

THE FORMER CLITHEROE HOSPITAL, CHATBURN ROAD, CLITHEROE:

PLANNING REF (RIBBLE VALLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL): 3/2017/0616

PROPOSED SCHEME FOR DISCHARGE OF CONDITION 34

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Condition 34 of the above draft planning consent requires that:

“No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has undertaken a photographic record of the interior, exterior and immediate surroundings of the former workhouse and infirmary buildings and submitted details of a method of “interpretation” (in relation to the former Clitheroe Union Workhouse) to be installed at the site. The submitted details shall include the content of this “interpretation”, its design and siting, and a timetable for its installation on site, and the development shall be carried out in complete accordance with the approved details.”

2 Photographic record

- 2.1 The photographic record has been undertaken in conjunction with the programme of archaeological recording and analysis required under condition 33. A total of 169 digital photos have been taken and will be supplied to the LPA.

3 Method of interpretation to be installed

- 3.1 The method of interpretation will comprise a single A1-size aluminium lectern display panel, set in the ground with post holes back-filled with concrete. This will be located within the open space close to the highway access off Chatburn Road, facing towards the location of the present hospital building (see figure 1 below).

4 Content of interpretation and design

- 4.1 The precise content of the display panel has yet to be finalised but it will contain a textual account of the workhouse site (approximately 400 words), together with a small number of key images.

- 4.2 Draft of the text to be included:

“The houses in front of you stand on the site of the Clitheroe Poor Law Union’s Workhouse, which later became the Clitheroe Hospital, and was also known as Coplow View. Construction of the workhouse began in 1871, to replace earlier buildings at Aighton and Holden, and it was intended to provide places for 200 inmates.

Those seeking refuge in the workhouse were described as paupers, most of whom were unable to provide themselves with the necessary means of living through circumstances beyond their control, such as disability, sickness, or

old age, but during hard times when work was scarce, the numbers would be swelled by many able-bodied people. Dependence on the workhouse had a strong stigma attached.

The workhouse was designed by the architects Jonas Bradshaw and Leigh Hall of Bolton, and built by local contractor Robert Satterthwaite. As well as the main building, an infirmary or hospital was added shortly afterwards as a parallel, detached range to the rear.

The buildings here were built from limestone and sandstone quarried nearby, and were intended to provide very basic but healthy accommodation. For the most part the men and boys lived in the right-hand end of the building, with women and girls at the opposite end, with the dormitories on the first floor, in each of which between 10 and 22 people slept.

The workhouse regime was strict and disciplined. Men, women and children were kept apart, even when members of the same family, and all who could were put to work for many hours a day: tasks including stone-breaking and scrubbing and cleaning. At the same time the diet afforded the inmates was plain and simple, with adults being given 6 ounces of bread and 1 pint of gruel at breakfast and supper, although at dinner they might be allowed 8 ounces of bread and 1½ ounces of cheese.

When the National Health Service was created in 1948 the site became the Coplow View Public Assistance Infirmary, and later the Clitheroe Community Hospital. Following the construction of the new hospital nearby, it was demolished in 2018.”

- 4.3 The display panel will be designed and installed by Countryscape, a multi-disciplinary consultancy based in Manchester (<http://countryscape.org/>) They have wide-ranging and renowned expertise in design and communication, landscape and place-making.
- 4.4 The images within the display will include an artist’s pen and ink drawing of the main workhouse building, which has been commissioned and is currently in progress (figure 3). They will also include extracts from historic maps and documents. Because of the present condition of the buildings, there are very few suitable modern photographs. Enquiries regarding the copyright of other images (including the original architects’ drawings), are also currently being pursued and if suitable for reproduction, and if permission is forthcoming, these may also be included.
- 4.5 Examples of other display panels produced by Countryscape for similar contexts are provided below.

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Figure 1: Proposed location of interpretation panel

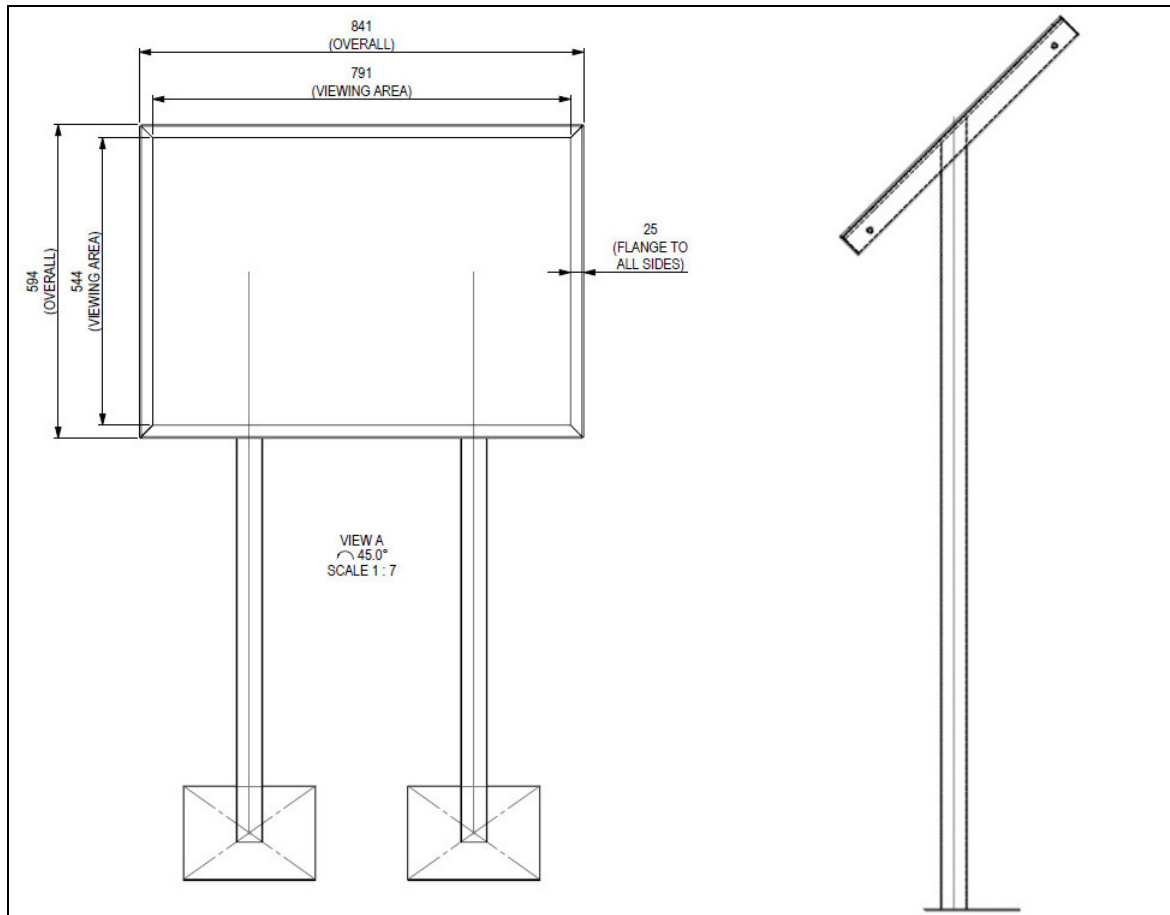


Figure 2: Details of panel structure (front and side views)



Figure 3: Sample image: draft of artist's drawing of workhouse building (work in progress)



Figure 4: Sample image: rear of infirmary block, 2017

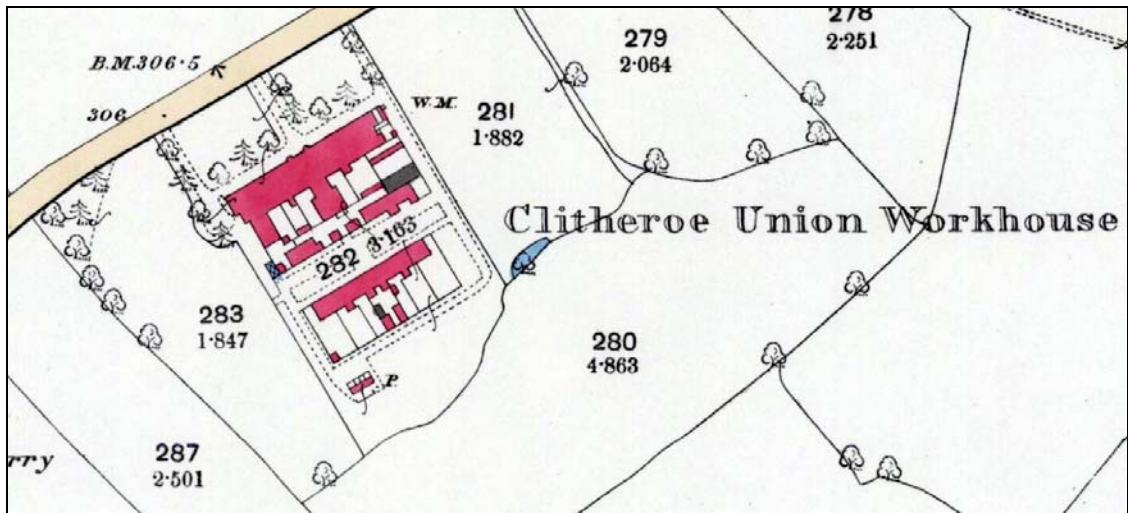


Figure 5: Sample image: extract from Ordnance Survey map

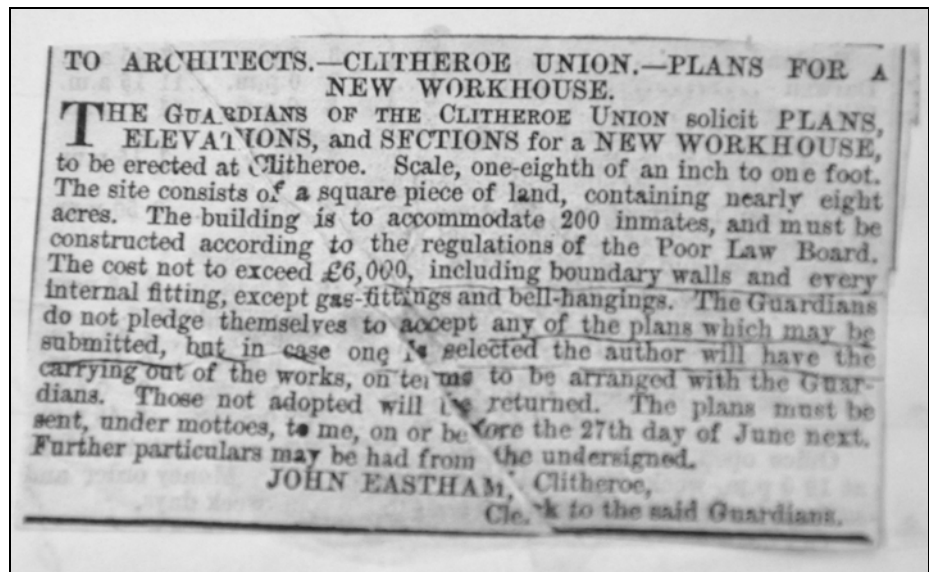


Figure 6: Sample image: extract from local newspaper

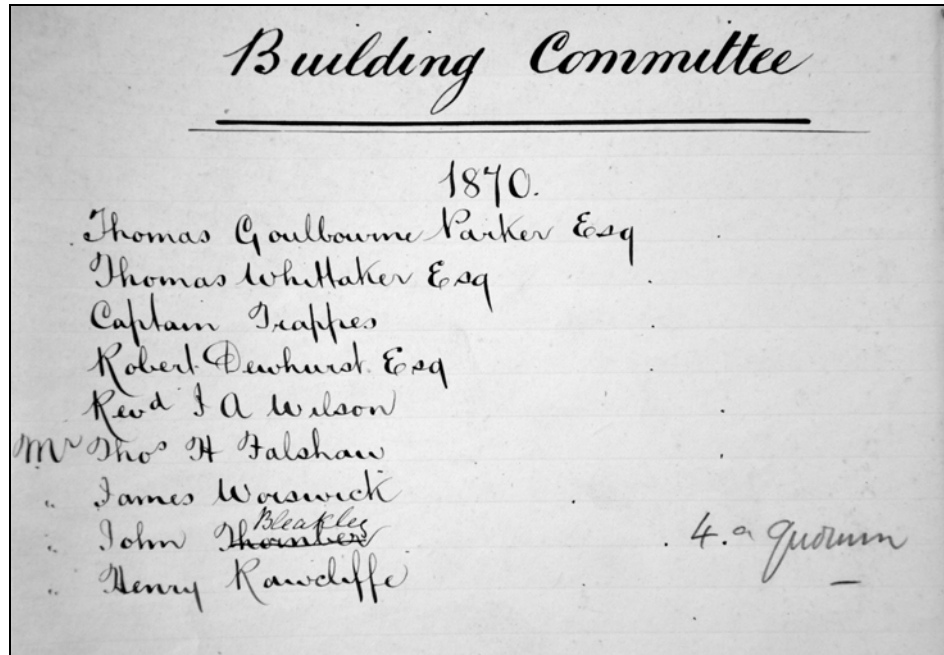


Figure 7: Sample image: extract from building committee minute book

National Trust

Welcome to Claife Viewing Station & Courtyard

Claife Viewing Station provides one of the best views of Windermere – at least that’s what they thought in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries! Walk through the arched entrance and take the short walk up to Claife Viewing Station to discover this stunning view and find out more about the intriguing building that overlooks the Lake.



Claife Viewing Station

This site has been attracting visitors to the Lakes for over 200 years. Its purpose was to provide a unique experience for visitors and this is just as true today as it ever was. Built at a time when people were first beginning to appreciate the beauty of the Lakes, it has played its part in cementing the Lake District’s reputation as one of the most beautiful places in England.



You are here

Did you know?

The growing interest in tourism led to a number of guidebooks being written for the Lake District. Thomas West wrote one of the most famous entitled ‘A Guide to the Lakes’ in 1778, in which he described five places for the best views of Windermere, known as ‘stations’. The first, and his favourite, was the small open plateau on the steep rocky flanks of Station Scar Wood now known as Claife Viewing Station.

From here you can...

Follow in the footsteps of the first visitors to the Lakes. Make your way through the arched entrance and have a picnic in the courtyard before making the historic journey up to Claife Viewing Station.


You can make the short walk to Ash Landing Nature Reserve. For a longer walk follow the linear lakeshore route from Claife Viewing Station to Wray Castle, discovering the stories of this interesting landscape along the way.

Cyclists, please follow the cycle route waymarkers.

www.nationaltrust.org.uk


Windermere Reflections
 Lake District Lakeshore & Coast
 Heritage Lottery Fund
 LOTTERY FUNDED

Figure 8: Example of Countryside panel design



CASTLEFIELD

Preserving, Improving, Living –
in the heart of our city



Water, Coal and Power

Building an Industrial Revolution

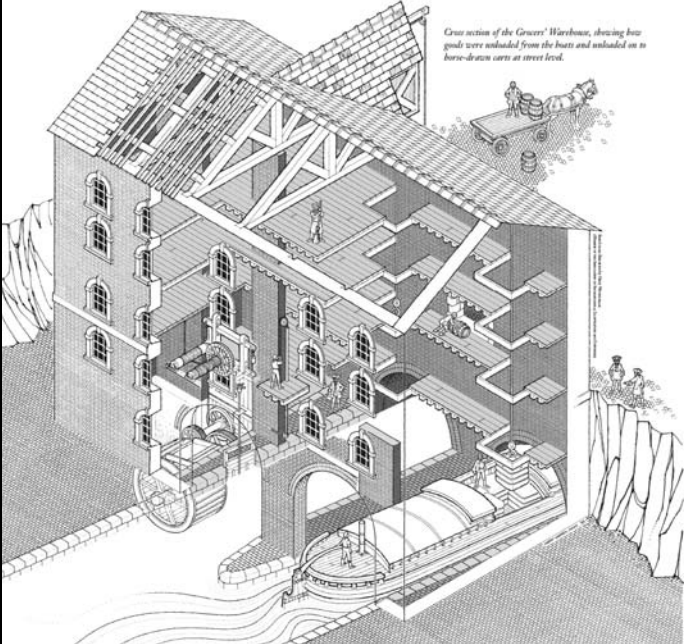
IN 1764 THE BRIDGEWATER CANAL ARRIVED HERE AND BOATS FROM THE MINES AT WORSLEY BEGAN TO DELIVER COAL. THE CANAL HAD BEEN FORMALLY OPENED IN 1761 WITH THE COMPLETION OF THE BARTON AQUEDUCT.

Coal fuelled the furnaces and fired the engines of Manchester's mills and factories. The city began to hum with new machines. The demand for coal was enormous and grew as Manchester's industries developed. By 1773-75 around 37,000 tonnes of coal were shipped here each year.


Before 1765, coal was unloaded from boats and taken by carts up hill to street level. However, *James Brindley*, the resourceful engineer responsible for the Bridgewater Canal, developed a method for lifting coal using water for power. In 1765 he extended the canal into a tunnel in the cliff face at the site of Grocers' Warehouse and dug a 15 metre shaft from Castle Street down to the water level. Boxes of coal were lifted from the barges to street level by a crane powered by a waterwheel.

In front of you is a reconstruction of part of the Grocers' Warehouse, one of the first large Castlefield warehouses. It was probably the first British warehouse where barges were unloaded inside the building by water powered crane.

In 1811 *Hugh Henshall*, *James Brindley's* assistant and brother-in-law and the builder of the warehouse, sold it to the MANCHESTER GROCERS' COMPANY. It has been known as the Grocers' Warehouse ever since. It was demolished in 1960. This partial reconstruction was built in 1987 by Manchester City Council, with financial assistance from the Department of the Environment's Urban Programme. It shows the first level of the warehouse, the boat holes and a hoist that followed the principles of Brindley's original system. The hoist was powered by the River Medlock and lifted goods from the canal to the floors above. You can see the hoist best from the quayside.



Great section of the Grocers' Warehouse, showing how goods were unloaded from the boats and unloaded on to horse-drawn carts at street level.



Henshall's original warehouse around 1760

CASTLEFIELD FORUM
www.ourcastlefield.co.uk

MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL

These signboards were produced by the Castlefield Forum in partnership with countryside

Figure 9: Example of Countryside panel design