

SLAIDBURN CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL



This document has been written and produced by The Conservation Studio, 1 Querns Lane,
Cirencester, Gloucestershire GL7 1RL **Final revision 25.10.05/photos added 07.12.06**

CONTENTS

Introduction

Purpose of the appraisal
Summary of special interest

The planning policy context

Local planning policy

Location and setting

Location and context
General character and plan form

Landscape setting

Topography, geology, relationship to surroundings

Historic development and archaeology

Archaeology
Origins and historic development

Spatial analysis

Key views and vistas
The character of spaces within the area

Definition of the special interest of the conservation area

Activities/uses
Architectural and historic character
Key listed buildings
Buildings of Townscape Merit
Floorscape
Green spaces, trees and other natural elements

Issues

Strengths
Weaknesses
Opportunities
Threats

Recommendations

Slaidburn Conservation Area boundary review
Article 4 Direction
Monitoring and review

SLAIDBURN CONSERVATION AREA APPRASAL

Introduction

Purpose of the appraisal

This appraisal seeks to record and analyse the various features which give the Slaidburn Conservation Area its special architectural and historic interest. The area's buildings and spaces are noted and described, and marked on the Townscape Appraisal map along with listed buildings, buildings of townscape merit, significant trees and spaces, and important views into and out of the conservation area. There is a presumption that all of these features should be "preserved or enhanced", as required by the legislation.

This appraisal builds upon national policy, as set out in PPG15, and local policy, as set out in the Local Plan 1998, and provides a firm basis on which applications for development within the Slaidburn Conservation Area can be assessed.



Nos. 22 and 24 Church Street

Summary of special interest

The Slaidburn Conservation Area was designated in 1974. The special interest that justifies designation of the Slaidburn Conservation Area derives from the following features:

- River Hodder and Croasdale Brook;
- Medieval unplanned, nucleated settlement;
- Historic layout and street pattern of Town End, Chapel Street and Church Street;
- Architectural and historic interest of the conservation area's buildings, including 39 listed buildings;
- Remarkable surviving historic appearance with almost complete absence of 20th century alterations and accretions;
- Prevalent use of local building stone and almost exclusive use of timber joinery for windows and doors;

- Rural setting of the village;
- Popular village green beside the River Hodder;
- Two particularly fine ensembles of historic buildings: St Andrew's Church, Brennand's School and Church Stile Farm in Church Street and The Hark to Bounty, King's Youth Hostel and Waterloo Building in the centre of the village;
- War Memorial, Chapel Street;
- Trees, both in the surrounding landscape and beside the road;
- Areas of historic floorscape;
- Local details such as wells, carriage entrances, stone steps and other reminders of the village's agricultural history;
- Remnants of former medieval corn mill and mill pond (Mill House) beside Croasdale Brook.

The planning policy context

Conservation areas are designated under the provisions of Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. A conservation area is defined as *"an area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance"*. It is the quality and interest of an *area*, rather than that of individual buildings, which is the prime consideration in identifying a conservation area.



St Andrew's Church

Section 71 of the same Act requires local planning authorities to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of any parts of their area which are conservation areas. Section 72 specifies that, in making a decision on an application for development in a conservation area, special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

This document should be read in conjunction with national planning policy guidance, particularly Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG 15) – Planning and the Historic Environment. The layout and content follows guidance produced by English Heritage, the Heritage Lottery Fund and the English Historic Towns Forum.

Local planning policy

Local planning policies for the preservation of scheduled monuments and conservation of historic parks and gardens, listed buildings and conservation areas are set out in the Ribble Valley Local Plan which was adopted in June 1998 (Policies ENV14, ENV15, ENV16, ENV17, ENV18, ENV19, ENV20, ENV21) and the Joint Lancashire Structure Plan 2001-2016 which was adopted on 31st March 2005 (Policies 20 and 21, supported by draft Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) entitled 'Landscape and Heritage').

Location and setting

Location and context

Slaidburn is situated at the confluence of the Croasdale Brook and the River Hodder on the B6478 road from Clitheroe to Long Preston in the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The settlement is orientated east-west with some development south towards the church. There is very little modern development in the village and its extent is similar to that of the 19th century. It is situated around 11 km from Clitheroe to the south and more than 15 km from Settle to the north-east.



Brennard's Endowed School, Church Street

General character and plan form

Slaidburn is a small rural village. It was originally a medieval unplanned, nucleated settlement focused around the off-set junctions of two intersecting routes that crossed Bowland from Clitheroe. Its current form reflects 16th century expansion, and later, in the form of ribbon development along Town End, Church Street and Chapel Street. The settlement appears to have once extended north of the Croasdale Brook but by the late 18th century the settlement had shrunk on the north side. Today only Becksides Cottages and The Mill House, the site of the medieval corn mill, remain on the north bank.

Landscape setting

Topography, geology, relationship to surroundings

The underlying solid geology of the area consists of Carboniferous Limestone. The overlying drift geology comprises slightly calcareous glacial till derived from the Carboniferous parent materials. The soils create land suitable for dairying, stock-rearing and forestry.

The modern village covers most of the historic nucleated settlement formed at the meeting of the Croasdale Brook and River Hodder. This was a valley settlement built on a terrace between two water courses at around 144m AOD, falling gently to the River Hodder at 139 m AOD.

The surrounding countryside is rolling, rising sharply to the north and west to the upland massif of the Forest of Bowland. The land rises less steeply to the south towards Easington Fell.

Slaidburn lies within an area of species-poor grassland, with rough pasture at the moorland escarpment transition. In the past, Slaidburn's agrarian economy was pastorally based, with both dairy and sheep farming. Dairy farming largely involved the production of butter and cheese.



Three-storey dwellings – Nos. 22/24 Chapel Street

Historic development and archaeology

Archaeology

There is no known prehistoric activity within the urban area of Slaidburn. An oval earthwork to the rear of the church in an area known as Balaam's Grove is thought to have been a burial mound. A trial excavation of the site in 1984 uncovered cremated bones, flint implements and Bronze Age pottery, amongst cobbles, which were interpreted as the remains of a cairn.

The Roman road from Ribchester to Lancaster passes through Bowland only a few kilometres west of Slaidburn, but there is no evidence of any Romano-British activity in the conservation area.

The only evidence for pre-conquest settlement are two pieces of early medieval stone sculpture, one of which, the 'Angel Stone', has been classified as Norse-style figure drawing from the late 10th to 11th century.

Areas of below ground potential are constrained by post medieval development. The relative lack of redevelopment from the 19th century indicates a high potential for surviving buried material, especially within the remaining undeveloped back plots. There is a high potential for surviving above ground remains from the 17th to the 19th centuries.



The 'Hark to Bounty' Inn

Origins and historic development

The name Slaidburn originally applied to the stream, now known as the Croasdale Brook, which bounds the settlement to the north. It is derived from the Old English *slaeget* or *sleget* meaning 'a sheep pasture' and *burna* meaning 'a stream' and translates as 'the stream by the sheep pasture'.

Slaidburn was mentioned in the Domesday Book as one of the 12 manors belonging to the chief manor of Grindleton. Slaidburn was a parish centre and its church was clearly well

established by 1119, when it was granted, along with the chapel at Clitheroe Castle and Whalley Church, to the monks to the Priory of St John in Pontefract by Robert de Lacy.

Slaidburn became an administrative centre for the Chase of Bowland in the mid-12th century. In 1258, the lord of the manor of Slaidburn had a mill and 34 acres of demesne land. Slaidburn's urban potential was founded in its role as a parish centre, the seat of the manorial court, and the encouragement of rent-free land to new settlers. This was further enhanced when Henry de Lacy in 1294 obtained the right to hold a four-day fair there. However, Slaidburn never appears to have received a market charter.

In 1591, Saxton's map clearly shows a market cross at the junction of Chapel Street and the Shay. Slaidburn's population remained fairly static at over 50 households, or around 250 people, in the later medieval period. Between 1522 and 1624, however, 39 dwellings, 24 outhouses and 53 other buildings were erected across the township and as a result, Slaidburn grew from 56 to 98 households between 1539 and 1664.



Rock House, Town End overlooks an open field

Slaidburn had a manorial corn mill in the medieval period. It was working in 1258 and stood on the north side of the Croasdale Brook and was fed by a mill-pond controlled by a weir across the brook. Although the mill was partly rebuilt in 1912, it retains features of its earlier function. Upstream the weir and sluiceway survive. Further upstream there was a fulling mill by 1422, still working in the 17th century.

Manorial courts were held in a moot hall located in today's Chapel Street. The hall was replaced in 1873 by a Girls School (later a mission room) and the manorial courts were subsequently held at the Dog Inn, now the Hark to Bounty, up to the 1920s. In 1717 a free Grammar School was built with an endowment by John Brennand.

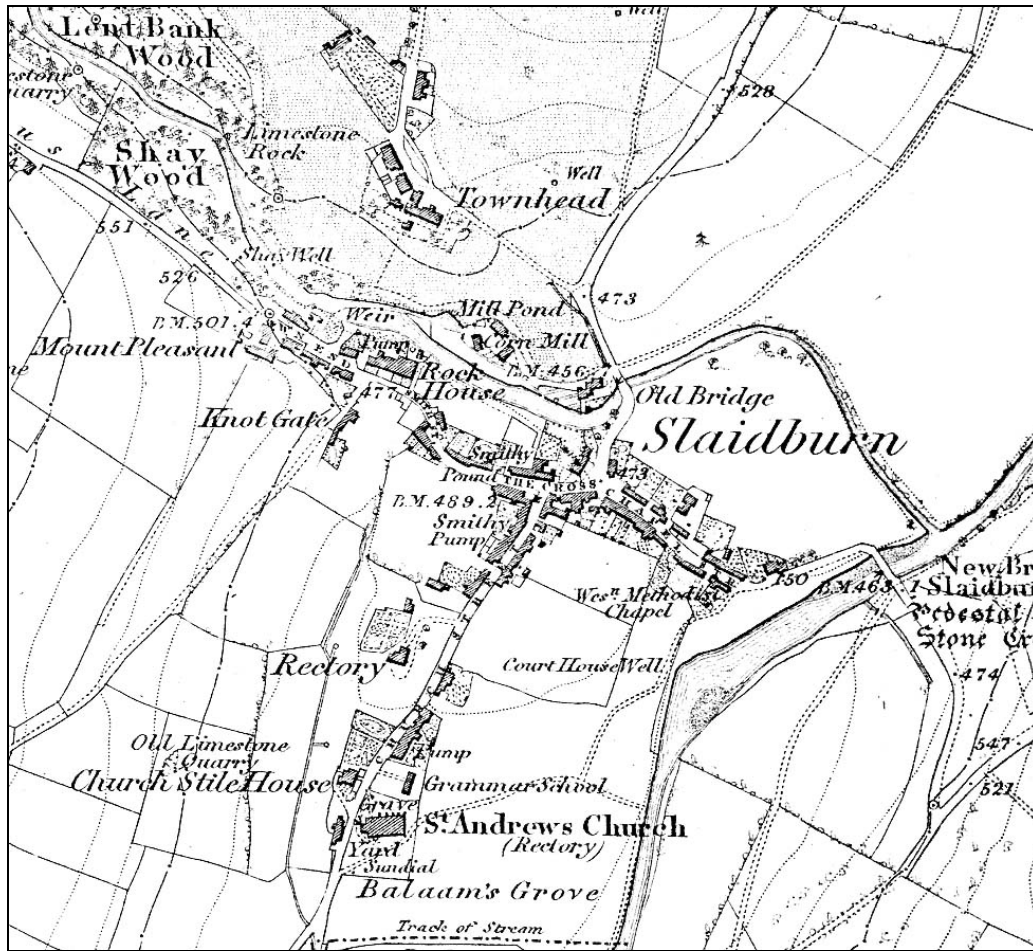
Although Slaidburn was an important administrative centre in the 16th and 17th centuries and the largest village in Bowland until the 19th century, it never gained the necessary impetus to become a town. After 1700, the population began to rise as a result of handloom weaving. Both the 1841 and 1851 census list a number of cotton weavers in Slaidburn. There is little physical evidence in surviving buildings, though a row of cottages opposite

the Hark to Bounty have well-lit cellars and a three-storey workshop is attached to 23 Church Street.

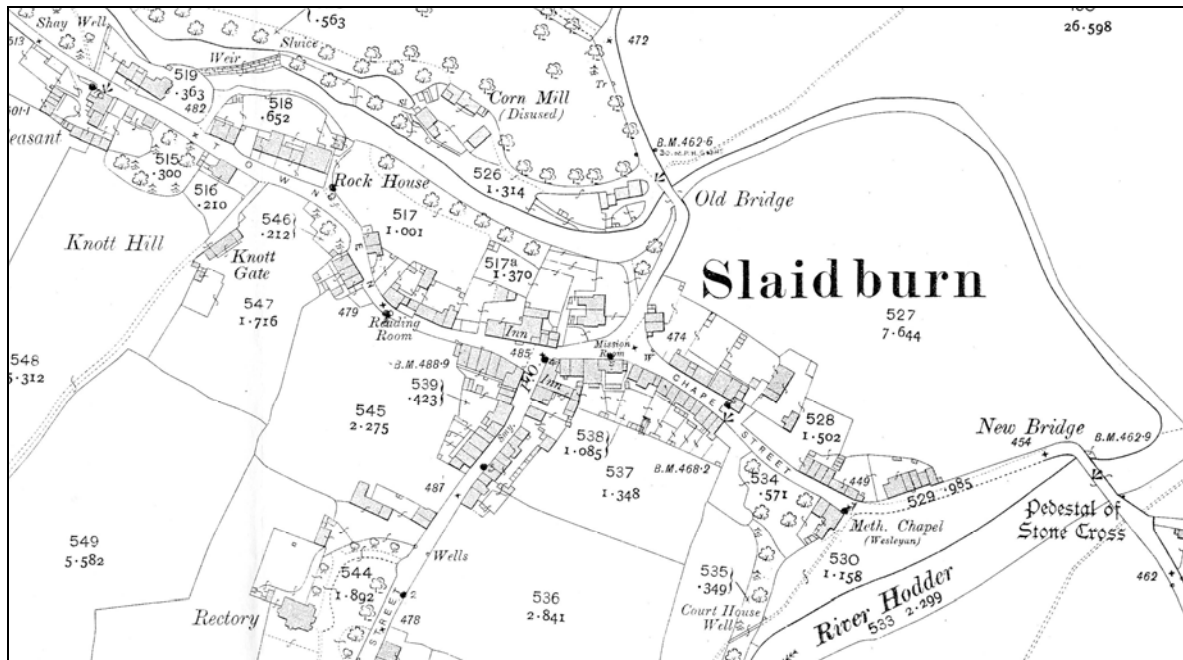
By 1801 the population of Slaidburn township stood at 631. It reached its peak in 1831, at 920 inhabitants, after which there was a continuous decline. By 1901 it stood at 381.

Hat-making appears to have been a traditional craft manufacture in Slaidburn but the industry was well in decline before the middle of the 19th century. Limestone quarrying and burning was carried out close to the village of Slaidburn in the 18th and 19th centuries.

In 1974, when administrative boundaries were redrawn, the village was moved from the Craven District of the West Riding of the County of Yorkshire to Ribble Valley District in Lancashire.



O.S. 1850



O.S. 1909

Spatial analysis

Key views and vistas

The village is located alongside Church Street, Town End and Chapel Street. At the core of the conservation area, where these three streets meet, buildings are placed close together in short rows but, away from this core, gaps between buildings afford views to surrounding countryside and the rural location of the village is evident. Eastward views from the lower end of Church Street, especially in the gap between nos. 19 and 21, extend to Easington Fell and there are expansive views of open countryside looking south from St Andrew's Church and east from the Old Bridge. Views north are blocked by the hill on which stands Townhead, a grade II* compact country house of the 1730s (outside the conservation area).

Slight bends in the roads and a generally eastern fall in the land provide ever-changing views of the mainly two storey stone buildings that sit beside the thoroughfare. Certain properties such as Rock House and nos. 19/21 Town End stand out in the streetscene because of their size and position on a corner. The Hark to Bounty Inn, overlooking a wide road junction, holds a commanding position as one approaches from the south.



Waterloo Buildings built in a Gothic Revival style in the 1880s

The character of spaces within the area

Open space to the east and west of Church Street are important to the rural setting of the conservation area. For similar reasons, the conservation area boundary has been drawn widely to the north east, following the bank of Croasdale Brook.

The conservation area is notable for the way in which open fields or paddocks sweep right up to the village's main streets, bounded only by a roadside stone wall, thereby bringing the countryside into the village. This is particularly noticeable on the south side of Town End and the east side of Church Street, from where there are good views to distant trees and fields.

In addition to open areas around the settlement, there are four open spaces which contribute to the special interest of the conservation area. These are: the 'village green' beside the River Hodder, the wide area of highway around the war memorial and The Hark to Bounty, St Andrew's Churchyard and the field east of Rock House.

The village green is a grassy area with direct access to the River Hodder. Being relatively flat, popular with children and in a picturesque south-facing location, it is a popular picnic and leisure spot with easy access to a public car park and tearoom. The green was used in the 19th century to dry rabbit skins which were then used to make hats. It is one of the main visitor attractions of the village.

The north-south route of Church Street/The Skaithe meets the east-west route of Town End/Chapel Street at an unaligned crossroads where two wide spaces, one outside the Hark to Bounty and the other surrounding the War Memorial, flow into one another to create the central focus of the conservation area. The granting of a fair in 1294 may have been the impetus for the development of the nucleated settlement around this staggered crossroads and the resulting two small triangular open areas may have marked the site of the fair.



The east end of Town End. There are few pavements within the conservation area

St Andrew's Church stands in a large, square well-stocked graveyard that has recently been extended to the south. The churchyard contains a sundial and base dated 1796, set into a base of four circular steps. Brennand's Endowed School, adjacent to the church, is set well back from the road with a grassy playground behind. The space around these two buildings is vital to their setting, enabling uninterrupted views of both.

To the rear (north) of the Hark to Bounty Inn and former Reading Room and east of Rock House there is an open space composed of a small field in which sheep graze and the car park and garden of the Hark to Bounty. The open space makes a valuable contribution to the spacious character of this, northern, side of Town End.

Definition of the special interest of the conservation area

Activities/uses

Slaidburn is the largest village on the River Hodder. The conservation area is primarily residential. It contains St Andrew's Church, village hall, a small shop and post office, a pub, health centre and school. In view of the popularity of this picturesque riverside village, there is also a local history museum, a gift shop, a youth hostel (in a former pub) and a tearoom. In addition to the village settlement, the conservation area encloses open fields east and west of Church Street and some working farm buildings. It has a generally quiet atmosphere broken only by the sound of traffic.

The village has remained unspoilt by modern development, partly because it has been owned by a single family for almost 200 years. It is a living, working village with a large number of its inhabitants working in the local area. The village is popular with visitors and a particular focus for ramblers due to the Bowland countryside and proximity of Stocks Reservoir.



The tunnel effect of summer greenery on the western approach to the village

Architectural and historic character

The character of the village is that of a post medieval settlement, with some 17th century houses, and a number dating to the 18th century. Most of the houses date to the early 19th century.

The conservation area is characterised by rows of cottages, mainly two-up, two-down which open directly onto the street. Many still have surviving cobbled verges. These would have been built as dwellings for agricultural workers or handloom weavers.

The oldest surviving buildings, built in vernacular style, are the larger farmhouses such as Knott Farm, Town End and Church Stile Farm, Church Street and Duckmire Farmhouse on Chapel Street. The Hark to Bounty Inn was also built in vernacular style in the early 17th century although it has much 18th century fabric. Rock House is an early 19th century, double pile house of classical design and construction.

19th century development was limited by the isolated rural position of Slaidburn. The housing stock established by the early 19th century has always been sufficient to meet the settlement's housing needs.

There were three major landowners in the late 18th and early 19th century (Thomas Wigglesworth and two Leonard Wilkinsons). Over this period new building took place at Mount Pleasant, Waterloo Buildings, Church Street and the lower end of Chapel Street.

One of the few late 19th century buildings, also built in stone, is the former Reading Room in Town End which was built in 1888. Later in the 19th century, Welsh slate began to appear in the village, coinciding with the major improvement scheme by William King-Wilkinson. His initials can be seen on many buildings in the centre of the village, principally Waterloo Buildings, rebuilt in a Gothic Revival style in the 1880s, and the old Girls' School (1873).



Former agricultural building in Church Street

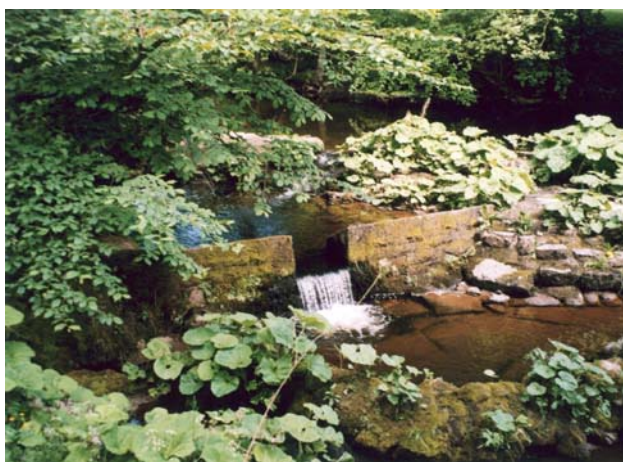
The ownership of much of the property by one estate meant that what little change that has occurred is uniform. It is particularly striking that, with the exception of properties in Mount Pleasant, almost all windows and doors are still timber – despite the prevalence of uPVC in other local villages. The (almost) exclusive use of stone, slate and timber, traditional building materials of the 19th century and earlier, brings a remarkable cohesion to the architectural character of the conservation area and a unified historic appearance.

The architectural unity of the area is further enhanced by the almost complete absence of 20th century development. It is one of the main characteristics of the village and one that adds to the area's special historic character. The only significant modern developments are Glebe House (a 1960s replacement of a Victorian rectory), the new rectory at the south end of Church Street, the BT telephone exchange building in Church Street and a modest building beside the Bowling Green. Proposals for a new community centre adjoining the village green retain the important Church Street façade of the former Methodist Chapel and Chapel House.

Key listed buildings

There are 39 listed buildings within the area. The Parish Church of St. Andrew is the only grade I listed building. It has medieval origins but underwent renovations in the 15th century when the roof and windows were replaced and the Hammerton Chapel was added to the south aisle. Within the church are a Jacobean rood screen, box and family pews and an attractive stately 18th century triple-decker pulpit, installed in 1740.

Brennand's Endowed School (grade II*) was endowed in 1717 by John Brennand of Pain Hill Farm. Over the hall door (the former main entrance) is the following inscription: *"This Grammar School was erected and endowed by JOHN BRENNAND late of Panehill in this Parish. Gentleman who died the 15th day of May in the year of our Lord 1717"*. The building is a seven-bay two-storeyed building with a central doorway with a broken pediment on fluted pilasters. It was described by the architectural historian, Nikolaus Pevsner, as "a very pleasant building, orderly and not without substance".



Weir on Croasdale Brook

The Hark to Bounty is an inn of 16th century origin, the upstairs of which was used as a courtroom until the 1930's, following the demolition of the Moot Hall in the mid-19th century.

The War Memorial, erected in the 1920s, stands in a commanding position at the centre of a wide road junction in the heart of the village. It comprises an octagonal pillar surmounted by a cast bronze statue of a soldier. Plaques record those from Slaidburn, Dunsop and Newton who died in the First World War.

Key unlisted buildings - Buildings of Townscape Merit

Marked on the Townscape Appraisal map for the Slaidburn Conservation Area are a number of *unlisted* buildings which have been judged as making a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area. This follows advice provided in English Heritage guidance on conservation area character appraisals, and within Planning

Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15), both of which stress the importance of identifying and protecting such buildings.

Two buildings of note are: 1. Mill House, on the north bank of Croasdale Brook, which is a former corn mill rebuilt as a sawmill in 1912 - some of the fabric of the corn mill survives together with mill pond sluice gates and weir; 2. Nos. 7-13 Chapel Street, opposite the former Methodist Chapel (closed in 1999), which has a number of blocked up windows perhaps signifying that the row was originally divided into more dwellings. They might once have been handloom weavers' cottages.



Stone gate pier and wall coping with characteristic pattern of incised lines

Building methods, materials and local details

The village is entirely stone built. In addition to stone walling and roofing, the conservation area is notable for the use of stone for window and door surrounds, gutter support brackets, window mullions, steps, chimney stacks, drip moulds, boundary walls and floors.

Sandstone is the most common building material though there are a number of limestone buildings and a few have been constructed with a mixture of the two. Sandstone is generally used for door and window dressings. In the early 19th century, some houses were built with squared sandstone, such as 18-20 Church Street and 20-24 Chapel Street. Of particular interest is the purplish-pink Newton Sandstone, much of which was quarried locally near Birkett Farm approximately 4 kilometres from Slaidburn. More recent buildings tended to use the more golden coloured sandstone quarried on Waddington Fell which was sometimes known locally as "White Sandstone".

There are a few surviving roofs covered with stone flags e.g. Brennand's School, Knott Gate and no. 19 Church Street but most are now slate covered. The moot hall, replaced by a Girls School in 1873 apparently had a thatched steep gabled roof. Many small outhouses

or lean-tos retain stone slate roofs, and a small outhouse to the rear of 15 Chapel Street is roofed with a few huge stone slabs.

There are one or two surviving carved doorheads in the village dating from the 17th century, as well as mullion windows from the same period, but most buildings feature plain, square-cut lintels and jambs of a later date.

Until the middle of this century, doors and sash windows, as well as the internal joinery of the houses, were made by the Estate joiners. Unlike in many of the neighbouring villages, these traditional patterns have largely survived in Slaidburn and contribute to the harmonious appearance of the village today.

Windows are almost exclusively white painted timber. Their style reflects their period of construction. Fortunately none have been insensitively altered by the introduction of uPVC and few have a non-traditional method of opening (e.g. top-hung casements). Sliding sashes or side-hung casements are common, generally made up of small panes of glass in a symmetrical pattern.



Old Bridge on the fringe of the conservation area

Floorscape

The conservation area is notable for small remaining areas of a historic stone floorscape. The yard to the rear of the Youth Hotel is cobbled and a distinctive feature of the village is the 'pebbled pavements' in which small stones, sometimes in different colours to make patterns, are laid adjacent to the highway. Generally, the stones are laid in courses at right angles to the thoroughfare and sometimes two rows of larger stone setts, parallel to the road, mark the border between stone paving and tarmac.

Private footpaths from road to front door are occasionally cobbled as at nos. 11 and 23 Town End.

Green spaces, trees and other natural elements

Slaidburn lies in open countryside and the trees and fields of the surrounding landscape provide a setting and backdrop for the historic buildings and are an essential part of the conservation area's rural atmosphere. The most significant green spaces in the conservation area have been described above.

Although gardens are mostly to the rear of properties, small areas fronting the street are well maintained and often enhanced by small gardens or flowers and shrubs in pots.

Trees are an important feature of the conservation area in several places. For example, those in the churchyard of St. Andrew's and three mature chestnut trees between nos. 19 and 21 Church Street. These, and other significant trees or tree groups, are marked on the Townscape Appraisal map. Lack of a specific reference does not imply that a tree or group is not of value.

The River Hodder is a wildlife corridor that provides important resources for wildlife. Shay Wood, part of which is in the north-west corner of the conservation area beside the modern health centre, is an area of woodland classified as a county biological heritage site.



The War Memorial glimpsed through a narrowing in the street

Local details and features

The distinctive local identity of the Slaidburn Conservation Area is enhanced by a number of small details and features that cumulatively help to give the conservation area a sense of place. These include: the red GR post box beside no. 3 Church Street, the black-painted box on the wall of the shop for a stretcher and first aid for injured fell walkers, the wells in Church Street (1864) and Chapel Street (1887), a hitching ring at the Youth Hostel, the platform for milk churns in Chapel Street, Queen Elizabeth garden and carved date stones on several buildings e.g. Waterloo Buildings, the former Reading Room and, of a much earlier date, T.P 1677 at Horns Farm. These small items should be preserved.

In addition, buildings with wide, arched carriage openings, external stone steps and stone mounting blocks testify to the pre-motor car agricultural history of the village.

Issues

This section provides a summary of the SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) identified during the appraisal process.

Strengths: The most important *positive* features of the Slaidburn Conservation Area are:

- Picturesque rural village;
- Located in Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
- Exceptionally unspoilt historic character and appearance;
- Riverside location;



Cottages (much altered) in Town End

Weaknesses: The principal *negative* features of the Slaidburn Conservation Area are:

- Brennand's School's large flat roofed extension to the rear which is out of scale and character with the grade II* listed building;
- Farm machinery and equipment at Duckmire Farm, necessary for the working of the farm but, nevertheless, unsightly;
- The BT Telephone Exchange, one of the very few late 20th century buildings in the conservation area which, because of its design and materials, is unfortunately out of character with its immediate surroundings;
- Street parking resulting from the village's popularity with tourists;
- Large vehicles going through village which can be intimidating to pedestrians;
- Some properties in Mount Pleasant which have suffered the loss of architectural detail in windows and doors and therefore lack the harmonious historic character and appearance of the rest of the village;
- The old bus depot beside Glebe House in Church Street which is in a very poor state of repair.

Opportunities within the Slaidburn Conservation Area

Sites for development or enhancement.

Planning policy and the historic layout of the village mean that there are very few sites for development within the conservation area. The following enhancements might add to the conservation area's already high quality historic environment:

- The pavement in front of nos. 7-13 Chapel Street is concrete, at odds with the cobbled pavements elsewhere in the conservation area, and would benefit from a surface that is more in keeping with the area;
- A small section of stone wall opposite the well in Church Street is in need of repair;
- Sections of road verges in Town End are poorly surfaced, neither tarmac nor stone cobbles. For the safety of pedestrians and the enhancement of the conservation area, these areas might be re-surfaced;
- The conservation area contains areas of floorscape paved with cobbles or setts and these must be protected and repaired as necessary, using traditional techniques and materials.



No. 15 Chapel Street overlooks the grass beside the river

Threats to the Slaidburn Conservation Area

The Slaidburn Conservation Area is managed responsibly by a single Estate which retains control over minor alterations and currently carries out works with great sensitivity to the village's special historic character and appearance.

The current main threat to the character and appearance of the conservation area is traffic and the pressure of tourism.

Recommendations

Slaidburn Conservation Area boundary review

It is recommended that no changes are made to the existing conservation area boundary.

Article 4 Direction

Responsible management by the current landowner obviates the need to control development by means of Article 4 Directions.

Monitoring and review.

This document should be reviewed every five years in the light of the Local Development Framework and emerging government policy. A review should include the following:

- An evaluation of changes that have taken place in the conservation area, ideally by means of an updated photographic record;
- An assessment of whether the various recommendations detailed in this document have been acted upon, including opportunities for enhancement;
- A building condition survey;
- The production of a short report detailing the findings of the survey and any necessary action;
- Publicity and advertising.

Bibliography

Ordnance Survey 1850, 1909

www.slaidburn.org.uk

Slaidburn: A Discovery Trail

Extensive Urban Survey: Slaidburn

Slaidburn Village web site

S. Barnes (1985)

Lancashire County Council

Slaidburn - List of photographs

- Photograph 1* *Nos. 22 and 24 Church Street*
- Photograph 2* *St Andrew's Church*
- Photograph 3* *Brennand's Endowed School, Church Street*
- Photograph 4* *Three-storey dwellings – Nos. 22/24 Chapel Street*
- Photograph 5* *The 'Hark to Bounty' Inn*
- Photograph 6* *Rock House, Town End overlooks an open field*
- Photograph 7* *Waterloo Buildings built in a Gothic Revival style in the 1880s*
The east end of Town End. There are few pavements within the
- Photograph 8* *conservation area*
The tunnel effect of summer greenery on the western approach to the
- Photograph 9* *village*
- Photograph 10* *Former agricultural building in Church Street*
- Photograph 11* *Weir on Croasdale Brook*
Stone gate pier and wall coping with characteristic pattern of incised
- Photograph 12* *lines*
- Photograph 13* *Old Bridge on the fringe of the conservation area*
The War Memorial glimpsed through a narrowing in the street outside
- Photograph 14* *the Hark to Bounty*
- Photograph 15* *Cottages (much altered) in Town End*
- Photograph 16* *No. 15 Chapel Street overlooks the grass beside the river*