 75 drift 1:63,360.

({4}) Cartographic material: -. 1975. OS geol survey Preston sheet 75 solid 1:50,000.

Listed Building (II) - 184307 Beech House Active DLA3825

Drift Geology BOULDER CLAY

Solid Geology MILLSTONE GRIT GROUP

MonFullRpt Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd Page 10

SMR Number PRN12639 - MLA12 **Site Name** Beech House, Water Street, Brindle**Associated Events/Activities - None recorded****Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded**

MonFullRpt Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd Page 11

SMR Number PRN12640 - MLA12 **Site Name** Bateson's Farm, Stoney Lane, Brindle

PRN12640 - MLA12637

Farmhouse and barn, dated 1793.

SMR Number Record Type**Monument Types and Dates****Location****Description and Sources**

Farmhouse, dated 1793 at first floor. Watershot coursed squared sandstone with quoins, facade of dressed stone with rusticated raised quoins, slate roof on 2 levels. Double-depth 2-bay house, gable to road, with barn attached at right end. Two storeys, almost symmetrical, with gable chimneys; doorway offset slightly right of centre with plain jambs, moulded frieze and cornice; 2 windows on each floor, all coupled vertical rectangular with plain surrounds and altered glazing, and between those at first floor a round-headed datestone inscribed

L

A A

1793

Left gable has 2 inserted windows at ground floor and a square attic window; rear has plain doorway in line with that at front, a large rectangular window to the left, coupled square windows and a single square window at first floor above, a plain sillband to these carried across the whole range including the barn.

Barn, set back slightly from the front of the house and roofed at a lower level, has an unusual square-headed wagon entrance with long-and short jambstones and splayed voussoirs. Grade 2. {1}

Bateson's Farm, Stoney Lane, Brindle

Site Name

Monument

Sources**Address/Historic Names - None recorded****Other Statuses and Cross-References****Administrative Areas****National Grid Reference**

SD 60210 24580 (point) SD62SW

Associated Designations**Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Designations, Statuses and Scorings****Land Use****Ratings and Scorings - None recorded****Other Land Classes****Description**

Centre/Point

BARN (LCC Date2: C18, 18th Century - 1701 AD to 1800 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

FARMHOUSE (LCC Date1: 1793, 18th Century - 1793 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Civil Parish Brindle; Chorley; Lancashire

Listed Building Lancashire (II) - 6-53 Active

{{1}} Index: DCMS. 1987. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 6-53

{{2}} Cartographic material: -. 1970. OS soil surv Lancs 1:250,000.

{{3}} Cartographic material: -. 1950. OS geol surv Preston sheet 75 drift 1:63,360.

{{4}} Cartographic material: -. 1975. OS geol survey Preston sheet 75 solid 1:50,000.

Listed Building (II) - 184304 Bateson's Farmhouse and attached barn Active DLA3782

Drift Geology BOULDER CLAY

Solid Geology MILLSTONE GRIT GROUP

MonFullRpt Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd Page 12

SMR Number PRN12640 - MLA12 **Site Name** Bateson's Farm, Stoney Lane, Brindle

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

MonFullRpt Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd Page 13

SMR Number PRN26187 - MLA26 **Site Name** Smithy Lane, Brindle

PRN26187 - MLA26123

Parish pound, mentioned C16th, shown on 1848 mapping.

SMR Number Record Type

Monument Types and Dates

Location

Description and Sources

At the junction of Smithy Lane with Stony Bank at the north edge of Brindle is a stone-walled enclosure with a gate known as the Parish Pound. The Local Historical Society [CHAS?] says it was used for this purpose since at least the 16th century.

The adjacent landowner claims to have maintained the site from 1963 and the Parish Council from at least the 1990s. {1}

The site is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map of 1848 as well as the 1:2,500 map of 1893, but is not named on either sheet. {2}{3}

Smithy Lane, Brindle

Site Name

Monument

Sources

Finds - None recorded

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Administrative Areas

National Grid Reference

SD 59991 24429 (point) SD52SE

Associated Designations - None recorded

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Land Use

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Description

Centre/Point

Related Monuments - None Recorded

POUND (LCC Date1: C16, Tudor to Elizabethan - 1501 AD to 1600 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

POUND (LCC Date2: Pre-1848, (pre) Victorian - 1848 AD)

Evidence STRUCTURE

Civil Parish Brindle; Chorley; Lancashire

Sites and Monuments Record - PRN26187 Active

{{1}} Personal communication: Harkness, T. 2006. Letter, Brindle Parish Council, 12 August 2006.

{{2}} Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 69.

{{3}} Map: OS. 1893. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 69.08.

MonFullRpt Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd Page 14

SMR Number PRN31691 - MLA28 **Site Name** Brindle

PRN31691 - MLA28252

Cast lead object. Medieval. Possible perforation on right hand side of the object, indicating it was a mount, but difficult to see before cleaning.

SMR Number Record Type***Monument Types and Dates******Location******Description and Sources***

Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information:

Date found: 01 January 2004 {1}

Brindle

Site Name

Find Spot

Sources***Associated Finds***

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References**Administrative Areas****National Grid Reference**

SD 60 24 (point) SD62SW

Associated Designations - None recorded

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings***Land Use***

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Other Land Classes**Description**

Centre/Point

Related Monuments - None Recorded

FINDSPOT (LCC Date1: Medieval, (between) Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence FIND

Civil Parish Brindle; Chorley; Lancashire

Portable Antiquity Scheme - LANCUM-A49D46 Active

Sites and Monuments Record - PRN31691 Active

{{1}} Digital archive: British Museum. 2009. Portable Antiquity Scheme Data Export July 2009. CSV.

FLA2479 MOUNT? (1) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD) LEAD

Landuse (REP93) Cultivated land

MonFullRpt Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM Ltd Page 15

Appendix 4

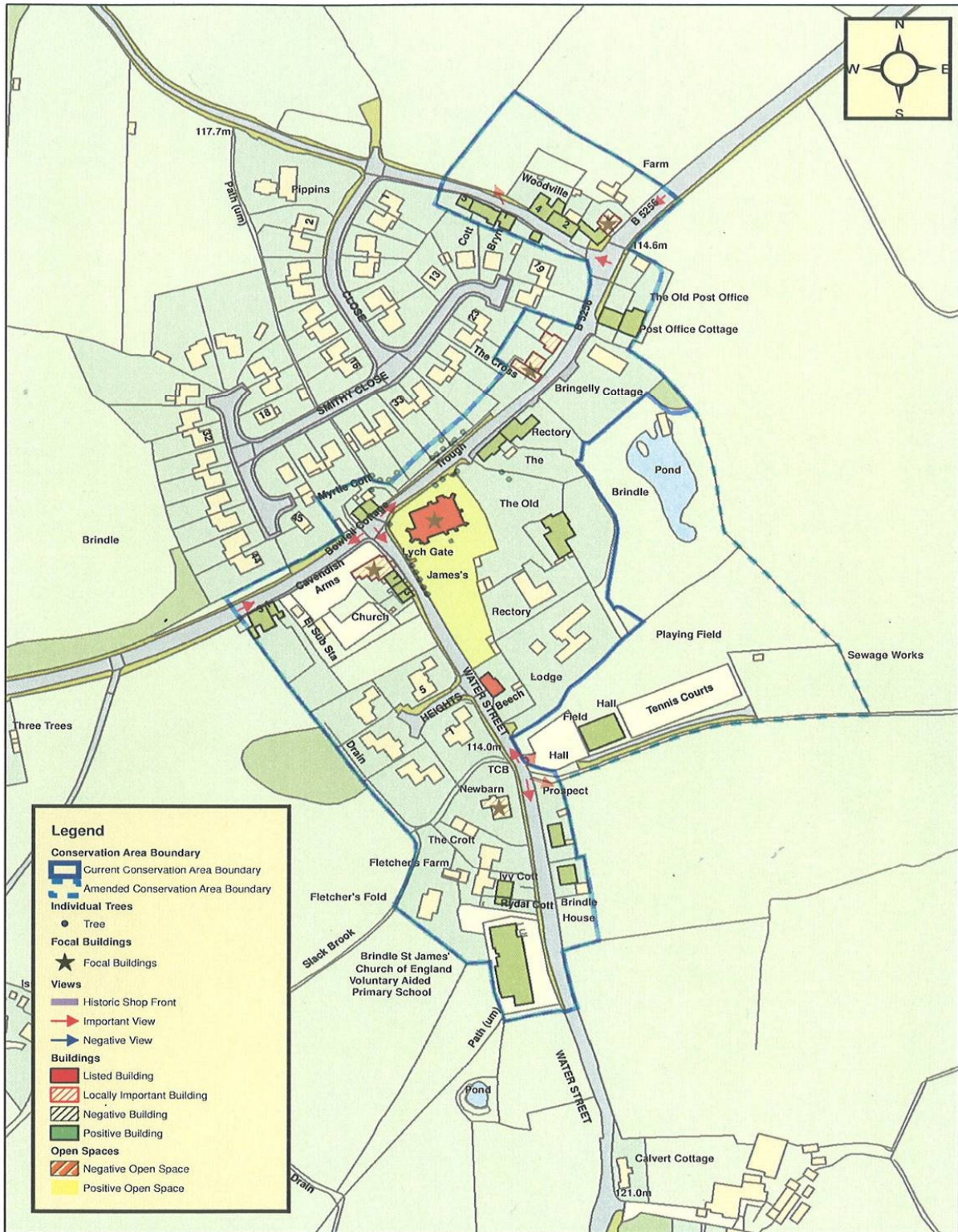
Public Consultation Response report

Reference Number	Respondents Details	Comments	Response/Action
BRI001/04/2010	Local resident	Include Rectory Gardens and Brindle Community Hall. More action is needed on enforcement.	The conservation area boundary can be amended to include these.
BRI002/04/2010	Aaron Bousfield, Bowfell Cottage, Sandy Lane, Brindle.	Include Top O'th' Lane to conserve the look of the road, but need to reduce and enforce speed limit at 30mph. Roads are unsafe due to excessive vehicle speeds – need traffic calming, however even though introducing setts would look good it would be very noisy. Speed limits need enforcing. Why do parents of children at the village school be encouraged to park at the community centre?	Whilst Top o'th' Lane has interest the buildings have all been significantly altered – a case of shutting the door after the horse has bolted. Traffic issues are raised in the Management Proposals and will be discussed with the highway authority, Lancs County Council. Suggest parking options to village school parents.
BRI003/04/2010	Local resident	Consider including hedgerows and verges extending into Brindle estate creating attractive wildlife friendly corridors feeding into the village from the surrounding countryside. Consider a sensitive approach to street furniture specifications – lamp standards, signage, benches etc. Actively encourage the use of native plants/trees/flowers in both public and private gardens.	Hedgerows and verges are more an issue for nature conservation areas, but options will be discussed with LCC ecology officers. Better/more appropriate designs for street furniture and planting schemes will be explored.
BRI004/04/2010	Local resident	Extend the boundary to include Smithy Lane and Pippin Street. Restrict vehicle size/weight using the lanes within the village.	There are no properties in this area that are worthy of designation as a conservation area.
BRI005/04/2010	Local resident	Extend the boundary along Smithy Lane and Pippin Street as the area is producing problems for us, i.e. not allow use of the lanes by heavy lorries. Introduce a weight limit on all lanes.	See previous comment. Traffic weight issues will be suggested to the highway authority (LCC).
BRI006/04/2010	Peter Bramah, 4 Brindle Heights.	Top o'th' Lane should be an additional separate conservation area, Although many houses are much modified it is a historic village whose character and outlook	Too much character has already been eroded from the buildings, so to designate as a conservation area would devalue the currency. Traffic issue have already been discussed and are noted again.

		should be preserved. The current traffic calming measures – rumble strips – are more of a nuisance than the speeding traffic they are designed to stop.	
BRI007/04/2010	Local resident	Consider Top o'th' Lane as a new conservation area – it is a lovely line of weavers cottages plus/or only the workhouse buildings. The newly built house on Water Street facing the entrance to the Community Hall, only built about two years ago; disliked by the community on the whole; too close to the pavement and out of character with surrounding housing. Regarding problems of parking by parents of children at the village school have they been asked to talk to the Community Hall about parking there instead? Contact the chairman, Steve Williams.	See above. The workhouse buildings are long demolished, however their existence has been recognised by a local initiative already. This building is recognised as of poor quality, but is nonetheless prominent. Parking issue can be raised with the primary school.
BRI008/04/2010	Chris Brown, Pippin Street Farm	Signage is an issue – there are too many signs, the signs are too large.	Signage will be discussed with the highway authority (LCC).

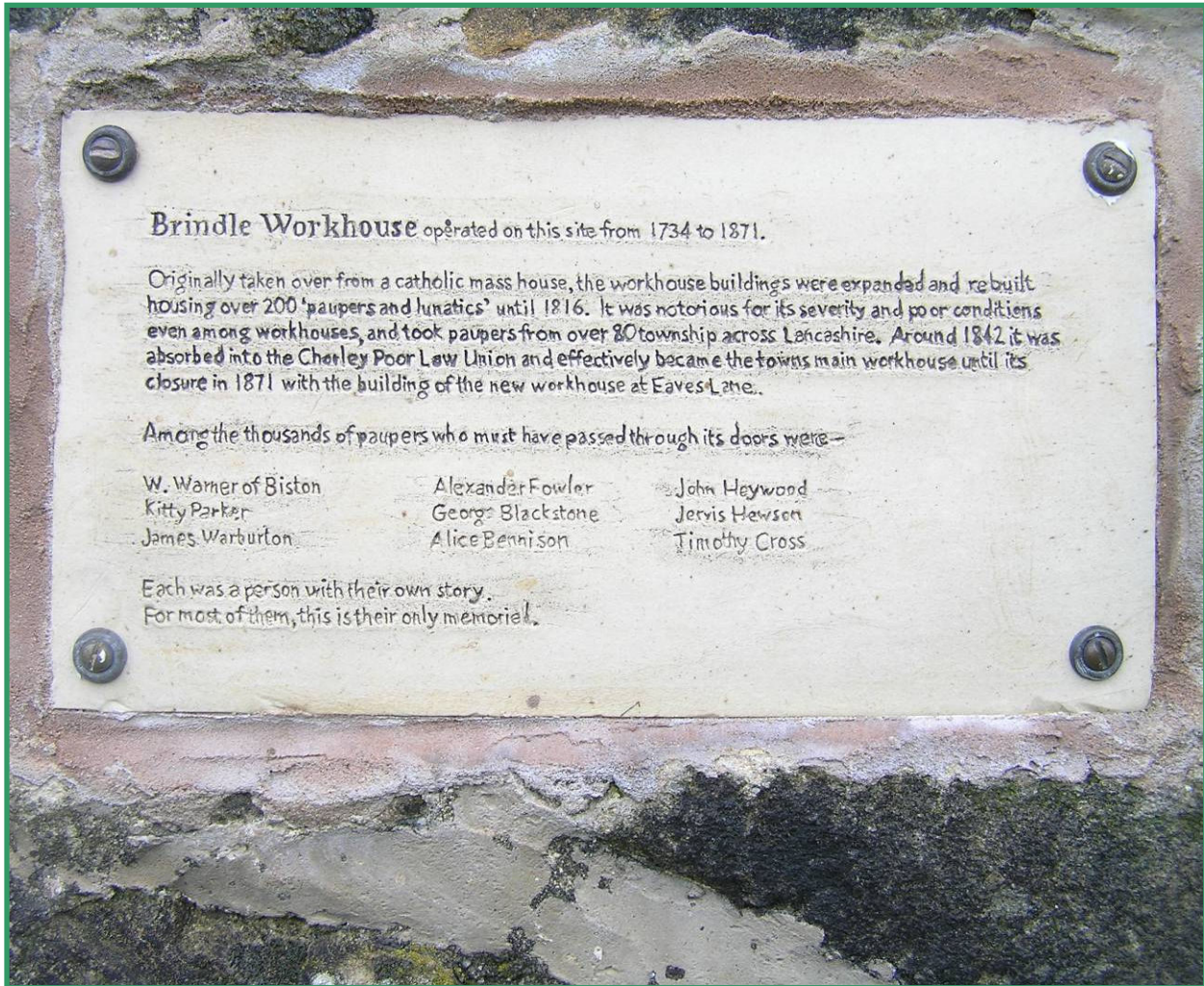
Appendix 5

Townscape Appraisal Map



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1:2,500



Plaque recently placed close to the site of the former Brindle Workhouse. Was John Heywood a distant relative?

Ian Heywood
Conservation Officer
October 2010.

Chorley Council

We can provide this form in larger print or translated into your own language. Please phone **01257 515410**

ਅਸੀਂ ਆ ਮਾਫਿਤੀ ਸੋਟੀ ਚਪਾਫ਼, ਸਾਂਲਠਵਾਨੀ ਟੇਪ, ਅਨੇ ਤਮਾਰੀ ਪੋਤਾਨੀ ਲਾਖਾਮਾਂ ਪ੍ਰੀ ਪਾਡੀ ਸ਼ਡੀਓ ਈਓ.
ਮਫ਼ੇਰਆਨੀ ਡਰੀਨੇ 01257 515822 ਓਪਰ ਟੇਲਿਫ਼ੋਨ ਡਰੀ.

ਹਮ ਡਿਏ ਮੇਲੂਮਾਤ ਡਰੇ ਡਰਫ਼ ਮਿਓ, ਆਡਿਓ ਟਿਪ ਪ੍ਰ, ਯਾ ਆਪੀ ਅਪੀ ਡਬਾਨ ਮਿਓ ਮਹਿ ਡਰ ਸਕਣੇ ਡਿਓ. ਡਰਾਏ ਮਹਿ ਡਬਾਨੀ 01257 515823 ਪ੍ਰਿਫ਼ੋਨ ਡਰੀਓ.

