

Application for Residential Development at
Mitton Road, Whalley

Heritage Assessment

July 2012



Where quality lives

David Wilson Homes

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Heritage Statement has been prepared by Turley Associates on behalf of David Wilson Homes to support a full planning application for residential development on Land at Broad Lane in Whalley.
- 1.2 The application site is currently undeveloped agricultural land located to the west of Whalley Town Centre. It is bounded to the north by Station Road and modern residential properties lining the route, to the east by Broad Lane and Whalley Viaduct, to the south by Ridding Lane, beyond which is the River Calder, and to the west by the A59 bypass.
- 1.3 The application site itself contains no heritage assets, it is however located immediately to the west of Whalley Conservation Area and there are a number of heritage assets proximate to the site.
- 1.1 *The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* (March 2012) provides the Government's national planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment. Paragraph 128 outlines the information required to support planning applications affecting heritage assets, stating that applicants should provide a description of the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.
- 1.2 The Statement has been prepared by Turley Associates' heritage team to meet these requirements and should be read as part of and in conjunction with the Design and Access Statement. The statement has also been informed by pre-application discussions with the local authority conservation officer.

2. The Heritage Assets

- 2.1 The NPPF states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called heritage assets. Heritage assets are further defined as:

'A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions because of its heritage interest.'

- 2.2 The definition includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- 2.3 The application site extends to approximately 6.2 hectares and is located to the west of Whalley Village Centre. It is undeveloped and was historically agricultural land. The site is well defined and has clearly established boundaries determined by Whalley Viaduct and Broad Lane to the east, Mitton Road and modern residential development to the north, the elevated A59 by-pass to the west and Ridding Lane and the River Calder to the south.
- 2.4 The application proposals do not directly physically affect any heritage asset, but involve development that can be regarded as being within the setting of Whalley Conservation Area and listed buildings.

Designated Heritage Assets (Direct and Indirect – Setting)

- 2.5 A plan showing the application site and the heritage assets within the surrounding area is attached at Appendix 1.

Whalley Conservation Area

- 2.6 Whalley Conservation Area was originally designated on 11th September 1972 in acknowledgement of the fact that it is an important settlement surrounding the remains of a 13th century Cistercian Abbey (Whalley Abbey). The conservation area is extensive, centred on King Street, it includes a large area of the town to the west, including traditional areas of housing, The Church of St Mary's and All Saints and Whalley Abbey which is a scheduled ancient monument, it also contains a number of listed buildings.
- 2.7 The boundary of the conservation area was extended in four areas on 3rd April 2007. Part of this revision was to extend the boundary fractionally to the west to

include Cross House and associated land immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the application site.

Whalley Viaduct

2.8 Whalley Viaduct is statutory listed as a building of special architectural or historic interest at grade II. It was first added to the list on 13th March 1986. The full List Entry Description is included at Appendix 1.

2.9 The list description states the following:

“Railway viaduct on Bolton, Blackburn, Clitheroe and West Yorkshire Railway, opened 1850. Engineer Flannagan. Red and blue brick. 48 round arches on battered piers. Where Ridding Lane passes through, close to the north-west gateway of the Abbey (q.v.) the opening has concentric brick arches and moulded stone imposts. To each side is an arch filled with brickwork with a blind lancet recess.”

Whalley Cistercian Abbey

2.10 Whalley Abbey was scheduled on 13th January 1915 and the most recent amendment to the entry was made on 10th August 1994. The Abbey originated as a Cistercian Monastery. The Cistercians made a major contribution to many facets of medieval life and it is noted by English Heritage in the list descriptions for the remaining Abbey buildings that all of their monasteries which exhibit significant surviving archaeological remains are worthy of protection. The list entry confirms that large areas of the medieval abbey remain unencumbered by modern development and contain extensive upstanding remains of medieval fabric.

2.11 Whalley Abbey and the gateway to the Abbey is a scheduled ancient monument. Individual components of the Abbey are also included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest.

Whalley Gateway

2.12 The Gateway to Whalley Abbey was added to the statutory list of buildings of special historic and architectural interest at grade I on 13th February 1967. The full List Entry Description is included at Appendix 1.

2.13 The list description states the following:

“Gateway to Whalley Abbey (q.v.), early C14. Sandstone rubble with upper storey now roofless. 2 storeys. East and west walls each have outer buttresses with offsets and a pointed arch chamfered in 2 orders springing from responds which have capitals and an inner order with 2 quarter-round mouldings and a fillet. Inside, the passage between the archways is rib-vaulted in 8 bays. Between the 5th and 6th bays from the west is an intermediate wall with large and small entrances, the former with segmental arch, the latter with a pointed one. In the north wall are 2 doorways with pointed heads, one blocked. In the south wall there is a similar blocked doorway. The upper storey has 3 3-light windows on both the north and south sides. Scheduled Ancient Monument.”

Whalley Abbey

2.14 Whalley Abbey was also grade I listed on 13th February 1967. A copy of the full List Entry Description is included at Appendix 1.

2.15 The list description states the following:

“Cistercian monastery. West range of cloister now used as Roman Catholic church hall. Assheton mansion now a conference centre. Building work began c.1320. Abbey church begun in 1330 and finished in 1380. East range of cloister later C14. Infirmary and Abbot’s lodgings complete by 1440s. In 1480 the north-east gateway was built, and the Abbey was dissolved in 1537. The site was bought by the Assheton family who subsequently converted parts of the Abbot’s house and Infirmary into a residence, which was complete by c. 1680. This house was restored and extended in the mid C19. In the 1930s the site was excavated and the foundations discovered were exposed and consolidated. Only the foundations of the church remain. The west range of the cloister is of a full 2 storeys and is roofed. The south wall of the cloister is incomplete but includes a lavatory with moulded arch. The east range is more complete and includes a doorway with a fleuron order leading into the chapter house vestibule. At the south end of this range is the rere-dorter, with the drain passing through pointed arches. Between the east claustral buildings and the Assheton mansion the foundations of the chapter house and part of the Abbot’s lodgings are exposed. The southern part of the west wing of the mansion is now roofless. It contained Assheton’s long gallery on the 1st floor and incorporates part of the

Abbot's kitchen. The north west wing of the mansion is C19. The entrance to the house is through a 1st floor porch reached by a flight of stone steps. Inside, the mansion has a deeply-moulded pointed arch on the ground floor, a window of 2 trefoiled lights now in an internal wall, and large deeply chamfered joists supporting the floor of the hall on the 1st floor above. This hall has a stone fireplace with segmental arch, with a C19 fireplace within. The roof is of c.1500 with king posts rising from high collars with moulded arch braces. Between the purlins and principals are carved triangular braces. On the north east side of the mansion is a courtyard enclosed by stone walls, with single storey C17 buildings on the east and north sides. The north-east gateway is of 2 storeys and has an embattled parapet and diagonal buttresses. The arches are pointed and moulded. The north part of the interior has a tunnel vault which appears to be of post-Reformation date."

3. Legislation and Heritage Planning Policy Considerations

- 3.1 The following section provides an overview of legislation and planning policy relevant to the determination of the application proposals.

Statutory Duties

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 3.2 With regard to applications for planning permission within conservation areas, The *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* outlines in Section 72 that:

's.72(1) In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.'

- 3.3 The concept of 'preserve' has been interpreted through case-law to mean 'to cause no harm'.

- 3.4 With regard to applications for planning permission affecting the setting of statutory listed buildings, the *Act* also outlines in Section 66 that:

's.66(1) In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses..'

National Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.5 *The National Planning Policy Framework* was issued on 27 March 2012 and provides a statement of Government planning policies with regard to the protection of all heritage assets.

3.6 Importantly the NPPF sets out the level of information that is required in support of applications affecting heritage assets. Paragraph 128 states:

'local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.'

3.7 The guidance clarifies that the level of detail provided should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset.

3.8 Paragraph 131 states that in determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of the following:

- *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- *the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to the sustainable communities including their economic viability; and*
- *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.*

3.9 Paragraph 132 confirms that when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. It is also confirmed that significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting.

3.10 Paragraph 137 states that local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within conservation areas and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

The Development Plan

Ribble Valley Districtwide Local Plan – Adopted June 1998 (Saved Policies)

- 3.11 Policy ENV16 confirms that the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area will also be a material consideration in deciding development proposals outside the designated area which would affect its setting or views into or out of the area.
- 3.12 Policy ENV17 states that applications for planning permission within or affecting conservation areas will be required to be accompanied by sufficient additional information in the form of sketch elevations of the proposed buildings, means of access and (where appropriate) landscaping of the site.
- 3.13 Policy ENV9 confirms that development proposals on sites within the setting of buildings listed as being of special architectural or historic interest which cause visual harm to the setting of the building will be resisted. In assessing the harm caused by any proposal the following factors will be taken into account:
- i) The desirability of preserving the setting of the building.
 - ii) The effect of the proposed development on the character of the listed building.
 - iii) Any effect on the economic viability of the listed building.
 - iv) The contribution which the listed building makes to the townscape or countryside.
 - v) The extent to which the proposed works would bring substantial benefits to the community including economic benefits and enhancement of the environment.

Ribble Valley Borough Council – Core Strategy Consultation – Regulation 25 Report – Draft for Consultation (August 2010)

- 3.14 Key Statement 'Archaeological and Historic Heritage' states that there will be a presumption in favour of the preservation of important archaeological remains and their settings. Any development proposals that affect listed buildings or their setting will be given careful consideration in line with the Development Management policies.

The Setting of Heritage Assets: English Heritage (2011)

- 3.15 This recently published document sets out English Heritage guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets and is intended to assist in the implementation of PPS5 which defines setting as follows.
- 3.16 *“The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.”*
- 4.27 The document outlines the necessity for a systematic and staged approach to assessing the impact of development proposals in the setting of a heritage asset. This will be based on an understanding of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of setting to that significance.
- 4.28 In order to understand the contribution of a setting to the significance of a heritage asset, the document provides a checklist of attributes of a setting it may be appropriate to consider. It highlights, however, that only a limited selection of the attributes listed will be of particular relevance to an asset. These include the following;
- **The asset’s physical surroundings** incorporating topography, the presence of other heritage assets, definition of the scale of the surrounding landscape features, land use and functional relationships, openness, enclosure and boundaries as well as history and degree of change over time.
 - **Experience of the Asset** including key visual relationships as well as the quality of the surrounding environment.
 - **An asset’s associative relationships with other heritage assets.**
- 4.29 Having identified the attributes of setting that contribute to the significance of a heritage asset, it is then possible to assess the effect of the proposed development by exploring the attributes of the proposed development and understanding whether it has the potential to harm or enhance the significance of the heritage asset. Opportunities can then be explored for maximising enhancement and minimising harm.
- 4.30 Throughout the document there is an emphasis on practical and proportionate decision-making and English Heritage confirm that protection of the setting of heritage assets need not prevent change. More than this, most places are within

the setting of a heritage asset and are subject to some degree of change over time. The following is also stated:

“The design of a development affecting the setting of a heritage asset may play an important part in determining its impact. The contribution of setting to the historic significance of an asset can be sustained or enhanced if new buildings are carefully designed to respect their setting by virtue of their scale, proportion, height, massing, alignment and use of materials. This does not mean that new buildings have to copy their older neighbours in detail, but rather that they should together form a harmonious group.”

Seeing the History in the View: English Heritage (May 2011)

- 3.17 The guidance confirms that some views were deliberately designed to be seen as a unity, however much more commonly, a significant view is a historical composite and ‘the cumulative result of a long process of development’. The method within the document has wide applicability, but it is designed principally to assess specific views that have been recognised as being important.
- 3.18 The guidance states that baseline analysis can be undertaken by a developer in order to inform development proposals or to construct a baseline assessment against which impacts of a specific development proposal may be assessed by community and other groups.
- 3.19 English Heritage comments on the fact that there will be occasions where a view has been designed to be seen as a whole although its components may have been built at different times. It is also clarified that where significance of the whole is greater than the sum of its parts, this should be explained; for example, composite or fortuitous views which are the cumulative result of a long history of development, particularly in towns and cities may, through the gradual accrual of aesthetic and communal values, become historically significant.
- 3.20 English Heritage notes that heritage assets may in some instances have been deliberately linked by the creation of views which were designed to have a particular effect, often focussing on a particular built or topographic landscape feature. In these cases the view is a fundamental aspect of the design of the asset or assets, unlike assets in composite or fortuitous views.
- 3.21 In assessing the magnitude of impact, the guidance confirms that it is not the purpose of the assessment to evaluate the design quality of a proposed development. However, the extent to which specific design parameters influence

the impact of the development upon heritage significance within a view is relevant. Aspects of design such as scale, mass, silhouette, and reflectivity may be particularly relevant to impact of heritage significance within a view.

- 3.22 If the proposed changes fail to sustain heritage values or impair their appreciation then the impact will be deemed to be adverse. This point is clarified in the following way:

“For example, a development proposal that blocks, dominates, or detracts from a heritage asset by virtue of its scale, position in a view, or design is likely to result in an adverse impact both on the asset itself and the way in which it can contribute to the heritage significance within the view.”

- 3.23 It is also set out in the document that it will be important for a developer to show how the results of an assessment have been considered in the design process to avoid harm to heritage significance within the view. Aspects of design such as scale, mass, silhouette and reflectivity may be particularly relevant to mitigation of impacts on the historic environment

Whalley Conservation Area Appraisal (2006)

- 3.24 *Whalley Conservation Area Appraisal (2006)* provides a definition of the special interest of the Conservation Area as an attractively situated village along the banks of the River Calder, notable for the ruins of a late 13th century Cistercian abbey as well as the presence of St Mary's and All Saints' Church. The principal commercial street, King Street, is also notable for its 18th century buildings.
- 3.25 The document provides an overview of the conservation area within its planning, landscape, historical and urban design contexts before identifying character areas as well as associated key issues for the area.
- 3.26 The application site is located in the setting of 'The Sands, Whalley Abbey and Church Lane' character area which lies between King Street and the Railway Viaduct. This area contains the town's principal historic buildings particularly the attractive ruins of Whalley Abbey which developed from the late 13th century onwards and St Mary's and All Saint's church. Its positive features include its location along the River Calder, western views through the viaduct, the rural open character it provides as well as its listed buildings and monuments.
- 3.27 Noted key issues for Whalley Conservation Area include areas of poor quality public realm and insensitive additions to historic buildings.

Whalley Management Guidance Notes (2006)

- 3.28 Whalley Management Guidance Notes have been produced to assist in the preservation and enhancement of Whalley Conservation Area. While much of this document relates to treatment of the public realm and alterations to existing buildings, it also gives guidance on the shape of new development in Whalley.
- 3.29 The guidance confirms that within the conservation area, where the quality of the general environment is already acknowledged by designation, the Council will insist on good quality schemes which respond positively to their historic setting. In addition, all development must respond to its immediate environment, in terms of scale, density, form, materials and detailing.
- 3.30 It is stated that new development should reflect the pre-existing historic urban grain of Whalley, and that proposals for new development must include a detailed analysis of the locality and demonstrate that there is a full appreciation of the local townscape and how it has developed.

4. Significance of the Heritage Assets

- 4.1 Heritage assets are those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest.
- 4.2 Generally, listed buildings hold special architectural or historic interest; scheduled monuments historic, architectural, artistic, traditional or archaeological interest; and, conservation areas are designated if they are of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.¹
- 4.3 The principles of selection for both listed buildings and scheduled monuments are published by the DCMS² and English Heritage has published guidance³ on the identification of four types of heritage value that an asset may hold: aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential value. Together, this guidance provides a framework for assessing the significance of heritage assets.
- 4.4 Recently, English Heritage has also published guidance⁴ in respect of the setting of heritage assets, which assists in assessing those elements of setting which may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of a heritage asset.
- 4.5 The following assessments are therefore provided of the significance of the various heritage assets that may be affected by the application proposals proportionate to the importance of the asset and sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposals, given their nature and extent.

Whalley Conservation Area

Overview of History and Development

- 4.6 There is documentary evidence of the presence of an 8th century church in Whalley and three Anglo Saxon crosses exist in the churchyard of the Church of St Mary and All Saints. There is also evidence of a nucleated settlement along the banks of the River Calder at this time. The village grew during the medieval period due to the arrival of a group of Cistercian monks from the Abbey of Stanlaw in the Wirral at the end of the 13th century. Forced to relocate due to the poor condition of their

¹ 1972 UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

² DCMS Principles of Selection for Listing Buildings (March 2010); DCMS Scheduled Monuments (March 2010).

³ English Heritage, Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (April 2008)

⁴ The setting of heritage assets: English Heritage guidance, Consultation draft (2010)

existing abbey buildings, the monks came to Whalley under the patronage of the de Lacey family. The existing Church of St Mary and All Saints also dates from the 13th century.

- 4.7 Construction of the Abbey Church began in 1330 and development of Whalley Abbey continued incrementally until its completion in 1444. The resultant complex consisted of an Abbey Church surrounded by building ranges on all sides containing the chapter houses, dormitories and refectories. Some further development took place post 1444 with the construction of the North East gateway and the Lady Chapel. The Abbey was originally contained within the precinct walls. These were heavily fortified with towers and enclosed 36 hectares of land, including the Abbey complex and the surrounding area, following the line of the current Viaduct and extending from Station Street in the north to King Street in the east. The remaining western gateway marked the main point of entrance into the complex and the westernmost extent of the Abbey walls.
- 4.8 During the following centuries very little development took place and Whalley was primarily a stopping-off point between other towns. The majority of development in the 17th and 18th centuries consisted of private houses constructed by land-owners in the area and public coaching inns and houses for visitors passing through the village. These buildings were mainly clustered around King Street and a number still remain.
- 4.9 The village initially experienced only gradual growth until the late 1800s and early 1900s when the railway arrived and the village became popular with wealthy middle class families. The bold effect of Whalley Viaduct on the landscape is evident on the 1848 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, scything through the fields to the west of the Abbey. The village remained focussed on King Street and residential development gradually expanded to the east, west and north around Station Road. Industrial activity, although limited, did intensify around Walmsley Mill. The Abbey continued to dominate during this period and there was an increase in community facilities.
- 4.10 Growth increased in the mid 1900s and the 1955 Ordnance Survey Map shows greater concentration of development to the east and west of King Street. Land to the north of George Street was developed, together with The Sands and the area to the north and west of the Abbey complex.
- 4.11 By 1975 the town had been transformed by major residential expansion. Land to the north of the Abbey complex had been comprehensively redeveloped with modern residential development, suburban in character and development to the north of Church Lane and George Street also intensified. The same applies to the

area around Abbey Farm and lining the north and south of Mitton Road. The elevated A59 by-pass was built in the mid 1960s.

Special Interest

- 4.12 The special interest of Whalley Conservation Area can be attributed to its status as a village with a scenic location along the River Calder containing several notable buildings. The Whalley Conservation Area Appraisal summarises the special interest of the conservation areas as follows:

“Whalley is located on the River Calder in Lancashire, surrounded by rolling hills which provide both limestone and sandstone for building. The small town is notable for the ruins of a late 13th century Cistercian abbey, part of which is still in use as a conference centre, and for St Mary’s and All Saints’ Church, with its attractive churchyard in which are three Saxon crosses. King Street, the principal commercial street, contains four 18th century (or earlier) inns and a variety of small, mostly locally owned shops. Although 20th century housing development has impinged somewhat to the north of the town, the river setting and the many fields and open green spaces of Whalley provide an attractive rural character to the conservation area.”

- 4.13 The well preserved remains of Whalley Abbey, including the western gateway are highly significant features collectively and individually within the conservation area, and together with the Church of St Mary and All Saints, these provide a valuable and tangible reference to the origins of the village and its medieval history.
- 4.14 Whalley viaduct is monumental in scale and provides a dramatic contrast with the elegant Abbey ruins and the low rise residential character of the conservation area and the village as a whole. It is a strong 19th century intervention into the landscape. The brick-built archways dominate the western edge of the Conservation Area and this creates a distinct boundary reminiscent of the route of the former Abbey precinct walls. This limits the relationship between the conservation area and land beyond the viaduct to the west.
- 4.15 Housing is the principal and dominant land use in the village and the conservation area has a resultant strong residential character which provides evidence of the successive phases of growth of the village. During the 17th and 18th centuries, the majority of land within the village came under the ownership of a small number of private individuals. The role of the village as a temporary residence and resting

place for travellers is still evidenced by the 18th century coaching inns that remain on King Street.

- 4.16 The nature and purpose of the village changed and Whalley gradually became a place of permanent settlement and a community began to establish. Aside from farmhouses dating to the time when the village was dominated by a few key landowners, the oldest remaining residential properties date from the early 19th century. These primarily take the form of terraced housing focussed along Church Street and King Street. Most are 2-3 storeys in height and are simple architecturally, constructed from local materials.
- 4.17 The subsequent phase of development followed the arrival of the railway in the mid-late 19th century is manifested by the construction of a series of detached and semi-detached properties set in large gardens along Station Road, Mitton Road and Clitheroe Road, intended for middle class commuters. These are constructed of a mixture of brick and stone, due to changed tastes and the ability to transport building materials from further afield by rail. The properties along Clitheroe Road are particularly notable, set within landscaped gardens.
- 4.18 A series of worker's terraces were also constructed between 1848 and 1892 including working class terracing along Queen Street and South View. These follow the local vernacular applied to the terraced cottages along Church Street. These are traditionally arranged cottages in linear rows and are generally built from local stone and feature simple window and door surrounds. Experimentation with different fashions for new materials brought about by the arrival of Whalley Viaduct is most evident in the groupings of 'Tudorbethan' buildings along King Street which date from the early 20th century and feature hard red bricks known as "Accrington Bloods."
- 4.19 The conservation area is largely focussed on the urban extent of Whalley and the designation principally relates to the townscape quality and built character of the village. Land immediately to east of the Viaduct provides relief and is identified as 'significant open space'. During a review of the conservation area boundary in 2005/2006 fields and properties in Whalley Road and Whalley Old Road were added to the designation for the following reason:

"It provides excellent views over the river to the ruins of the Abbey and the railway viaduct beyond. The fields are very important in reciprocal views from the Abbey site up the hill."

- 4.20 During this review, land adjacent to the application site around Cross House was also incorporated into the conservation area. The following rationale was provided:

“The area has a rural, open character which relates well to the first part of The Sands, the medieval route out of the Abbey to the west...”

Summary of Significance

Architectural Interest

- 4.21 Whalley is a relatively small and compact picturesque village on the banks of the River Calder, set within a valley and surrounded by the Lancashire Hills. The conservation area is focussed on the built extent of the historic core of the village. The general character of the local vernacular and the palette of materials and details, including simple sandstone terraces and farm houses focussed along King Street and Church Lane contributes to the significance of the conservation area. The still legible phases of residential development and the overall strength and dominance of the residential character contrasts with and increases the significance and prominence of the larger buildings within the village.
- 4.22 The areas of ‘significant open space’ to the east of the Viaduct and around Whalley Road to the south of the River Calder complement the urban/built ‘special interest’ of the conservation area and reinforce its rural setting. The age and architectural significance of key buildings including the Church of All Saints and St Mary, the Whalley Abbey complex and the Western Gateway raise the significance of the conservation area and the strong rhythm, prominence and assertive position of Whalley Railway viaduct is a dramatic landmark and creates an edge to the conservation area.

Historic Interest

- 4.23 The Church of St Mary and All Saints and Whalley Abbey and the extent of preserved archaeological remains are highly significant tangible reminders of the early origins and role of the village.
- 4.24 The historic value of the conservation area is predominantly attributed to Whalley Abbey and the legible evidence of the role of the town, initially as a very private and introverted community set within the confines of the Abbey Precinct Walls and a temporary resting place for travellers, latterly becoming a permanent settlement and community, catalysed by the arrival of the railway.

Setting

- 4.25 In order to assess the contribution made by Whalley Conservation Area's setting to the significance of the heritage asset, the concept of setting has been considered in line with the attributes listed set out in English Heritage's guidance, 'The Setting of Heritage Assets'.

The Asset's Physical Surroundings

- 4.26 The physical geography of the area has determined the extent and development of Whalley and influenced the extent and direction of its growth. The setting to the north and east consists of dense residential development latterly developed in the village. To the east and south is the rural landscape setting. The conservation area is residential in character and is set amongst wider residential development that has taken place following the nineteenth century. The volume of housing surrounding the Conservation Area reinforces the residential character of the village and urban nature of the conservation area. The area of infill development to the north east of the Conservation area is low-rise in character and does not disrupt the viaduct or the abbey ruins.

Experience of the Asset

- 4.27 Whalley is attractively positioned in the river valley beneath the surrounding Lancashire Hills. These include Whalley Nab to the south of the settlement, Pendle Hill to the east of the settlement and the Bowland and Longridge fells to the west. These provide an attractive and dramatic setting for the village which sits in the valley beneath these hills. The green space surrounding Whalley provides an attractive frame for the village's medieval buildings and its low rise residential townscape, with the open space to the south considered the most important, providing an attractive setting for Whalley's medieval buildings. The hills and the way in which they contrast with and dwarf the village is a key component of the setting of the conservation area.
- 4.28 The predominantly agricultural land use in Whalley's immediate setting contributes to the rural character of the settlement and distinguishes it from the urbanised areas further to the South and East. The landscape to the west and north of the settlement does not exhibit the historic characteristics of the landscape to the east and south, but rather functions as largely blank and flat agricultural landscape.

The character of vegetation here consists of hedgerows interspersed with mature trees which determine field boundaries in the area. This takes on the form of largely open green space that also reinforces the rural setting of the village and the conservation area.

- 4.29 The setting of the conservation area has changed over time with the growth of the village and the addition of modern residential development. This has inevitably also encroached into previously undeveloped areas outside the conservation area and the traditional confines of the village, this is particularly pronounced along Mitton Road, Judge Walmsley mill and further south. The rural backdrop does however prevail/remains.

The Asset's Associative Attributes

- 4.30 The River is an important element within the setting of the village. The original settlement was founded at a convenient crossing point across the river and much of the town's early development took place proximate to the River bank. The important visual relationship with the River remains and is an important element in the setting of the conservation area historically, functionally and visually/aesthetically. Views of the village across the river from the south are considered some of the most attractive in the conservation area and the Abbey ruins are elegantly situated along the river bank.
- 4.31 Whalley Viaduct is an important and dominant landmark, partially included within the boundary of the conservation area, but predominantly within the setting of the conservation area.

Whalley Viaduct

Listing Context

- 4.32 The English Heritage Transport Buildings Listing Selection Guide provides specific guidance on railway and bridges and viaducts. It is noted that the English railway system was constructed across a busy and often undulating landscape, necessitating the construction of many bridges and viaducts and up until the 1880s many were executed in masonry or brick. The best listed viaducts are notable feats of engineering, striking in the landscape and large numbers are statutorily listed. Early examples on one of the pioneering lines (i.e. Liverpool and Manchester) and designed by one of the great railway engineers (i.e. the Stephensons, Brunel or Locke) should be considered for a higher grade of listing.

Architectural Interest

- 4.33 The viaduct is the largest in Lancashire with a span of 48 arches. It is distinctive for its red and blue brick structure, which contrasts with the sandstone vernacular of much of Whalley's historic buildings and residential development and distinguishes the viaduct from the surrounding landscape. Two of the arches around Ridding Lane are in-filled. These frame the approach route along Ridding Lane through the North West gateway into the grounds of Whalley Abbey and feature a brick screen ornamented with large lancet arches that echo the forms of the Abbey ruins beyond.

Historic Interest

- 4.34 The construction of Whalley Viaduct commenced in 1846. It took three years to complete such was the magnitude of the project. On 6th October 1849, two of the 41 arches then completed were unable to support the load above and collapsed with the loss of three lives.
- 4.35 Whalley Viaduct was built to carry the Blackburn-Bolton Railway line over the river Calder. It was constructed under the supervision of Terrence Wolfe Flanagan, resident engineer for the Blackburn-Bolton Railway line and pupil of the influential railway engineer Charles Vignoles, and was the largest scale engineering project to take place in Whalley since the construction of the Cistercian Abbey in the 14th century. Opened in 1850, the viaduct was built as part of an expansion plan for the Bolton, Blackburn, Clitheroe and West Yorkshire railway line to take advantage of the emerging centres of industry in the Ribble Valley.

Setting

The Asset's Physical Surroundings

- 4.36 The Viaduct is a functional structure and as such has no designed setting. It was constructed in this location to negotiate the undulating landscape. Due to its scale and extent, it has an extensive setting that evolves and changes moving from north to south. At its northern extent the railway line is enclosed by trees, beyond which to the east and west is open countryside. Moving southwards, built development with the associative name 'The Sidings' abuts the viaduct and this takes the form of large format buildings surrounded by hardstanding and car parking – to the west is the formal open space of Whalley Sports Club and Broad Lane. Further south, the setting to the east of the viaduct is dominated by the dense arrangement of

residential development in Whalley village. To the west is Mitton Road and the housing that lines it and to the south are the open fields that are enclosed by Broad Lane and the elevated A59. To the north, south, east and west of Ridding Lane is open space and this continues southwards to the banks of the River Calder, beyond which is the Walmsley Mill industrial complex. Open space is retained to the east.

- 4.37 At the time of construction, the Viaduct had both an urban and a rural context. This remains the case today and in a number of areas of traditional and modern residential development about the crossing.

Experience of the Asset

- 4.38 The experience of the asset from its setting emphasises the monumental scale of the structure as a feat of engineering that dwarfs surrounding development and is prominent within the landscape. Designed to negate the challenges raised by the undulations of the surrounding hills and River Calder valley, the structure dominates over and scythes through the surrounding area as it travels along the most direct route between Clitheroe and Blackburn.
- 4.39 The bold engineered form of the viaduct contrasts with the historic landscape and buildings around Whalley Conservation Area which are low rise and domestic in character. The striking red and blue brick construction contrasts against the simple sandstone vernacular of Whalley's traditional residential buildings.
- 4.40 The relationship between the viaduct and its setting is less successful close to the Southern end where the large buildings of the Calder Industrial estate are out of scale with the viaduct as a whole. The residential development at the southern end of the viaduct along Longworth Road takes the form of small rows of terraced housing around the base of the viaduct. These are well-positioned and their scale means that they have a harmonious relationship with the viaduct.

The Asset's Associative Attributes

- 4.41 The viaduct was built to ensure that the railway could negotiate the landscape in this part of Lancashire. The River Calder therefore has a strong associative relationship with the asset.

Summary of Significance

- Whalley viaduct is one of the numerous railway structures that were built in the UK during the mid to late 19th century. It is a dominant and impressive feat of functional engineering and monumental in scale, dominating the village and the surrounding landscape. It is the largest viaduct in Lancashire, spanning 48 arches and contrasting with the low rise residential development that adjoins it.
- The form and architecture of Whalley Viaduct is relatively standardised and reflects the very high numbers that were developed in the UK during this period of expansion of the railway network. It does not display any particular panache or virtuosity in its overall architecture and design. In terms of decoration, the bespoke treatment of the central archways was designed to reflect Whalley Abbey and this is the most architecturally and aesthetically significant element of the crossing. Its red and blue brick construction contrasts with the sandstone that predominates in the village.
- The viaduct is a functional structure, built to enable the railway to negotiate the valley and the River Calder. The structure does not have a designed or intended setting; rather the key elements that contribute to the setting of the asset are the landscape features it was intended to negotiate including the River Calder and the Lancashire Hills to the south. Its setting is arguably extensive due to the scale of the structure and is both urban and rural in character. Both elements contribute to the significance of the asset and heighten its prominence.

Whalley Abbey (Scheduled Monument)

Whalley Abbey

Archaeological Interest

- 4.42 The list entry summary asserts the importance of monasticism as an important facet of religious and secular life in the British Isles. It is estimated that over 700 monasteries were founded in England, these ranged in size from major communities to tiny establishments and belonged to a wide variety of religious orders. It is noted that some 75 of these religious houses belonged to the Cistercian order founded by St Bernard of Clairvaux in the 12th century. The

Cistercians – or “white monks”, due to their undyed habits – reportedly led a harsher life than earlier monastic orders, believing in a life of austerity, manual labour and seclusion. The archaeological significance of Whalley Abbey is summarised as follows:

“Although some of the buildings associated with Whalley Abbey have either been demolished and partly built over by later structures or remain in present day use, large areas of the medieval abbey remain unencumbered by modern development and contain extensive upstanding remains of medieval fabric. These include the east and south ranges of the cloister, parts of the abbot’s lodgings, the north west gateway, the north east gateway, Peter of Chester’s chapel, and the foundations of the nave. Additional limited excavation of the site during the 1930’s has shown that buried remains of the abbey survive well beneath the later structures.”

Architectural Interest

- 4.43 Whalley Abbey follows a typical plan form adhered to by most Cistercian monasteries. This consisted of a cruciform church which was adjoined to a quadrangular open space on the south side which, in turn, was surrounded by other monastery buildings such as the chapter house and refectory. At a distance to the east of these buildings would have been the Abbot’s lodgings and associated buildings.
- 4.44 Integral to the Cistercian ideals of self-sufficiency and operating as an autonomous religious community, the Abbey would also have been surrounded by fortified walls that separated the monastery from the outside world and ensured a private and introverted existence.
- 4.45 The key remaining elements of the complex includes the north west gate with the chapel over, the cellarium, remaining walls of the former kitchen and refectory, including day stairs and a linear range which was the sacristy, the parlour, the monks day room, and the Reredorter. There are also remaining standing structures in the eastern portion of the site containing the conference house (converted from a private house), a series of chapels, the abbots kitchen and the Peter of Chester’s Chapel.
- 4.46 The first building constructed on site was the now demolished Abbey Church. This would have been the most imposing structure within the abbey complex and the plan form of the building is still evident in the form of its ruins – only the foundations

remain. The church was cruciform in plan, with a long nave of 10 bays featuring north and south aisles. The north and south transepts spanned 142ft and contained individual chapels. The scale of the plan form of the church would also have been reflected in its height with a central tower rising 120ft high and the nave, choir and transepts measuring 80ft.

- 4.47 The next building phase was undertaken on-site with the construction of the Abbey precinct walls for which a license was granted by the King in 1339. It is likely that the only remaining segment of this construction, the North West gateway, was the earliest building to have been completed.
- 4.48 Aside from the church, the focal point of Cistercian life would have been the main cloister. This is still evident as an open grass-covered quadrangle which would have been open to the elements. This area would have been a hive of industry at all times as it operated as the main study and workshop of the monastery. Extending from the Cloister on the Western, Southern and Eastern sides would have been building ranges reserved for specific uses. Although the western range has been partially redeveloped, the plan form of these buildings is still in evidence with several intact remains on the eastern and southern ranges.
- 4.49 The western range formed an area of the monastery known as the Cellarium, and would have been contained small wooden alcoves provided with a desk for studying. The eastern range would have contained the main chapter house with one long room functioning as a dormitory for the monks. It is still possible to observe the entrance to the chapter house with entrance archway still in place. This range would also have contained rooms which would have been used for the care of sacred vessels and vestments.
- 4.50 The southern range would have acted as the refectory for the monks and adjoining it would have been the kitchen and a common room known as the Parlour. The Abbot's Lodgings and Infirmary was constructed to the east of the Cloister buildings.
- 4.51 The reformation of the monasteries spelled the destruction of the Abbey buildings as the complex was transferred into private hands. The Assheton family, who retained the abbey buildings as part of their land-holdings for several generations converted the Abbot's lodgings into a private residence and engineered the destruction of several buildings on site. Regardless, the complex remains well preserved and the extent of the preserved foundations, low walls and standing walls contribute to the overall significance of the complex. The remaining individual buildings are also of significance architecturally and retain a number of

key features that are an important reference to the skills, craftsmanship and styles of the period.

Historic Interest

- 4.52 The ruins at Whalley hold historic importance as evidence of a successfully operating Cistercian community in medieval Britain. The Cistercian order was founded in the 11th century as a reaction against the perceived decadence of the Benedictine order. Taking austerity as its central principle, the order spent the majority of their time in total silence and religious contemplation. The Cistercian community came to Britain in 1129, and their influence rapidly took hold with the foundation of over 100 houses within England by the end of the century.
- 4.53 The Abbey buildings attest to the Cistercian's sober lifestyle and cloistered orientation as the complex was enclosed within walls.
- 4.54 Whalley Abbey is also significant for its involvement with the 'Pilgrimage of Grace' in 1536. This was a reactionary movement that took place in the northern counties mounted in opposition to Henry VIII's religious changes and spearheaded by Nicholas tempest of Bashall. John Paslew, abbot of Whalley at the time, provided sanctuary to Tempest and was resultantly tried and hanged for high treason.
- 4.55 The remains offer an important glimpse into Cistercian life as the ruins provide evidence of one of the most advanced religious communities operating in Britain during the Medieval period. Latterly becoming a house after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, before more recently returning to church use.

Setting

The Asset's Physical Surroundings

- 4.56 Although the move of the Cistercian monks from Stanlaw to Whalley was chosen because the settlement belonged to the land-holdings of the De Lacy family, the situation of new abbey was likely to have been determined by proximity to the River Calder and the shelter and seclusion of the landscape provided by hills such as Whalley Nab to the south. The River and the hilly landscape to the south are therefore important elements of the Abbey's physical surroundings and contribute to its significance.
- 4.57 The location of Whalley Abbey is distinct from other Cistercian monasteries in that it was founded within a pre-existing village.

- 4.58 The Whalley Abbey complex however was designed to be as detached from its immediate surroundings as possible with the building of a large towered wall around the edge of the edge of the Abbey precincts. This was intended to distinguish the Abbey as an independent community and place of sanctuary from the outside world. The Abbey fortifications would have dominated aggressively over the immediate landscape extending as far as the Abbey gateway to the West, Station road to the North and King Street to the East. The only side of the Abbey that was exposed to view was along the southern edge of the complex where the River Calder formed a natural defensive edge.
- 4.59 The setting of the Abbey has changed considerably. This was originally very logical, and was defined by the extent of the Abbey precinct walls. It remains a logical and readable complex, but now has a much closer defined setting. Development has encroached to the north, east and west and the Abbey precinct now forms an integral part of the village, it still however remains prominent.

Experience of the Asset

- 4.60 As set out above, the River Calder to the south is an important component of the Abbey setting, for functional and visual/aesthetic reasons and there are clear views of the Abbey remains across fields from the south. Due to the scale and the focussed nature of the remaining elements of the complex, the abbey remains prominent, set within the overall low rise scale and character of the townscape of Whalley village.

The Asset's Associative Attributes

- 4.61 The Abbey complex has a group, the associative links with the western gateway and the reference that the designed arches makes to the Abbey ruins – much later, and no historic connection, but a visual relationship was created and this contributes to the setting of the remaining Abbey buildings.

Summary of Significance

- Whalley Abbey is significant as the ruins of a late Cistercian monastery. It is also of high archaeological significance as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. It manifests the Cistercian ideals of austerity and self-sufficiency, and displays the typical arrangement of buildings necessary for the functioning of a monastery of its type.

- It is still possible to observe the plan form of the development and understand how individual buildings would have related to one another, as well as gaining an understanding of the inward-facing nature of the community.
- Whalley Abbey is also distinctive as an example of a monastery that adapted itself around an already existing community with the movement of the monks to a pre-existing settlement.
- The architectural significance of the individual components as statutory listed buildings.
- The Abbey forms part of an established community and has done so since it was founded. It originally had a more extensive setting, defined by fortified walls, and now has a more intimate and confined setting, emphasising the group value of the remains.. The River Calder and the hills to the south that would have provided protection and seclusion and make a visual contribution and enhance the experience and appreciation of the Abbey. The strong associative link with the western gateway and the design reference within the arches of the viaduct is also of value.

North West Gateway

Architectural Interest

- 4.62 The North West gateway is located to the west of the Abbey complex and is considered to be the last surviving element of the Abbey precinct walls, constructed shortly after the Abbey Church to fortify the monastery. This functioned as the main entranceway to the Abbey precinct for over a century and is accordingly an imposing fortified structure measuring 75 ft long and 37 ft wide.
- 4.63 Not only does the strong simple building style reflect the strength of the precinct fortifications and the significance of the religious buildings within, it was also designed to be a durable construction that performed several functions. It operated as a long vaulted entrance corridor, capable of accommodating streams of visitors into the abbey precincts as well as carts. It may have also contained a chapel at first floor.
- 4.64 The sandstone rubble construction of the gateway is aesthetically pleasing and its architectural interest can principally be attributed to the strength of its form, the pointed arch, the rib vaulted passage, the capitals and mouldings that remain,

together with the decorative windows on the upper storey. The structure has increased prominence because it stands alone, outside the confines of the Abbey remains.

- 4.65 The size and position of the North West gateway also indicates the scale of the Abbey precincts walls. These extended as far as Station Road to the north and were separated into an inner and outer precinct. The inner precinct contained the religious and domestic core of the abbey buildings, while the outer precinct contained more functional land uses including monastic fish ponds as well as facilities for the brewing of ales.

Historic Interest

- 4.66 The North West gateway is significant as the main entranceway to Whalley Abbey as well as being a point of high activity in its own right. It was here where alms were distributed to the poor, local residents could visit Whalley Vicar, and guests were accommodated.
- 4.67 The gateway is of historic interest as a functional and fortified gateway. It is significant due to its strong link with Whalley Abbey and as the last remaining component of the precinct walls.

Setting

The Assets Physical Surroundings

- 4.68 The remains of Whalley Abbey make a significant contribution to the setting of the gateway, given the ancient historic association between this structure and the grouping of remaining Abbey buildings. The lane itself is integral to the setting of the building, together with the important open space to the north, south and west of the gateway that ensures it is clearly visible and retains its prominence and role as a focal building. The trees that line Ridding Lane serve to frame the structure.

Experience of the Asset

- 4.69 The setting of the North West gateway is crucial to providing an understanding of the scale and nature of the abbey precinct the structure related to, as well as how the abbey interacted with the outside world by marking the extent of the original Abbey complex. The complimentary design of the central arches of the viaduct are contributory and the Viaduct frames an important view of the gateway along Ridding Lane.

The Asset's Associative Attributes

4.70 The Gateway has an important association and visual connection with the Abbey complex. It also has an interesting association with the infilled lancet arches of the Viaduct which subtly references the medieval remains of the Abbey and contributes to the setting of the Gateway.

Summary of Significance

- The North West Gateway is likely to be the oldest remaining building within the Abbey complex and may be the only remnant indicating the original extent of the Abbey Precinct walls.
- It is a strong, functional and defensive structure indicative of the fortified nature of the original Abbey precinct walls. The sandstone rubble construction has an aesthetic quality and its architectural interest can be attributed to the strength of its form, the pointed arch, the rib vaulted passage and other details in the form of capitals and mouldings. The building has increased prominence because it is a standalone feature, physically separate from the main Abbey complex.
- Ridding Lane and the preserved open space to the north and south and the Viaduct are elements of the setting of the gateway that contribute to its significance.

5. Impact Assessment

- 5.1 The application proposals will have no direct impact upon any designated heritage assets. The key issues are as follows:
- The impact on the character or appearance or significance of Whalley Conservation Area, or its setting?
 - The impact on the setting of Whalley Viaduct?
 - The impact on the setting of Whalley Abbey and the Abbey Gateway?

The Impact on the Character or Appearance or Significance of Whalley Conservation Area

- 5.2 Despite growth and expansion, Whalley remains a compact village with a strong residential character. Redevelopment of land at Broad Lane for housing will not challenge the role or scale of the village in hierarchical terms and will not change the inherent residential character of the village or Whalley Conservation Area.
- 5.3 The application site is a flat, well defined and enclosed area of land with clearly established boundaries created by Whalley Viaduct and Broad Lane, Ridding Lane; the A59 elevated by-pass and Mitton Road, together with the residential properties that line it. The site is distanced from Whalley Abbey complex and those parts of the historic core of the village that are greatest significance and the most sensitive and vulnerable to change.
- 5.4 The special interest of the conservation area is largely attributed to the built and urban extent of the historic village and is predominantly defined by its townscape quality and built character. 'Significant open space' is identified within the Council conservation area character appraisal to the east of the Viaduct and fields near Whalley Road and Whalley Old Road, together with land adjacent to Cross House were latterly included within the designation due to the views they provide to and from the Abbey and the open character which relates to the first part of The Sands. None of these key components or characteristics will be affected by the application proposals.
- 5.5 The Council character appraisal does not make reference to the tranquillity of this area, but we understand from pre-application discussions with the conservation officer, that 'tranquillity' is something that is considered of value. There is currently no public access to the application site and by ensuring that development is

distanced from Cross House and Ridding Lane, the rural and open character and perceived tranquillity of the area can be preserved.

- 5.6 It is noted within the Assessment of Significance set out in Section 4 of this report and the Council character appraisal that the river setting and the many fields and open green spaces surrounding Whalley do provide an attractive setting and accentuate the rural character of the conservation area. The landscape to the west and north of the village however does not exhibit the historic characteristics or contribute to the same extent as that to the east and south, instead this functions more as a largely blank and flat agricultural landscape and there is no reason to suggest that development on this land would damage or compromise the setting of the conservation area. Regardless, the built extent of the application proposals has been minimised to ensure that a large proportion of green and open space is retained, to mirror the open space to the east of the Viaduct.
- 5.7 Despite the encroachment of modern development, the rural backdrop and character of the village and conservation area prevails and the development of housing on land at Broad lane will not harm this. The River Calder and the historic and visual contribution it makes will be unaffected and the application proposals have been purposefully designed for technical and visual reasons to protect views of the River and preserve the role it plays within the setting of the conservation area. As noted above, the extent of built development has also been distanced from Cross House to ensure that the rural and open character of the area is protected.
- 5.8 The scheme layout and design has been informed by the local vernacular and characteristics of the conservation area and the opportunity has been taken to develop a scheme that perpetuates the architecture and local distinctiveness of Whalley and the conservation area. A bespoke approach has been applied and the development is broken down into character areas that are not pastiche but are a modern interpretation and subtle reference to some of the key features found on traditional houses within the village. Further explanation of this is provided within the Design and Access Statement.
- 5.9 With reference to the English Heritage guidance set out in 'Seeing the History in the View', Ribble Valley Borough Council has not formally identified any specific views that are recognised as 'important', they do not have an agreed views framework and any views identified within the Council character appraisal will be undisturbed by the proposed development. There is no evidence that views within, into or out of Whalley were deliberately designed to be seen as a unity. There was a design attempt to reflect the form of the Abbey within the viaduct, however there

is no evidence that these arches were specifically designed to feature or be seen within a specific 'view'. Similarly, there is no evidence that the heritage assets within Whalley have been deliberately linked by the creation of views which were designed to have a particular effect. There is a link between the Abbey and the gateway, but this was principally a functional link, rather than a purposeful visual or aesthetic link to be appreciated within a view. Regardless, the view down Ridding Lane will not be disrupted or harmed by the application proposals.

- 5.10 The design parameters of the scheme, including layout, scale, mass and silhouette preserve any heritage significance within fortuitous views that have resulted from a link history of development and change in Whalley. In accordance with the English Heritage guidance, the proposed development will sustain heritage values and will not impair their appreciation. Further consideration of this point is set out in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment prepared by Tyler Grange.
- 5.11 For these reasons, the application proposals comply with s.72 of The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, together with policies ENV 16 and ENV 17 of the Ribble Valley Districtwide Local Plan. By preserving the character and appearance of the conservation area, the scheme responds to the objectives set out in Paragraph 131 of the NPPF and the significance of the conservation area will not be harmed by development within its setting. Indeed, it is considered that opportunities have been sought to enhance or better reveal the significance of the conservation area through perpetuating the residential character and quality of the townscape of the conservation area and proposing residential development of a suitable scale, arrangement and design.

The Impact on the Setting of Whalley Viaduct

- 5.12 Whalley Viaduct is an impressive monumental and functional structure, built to negotiate the undulating landscape. It is one of the very large numbers of viaducts that have been added to the statutory list of buildings of special historic and architectural interest at grade II. It is significant due to its span of 48 arches and its red and blue brick structure, together with the architectural interest created by the two infilled arches that echo the forms of the Abbey ruins beyond.
- 5.13 The viaduct has an incidental, as opposed to a designed setting. Its setting is also extensive, given the span of the structure and the large area it covers. This means that it has both an urban context (including traditional and modern development) and a rural context. The application proposals will create additional built development proximate to the viaduct, this will not however alter or imbalance the rural and urban qualities of its setting. Due to the strong and dominant nature of

the heritage asset, development has successively taken place within its setting and this has not diminished its dominance or significance. A sensitive scheme of residential development on land at Broad Lane will similarly not challenge the significance or value of the structure.

- 5.14 The land identified by the Council as 'significant open space' to the east of the Viaduct will be unaffected by the application proposals and this will be mirrored to the west of the viaduct. Indeed, the built extent of the proposed development ensures that the viaduct and the extent of its structure remains clearly visible and will continue to be appreciated. In addition, the most architecturally significant and bespoke part of the viaduct structure will be better revealed and emphasised through the arrangement of the scheme to provide a long vista that terminates at the decorative viaduct arches.
- 5.15 A distinctive built form is proposed along the route of Broad Lane, intended to reflect the proportions and rhythm of the viaduct arches. The proposed three storey town houses will form a distinct edge to this part of the development.
- 5.16 The application proposals respond fully accord with s.66 of The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, Paragraph 137 of the NPPF, Policy ENV 9 of the Ribble Valley Districtwide Local Plan and the draft Core Strategy by preserving the setting of Whalley Viaduct.

The Impact on the Setting of Whalley Abbey and the North West Gateway

- 5.17 The site is distanced from the main Abbey complex, it will not be visible from it and will therefore have no impact upon its setting. The development will not affect the role of the River within the setting of The Abbey, nor the undulating hilly landscape to the south. Although it now has a more intimate and closer setting than originally, the Abbey was founded within an already established settlement and other surrounding built development is therefore arguably an important component of the Abbey's setting.
- 5.18 The strong associative link between the gateway and the design reference within the arches of the viaduct will not be affected by the proposed development. Indeed, the scheme seeks to draw attention to and emphasise the decorative arches.
- 5.19 The north west gateway is also distanced from the application site and the proposed development will not impact upon Ridding Lane or the open space to the

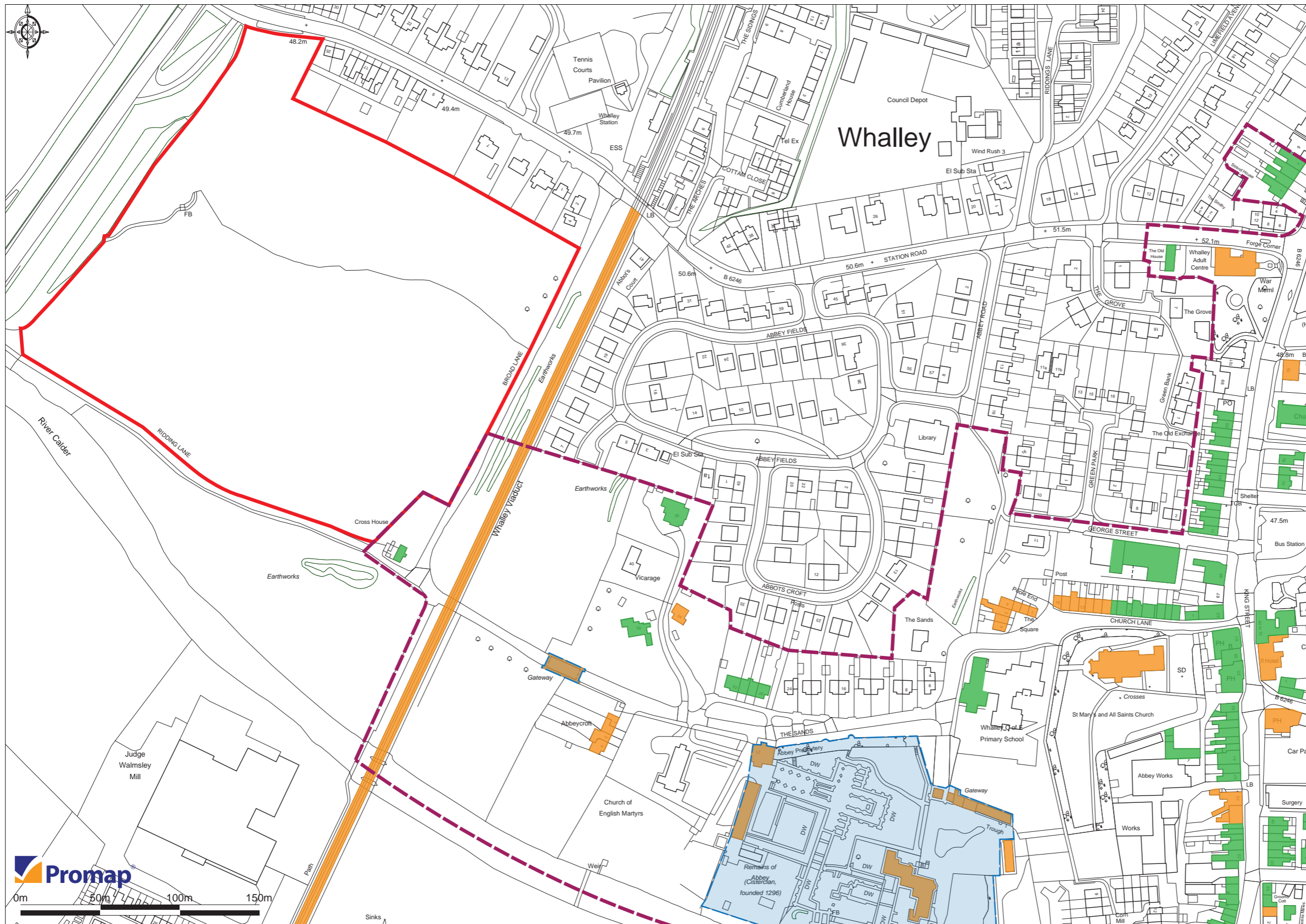
north and south of the gateway, all elements that contribute to the significance of the structure.

- 5.20 The proposed development will preserve the setting of both the Abbey complex and the north west gateway and in doing to, the proposals comply with s.66 of The Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act 1990, Paragraph 137 of the NPPF, Policy ENV 9 of the Ribble Valley Districtwide Local Plan and the draft Core Strategy.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 Given that the application site lies outside the boundary of Whalley Conservation Area and the application proposals will have no direct impact on designated heritage assets, this document assesses the impact of the development proposals on the setting proximate heritage assets including Whalley Conservation Area, Whalley Viaduct, Whalley Abbey and Whalley Abbey North West Gateway.
- 6.2 It is concluded that development of the land adjacent to Broad Lane for housing will not alter the predominantly residential character of Whalley village, nor will it affect the special interest of Whalley Conservation Area. The application site consists of flat agricultural land which is not considered by the council to be a 'Significant Open Space' in the Whalley Conservation Area Appraisal and does not contribute toward any identified views. It is also distanced from the most important heritage assets within the conservation area, namely Whalley Abbey and the North West Gateway.
- 6.3 Neither will the application proposals disrupt the setting of Whalley Viaduct, the scale of which ensures its dominance over the landscape and development already within its setting.
- 6.4 The proposed scheme, instead, seeks to better reveal the significance of the heritage assets above by echoing the residential character and quality of the townscape while responding to individual heritage assets. In light of the above considerations, the application proposals can be seen to fully comply with the relevant Statutory Duties, and national and local planning policy.

Appendix 1: Heritage Assets Plan



- KEY**
- Site Allocation
 - Listed Buildings
 - Buildings of Township Merit
 - Scheduled Ancient Monument
 - Whalley Conservation Area Boundary

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Client: Barratt Homes / David Wilson Homes
Project: Whalley
Title: Heritage Assets Plan V3
Reference: BARM2006
Date: July 2012
Scale: 1:2500

Appendix 2: List Descriptions

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: WHALLEY VIADUCT

List Entry Number: 1164458

Location

WHALLEY VIADUCT

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lancashire

District: Ribble Valley

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Whalley

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Mar-1986

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 183496

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

BILLINGTON
SD 73 NW
2/11 Whalley Viaduct
-
GV II

Railway viaduct on Bolton, Blackburn, Clitheroe and West Yorkshire Railway, opened 1850. Engineer Flannagan. Red and blue brick. 48 round arches on battered piers. Where Ridding Lane passes through, close to the north-west gateway of the Abbey (q.v.) the opening has concentric brick arches and moulded stone imposts. To each side is an arch filled with brickwork with a blind lancet recess. Part of this viaduct is in Whalley C.P. (q.v.)

Listing NGR: SD7285236264

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Map

National Grid Reference: SD 72852 36264

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1164458.pdf](#)



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This copy shows the entry on 30-May-2012 at 03:57:48.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

748 262

2/50

Clerk Hill

-
-

II

House, probably 1772 with earlier remains (Pevsner). Sandstone rubble, painted at front, with hipped slate roof. 2 storeys. Facade has 2-bay recessed centre with 2-bay projecting wings to each side, and has chamfered quoins, band, and cornice with blocking course. Windows have architraves and are sashed with no glazing bars. The left-hand bay of the left-hand wing now has a C19 single-storey canted bay window. The 2 wings are linked by a single-storey loggia carried on 2 Tuscan columns with engaged columns as responds. The door, in the central bay, has an architrave. To each side of the recessed centre are lead downspouts with hoppers dated 'I?W 1719'. Chimneys to left of right-hand wing, set back in centre of left-hand wing, and on left-hand wall. At the rear is a stair window with plain stone surround and round head, and a Venetian window on each floor which has sashes with glazing bars.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

Whalley Abbey

2/51

13-2-1967

GV

I

Cistercian monastery. West range of cloister now used as Roman Catholic church hall. Assheton mansion now a conference centre. Building work begun c.1320. Abbey church begun in 1330 and finished in 1380. East range of cloister late C14. Infirmary and Abbot's lodgings complete by 1440s. In 1480 the north-east gateway was built, and the Abbey was dissolved in 1537. The site was bought by the Assheton family, who subsequently converted parts of the Abbot's house and Infirmary into a residence, which was complete by c.1680. This house was restored and extended in the mid C19. In the 1930s the site was excavated and the foundations discovered were exposed and consolidated. Only the foundations of the church remain. The west range of the cloister is of a full 2 storeys and is roofed. The south wall of the cloister is incomplete but includes a lavatory with moulded arch. The east range is more complete and includes a doorway with a fleuron order leading into the chapter house vestibule. At the south end of this range is the rere-dorter, with the drain passing through pointed arches. Between the east claustral buildings and the Assheton mansion the foundations of the chapter house and part of the Abbot's Lodgings are exposed. The southern part of the west wing of the mansion is now roofless. It contained Assheton's long gallery on the 1st floor and incorporates part of the Abbot's kitchen. The north-west wing of the mansion is C19. The entrance to the house is through a 1st floor porch reached by a flight of stone steps. Inside, the mansion has a deeply-moulded pointed arch on the ground floor, a window of 2 trefoiled lights now in an internal wall, and large deeply-chamfered joists supporting the floor of the hall on the 1st floor above. This hall has a stone fireplace with segmental arch, with a C19 fireplace within. The roof is of c.1500 with king posts rising from high collars with moulded arch braces. Between the purlins and principals are carved triangular braces. On the north-east side of the mansion is a courtyard enclosed by stone walls, with single-storey C17 buildings on the east and north sides. The north-east gateway is of 2 storeys and has an embattled parapet and diagonal buttresses. The arches are pointed and moulded. The north part of the interior has a tunnel vault which appears to be of post-Reformation date. Ashmore, O., A Guide to Whalley Abbey, 4th ed. 1981. Scheduled Ancient Monument.

SD 73 NW WHALLEY

2/52
13-2-1967
GV

North-West Gateway (formerly included as
an integral part of Whalley Abbey)
I

Gateway to Whalley Abbey (q.v.), early C14. Sandstone rubble with upper storey now roofless. 2 storeys. East and west walls each have outer buttresses with offsets and a pointed arch chamfered in 2 orders springing from responds which have capitals and an inner order with 2 quarter-round mouldings and a fillet. Inside, the passage between the archways is rib-vaulted in 8 bays. Between the 5th and 6th bays from the west is an intermediate wall with large and small entrances, the former with segmental arch, the latter with a pointed one. In the north wall are 2 doorways with pointed heads, one blocked. In the south wall there is a similar blocked doorway. The upper storey has 3 3-light windows on both the north and south sides. Scheduled Ancient Monument.

SD 73 NW WHALLEY

2/11
-
GV

Whalley Viaduct
II

See under Billington C.P.

SD 73 SW WHALLEY

6/53
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-

ACCRINGTON ROAD
Moreton Lodge
II

Lodge to Moreton Hall, 1833, by George Webster of Kendal. Sandstone ashlar with slate roof. Single storey. North facade, facing drive, a symmetrical composition with central steeply-gabled porch. To each side is a single double-chamfered window with one transom. The door has a moulded round arch with moulded impostes and fluted keystone. Under the gable is a plaque inscribed: 'IT [John Taylor] 1833'. Gables coped with kneelers and finials. Chimneys behind ridge to right of porch. Left-hand gable wall, facing road, has 6-light mullioned and transomed window. Moreton Hall, a mansion in a Jacobethan style by Webster, was demolished in 1955.

SD 73 SW

WHALLEY

ACCRINGTON ROAD (off)

6/54

13-2-1967

GV

Park Head Farmhouse

II

House, probably early C17, altered 1838. Sandstone rubble with stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Main range of 2 bays with mullioned and transomed windows, ovolo-moulded with outer chamfer, the stonework now worn and partly repaired with cement. The left-hand bay has 8 lights on the ground floor and 6 above. The right-hand bay has 10 lights on the ground floor and 8 above. At the left on the ground floor is a 2-light C19 mullioned window. Between bays is a single-storey gabled porch. The door has a chamfered stone surround with pointed arch. Above is a plaque inscribed: 'IT [John Taylor] 1838'. At the left is a one-bay cross-wing which has C19 mullioned windows, of 4 lights on the ground floor and 3 above. Set back at the left is a projection which has a 2-light mullioned window between storeys, and a ground-floor doorway with plain reveals within an earlier window opening. Chimneys on left-hand wall of cross-wing, with projecting stack, and on right-hand gable. Right-hand gable has coping with kneelers and finials.

SD 73 SW

WHALLEY

ACCRINGTON ROAD (off)

6/55

13-2-1967

GV

Barn south-east of Park Head
Farmhouse

II

Barn, probably 1830s. Sandstone rubble with furrowed quoins and with slate roof. South-eastern end wider. To its left is a wide cart entrance under a canopy with left-hand cheek. The gables are coped with kneelers and ball finials. At the rear is another similar cart entrance. Interior has bolted queen-post trusses.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

CHURCH LANE

2/56

13-2-1967

GV

Church of St. Mary and All Saints

I

Church, C13 with tower added and windows altered later C15. Sandstone rubble with stone slate roofs. Comprises a west tower, a nave with clearstorey and north and south aisles, a lower chancel, a south porch, a north vestry, and a timber north porch added in 1909. The west tower has angle buttresses and an embattled parapet. The bell openings are of 2 trefoiled lights with tracery and hoods. The west window is of 3 trefoiled lights under a pointed head with Perpendicular tracery. Below is a moulded doorway with pointed arch. The south aisle has one bay to the west of the porch and 2 to the east. The windows are of 3 lights with rounded heads under a flat head with hood. The 4 clearstorey windows are of 2 cinquefoiled lights. The south porch was rebuilt in 1844 and has a moulded pointed outer doorway. The inner doorway has a moulded pointed arch, and late C12 capitals for angle shafts which are now missing. 2 of the north aisle windows, of 3 and 2 lights, are similar to those to the south. The 3rd, eastern, one is C19 with 2 trefoiled lights. The chancel windows are chamfered lancets, with a drip course rising over each light and with a string course at sill level. On the south side are 5 windows, on the north side 3. On the south side are 3 buttresses with gablets, on the north side 2. To the right of the left-hand southern window is a priest's doorway. The east window is of 5 cinquefoiled lights under a pointed head with Perpendicular tracery. Interior has 4-bay arcades with octagonal piers on the south and round ones to the north. The arches are pointed and chamfered in 2 orders. The nave roof, possibly of c.1500, has moulded cambered tie beams, and king posts rising from high collars. Between tie and collar are thin vertical members with traceried heads. Intermediate principals have no ties, but high arch-braced collars with king posts. The chancel roof has high arch-braced collars with king posts. The lower purlins have large curved wind braces. The chancel arch is pointed, of 2 rounded orders with moulded imposts and responds. The triple sedilia have pointed arches springing from round shafts with moulded caps and bases. Adjoining these to the east are a piscina and credence table, the latter with trefoiled head. Among the wall tablets is a memorial to Dr. T. D. Whitaker (died 1822). The east window has glass inserted in 1816 depicting shields of arms of local families. The east window of the south aisle was designed by Pugin in 1847. The interior contains a large quantity of early woodwork. The C18 west gallery was reconstructed in 1909 and carries an organ with a case made in 1729 for Lancaster church. The pews, although re-arranged, are mostly C17 with shaped tops to the bench ends. At the west end of the north aisle are the churchwardens' pew and the constable's pew (dated 1714), both moved to their present positions in the C20. At the east end of the nave, on the south side, is St. Anton's cage, with elaborately carved woodwork and dates '1697' and '1830', the latter dating a restoration when 2 doors were substituted for one. The cage incorporates earlier dated panels. To its east is the 'medieval pew' with a front of carved tracery decoration. To the north is the Starkie pew, dated 1702. The north and south chapels have screens which are partly medieval. The chancel screen is a C15 rood screen which was restored in 1864. The 22 choir stalls are dated by the initials 'W.W.' to between 1418 and 1434. They were extensively restored in 1866 and have elaborate carved canopies and a very fine series of misericords.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

CHURCH LANE

2/57

Sundial east of Church of St. Mary
and All Saints

-

II

GV

Sundial and base, 1757. Sandstone with brass plate and gnomon. Comprises a Tuscan column on a base of 3 steps of square plan. Inscription on plate illegible, but said to be dated 1757 (VCH).

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

CHURCH LANE

2/58

No. 16

-

II

GV

House, one of row, early C19. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. 2 storeys, one bay, with facade splayed back towards left to follow line of road. Windows sashed with glazing bars and plain stone surrounds. Door, at right, has plain stone surround. Left-hand gable chimney.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

CHURCH LANE

2/59

Nos. 14 & 15

-

II

GV

Mirrored pair of houses, part of row, probably early-to-mid C19 alteration of earlier building. Sandstone rubble with roof of slate to No. 15, at left, and stone slate to No. 14. Each house of one bay. Windows sashed with glazing bars and with plain stone surrounds with hoods. Some evidence of earlier horizontal openings remains. Paired doorways have plain stone surrounds with hoods. End chimneys.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

CHURCH LANE

2/60

Nos. 10 to 13 (consecutive)

-

GV

II

Four houses, part of row, early C19. Sandstone rubble with slate roofs. 2 storeys. Each house of one bay. Nos. 11, 12 and 13 have modern windows with plain stone surrounds. Doors to left of No.13, to right of No.12 and to left of No.11, all with plain stone surrounds. No.10 has 2-light modern windows with glazing bars, with plain stone surrounds and central flat-faced mullions. Small window with plain reveals to left of door. Door, at left, has plain stone surround. Chimneys between Nos. 12 & 13 and to right of both No.11 and No.10.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

KING STREET (east side)

2/61

No.82

-

-

II

House, c.1800. Sandstone rubble with stone slate roof. 3 storeys, 3 bays. Windows sashed with glazing bars and plain stone surrounds. Those on the ground floor are tripartite with flat-faced mullions. Door, in central bay, has fanlight and stone surround with round head, now with rock-faced voussoirs. Gable chimneys.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

KING STREET (east side)

2/62

Swan Hotel

-

GV

II

Hotel, late C18. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. A symmetrical composition of 3 storeys and 7 bays, the 3 central bays projecting with pediment. Windows sashed with no glazing bars in stone surrounds. Within the pediment there is an oculus. Door, in central bay, has stone surround with pediment on brackets.

SD 73 NW WHALLEY KING STREET (west side)

2/65 Nos. 33 & 35

GV II

Row of houses and shops, mid C18. Brick with sandstone dressings and slate roof. 3 storeys, 10 bays, with chamfered quoins. Windows have plain stone surrounds with keystones. Those on the ground and 1st floor are sashed with no glazing bars. Those on the 2nd floor are sashed with glazing bars. The 3rd bay has a blind attic window and the 8th bay is blind on the 1st and 2nd floors. The 1st and 2nd and the 9th and 10th bays now have shop fronts on the ground floor. In the 3rd and 8th bays there are doors with architraves which have keystones. In the 5th bay there is a door within a former window surround. Chimneys on gables and between 5th and 6th bays. Inside, No.35 has several oak panelled doors of C18 type, and an oak dog-leg stair with open string, turned balusters and wreathed handrail.

SD 73 NW WHALLEY KING STREET (west side)

2/66 No.1A (Lodge at entrance to Whalley
13-2-1967 Abbey grounds)

GV II

Lodge, probably mid C18. Sandstone ashlar with stone slate roof. 2 storeys, with chamfered quoins and eaves band. North wall, facing drive, has stone eaves cornice and is blank apart from a door with architrave. Gables coped with kneelers. Chimney on left-hand gable. Right-hand gable wall has a 2-light chamfered mullioned window on each floor. Single-storey lean-to addition against south wall.

SD 73 NW WHALLEY KING STREET (west side)

2/67 Pair of Gatepiers at entrance to
13-2-1967 Whalley Abbey grounds, adjacent to
No.1 (formerly listed as Gateposts at
No.1A)

GV II

Pair of gate piers, probably mid C19. Sandstone ashlar. Each square on plan, with chamfered rustication and caps with ball finials.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

721 06 04
POOLE END

2/68
13-2-1967
GV

Nos.1, 2 and 3 (formerly listed with
Pool End House)
II

3 houses, originally one, mid C17, altered mid C19. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. 2 storeys. South wall of 4 bays which have mullioned windows with hollow chamfer, chamfer, and hoods. On the ground floor they are of 5 lights, 3 lights (reconstructed), 3 lights, with a 2-light C19 window within a larger opening at the right. The 1st floor windows are of 3, 3, 2, and 4 lights. Between the 1st and 2nd bays is a blocked doorway with chamfered surround and hood, in line with the dividing wall between No.3 and No.2. Chimneys to right of 3rd bay and on right-hand gable, which is coped with kneelers. North wall has ground-floor openings with C19 chamfered stone surrounds and hoods. No.1, at the left, has a door with a window to its right. No.2 has a window at each side of its door, with central mullion. No.3 has a similar window to the right of its door. On the 1st floor are C17 chamfered mullioned windows with hoods, of 4, 3, and 3 lights. Interior of No.2 only accessible at time of survey. It has 2 chamfered and stopped ceiling beams and similar common joists. There is some re-used panelling with vertical panels and moulded rails and muntins. On the 1st floor stone corbels support thin wooden braces to a roof truss which is now hidden above a ceiling.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

721 06 04
POOLE END

2/69
13-2-1967
GV

No.4 (Poole House)(formerly listed as Pool
End House and two adjacent cottages, The
II Square)

House, mid C19. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Windows have chamfered stone surrounds with moulded hoods and with inner hollow chamfer. They are of 2 lights except for the middle one on the 1st floor which is of one light. The mullion has been removed from the left-hand ground-floor window. The door, in the central bay, has a chamfered stone surround with Tudor-arched head and moulded hood. Coped gables. Left-hand gable chimney.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

PORTFIELD LANE

79.4 356

2/70

1-2-1972

Barn at Portfield Farm

II

Aisled barn, c.1600. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. East wall has wide entrance with quoined reveals and timber lintel. To the left are 2 worn chamfered one-light windows which have a later window with plain reveals between them. Under the eaves are breathers. At the left is a blocked doorway. To the right of the entrance are 2 windows with plain reveals and a blocked one-light chamfered window. The left-hand gable wall has 2 doorways into the aisles and a 1st floor pitching hole, all with plain reveals. The right-hand gable wall has a blocked double-chamfered window under the apex, 2 C19 windows on the 1st floor and 3 on the ground floor. At the left is a door with plain reveals, further right a blocked doorway with plain stone surround. Interior of 5 main bays. Trusses have raking queen struts and and tie beams braced to aisle posts. The aisle plates are also braced to the posts. Aisle ties and principals run from the posts to the outer walls. Between the main bays are intermediate aisle posts with their own aisle ties and principals, but no tie beams or principals spanning the nave. The northern truss has been replaced by or encased in a later brick wall containing a flue for a 1st floor fireplace. At the northern end, where the barn is lofted, the outer ends of some of the aisle ties can be examined. These terminate at short wall posts with curved angle braces. Their size, together with the lack of any jowling or evidence for jointing with a wallplate, suggests that they are contemporary with the present stone walling and are not evidence for earlier timber walls.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

THE SANDS

2/71

13-2-1967

GV

Abbey Presbytery

II

Roman Catholic presbytery, formerly farmhouse, c.1800. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. Double-depth plan. 2 storeys, 3 bays, with cyma-moulded stone cornice. Windows sashed with glazing bars. Stone surrounds double-chamfered with slightly pointed arched heads and hoods. Single-storey gabled porch in middle bay has outer doorway with surround similar to those to windows. Below the apex of the coped gable is a worn blank plaque. Studded inner plank door. Coped gables with chimneys.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

THE SANDS

2/72

13-2-1967

GV

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Abbeycroft

II

Row of 3 houses, probably originally one, mid C17, altered late C19. Sandstone rubble with roof of slate and stone slate. 2 storeys, with attic and with drip course. Windows C19, chamfered with central mullion. Doors have chamfered stone surrounds. No.3, at the left, is of 5 bays and has stone attic gabled dormers over the 3rd and 5th bays, with one-light chamfered windows. Doors in 3rd and 4th bays. No.2 is of one bay and has a door at the left and has 2 attic dormers. No.1 has a window to the left of and one above the door, and an attic dormer. Chimneys on left-hand gable and between houses. Inside, the door of No.2 opens against a firehood baffle. The heck post and bressumer are moulded and stopped. Above the bressumer is a ceiling beam, 2 studs remaining of the plastered infill which must have joined them. No.3 not accessible at time of survey, but said to have bressumer for a firehood which backed onto that in No.2, and an outshut which contains a dog-leg stair with turned balusters and moulded handrail. Nos.2 and 3 have ceiling beams with quarter-round mouldings. Interior of No.1 said to contain no C17 features. RCHM report by Sarah Pearson dated August 1979.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

THE SANDS

2/73

13-2-1967

-

No.34 (Sands Cottage)

II*

House, probably C15 and late C16 with C17 and later alterations. Sandstone rubble encasing timber frame with stone slate roof. 2 storeys. East facade of 2 bays, with a one-bay cross-wing at the left. Present openings have plain reveals. Door in left-hand bay. Above the 1st floor windows is a wall plate with peg holes for studs. Chimneys on right-hand gable, on front wall of cross-wing and against rear wall of cross-wing, the latter having a large external stack with offsets. Inside, the cross-wing contains the remains of the earliest timber-framed range. Against its western wall an open truss is visible on the 1st floor, showing that the building once continued further west. This has heavy angled braces rising to a tie beam which carries a king post. 2 purlins are trenched into the backs of the principals. To the east is a second, closed, truss, with the base of a king post and some studwork visible on the 1st floor. The northern post of this truss continues to ground level. A brace to a cross rail suggests that this range has always been floored. The main range to the north is a separately-framed addition of 3 bays. The trusses are of shallow pitch and have tie beams, king posts, and queen struts. There are mortices for braces down to posts in the front wall, but not at the rear, suggesting that the rear wall may always have been of stone. The northern truss has wattle holes above and below the tie beam and has evidence of smoke blackening which suggests that there was originally a smoke bay. The floor of this range has chamfered and stopped joists. RCHM report by Sarah Pearson and Colum Giles dated July 1979.

line

Lester - done work

367

SD 73 NW WHALLEY THE SQUARE

2/74 Nos.1, 2 and 3

GV II

Row of houses, mid C19. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. 2 storeys. No.1, at left, of 2 bays, Nos.2 and 3 each of one bay. Windows have plain stone surrounds and are modern except for those to No.3 which are sashed. No.1 has door in left-hand bay and No.2 has door to left, both under modern porches. No.3 has door at left with plain stone surround. Chimneys to right of each house. Rear wall has some C19 chamfered stone window surrounds with hoods. Adjoins Poole House (q.v.) and faces Nos.1, 2, and 3 Poole End (q.v.) at right angles.

SD 73 NW WHALLEY STATION ROAD

2/75 Old Grammar School

- II

Adult education centre, formerly grammar school, 1725, extended early C19 and altered probably mid-to-late C19. Sandstone rubble with hipped stone slate roof. 2 storeys. East facade has 2 bays on each side of central 2-storey gabled porch. Cross windows are rebated and chamfered with hoods. Right-hand ground-floor window now cut through by doorway. Porch has a cross window on the 1st floor with a blank shield within a plaque above. The moulded Tudor-arched door surround is C19. The left-hand return wall, facing south, has 5 bays which have cross windows with linked hoods. The central bay on the 1st floor is blank. To the left the remainder of this facade has windows of early C19 type, sashed with glazing bars and plain stone surrounds. Inside, there are no visible features of architectural interest.

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: WHALLEY ABBEY

List Entry Number: 1164643

Location

WHALLEY ABBEY

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lancashire

District: Ribble Valley

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Whalley

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 13-Feb-1967

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 183536

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

WHALLEY
SD 73 NW
2/51 Whalley Abbey
13-2-1967
GV I

Cistercian monastery. West range of cloister now used as Roman Catholic church hall. Assheton mansion now a conference centre. Building work begun c.1320. Abbey church begun in 1330 and finished in 1380. East range of cloister late C14. Infirmary and Abbot's lodgings complete by 1440s. In 1480 the north-east gateway was built, and the Abbey was dissolved in 1537. The site was bought by the Assheton family, who subsequently converted parts of the Abbot's house and Infirmary into a residence, which was complete by c.1680. This house was restored and extended in the mid C19. In the 1930s the site was excavated and the foundations discovered were exposed and consolidated. Only the foundations of the church remain. The west range of the cloister is of a full 2 storeys and is roofed. The south wall of the cloister is incomplete but includes a lavatory with moulded arch. The east range is more complete and includes a doorway with a fleuron order leading into the chapter house vestibule. At the south end of this range is the rere-dorter, with the drain passing through pointed arches. Between the east claustral buildings and the Assheton mansion the foundations of the chapter house and part of the Abbot's Lodgings are exposed. The southern part of the west wing of the mansion is now roofless. It contained Assheton's long gallery on the 1st floor and incorporates part of the Abbot's kitchen. The north-west wing of the mansion is C19. The entrance to the house is through a 1st floor porch reached by a flight of stone steps. Inside, the mansion has a deeply-moulded pointed arch on the ground floor, a window of 2 trefoiled lights now in an internal wall, and large deeply-chamfered joists supporting the floor of the hall on the 1st floor above. This hall has a stone fireplace with segmental arch, with a C19 fireplace within. The roof is of c.1500 with king posts rising from high collars with moulded arch braces. Between the purlins and principals are carved triangular braces. On the north-east side of the mansion is a courtyard enclosed by stone walls, with single-storey C17 buildings on the east and north sides. The

north-east gateway is of 2 storeys and has an embattled parapet and diagonal buttresses. The arches are pointed and moulded. The north part of the interior has a tunnel vault which appears to be of post-Reformation date. Ashmore, O., *A Guide to Whalley Abbey*, 4th ed. 1981. Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Listing NGR: SD7310436136

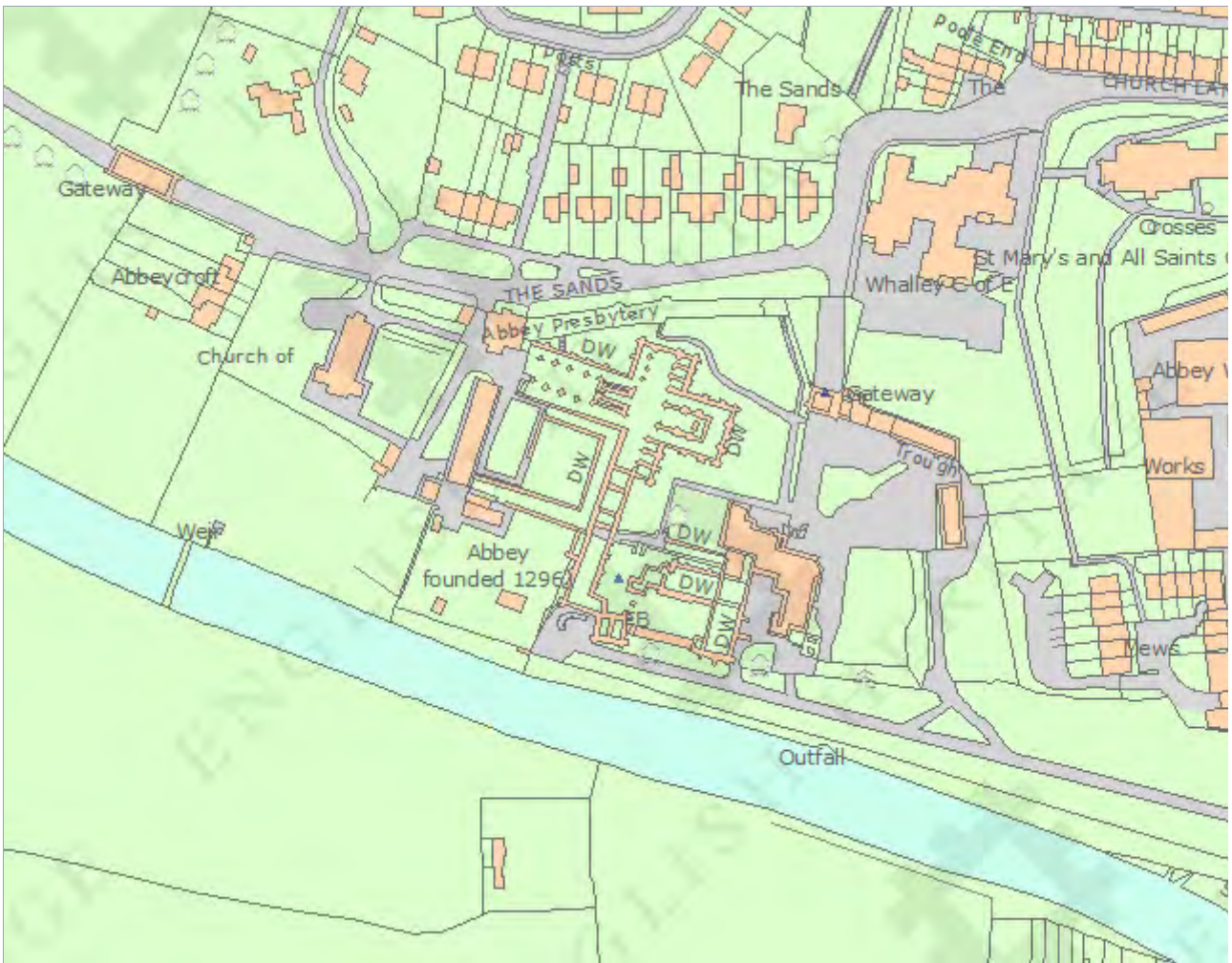
Selected Sources

1. **Book Reference** - *Author:* O Ashmore - *Title:* A Guide to Whalley Abbey - *Date:* 1981
-

Map

National Grid Reference: SD 73066 36036, SD 73138 36100

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1164643.pdf](#)



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List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Whalley Cistercian abbey

List Entry Number: 1008636

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lancashire

District: Ribble Valley

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Whalley

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 13-Jan-1915

Date of most recent amendment: 10-Aug-1994

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 23691

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

From the time of St Augustine's mission to re-establish Christianity in AD 597 to the reign of Henry VIII, monasticism formed an important facet of both religious and secular life in the British Isles. Settlements of religious communities, including monasteries, were built to house communities of monks, canons (priests), and sometimes lay-brothers, living a common life of religious observance under some form of systematic discipline. It is estimated from documentary evidence that over 700 monasteries were founded in England. These ranged in size from major communities with several hundred members to tiny establishments with a handful of brethren. They belonged to a wide variety of different religious orders, each with its own philosophy. As a result, they vary considerably in the detail of their appearance and layout, although all possess the basic elements of church, domestic accommodation for the community, and work buildings. Monasteries were inextricably woven into the fabric of medieval society, acting not only as centres of worship, learning and charity, but also, because of the vast landholdings of some orders, as centres of immense wealth and political influence. They were established in all parts of England, some in towns and others in the remotest of areas. Many monasteries acted as the foci of wide networks including parish churches, almshouses, hospitals, farming estates and tenant villages. Some 75 of these religious houses belonged to the Cistercian order founded by St Bernard of Clairvaux in the 12th century. The Cistercians - or "white monks", on account of their undyed habits - led a harsher life than earlier monastic orders, believing in the virtue of a life of austerity, prayer and manual labour. Seeking seclusion, they founded their houses in wild and remote areas where they undertook major land improvement projects. Their communities were often very large and included many lay brethren who acted as ploughmen, dairymen, shepherds, carpenters and masons. The Cistercians' skills as farmers eventually made the order one of the richest and most influential. They were especially successful in the rural north of England where they concentrated on sheep farming. The Cistercians made a major contribution to many facets of medieval life and all of their monasteries which exhibit significant surviving archaeological remains are worthy of protection.

Although some of the buildings associated with Whalley Abbey have either been demolished and partly built over by later structures or remain in present day use, large areas of the medieval abbey remain unencumbered by modern development and contain extensive upstanding remains of medieval fabric. These include the east and south ranges of the cloister, parts of the abbot's lodgings, the north west gateway, the north east gateway, Peter of Chester's chapel, and the foundations of the nave. Additionally limited excavation of the site during the 1930's has shown that buried remains of the abbey survive well beneath the later structures.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

Whalley Abbey is located in the valley of the River Calder towards the south west end of Whalley village. It includes the upstanding and below ground remains of an abbey founded by the Cistercian order in the late 13th century and dedicated to St Mary the Virgin. The monument is divided into two separate areas.

The monument is constructed of dressed sandstone. The most visible remains are the north east gateway, the north wall with round bastions along the roadside, the upstanding ruins of the east and south ranges of the cloister, the abbot's lodging, Peter of Chester's Chapel, the north west gateway, and the foundations of the nave.

The well preserved standing remains demonstrate the usual layout of a Cistercian abbey but not the standard orientation. Traditionally monastic buildings were laid out so that the church ran east-west and formed the north range of a four-sided complex known as the cloister. Domestic buildings such as the kitchens would then form the south range, buildings such as the parlour, chapter house and abbot's lodgings would form the east range, and the lay-brothers' quarters would form the west range. At Whalley however, to enable the best use of the water supply provided by the River Calder, it was found necessary to dispense with the usual orientation and align the church on a NNW-SSE alignment, thus the church formed what amounted to the NNE range. For convenience the buildings are described as if normally orientated east-west. The earliest standing remains at the site of Whalley Abbey is the late 13th century chapel built by Peter of Chester, rector of nearby Whalley church, who died in 1295. The oldest part of the abbey is the north west gateway on which work began in 1320. Building of the church began ten years later and was completed in 1380. The cloister, abbot's lodgings and infirmary were completed by the 1440's.

The south transept of the church, like virtually the whole of the church, survives only as foundations. It had three chapels at its eastern end. At the south end were the night stairs to the monks' dormitory and there are also remains of a doorway to the sacristy or vestry in the south wall. Also within the south transept are fragments of three tombstones, two of which have lettering indicating they are the tombs of John Walton, a 'monk of this monastery', and Thomas Wood, one of the priors of the monastery. The north transept is larger than the south transept and also contains three chapels on its east side. A further four fragments of inscribed tombstones are located in the north transept. Separating the two transepts is the crossing, above which rose the central bell tower. Two of the bases of four large piers which supported the tower remain. To the west of the crossing are foundations of the choir stalls. West of the choir is the nave which was 52.5m long with north and south aisles. The bases of four pillars of the arcades separating the aisles from the nave remain on each side. A section of the south wall of the nave survives up to a height of c.3m. A later wall runs across the western end of the nave; beyond this the nave lies buried partly beneath the present English Martyrs' Catholic Church and an open area between this present church and the west range of the abbey's cloister. East of the crossing is the presbytery which was enclosed by a high screen on all sides except the west. Surrounding the presbytery is an ambulatory or processional path which would

be used for the procession at high mass on Sundays or on festivals. At the east end of the presbytery a modern high altar has been reconstructed on the site of the original. In the north ambulatory are the remains of a tombstone depicting the coat of arms of the de Lacy family, the founders of the abbey. The cloister measures approximately 37m by 35m and had walkways on all sides. The north range is formed by the nave of St Mary's Church. The remainder of the cloister buildings survive up to 4m high in places. The east range was a building of two floors. On the ground floor, immediately south of the south transept, is the sacristy. Beyond this are three doorways; the first is finely decorated, flanked by two windows, and gives entrance into the vestibule of the chapter house. The chapter house is located at the rear of the east range and is an unusual octagonal shape. It contains two areas of original tiled flooring and was the daily meeting room of the monks. Beyond the vestibule is a door to the parlour and, beyond again, the entrance to the slype or passage which led through the east range to the abbot's house and infirmary. Above this range of buildings would have been the monks' dorter or dormitory. At the eastern end of the cloister south range is a doorway giving access to the day stairs which led to the monks' dorter. Next to this is the doorway to the warming house where a fire would be lit during the winter months. Adjacent to this doorway is the stone canopy and drain of a washing trough or lavatory where the monks washed their hands and feet prior to entering the refectory or dining hall. Only the site of the entrance to the refectory building remains. Adjoining the refectory is the doorway to the kitchen and beyond are remains of a narrow staircase leading to the west range. The west range is the most complete; it was the lay-brothers' dorter. It still stands to its original full two storeys and is roofed. In the time of the abbey it had a dormitory on the upper floor and a refectory below. At the southern end of the cloister east range, across the slype, is the monks' day room, a long narrow building still containing some of its original windows and a fireplace. At the south east corner of this building is a passageway leading to the rere-dorter or the monks' lavatory. Beneath the rere-dorter is the abbey's main drain. A short distance to the north of the drain are the low walls of the abbot's lodgings, built by Abbot Paslew in the 16th century. An entrance door at the west leads into the parlour. This room has a small projecting room at the south west corner and the base of a spiral stair at the north east corner which led to the upper storey. A doorway leads from the parlour into the dining room. There are traces of a stone screen parallel to the north wall together with traces of two windows, a doorway, and a hearth with an adjoining window recess. The ruined standing walls overlying the eastern end of the abbot's lodgings and the site of the abbey's infirmary are the remains of the long gallery, built in the latter half of the 16th century, after the dissolution of the abbey, by the Assheton family as part of their new manor house. Other sections of this manor house remain in use, now used as a conference centre. South of the long gallery are the upstanding ruins of the abbot's kitchen, which may also have served as part of the infirmary, together with the foundations of other rooms associated with the abbot's lodgings. Nearby are remains of the infirmary chapel which contains three windows, and the remains of the late 13th century chapel built by Peter of Chester which contains two small windows in the east wall. The present entrance to the abbey grounds is through the north east gateway which was completed in 1480. Centrally placed inside the gateway are the two passageways for vehicles and foot passengers complete with what are thought to be the original wooden doors decorated with iron studs. On the west side of the door, housed in a projecting turret, is a spiral stone staircase which

gives access to an upper room and to the roof. On the north side of the gatehouse are two single-light windows, two stone shields, and a central niche which would have originally contained a religious figure but now contains a 17th century carved wooden figure. To the east of the gateway is the porter's lodge, now functioning as the ticket office, and further to the east, beneath the single storey range of 17th century buildings associated with the Assheton mansion, the abbey stables would have been located. To the west of the gateway there is a roadside wall running initially north then turning west and continuing as far as the English Martyrs' Church. Along the wall's western length are two projecting round bastions.

About 130m beyond the western end of this wall is the abbey's north west gateway, construction of which is thought to have commenced about 1320. It is built of sandstone rubble and has two storeys, the upper of which is now roofless. It is a substantial structure measuring approximately 25m long by 11.5m wide. Inside there is stone vaulting throughout, and approximately a third of the way from the east end are two passageways, one for vehicles and the other for pedestrians. In the eastern or inside portion of the gateway are the two side doors, now blocked up; the one on the south probably led to a now demolished guest house, the one on the north gave access to a staircase leading to the upper floor and to the lodgings of the vicar of Whalley. There is another door in the western or outer part of the gatehouse, which would have been used by local people who wanted to see the vicar. The upper floor of the gatehouse is a large room with three three-light decorated windows on the north and south sides and one on the east and west sides. On the north sides there are traces of the doorway which provided an entrance to the room from the stairway. The room was probably used as a chapel for the guests.

Whalley Abbey was constructed in response to the pleas for a move from the monks at the Cistercian abbey of Stanlow in Cheshire, which was suffering from periodic flooding from the adjacent River Mersey during the latter part of the 13th century. Negotiations to move to Whalley began about 1279 but it was not until 1296 that Abbot Gregory and a party of about 20 monks arrived to take possession of the Rectory House, built by the recently deceased Peter of Chester. Initially work on the abbey construction at Whalley was slow as a series of legal disputes with nearby Sawley Abbey and then with the Bishop of Lichfield involved both time and money. A further move, this time to Toxteth near Liverpool was considered, but papal refusal to grant this move in 1319 eventually saw work begin in earnest on construction of the abbey. Work commenced on the north west gateway the following year; construction of the church began ten years later and was completed in 1380; and the full set of abbey buildings including cloister, abbot's lodgings and infirmary were finished in the 1440's. In 1480 further construction work saw the completion of the north west gateway and in the 16th century the abbot's lodging was reconstructed and a Lady Chapel added by the abbot, John Paslew. The abbey was dissolved by Henry VIII in 1536, however Paslew became involved in the Pilgrimage of Grace which broke out in opposition to the king's religious changes and paid for this with his life, being executed for treason the following year at Lancaster. After the dissolution the abbey lands and manor of Whalley were bought by John Braddyll and Richard Assheton in 1553, the latter obtaining the monastic site and its buildings. Throughout the following century the Assheton family gradually continued the conversion of the abbey to a private residence. The abbot's house and infirmary buildings were dismantled down to the foundations and on the site a large dwelling house which survives today was built. Further demolition took place about 1660 when the greater part of the church, the monks' dormitory and the south side of the cloister

were demolished. From the 18th century the abbey passed through the hands of various families until 1923 when the house and abbey grounds were bought by the diocese of Manchester. Three years later it was purchased by the new diocese of Blackburn. The abbey's north west gatehouse, the land on which it stands but not including the highway, and a strip of land to the north of the gatehouse, were all taken into the guardianship of the State in 1971.

Limited antiquarian excavations in 1798 and again in 1813 located a number of skeletons beneath the floor of the presbytery and parts of the gravestone of William Lindley, a 14th century abbot. In the 1930s limited excavation again took place when the site, which was partly used as a garden and partly left as rough ground, was cleared and the foundations of the church were traced and outlined in stone. A skeleton found below the de Lacy tomb in the north ambulatory is thought to have been one of the founder's family.

All the buildings on the site, including the remains of the abbey and all its buildings, the north west gateway, the cloister west range and Assheton's manor house and its associated buildings, are all Listed Grade I.

A number of features are excluded from the scheduling: these comprise all the buildings in present day use including the conference house; the porter's lodge which now functions as a ticket office, the range of 17th century buildings adjacent to the porter's lodge which now house the abbey's historical display and gift shop, and the portion of English Martyrs' Church building overlying the western end of the church nave. This church is a Listed Building Grade II and known locally as the Abbey Presbytery. The west range of the cloister, although roofed and in use as a church hall in the past, is included in the scheduling as it is a substantial medieval building now abandoned and in disrepair. The surface of the area of the ground lying between the English Martyrs' Church building and the west range of the cloister, which overlies the western end of the abbey church nave, is also excluded as is a greenhouse and building in the garden south of the cloister, all modern walls and fences, the surface of all access drives and paths, and the surface of the road way beneath the north west gateway, although the ground beneath all these features is included.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

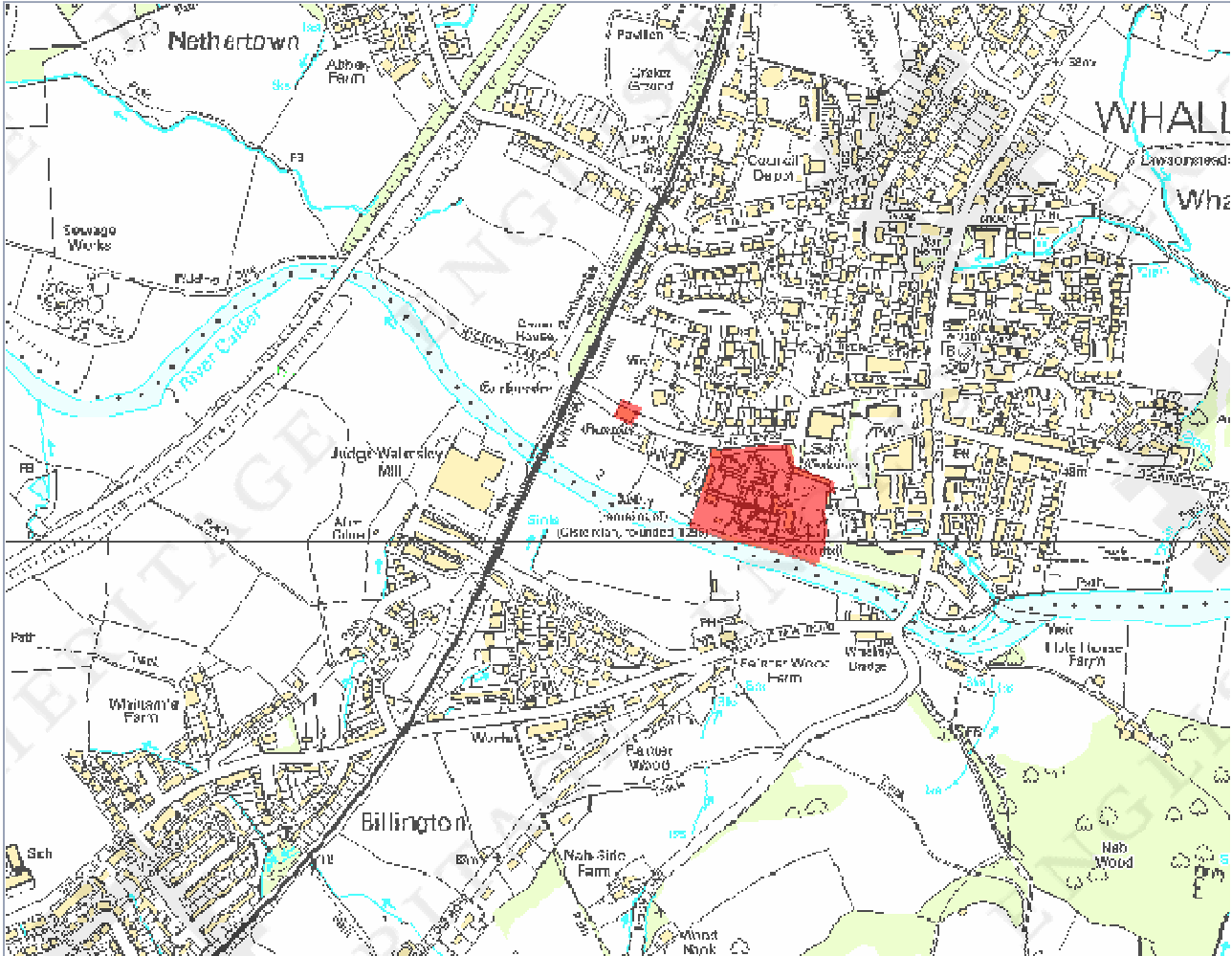
Selected Sources

1. **Book Reference** - *Title:* Victoria County History: Lancashire II - *Date:* 1908 - *Volume:* 2 - *Page References:* 552 - *Type:* MENTION
2. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Ashmore, O. - *Title:* A Guide To Whalley Abbey - *Date:* 1981 - *Page References:* 1-20 - *Type:* GUIDE BOOK
3. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Dixon, G.D. & Dixon, J.L. - *Title:* The Whalley Earthworks - a field study - *Date:* 1985 - *Page References:* 1-9 - *Type:* DESC TEXT
4. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Dixon, J. - *Title:* Whalley Abbey - *Type:* SMR - *Description:* Pers Comm to SMR
5. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Dixon, P.G. & Dixon, J.L. - *Title:* The Whalley Fieldworks - a field study - *Date:* 1985 - *Page References:* 3 - *Type:* DESC TEXT
6. **Book Reference** - *Author:* DOE - *Title:* List of Bldgs of Special Arch & Hist Interest - *Date:* 1967 - *Type:* LIST - *Description:* Ref No. 2/51, 2/52
7. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Ordnance Survey - *Title:* OS Sheet SD 73 NW - *Type:* MAP - *Description:* 1:10,000

Map

National Grid Reference: SD 72902 36182, SD 73086 36065

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1008636.pdf](#)



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This copy shows the entry on 30-May-2012 at 04:01:15.

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: NORTH WEST GATEWAY (FORMERLY INCLUDED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF WHALLEY ABBEY)

List Entry Number: 1362365

Location

NORTH WEST GATEWAY (FORMERLY INCLUDED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF WHALLEY ABBEY)

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lancashire

District: Ribble Valley

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Whalley

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 13-Feb-1967

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 183537

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

WHALLEY
SD 73 NW
2/52 North-West Gateway(formerly included as
13-2-1967 an integral part of Whalley Abbey)
GV I

Gateway to Whalley Abbey (q.v.), early C14. Sandstone rubble with upper storey now roofless. 2 storeys. East and west walls each have outer buttresses with offsets and a pointed arch chamfered in 2 orders springing from responds which have capitals and an inner order with 2 quarter-round mouldings and a fillet. Inside, the passage between the archways is rib-vaulted in 8 bays. Between the 5th and 6th bays from the west is an intermediate wall with large and small entrances, the former with segmental arch, the latter with a pointed one. In the north wall are 2 doorways with pointed heads, one blocked. In the south wall there is a similar blocked doorway. The upper storey has 3 3-light windows on both the north and south sides. Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Listing NGR: SD7290036177

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Map

National Grid Reference: SD 72901 36178

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1362365.pdf](#)



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number 102006.006.

This copy shows the entry on 30-May-2012 at 03:59:49.

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN6111 - MLA6109	Judge Walmsley's Mill, Billington	Monument

Cotton spinning and weaving mill, built in 1852; spinning ended in 1909 and weaving in 1966; mill then used for other purposes, still extant.

Monument Types and Dates

COTTON MILL (LCC Date1: 1852-1966, (between) Victorian to Late 20th Century - 1852 AD to 1966 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Judge Walmsley's Mill, was a brick-built north-light weaving shed, with a stone built engine house. It is now an industrial estate. There are long rows of two-storey brick built workers' cottages adjoining, in Longworth Road. It is shown on both the OS first edition 1:2,500 map and the current sheet, but does not appear on the earlier 18408 mapping. {4}{5}{6}{7}

OAN Mills Survey Description:

Judge Walmsley's Mill was an integrated spinning and weaving mill, established on the Petre estate in 1852 by Richard Thompson & Sons. The family retained an interest in the mill until 1861, when Solomon Longworth became the sole owner. The mill was powered by a William Yates beam engine, located in a stone-built engine house. From the 1880s to the mid-1890s the factory increased its machinery to 19,500 spindles, 515 looms and a 500 ihp tandem engine by Furnevall & Company of Haslingden. Spinning ended in 1909, and a new weaving shed was erected, expanding the works to 932 looms producing checks, aeroplane cloth, cambric, gingham, poplins, handkerchief and dress fabric (Ashmore 1982, 185). After the mill closed in 1966 packaging makers and engineering companies used it. It is now an industrial estate (Rothwell 1992, 52-3). A row of stone buildings, including the former engine house and probable boiler house, survive along the south-east-facing frontage of the mill complex, with fragmentary remains of the weaving sheds remaining to the rear, although much of the latter has been replaced by modern industrial units. There are long rows of two-storey brick-built workers' cottages adjoining, in Longworth Road. It is shown on both the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:10,560 map and the current sheet. {8}

Sources

- {1} Cartographic material: -. 1960. OS geol surv Clitheroe sheet 68 solid 1:63,360.
- {2} Cartographic material: -. 1975. OS geol surv Clitheroe sheet 68 drift 1:50,000.
- {3} Map: OS. 1970. OS soil surv Lancs 1:250,000.
- {4} Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 55.
- {5} Bibliographic reference: Ashmore, O. 1982. The Industrial Archaeology of North West England. p.185
- {6} Map: OS. 1893. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 55.09.
- {7} Map: OS. 1893. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 55.10.
- {8} Digital archive: Oxford Archaeology North. 2010. Lancashire Textile Mills: Rapid Assessment Survey. PDF. LTM0818

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 72700 36100 (point) SD73NW Centre/Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billington; Ribble Valley; Lancashire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Lancashire Textile Mills - LTM0818 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Drift Geology	RIVER ALLUVIUM AND TERRACE DEPOSITS
Soil	Urban, unsurveyed
Solid Geology	WORSTON SHALE GROUP

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELA1765 Lancashire Textile Mills: Rapid Assessment Survey (Event - Survey. Ref: PRN34221)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN15145 - MLA15108	Whalley earthworks, survey and excavation 1985-6	Monument
Earthwork, medieval pottery		

Monument Types and Dates

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

Evidence EARTHWORK

FINDSPOT (LCC Date3: Medieval, (between) Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Excavations and survey by Whalley History Group and Pendle Heritage Centre Archaeological Group, 1985-6 {1}{10} On the east side of the 1851 railway viaduct (PRN 2085), in Lower Fold Field, there is a very distinct linear depression on an east - west orientation. This feature aligns with the east - west culvert uncovered in the sewer trench. The feature had been infilled where it is crossed by the viaduct and elsewhere. The Whalley earthworks (PRN 0186) have been discussed by Dixon {2}, in addition to earlier descriptions {3}.

In August 1986 an excavation was conducted by the Whalley History Group and Pendle Heritage Centre Archaeological Group directed by David Taylor (see also PRN 15145). The excavation studied an earthwork opposite Arch 26 of the viaduct. The feature is described as a ditch with an earth bank on each side {4}. It is reported that the ditch had been largely destroyed by a stone drain positioned against its west side. Dating of the ditch fill is based on a single late medieval sherd {5}.

A resistivity survey of the area has also been carried out {6}.

It is probable that the north - south orientated culvert exposed in the sewer trench in 1990 is a continuation of that found in 1986. The OS First Edition 1:10,560 : 1 mile map {7} and 1:2500 map of 1893 {8} show earthworks south of The Sands as 'Remains' further to those shown as 'Remains of Trench' further north. These are indicated as a linear earthwork leading due west to the river from a point opposite Cross House. Taylor {9} is of the opinion that the north - south earthworks west of the abbey and south of The Sands are related to the construction of the viaduct in 1851. {1}

Sources

- {1} Bibliographic reference: Neil, N (ed). 1991. Whalley Abbey and its Environs: Excavations and Watching Briefs. pp.9,15
- {2} Bibliographic reference: Dixon, P G, Dixon, J L. 1985. The Whalley Earthworks - A Field Study.
- {3} Bibliographic reference: Farrer, W, Brownbill, J. 1908. VCH Lancashire Vol.2. Vol.2 p.552
- {4} Bibliographic reference: Taylor, D J A. 1987. Interim report on an excavation carried out at the Whalley earthwork, unpubl. Lancs Arch Bul Vol.11 No.3
- {5} Bibliographic reference: Dixon, P G. 1987. Report on a pot shard from the Broad Lane site, Whalley, Lancs., unpubl t+.
- {6} Bibliographic reference: Clint, A J, Robinson, B. 1986. Resistivity survey of the vallum at Whalley, unpubl working paper WP 9, D+.
- {7} Cartographic material: -. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 5.
- {8} Map: OS. 1893. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 55.10.
- {9} Personal communication: Taylor, D J A. 1991. Pers com; Taylor, D J A; 1991.
- {10} Bibliographic reference: Neil, N R J. 1994. Whalley Abbey, Lancashire: Assessment of fab. p.8

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 72800 36300 (point) SD73NW Centre/Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Whalley; Ribble Valley; Lancashire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Drift Geology	BOULDER CLAY
Solid Geology	WORSTON SHALE GROUP

Related Monuments

PRN186	Whalley	Undefined
PRN186	Whalley	Undefined
PRN725	Whalley Abbey (St Mary the Virgin)	Undefined
PRN2085	Whalley Viaduct	Undefined
PRN15131	Whalley Abbey, staff garages watching brief and geophysical survey, 1987	Undefined
PRN15132	Whalley Abbey, corn mill evaluation, 1989-90	Undefined
PRN15133	Whalley Abbey, sewer replacement trial holes, 1988	Undefined
PRN15134	Whalley Abbey, replacement sewer watching brief	Undefined
PRN15135	Whalley Abbey	Undefined
PRN15137	Whalley Abbey, excavations in 1930s	Undefined
PRN15138	Whalley Abbey	Undefined

Associated Finds

FLA1636	SHERD (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	POTTERY
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Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded



PRN15145

PRN6111

Cross House

Judge Walmsley Mill

Council Depot

Earthworks

Whalley Viaduct

Libby

Gateway

THE SANDS

Sch Gateway

Abbey

(remains of)
(Cistercian, founded 1296)

Outfall

FB

Pav Sta

51m

STATION ROAD

ABBEY ROAD

GEORGE ST

CHURCH

PW

LONGWOOD

WAIN

Path

Allot Gdns

Path

ng Lane

er Calder

Sks

Path

Ground

THE SIDINGS

RIDDINGS LANE

HIDDING LANE

A6

REY FIELDS

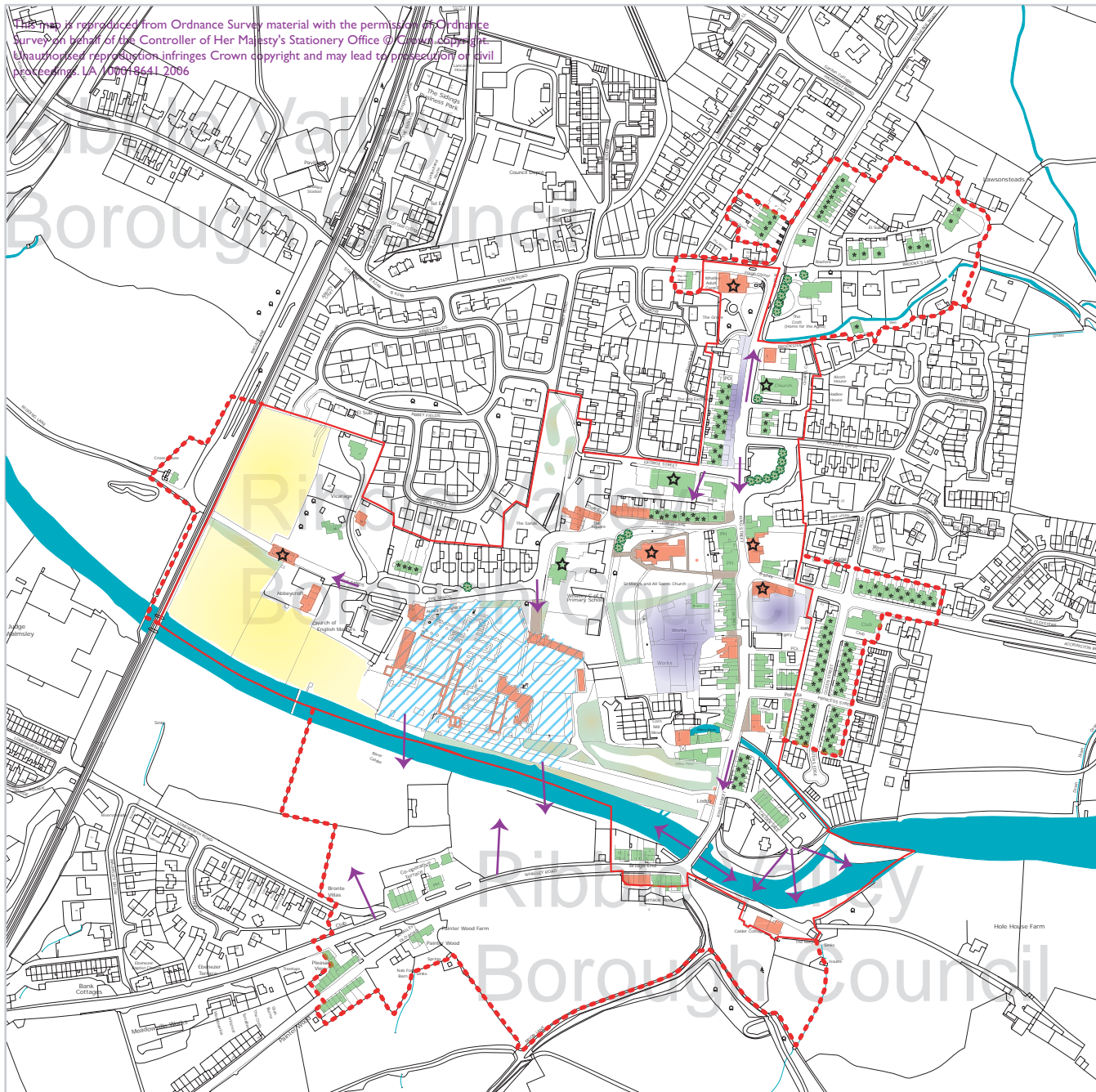
ABBOTS CROFT

Sch

Gate

PW












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Ribble Valley Borough Council

Whalley Conservation Area

Townscape Appraisal Map

-  Conservation area boundary
-  Proposed extension to conservation area boundary
-  Listed Buildings
-  Buildings of Townscape Merit
-  Significant open spaces
-  Historic surfaces
-  Important tree groups
-  Important trees
-  Proposed Article 4 Direction
-  Important views
-  Focal buildings



SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN6111 - MLA6109	Judge Walmsley's Mill, Billington	Monument

Cotton spinning and weaving mill, built in 1852; spinning ended in 1909 and weaving in 1966; mill then used for other purposes, still extant.

Monument Types and Dates

COTTON MILL (LCC Date1: 1852-1966, (between) Victorian to Late 20th Century - 1852 AD to 1966 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Judge Walmsley's Mill, was a brick-built north-light weaving shed, with a stone built engine house. It is now an industrial estate. There are long rows of two-storey brick built workers' cottages adjoining, in Longworth Road. It is shown on both the OS first edition 1:2,500 map and the current sheet, but does not appear on the earlier 18408 mapping. {4}{5}{6}{7}

OAN Mills Survey Description:

Judge Walmsley's Mill was an integrated spinning and weaving mill, established on the Petre estate in 1852 by Richard Thompson & Sons. The family retained an interest in the mill until 1861, when Solomon Longworth became the sole owner. The mill was powered by a William Yates beam engine, located in a stone-built engine house. From the 1880s to the mid-1890s the factory increased its machinery to 19,500 spindles, 515 looms and a 500 ihp tandem engine by Furnevall & Company of Haslingden. Spinning ended in 1909, and a new weaving shed was erected, expanding the works to 932 looms producing checks, aeroplane cloth, cambric, gingham, poplins, handkerchief and dress fabric (Ashmore 1982, 185). After the mill closed in 1966 packaging makers and engineering companies used it. It is now an industrial estate (Rothwell 1992, 52-3). A row of stone buildings, including the former engine house and probable boiler house, survive along the south-east-facing frontage of the mill complex, with fragmentary remains of the weaving sheds remaining to the rear, although much of the latter has been replaced by modern industrial units. There are long rows of two-storey brick-built workers' cottages adjoining, in Longworth Road. It is shown on both the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:10,560 map and the current sheet. {8}

Sources

- {1} Cartographic material: -. 1960. OS geol surv Clitheroe sheet 68 solid 1:63,360.
- {2} Cartographic material: -. 1975. OS geol surv Clitheroe sheet 68 drift 1:50,000.
- {3} Map: OS. 1970. OS soil surv Lancs 1:250,000.
- {4} Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 55.
- {5} Bibliographic reference: Ashmore, O. 1982. The Industrial Archaeology of North West England. p.185
- {6} Map: OS. 1893. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 55.09.
- {7} Map: OS. 1893. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 55.10.
- {8} Digital archive: Oxford Archaeology North. 2010. Lancashire Textile Mills: Rapid Assessment Survey. PDF. LTM0818

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 72700 36100 (point) SD73NW Centre/Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billington; Ribble Valley; Lancashire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Lancashire Textile Mills - LTM0818 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Drift Geology	RIVER ALLUVIUM AND TERRACE DEPOSITS
Soil	Urban, unsurveyed
Solid Geology	WORSTON SHALE GROUP

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELA1765 Lancashire Textile Mills: Rapid Assessment Survey (Event - Survey. Ref: PRN34221)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN15145 - MLA15108	Whalley earthworks, survey and excavation 1985-6	Monument
Earthwork, medieval pottery		

Monument Types and Dates

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

Evidence EARTHWORK

FINDSPOT (LCC Date3: Medieval, (between) Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Excavations and survey by Whalley History Group and Pendle Heritage Centre Archaeological Group, 1985-6 {1}{10} On the east side of the 1851 railway viaduct (PRN 2085), in Lower Fold Field, there is a very distinct linear depression on an east - west orientation. This feature aligns with the east - west culvert uncovered in the sewer trench. The feature had been infilled where it is crossed by the viaduct and elsewhere. The Whalley earthworks (PRN 0186) have been discussed by Dixon {2}, in addition to earlier descriptions {3}.

In August 1986 an excavation was conducted by the Whalley History Group and Pendle Heritage Centre Archaeological Group directed by David Taylor (see also PRN 15145). The excavation studied an earthwork opposite Arch 26 of the viaduct. The feature is described as a ditch with an earth bank on each side {4}. It is reported that the ditch had been largely destroyed by a stone drain positioned against its west side. Dating of the ditch fill is based on a single late medieval sherd {5}.

A resistivity survey of the area has also been carried out {6}.

It is probable that the north - south orientated culvert exposed in the sewer trench in 1990 is a continuation of that found in 1986. The OS First Edition 1:10,560 : 1 mile map {7} and 1:2500 map of 1893 {8} show earthworks south of The Sands as 'Remains' further to those shown as 'Remains of Trench' further north. These are indicated as a linear earthwork leading due west to the river from a point opposite Cross House. Taylor {9} is of the opinion that the north - south earthworks west of the abbey and south of The Sands are related to the construction of the viaduct in 1851. {1}

Sources

- {1} Bibliographic reference: Neil, N (ed). 1991. Whalley Abbey and its Environs: Excavations and Watching Briefs. pp.9,15
- {2} Bibliographic reference: Dixon, P G, Dixon, J L. 1985. The Whalley Earthworks - A Field Study.
- {3} Bibliographic reference: Farrer, W, Brownbill, J. 1908. VCH Lancashire Vol.2. Vol.2 p.552
- {4} Bibliographic reference: Taylor, D J A. 1987. Interim report on an excavation carried out at the Whalley earthwork, unpubl. Lancs Arch Bul Vol.11 No.3
- {5} Bibliographic reference: Dixon, P G. 1987. Report on a pot shard from the Broad Lane site, Whalley, Lancs., unpubl t+.
- {6} Bibliographic reference: Clint, A J, Robinson, B. 1986. Resistivity survey of the vallum at Whalley, unpubl working paper WP 9, D+.
- {7} Cartographic material: -. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 5.
- {8} Map: OS. 1893. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 55.10.
- {9} Personal communication: Taylor, D J A. 1991. Pers com; Taylor, D J A; 1991.
- {10} Bibliographic reference: Neil, N R J. 1994. Whalley Abbey, Lancashire: Assessment of fab. p.8

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 72800 36300 (point)

SD73NW

Centre/Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Whalley; Ribble Valley; Lancashire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Drift Geology	BOULDER CLAY
Solid Geology	WORSTON SHALE GROUP

Related Monuments

PRN186	Whalley	Undefined
PRN186	Whalley	Undefined
PRN725	Whalley Abbey (St Mary the Virgin)	Undefined
PRN2085	Whalley Viaduct	Undefined
PRN15131	Whalley Abbey, staff garages watching brief and geophysical survey, 1987	Undefined
PRN15132	Whalley Abbey, corn mill evaluation, 1989-90	Undefined
PRN15133	Whalley Abbey, sewer replacement trial holes, 1988	Undefined
PRN15134	Whalley Abbey, replacement sewer watching brief	Undefined
PRN15135	Whalley Abbey	Undefined
PRN15137	Whalley Abbey, excavations in 1930s	Undefined
PRN15138	Whalley Abbey	Undefined

Associated Finds

FLA1636	SHERD (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	POTTERY
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Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: NORTH WEST GATEWAY (FORMERLY INCLUDED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF WHALLEY ABBEY)

List Entry Number: 1362365

Location

NORTH WEST GATEWAY (FORMERLY INCLUDED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF WHALLEY ABBEY)

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lancashire

District: Ribble Valley

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Whalley

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 13-Feb-1967

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 183537

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

WHALLEY
SD 73 NW
2/52 North-West Gateway(formerly included as
13-2-1967 an integral part of Whalley Abbey)
GV I

Gateway to Whalley Abbey (q.v.), early C14. Sandstone rubble with upper storey now roofless. 2 storeys. East and west walls each have outer buttresses with offsets and a pointed arch chamfered in 2 orders springing from responds which have capitals and an inner order with 2 quarter-round mouldings and a fillet. Inside, the passage between the archways is rib-vaulted in 8 bays. Between the 5th and 6th bays from the west is an intermediate wall with large and small entrances, the former with segmental arch, the latter with a pointed one. In the north wall are 2 doorways with pointed heads, one blocked. In the south wall there is a similar blocked doorway. The upper storey has 3 3-light windows on both the north and south sides. Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Listing NGR: SD7290036177

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Map

National Grid Reference: SD 72901 36178

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1362365.pdf](#)



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number 102006.006.

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List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Whalley Cistercian abbey

List Entry Number: 1008636

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lancashire

District: Ribble Valley

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Whalley

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 13-Jan-1915

Date of most recent amendment: 10-Aug-1994

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 23691

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

From the time of St Augustine's mission to re-establish Christianity in AD 597 to the reign of Henry VIII, monasticism formed an important facet of both religious and secular life in the British Isles. Settlements of religious communities, including monasteries, were built to house communities of monks, canons (priests), and sometimes lay-brothers, living a common life of religious observance under some form of systematic discipline. It is estimated from documentary evidence that over 700 monasteries were founded in England. These ranged in size from major communities with several hundred members to tiny establishments with a handful of brethren. They belonged to a wide variety of different religious orders, each with its own philosophy. As a result, they vary considerably in the detail of their appearance and layout, although all possess the basic elements of church, domestic accommodation for the community, and work buildings. Monasteries were inextricably woven into the fabric of medieval society, acting not only as centres of worship, learning and charity, but also, because of the vast landholdings of some orders, as centres of immense wealth and political influence. They were established in all parts of England, some in towns and others in the remotest of areas. Many monasteries acted as the foci of wide networks including parish churches, almshouses, hospitals, farming estates and tenant villages. Some 75 of these religious houses belonged to the Cistercian order founded by St Bernard of Clairvaux in the 12th century. The Cistercians - or "white monks", on account of their undyed habits - led a harsher life than earlier monastic orders, believing in the virtue of a life of austerity, prayer and manual labour. Seeking seclusion, they founded their houses in wild and remote areas where they undertook major land improvement projects. Their communities were often very large and included many lay brethren who acted as ploughmen, dairymen, shepherds, carpenters and masons. The Cistercians' skills as farmers eventually made the order one of the richest and most influential. They were especially successful in the rural north of England where they concentrated on sheep farming. The Cistercians made a major contribution to many facets of medieval life and all of their monasteries which exhibit significant surviving archaeological remains are worthy of protection.

Although some of the buildings associated with Whalley Abbey have either been demolished and partly built over by later structures or remain in present day use, large areas of the medieval abbey remain unencumbered by modern development and contain extensive upstanding remains of medieval fabric. These include the east and south ranges of the cloister, parts of the abbot's lodgings, the north west gateway, the north east gateway, Peter of Chester's chapel, and the foundations of the nave. Additionally limited excavation of the site during the 1930's has shown that buried remains of the abbey survive well beneath the later structures.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

Whalley Abbey is located in the valley of the River Calder towards the south west end of Whalley village. It includes the upstanding and below ground remains of an abbey founded by the Cistercian order in the late 13th century and dedicated to St Mary the Virgin. The monument is divided into two separate areas.

The monument is constructed of dressed sandstone. The most visible remains are the north east gateway, the north wall with round bastions along the roadside, the upstanding ruins of the east and south ranges of the cloister, the abbot's lodging, Peter of Chester's Chapel, the north west gateway, and the foundations of the nave.

The well preserved standing remains demonstrate the usual layout of a Cistercian abbey but not the standard orientation. Traditionally monastic buildings were laid out so that the church ran east-west and formed the north range of a four-sided complex known as the cloister. Domestic buildings such as the kitchens would then form the south range, buildings such as the parlour, chapter house and abbot's lodgings would form the east range, and the lay-brothers' quarters would form the west range. At Whalley however, to enable the best use of the water supply provided by the River Calder, it was found necessary to dispense with the usual orientation and align the church on a NNW-SSE alignment, thus the church formed what amounted to the NNE range. For convenience the buildings are described as if normally orientated east-west. The earliest standing remains at the site of Whalley Abbey is the late 13th century chapel built by Peter of Chester, rector of nearby Whalley church, who died in 1295. The oldest part of the abbey is the north west gateway on which work began in 1320. Building of the church began ten years later and was completed in 1380. The cloister, abbot's lodgings and infirmary were completed by the 1440's.

The south transept of the church, like virtually the whole of the church, survives only as foundations. It had three chapels at its eastern end. At the south end were the night stairs to the monks' dormitory and there are also remains of a doorway to the sacristy or vestry in the south wall. Also within the south transept are fragments of three tombstones, two of which have lettering indicating they are the tombs of John Walton, a 'monk of this monastery', and Thomas Wood, one of the priors of the monastery. The north transept is larger than the south transept and also contains three chapels on its east side. A further four fragments of inscribed tombstones are located in the north transept. Separating the two transepts is the crossing, above which rose the central bell tower. Two of the bases of four large piers which supported the tower remain. To the west of the crossing are foundations of the choir stalls. West of the choir is the nave which was 52.5m long with north and south aisles. The bases of four pillars of the arcades separating the aisles from the nave remain on each side. A section of the south wall of the nave survives up to a height of c.3m. A later wall runs across the western end of the nave; beyond this the nave lies buried partly beneath the present English Martyrs' Catholic Church and an open area between this present church and the west range of the abbey's cloister. East of the crossing is the presbytery which was enclosed by a high screen on all sides except the west. Surrounding the presbytery is an ambulatory or processional path which would

be used for the procession at high mass on Sundays or on festivals. At the east end of the presbytery a modern high altar has been reconstructed on the site of the original. In the north ambulatory are the remains of a tombstone depicting the coat of arms of the de Lacy family, the founders of the abbey. The cloister measures approximately 37m by 35m and had walkways on all sides. The north range is formed by the nave of St Mary's Church. The remainder of the cloister buildings survive up to 4m high in places. The east range was a building of two floors. On the ground floor, immediately south of the south transept, is the sacristy. Beyond this are three doorways; the first is finely decorated, flanked by two windows, and gives entrance into the vestibule of the chapter house. The chapter house is located at the rear of the east range and is an unusual octagonal shape. It contains two areas of original tiled flooring and was the daily meeting room of the monks. Beyond the vestibule is a door to the parlour and, beyond again, the entrance to the slype or passage which led through the east range to the abbot's house and infirmary. Above this range of buildings would have been the monks' dorter or dormitory. At the eastern end of the cloister south range is a doorway giving access to the day stairs which led to the monks' dorter. Next to this is the doorway to the warming house where a fire would be lit during the winter months. Adjacent to this doorway is the stone canopy and drain of a washing trough or lavatory where the monks washed their hands and feet prior to entering the refectory or dining hall. Only the site of the entrance to the refectory building remains. Adjoining the refectory is the doorway to the kitchen and beyond are remains of a narrow staircase leading to the west range. The west range is the most complete; it was the lay-brothers' dorter. It still stands to its original full two storeys and is roofed. In the time of the abbey it had a dormitory on the upper floor and a refectory below. At the southern end of the cloister east range, across the slype, is the monks' day room, a long narrow building still containing some of its original windows and a fireplace. At the south east corner of this building is a passageway leading to the rere-dorter or the monks' lavatory. Beneath the rere-dorter is the abbey's main drain. A short distance to the north of the drain are the low walls of the abbot's lodgings, built by Abbot Paslew in the 16th century. An entrance door at the west leads into the parlour. This room has a small projecting room at the south west corner and the base of a spiral stair at the north east corner which led to the upper storey. A doorway leads from the parlour into the dining room. There are traces of a stone screen parallel to the north wall together with traces of two windows, a doorway, and a hearth with an adjoining window recess. The ruined standing walls overlying the eastern end of the abbot's lodgings and the site of the abbey's infirmary are the remains of the long gallery, built in the latter half of the 16th century, after the dissolution of the abbey, by the Assheton family as part of their new manor house. Other sections of this manor house remain in use, now used as a conference centre. South of the long gallery are the upstanding ruins of the abbot's kitchen, which may also have served as part of the infirmary, together with the foundations of other rooms associated with the abbot's lodgings. Nearby are remains of the infirmary chapel which contains three windows, and the remains of the late 13th century chapel built by Peter of Chester which contains two small windows in the east wall. The present entrance to the abbey grounds is through the north east gateway which was completed in 1480. Centrally placed inside the gateway are the two passageways for vehicles and foot passengers complete with what are thought to be the original wooden doors decorated with iron studs. On the west side of the door, housed in a projecting turret, is a spiral stone staircase which

gives access to an upper room and to the roof. On the north side of the gatehouse are two single-light windows, two stone shields, and a central niche which would have originally contained a religious figure but now contains a 17th century carved wooden figure. To the east of the gateway is the porter's lodge, now functioning as the ticket office, and further to the east, beneath the single storey range of 17th century buildings associated with the Assheton mansion, the abbey stables would have been located. To the west of the gateway there is a roadside wall running initially north then turning west and continuing as far as the English Martyrs' Church. Along the wall's western length are two projecting round bastions.

About 130m beyond the western end of this wall is the abbey's north west gateway, construction of which is thought to have commenced about 1320. It is built of sandstone rubble and has two storeys, the upper of which is now roofless. It is a substantial structure measuring approximately 25m long by 11.5m wide. Inside there is stone vaulting throughout, and approximately a third of the way from the east end are two passageways, one for vehicles and the other for pedestrians. In the eastern or inside portion of the gateway are the two side doors, now blocked up; the one on the south probably led to a now demolished guest house, the one on the north gave access to a staircase leading to the upper floor and to the lodgings of the vicar of Whalley. There is another door in the western or outer part of the gatehouse, which would have been used by local people who wanted to see the vicar. The upper floor of the gatehouse is a large room with three three-light decorated windows on the north and south sides and one on the east and west sides. On the north sides there are traces of the doorway which provided an entrance to the room from the stairway. The room was probably used as a chapel for the guests.

Whalley Abbey was constructed in response to the pleas for a move from the monks at the Cistercian abbey of Stanlow in Cheshire, which was suffering from periodic flooding from the adjacent River Mersey during the latter part of the 13th century. Negotiations to move to Whalley began about 1279 but it was not until 1296 that Abbot Gregory and a party of about 20 monks arrived to take possession of the Rectory House, built by the recently deceased Peter of Chester. Initially work on the abbey construction at Whalley was slow as a series of legal disputes with nearby Sawley Abbey and then with the Bishop of Lichfield involved both time and money. A further move, this time to Toxteth near Liverpool was considered, but papal refusal to grant this move in 1319 eventually saw work begin in earnest on construction of the abbey. Work commenced on the north west gateway the following year; construction of the church began ten years later and was completed in 1380; and the full set of abbey buildings including cloister, abbot's lodgings and infirmary were finished in the 1440's. In 1480 further construction work saw the completion of the north west gateway and in the 16th century the abbot's lodging was reconstructed and a Lady Chapel added by the abbot, John Paslew. The abbey was dissolved by Henry VIII in 1536, however Paslew became involved in the Pilgrimage of Grace which broke out in opposition to the king's religious changes and paid for this with his life, being executed for treason the following year at Lancaster. After the dissolution the abbey lands and manor of Whalley were bought by John Braddyll and Richard Assheton in 1553, the latter obtaining the monastic site and its buildings. Throughout the following century the Assheton family gradually continued the conversion of the abbey to a private residence. The abbot's house and infirmary buildings were dismantled down to the foundations and on the site a large dwelling house which survives today was built. Further demolition took place about 1660 when the greater part of the church, the monks' dormitory and the south side of the cloister

were demolished. From the 18th century the abbey passed through the hands of various families until 1923 when the house and abbey grounds were bought by the diocese of Manchester. Three years later it was purchased by the new diocese of Blackburn. The abbey's north west gatehouse, the land on which it stands but not including the highway, and a strip of land to the north of the gatehouse, were all taken into the guardianship of the State in 1971.

Limited antiquarian excavations in 1798 and again in 1813 located a number of skeletons beneath the floor of the presbytery and parts of the gravestone of William Lindley, a 14th century abbot. In the 1930s limited excavation again took place when the site, which was partly used as a garden and partly left as rough ground, was cleared and the foundations of the church were traced and outlined in stone. A skeleton found below the de Lacy tomb in the north ambulatory is thought to have been one of the founder's family.

All the buildings on the site, including the remains of the abbey and all its buildings, the north west gateway, the cloister west range and Assheton's manor house and its associated buildings, are all Listed Grade I.

A number of features are excluded from the scheduling: these comprise all the buildings in present day use including the conference house; the porter's lodge which now functions as a ticket office, the range of 17th century buildings adjacent to the porter's lodge which now house the abbey's historical display and gift shop, and the portion of English Martyrs' Church building overlying the western end of the church nave. This church is a Listed Building Grade II and known locally as the Abbey Presbytery. The west range of the cloister, although roofed and in use as a church hall in the past, is included in the scheduling as it is a substantial medieval building now abandoned and in disrepair. The surface of the area of the ground lying between the English Martyrs' Church building and the west range of the cloister, which overlies the western end of the abbey church nave, is also excluded as is a greenhouse and building in the garden south of the cloister, all modern walls and fences, the surface of all access drives and paths, and the surface of the road way beneath the north west gateway, although the ground beneath all these features is included.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

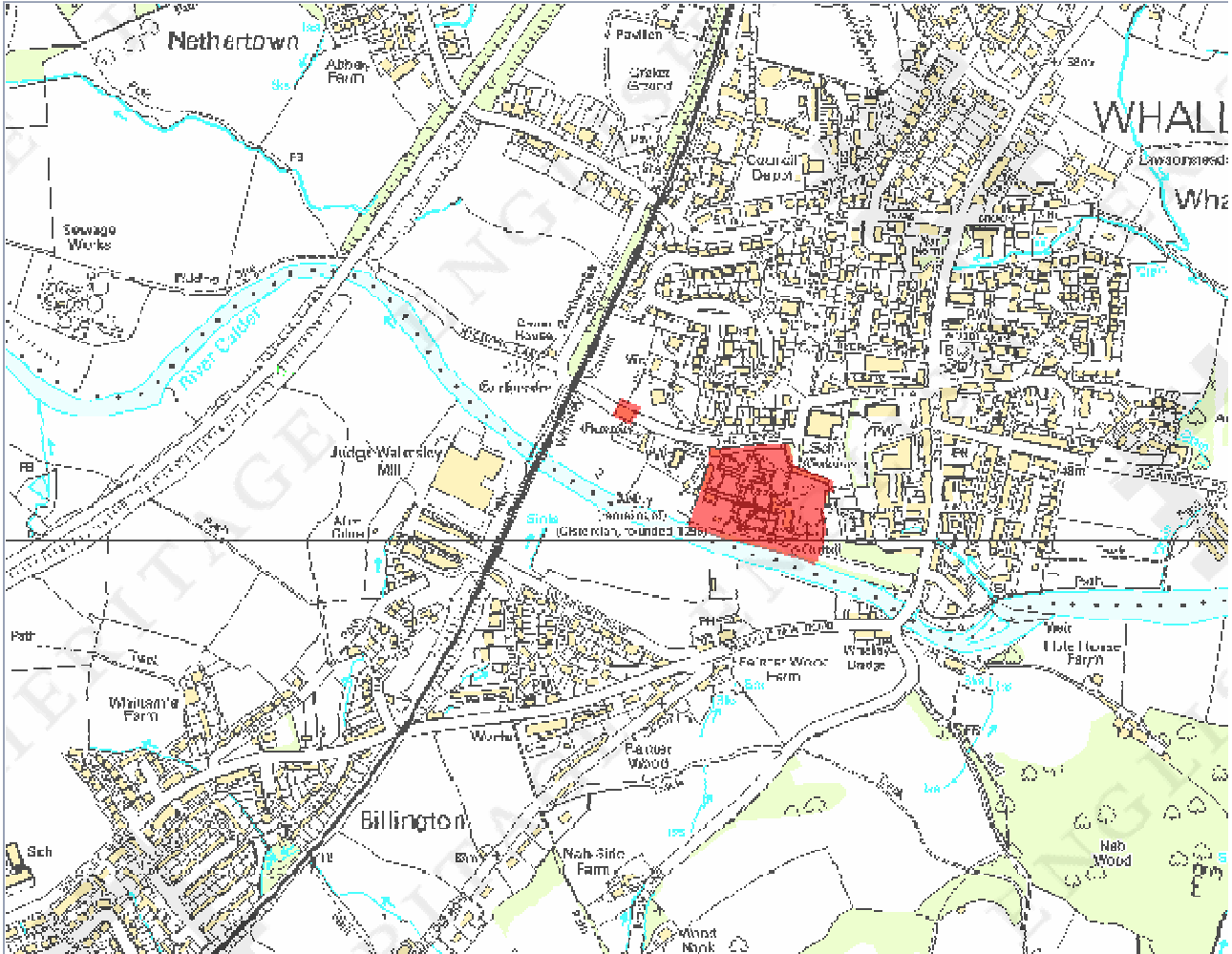
Selected Sources

1. **Book Reference** - *Title:* Victoria County History: Lancashire II - *Date:* 1908 - *Volume:* 2 - *Page References:* 552 - *Type:* MENTION
2. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Ashmore, O. - *Title:* A Guide To Whalley Abbey - *Date:* 1981 - *Page References:* 1-20 - *Type:* GUIDE BOOK
3. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Dixon, G.D. & Dixon, J.L. - *Title:* The Whalley Earthworks - a field study - *Date:* 1985 - *Page References:* 1-9 - *Type:* DESC TEXT
4. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Dixon, J. - *Title:* Whalley Abbey - *Type:* SMR - *Description:* Pers Comm to SMR
5. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Dixon, P.G. & Dixon, J.L. - *Title:* The Whalley Fieldworks - a field study - *Date:* 1985 - *Page References:* 3 - *Type:* DESC TEXT
6. **Book Reference** - *Author:* DOE - *Title:* List of Bldgs of Special Arch & Hist Interest - *Date:* 1967 - *Type:* LIST - *Description:* Ref No. 2/51, 2/52
7. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Ordnance Survey - *Title:* OS Sheet SD 73 NW - *Type:* MAP - *Description:* 1:10,000

Map

National Grid Reference: SD 72902 36182, SD 73086 36065

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1008636.pdf](#)



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This copy shows the entry on 30-May-2012 at 04:01:15.

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: WHALLEY ABBEY

List Entry Number: 1164643

Location

WHALLEY ABBEY

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lancashire

District: Ribble Valley

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Whalley

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 13-Feb-1967

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 183536

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

WHALLEY
SD 73 NW
2/51 Whalley Abbey
13-2-1967
GV I

Cistercian monastery. West range of cloister now used as Roman Catholic church hall. Assheton mansion now a conference centre. Building work begun c.1320. Abbey church begun in 1330 and finished in 1380. East range of cloister late C14. Infirmary and Abbot's lodgings complete by 1440s. In 1480 the north-east gateway was built, and the Abbey was dissolved in 1537. The site was bought by the Assheton family, who subsequently converted parts of the Abbot's house and Infirmary into a residence, which was complete by c.1680. This house was restored and extended in the mid C19. In the 1930s the site was excavated and the foundations discovered were exposed and consolidated. Only the foundations of the church remain. The west range of the cloister is of a full 2 storeys and is roofed. The south wall of the cloister is incomplete but includes a lavatory with moulded arch. The east range is more complete and includes a doorway with a fleuron order leading into the chapter house vestibule. At the south end of this range is the rere-dorter, with the drain passing through pointed arches. Between the east claustral buildings and the Assheton mansion the foundations of the chapter house and part of the Abbot's Lodgings are exposed. The southern part of the west wing of the mansion is now roofless. It contained Assheton's long gallery on the 1st floor and incorporates part of the Abbot's kitchen. The north-west wing of the mansion is C19. The entrance to the house is through a 1st floor porch reached by a flight of stone steps. Inside, the mansion has a deeply-moulded pointed arch on the ground floor, a window of 2 trefoiled lights now in an internal wall, and large deeply-chamfered joists supporting the floor of the hall on the 1st floor above. This hall has a stone fireplace with segmental arch, with a C19 fireplace within. The roof is of c.1500 with king posts rising from high collars with moulded arch braces. Between the purlins and principals are carved triangular braces. On the north-east side of the mansion is a courtyard enclosed by stone walls, with single-storey C17 buildings on the east and north sides. The

north-east gateway is of 2 storeys and has an embattled parapet and diagonal buttresses. The arches are pointed and moulded. The north part of the interior has a tunnel vault which appears to be of post-Reformation date. Ashmore, O., *A Guide to Whalley Abbey*, 4th ed. 1981. Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Listing NGR: SD7310436136

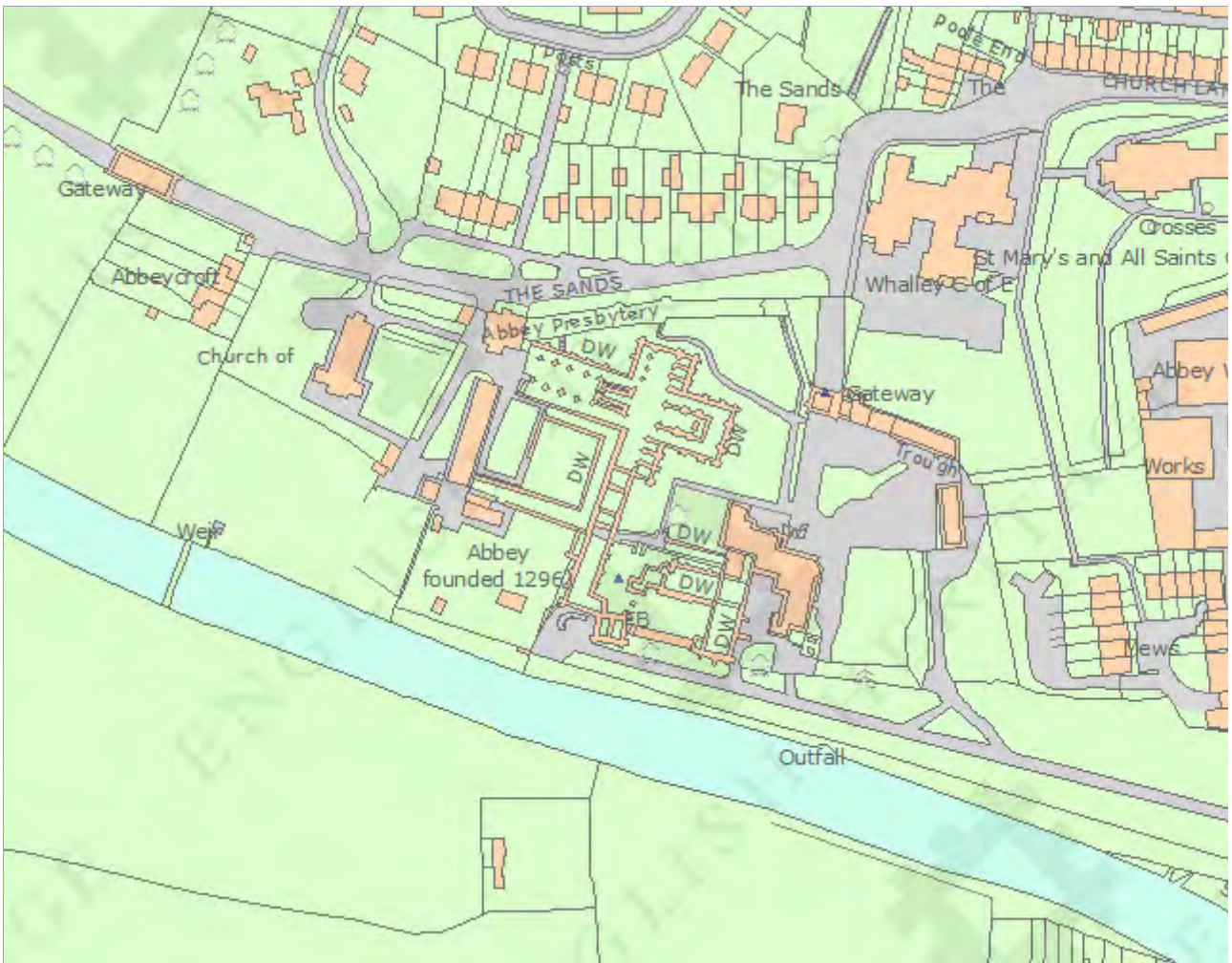
Selected Sources

1. **Book Reference** - *Author:* O Ashmore - *Title:* A Guide to Whalley Abbey - *Date:* 1981
-

Map

National Grid Reference: SD 73066 36036, SD 73138 36100

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1164643.pdf](#)



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SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

748 262

2/50

Clerk Hill

-
-

II

House, probably 1772 with earlier remains (Pevsner). Sandstone rubble, painted at front, with hipped slate roof. 2 storeys. Facade has 2-bay recessed centre with 2-bay projecting wings to each side, and has chamfered quoins, band, and cornice with blocking course. Windows have architraves and are sashed with no glazing bars. The left-hand bay of the left-hand wing now has a C19 single-storey canted bay window. The 2 wings are linked by a single-storey loggia carried on 2 Tuscan columns with engaged columns as responds. The door, in the central bay, has an architrave. To each side of the recessed centre are lead downspouts with hoppers dated 'I?W 1719'. Chimneys to left of right-hand wing, set back in centre of left-hand wing, and on left-hand wall. At the rear is a stair window with plain stone surround and round head, and a Venetian window on each floor which has sashes with glazing bars.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

Whalley Abbey

2/51

13-2-1967

GV

I

Cistercian monastery. West range of cloister now used as Roman Catholic church hall. Assheton mansion now a conference centre. Building work begun c.1320. Abbey church begun in 1330 and finished in 1380. East range of cloister late C14. Infirmary and Abbot's lodgings complete by 1440s. In 1480 the north-east gateway was built, and the Abbey was dissolved in 1537. The site was bought by the Assheton family, who subsequently converted parts of the Abbot's house and Infirmary into a residence, which was complete by c.1680. This house was restored and extended in the mid C19. In the 1930s the site was excavated and the foundations discovered were exposed and consolidated. Only the foundations of the church remain. The west range of the cloister is of a full 2 storeys and is roofed. The south wall of the cloister is incomplete but includes a lavatory with moulded arch. The east range is more complete and includes a doorway with a fleuron order leading into the chapter house vestibule. At the south end of this range is the rere-dorter, with the drain passing through pointed arches. Between the east claustral buildings and the Assheton mansion the foundations of the chapter house and part of the Abbot's Lodgings are exposed. The southern part of the west wing of the mansion is now roofless. It contained Assheton's long gallery on the 1st floor and incorporates part of the Abbot's kitchen. The north-west wing of the mansion is C19. The entrance to the house is through a 1st floor porch reached by a flight of stone steps. Inside, the mansion has a deeply-moulded pointed arch on the ground floor, a window of 2 trefoiled lights now in an internal wall, and large deeply-chamfered joists supporting the floor of the hall on the 1st floor above. This hall has a stone fireplace with segmental arch, with a C19 fireplace within. The roof is of c.1500 with king posts rising from high collars with moulded arch braces. Between the purlins and principals are carved triangular braces. On the north-east side of the mansion is a courtyard enclosed by stone walls, with single-storey C17 buildings on the east and north sides. The north-east gateway is of 2 storeys and has an embattled parapet and diagonal buttresses. The arches are pointed and moulded. The north part of the interior has a tunnel vault which appears to be of post-Reformation date. Ashmore, O., A Guide to Whalley Abbey, 4th ed. 1981. Scheduled Ancient Monument.

SD 73 NW WHALLEY

2/52
13-2-1967
GV

North-West Gateway (formerly included as
an integral part of Whalley Abbey)
I

Gateway to Whalley Abbey (q.v.), early C14. Sandstone rubble with upper storey now roofless. 2 storeys. East and west walls each have outer buttresses with offsets and a pointed arch chamfered in 2 orders springing from responds which have capitals and an inner order with 2 quarter-round mouldings and a fillet. Inside, the passage between the archways is rib-vaulted in 8 bays. Between the 5th and 6th bays from the west is an intermediate wall with large and small entrances, the former with segmental arch, the latter with a pointed one. In the north wall are 2 doorways with pointed heads, one blocked. In the south wall there is a similar blocked doorway. The upper storey has 3 3-light windows on both the north and south sides. Scheduled Ancient Monument.

SD 73 NW WHALLEY

2/11
-
GV

Whalley Viaduct
II

See under Billington C.P.

SD 73 SW WHALLEY

6/53
-
-

ACCRINGTON ROAD
Moreton Lodge
II

Lodge to Moreton Hall, 1833, by George Webster of Kendal. Sandstone ashlar with slate roof. Single storey. North facade, facing drive, a symmetrical composition with central steeply-gabled porch. To each side is a single double-chamfered window with one transom. The door has a moulded round arch with moulded impost and fluted keystone. Under the gable is a plaque inscribed: 'IT [John Taylor] 1833'. Gables coped with kneelers and finials. Chimneys behind ridge to right of porch. Left-hand gable wall, facing road, has 6-light mullioned and transomed window. Moreton Hall, a mansion in a Jacobethan style by Webster, was demolished in 1955.

SD 73 SW

WHALLEY

ACCRINGTON ROAD (off)

6/54

13-2-1967

GV

Park Head Farmhouse

II

House, probably early C17, altered 1838. Sandstone rubble with stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Main range of 2 bays with mullioned and transomed windows, ovolo-moulded with outer chamfer, the stonework now worn and partly repaired with cement. The left-hand bay has 8 lights on the ground floor and 6 above. The right-hand bay has 10 lights on the ground floor and 8 above. At the left on the ground floor is a 2-light C19 mullioned window. Between bays is a single-storey gabled porch. The door has a chamfered stone surround with pointed arch. Above is a plaque inscribed: 'IT [John Taylor] 1838'. At the left is a one-bay cross-wing which has C19 mullioned windows, of 4 lights on the ground floor and 3 above. Set back at the left is a projection which has a 2-light mullioned window between storeys, and a ground-floor doorway with plain reveals within an earlier window opening. Chimneys on left-hand wall of cross-wing, with projecting stack, and on right-hand gable. Right-hand gable has coping with kneelers and finials.

SD 73 SW

WHALLEY

ACCRINGTON ROAD (off)

6/55

13-2-1967

GV

Barn south-east of Park Head
Farmhouse

II

Barn, probably 1830s. Sandstone rubble with furrowed quoins and with slate roof. South-eastern end wider. To its left is a wide cart entrance under a canopy with left-hand cheek. The gables are coped with kneelers and ball finials. At the rear is another similar cart entrance. Interior has bolted queen-post trusses.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

CHURCH LANE

2/56

13-2-1967

GV

Church of St. Mary and All Saints

I

Church, C13 with tower added and windows altered later C15. Sandstone rubble with stone slate roofs. Comprises a west tower, a nave with clearstorey and north and south aisles, a lower chancel, a south porch, a north vestry, and a timber north porch added in 1909. The west tower has angle buttresses and an embattled parapet. The bell openings are of 2 trefoiled lights with tracery and hoods. The west window is of 3 trefoiled lights under a pointed head with Perpendicular tracery. Below is a moulded doorway with pointed arch. The south aisle has one bay to the west of the porch and 2 to the east. The windows are of 3 lights with rounded heads under a flat head with hood. The 4 clearstorey windows are of 2 cinquefoiled lights. The south porch was rebuilt in 1844 and has a moulded pointed outer doorway. The inner doorway has a moulded pointed arch, and late C12 capitals for angle shafts which are now missing. 2 of the north aisle windows, of 3 and 2 lights, are similar to those to the south. The 3rd, eastern, one is C19 with 2 trefoiled lights. The chancel windows are chamfered lancets, with a drip course rising over each light and with a string course at sill level. On the south side are 5 windows, on the north side 3. On the south side are 3 buttresses with gablets, on the north side 2. To the right of the left-hand southern window is a priest's doorway. The east window is of 5 cinquefoiled lights under a pointed head with Perpendicular tracery. Interior has 4-bay arcades with octagonal piers on the south and round ones to the north. The arches are pointed and chamfered in 2 orders. The nave roof, possibly of c.1500, has moulded cambered tie beams, and king posts rising from high collars. Between tie and collar are thin vertical members with traceried heads. Intermediate principals have no ties, but high arch-braced collars with king posts. The chancel roof has high arch-braced collars with king posts. The lower purlins have large curved wind braces. The chancel arch is pointed, of 2 rounded orders with moulded imposts and responds. The triple sedilia have pointed arches springing from round shafts with moulded caps and bases. Adjoining these to the east are a piscina and credence table, the latter with trefoiled head. Among the wall tablets is a memorial to Dr. T. D. Whitaker (died 1822). The east window has glass inserted in 1816 depicting shields of arms of local families. The east window of the south aisle was designed by Pugin in 1847. The interior contains a large quantity of early woodwork. The C18 west gallery was reconstructed in 1909 and carries an organ with a case made in 1729 for Lancaster church. The pews, although re-arranged, are mostly C17 with shaped tops to the bench ends. At the west end of the north aisle are the churchwardens' pew and the constable's pew (dated 1714), both moved to their present positions in the C20. At the east end of the nave, on the south side, is St. Anton's cage, with elaborately carved woodwork and dates '1697' and '1830', the latter dating a restoration when 2 doors were substituted for one. The cage incorporates earlier dated panels. To its east is the 'medieval pew' with a front of carved tracery decoration. To the north is the Starkie pew, dated 1702. The north and south chapels have screens which are partly medieval. The chancel screen is a C15 rood screen which was restored in 1864. The 22 choir stalls are dated by the initials 'W.W.' to between 1418 and 1434. They were extensively restored in 1866 and have elaborate carved canopies and a very fine series of misericords.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

CHURCH LANE

2/57

Sundial east of Church of St. Mary
and All Saints

-

II

GV

Sundial and base, 1757. Sandstone with brass plate and gnomon. Comprises a Tuscan column on a base of 3 steps of square plan. Inscription on plate illegible, but said to be dated 1757 (VCH).

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

CHURCH LANE

2/58

No. 16

-

II

GV

House, one of row, early C19. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. 2 storeys, one bay, with facade splayed back towards left to follow line of road. Windows sashed with glazing bars and plain stone surrounds. Door, at right, has plain stone surround. Left-hand gable chimney.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

CHURCH LANE

2/59

Nos. 14 & 15

-

II

GV

Mirrored pair of houses, part of row, probably early-to-mid C19 alteration of earlier building. Sandstone rubble with roof of slate to No. 15, at left, and stone slate to No. 14. Each house of one bay. Windows sashed with glazing bars and with plain stone surrounds with hoods. Some evidence of earlier horizontal openings remains. Paired doorways have plain stone surrounds with hoods. End chimneys.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

CHURCH LANE

2/60

Nos. 10 to 13 (consecutive)

-

GV

II

Four houses, part of row, early C19. Sandstone rubble with slate roofs. 2 storeys. Each house of one bay. Nos. 11, 12 and 13 have modern windows with plain stone surrounds. Doors to left of No.13, to right of No.12 and to left of No.11, all with plain stone surrounds. No.10 has 2-light modern windows with glazing bars, with plain stone surrounds and central flat-faced mullions. Small window with plain reveals to left of door. Door, at left, has plain stone surround. Chimneys between Nos. 12 & 13 and to right of both No.11 and No.10.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

KING STREET (east side)

2/61

No.82

-

-

II

House, c.1800. Sandstone rubble with stone slate roof. 3 storeys, 3 bays. Windows sashed with glazing bars and plain stone surrounds. Those on the ground floor are tripartite with flat-faced mullions. Door, in central bay, has fanlight and stone surround with round head, now with rock-faced voussoirs. Gable chimneys.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

KING STREET (east side)

2/62

Swan Hotel

-

GV

II

Hotel, late C18. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. A symmetrical composition of 3 storeys and 7 bays, the 3 central bays projecting with pediment. Windows sashed with no glazing bars in stone surrounds. Within the pediment there is an oculus. Door, in central bay, has stone surround with pediment on brackets.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

721 06 CV
POOLE END

2/68
13-2-1967
GV

Nos.1, 2 and 3 (formerly listed with
Pool End House)
II

3 houses, originally one, mid C17, altered mid C19. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. 2 storeys. South wall of 4 bays which have mullioned windows with hollow chamfer, chamfer, and hoods. On the ground floor they are of 5 lights, 3 lights (reconstructed), 3 lights, with a 2-light C19 window within a larger opening at the right. The 1st floor windows are of 3, 3, 2, and 4 lights. Between the 1st and 2nd bays is a blocked doorway with chamfered surround and hood, in line with the dividing wall between No.3 and No.2. Chimneys to right of 3rd bay and on right-hand gable, which is coped with kneelers. North wall has ground-floor openings with C19 chamfered stone surrounds and hoods. No.1, at the left, has a door with a window to its right. No.2 has a window at each side of its door, with central mullion. No.3 has a similar window to the right of its door. On the 1st floor are C17 chamfered mullioned windows with hoods, of 4, 3, and 3 lights. Interior of No.2 only accessible at time of survey. It has 2 chamfered and stopped ceiling beams and similar common joists. There is some re-used panelling with vertical panels and moulded rails and muntins. On the 1st floor stone corbels support thin wooden braces to a roof truss which is now hidden above a ceiling.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

721 06 CV
POOLE END

2/69
13-2-1967
GV

No.4 (Poole House)(formerly listed as Pool
End House and two adjacent cottages, The
II Square)

House, mid C19. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Windows have chamfered stone surrounds with moulded hoods and with inner hollow chamfer. They are of 2 lights except for the middle one on the 1st floor which is of one light. The mullion has been removed from the left-hand ground-floor window. The door, in the central bay, has a chamfered stone surround with Tudor-arched head and moulded hood. Coped gables. Left-hand gable chimney.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

PORTFIELD LANE

79.4 356

2/70

1-2-1972

Barn at Portfield Farm

II

Aisled barn, c.1600. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. East wall has wide entrance with quoined reveals and timber lintel. To the left are 2 worn chamfered one-light windows which have a later window with plain reveals between them. Under the eaves are breathers. At the left is a blocked doorway. To the right of the entrance are 2 windows with plain reveals and a blocked one-light chamfered window. The left-hand gable wall has 2 doorways into the aisles and a 1st floor pitching hole, all with plain reveals. The right-hand gable wall has a blocked double-chamfered window under the apex, 2 C19 windows on the 1st floor and 3 on the ground floor. At the left is a door with plain reveals, further right a blocked doorway with plain stone surround. Interior of 5 main bays. Trusses have raking queen struts and and tie beams braced to aisle posts. The aisle plates are also braced to the posts. Aisle ties and principals run from the posts to the outer walls. Between the main bays are intermediate aisle posts with their own aisle ties and principals, but no tie beams or principals spanning the nave. The northern truss has been replaced by or encased in a later brick wall containing a flue for a 1st floor fireplace. At the northern end, where the barn is lofted, the outer ends of some of the aisle ties can be examined. These terminate at short wall posts with curved angle braces. Their size, together with the lack of any jowling or evidence for jointing with a wallplate, suggests that they are contemporary with the present stone walling and are not evidence for earlier timber walls.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

THE SANDS

2/71

13-2-1967

GV

Abbey Presbytery

II

Roman Catholic presbytery, formerly farmhouse, c.1800. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. Double-depth plan. 2 storeys, 3 bays, with cyma-moulded stone cornice. Windows sashed with glazing bars. Stone surrounds double-chamfered with slightly pointed arched heads and hoods. Single-storey gabled porch in middle bay has outer doorway with surround similar to those to windows. Below the apex of the coped gable is a worn blank plaque. Studded inner plank door. Coped gables with chimneys.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

THE SANDS

2/72

13-2-1967

GV

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Abbeycroft

II

Row of 3 houses, probably originally one, mid C17, altered late C19. Sandstone rubble with roof of slate and stone slate. 2 storeys, with attic and with drip course. Windows C19, chamfered with central mullion. Doors have chamfered stone surrounds. No.3, at the left, is of 5 bays and has stone attic gabled dormers over the 3rd and 5th bays, with one-light chamfered windows. Doors in 3rd and 4th bays. No.2 is of one bay and has a door at the left and has 2 attic dormers. No.1 has a window to the left of and one above the door, and an attic dormer. Chimneys on left-hand gable and between houses. Inside, the door of No.2 opens against a firehood baffle. The heck post and bressumer are moulded and stopped. Above the bressumer is a ceiling beam, 2 studs remaining of the plastered infill which must have joined them. No.3 not accessible at time of survey, but said to have bressumer for a firehood which backed onto that in No.2, and an outshut which contains a dog-leg stair with turned balusters and moulded handrail. Nos.2 and 3 have ceiling beams with quarter-round mouldings. Interior of No.1 said to contain no C17 features. RCHM report by Sarah Pearson dated August 1979.

SD 73 NW

WHALLEY

THE SANDS

2/73

13-2-1967

-

No.34 (Sands Cottage)

II*

House, probably C15 and late C16 with C17 and later alterations. Sandstone rubble encasing timber frame with stone slate roof. 2 storeys. East facade of 2 bays, with a one-bay cross-wing at the left. Present openings have plain reveals. Door in left-hand bay. Above the 1st floor windows is a wall plate with peg holes for studs. Chimneys on right-hand gable, on front wall of cross-wing and against rear wall of cross-wing, the latter having a large external stack with offsets. Inside, the cross-wing contains the remains of the earliest timber-framed range. Against its western wall an open truss is visible on the 1st floor, showing that the building once continued further west. This has heavy angled braces rising to a tie beam which carries a king post. 2 purlins are trenched into the backs of the principals. To the east is a second, closed, truss, with the base of a king post and some studwork visible on the 1st floor. The northern post of this truss continues to ground level. A brace to a cross rail suggests that this range has always been floored. The main range to the north is a separately-framed addition of 3 bays. The trusses are of shallow pitch and have tie beams, king posts, and queen struts. There are mortices for braces down to posts in the front wall, but not at the rear, suggesting that the rear wall may always have been of stone. The northern truss has wattle holes above and below the tie beam and has evidence of smoke blackening which suggests that there was originally a smoke bay. The floor of this range has chamfered and stopped joists. RCHM report by Sarah Pearson and Colum Giles dated July 1979.

line

Lester - done work

367

SD 73 NW WHALLEY THE SQUARE

2/74 Nos.1, 2 and 3

GV II

Row of houses, mid C19. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. 2 storeys. No.1, at left, of 2 bays, Nos.2 and 3 each of one bay. Windows have plain stone surrounds and are modern except for those to No.3 which are sashed. No.1 has door in left-hand bay and No.2 has door to left, both under modern porches. No.3 has door at left with plain stone surround. Chimneys to right of each house. Rear wall has some C19 chamfered stone window surrounds with hoods. Adjoins Poole House (q.v.) and faces Nos.1, 2, and 3 Poole End (q.v.) at right angles.

SD 73 NW WHALLEY STATION ROAD

2/75 Old Grammar School

- II

Adult education centre, formerly grammar school, 1725, extended early C19 and altered probably mid-to-late C19. Sandstone rubble with hipped stone slate roof. 2 storeys. East facade has 2 bays on each side of central 2-storey gabled porch. Cross windows are rebated and chamfered with hoods. Right-hand ground-floor window now cut through by doorway. Porch has a cross window on the 1st floor with a blank shield within a plaque above. The moulded Tudor-arched door surround is C19. The left-hand return wall, facing south, has 5 bays which have cross windows with linked hoods. The central bay on the 1st floor is blank. To the left the remainder of this facade has windows of early C19 type, sashed with glazing bars and plain stone surrounds. Inside, there are no visible features of architectural interest.

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: WHALLEY VIADUCT

List Entry Number: 1164458

Location

WHALLEY VIADUCT

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lancashire

District: Ribble Valley

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Whalley

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Mar-1986

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 183496

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

BILLINGTON
SD 73 NW
2/11 Whalley Viaduct
-
GV II

Railway viaduct on Bolton, Blackburn, Clitheroe and West Yorkshire Railway, opened 1850. Engineer Flannagan. Red and blue brick. 48 round arches on battered piers. Where Ridding Lane passes through, close to the north-west gateway of the Abbey (q.v.) the opening has concentric brick arches and moulded stone imposts. To each side is an arch filled with brickwork with a blind lancet recess. Part of this viaduct is in Whalley C.P. (q.v.)

Listing NGR: SD7285236264

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Map

National Grid Reference: SD 72852 36264

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