

Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment,

Land off Euxton Lane, Chorley, Lancashire



August 2021

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Summary

Heritage Archaeology was commissioned by Bellway Homes to provide a Historic Environment Assessment for a proposed development site at Euxton Lane, Chorley, Lancashire.

There are no designated heritage assets within the site. The site is within the setting of Grade II listed barn at Stanfield House but does not make any positive contribution to understanding or appreciating the heritage values of that asset, being separated from it by the modern Euxton Lane and already having a modern industrial character.

The proposed development site is within the former extent of the Royal Ordnance Factory Chorley. The Royal Ordnance Factory site was situated to the north of the railway that forms the proposed development site's northern boundary, with some administration and laboratory buildings to the south of the railway. The Royal Ordnance Factory has been largely cleared and the land redeveloped to the north of the railway. To the south of the railway some of the mid-20th century buildings survive although within the proposed development site one of the original buildings has been removed and one refurbished in the later 20th century to form the offices, carparking and landscaping currently occupying the site.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1. Bellway Homes Limited (Manchester) has commissioned a historic environment desk-based assessment for a proposed development site at land off Euxton Lane, Chorley. This assessment considers known and potential effects on archaeology and built heritage (collectively known as heritage assets) and effects that could arise as a result of development within the setting of heritage assets.
- 1.2. The proposed development site is currently occupied by an office building and associated hard and soft landscaping. The building has a late 20th century character but may be a refurbishment of a mid-20th century building, discussed further below.

Site location

- 1.3. The development site area is approximately 3 hectares, and it is located to the north of Chorley, Lancashire. It is bound to the north by the Bolton and Preston line railway and to the south by Euxton Lane.
- 1.4. The development site is at national grid reference SD56741967, the nearest postcode is PR7 6FE. It is within the parish of Euxton.
- 1.5. The historic environment record (HER) relevant to this area is maintained by the Lancashire Archaeological Service, Lancashire County Council.

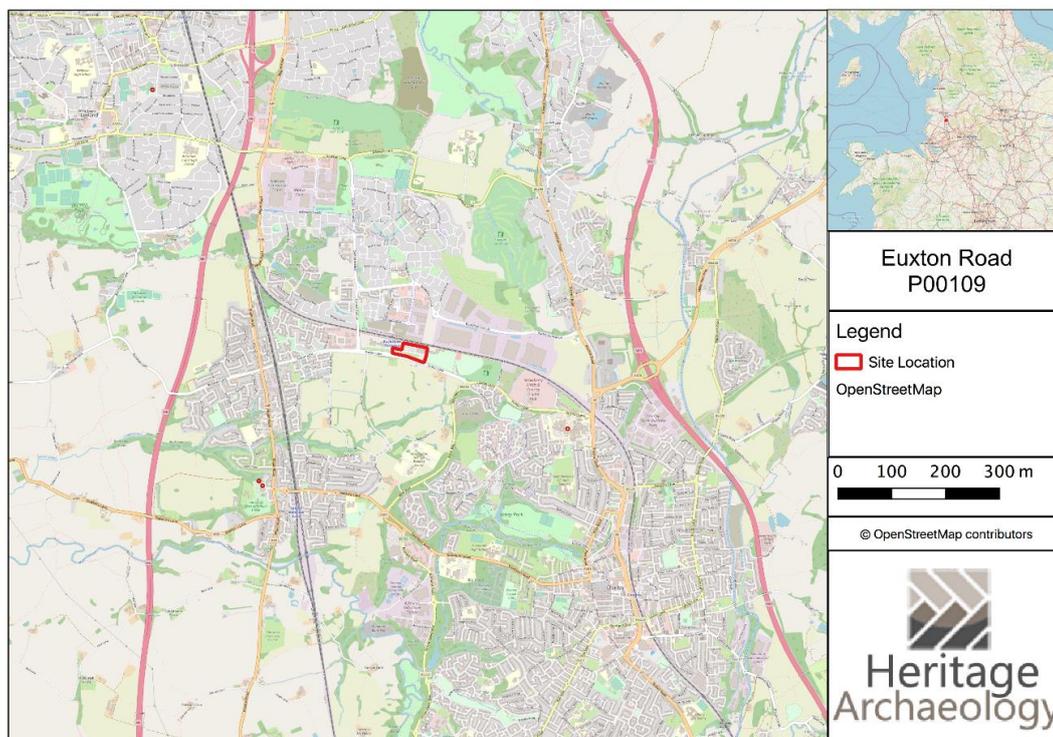


Figure 1: Site location

Aims of the Desk-based Assessment

- 1.6. This assessment aims to determine, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of any heritage assets that could be affected by development within the site.
- 1.7. This report also provides an assessment of the potential impact of the proposed development on the significance of heritage assets within or near to the site.

Assumptions and limitations

- 1.8. Archaeological evidence is often buried and invisible from the ground surface, it is therefore possible that the extent, character and significance of an asset could vary from that described in the consulted data sources. A reasonable worst case has been taken in the assessment that follows, and professional judgement used to determine the likely significance (or value) of heritage assets where the precise nature of the asset is not known.

Planning context

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2021

- 1.9. The National Planning Policy Framework February 2021 (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. The NPPF includes three overarching objectives for the planning system (section 2, paragraph 8), including "*c) an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment...*".
- 1.10. Paragraph 194 of the NPPF directs that that local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.
- 1.11. Paragraph 200 of the NPPF notes that the significance of a designated heritage asset can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset, or development within its setting.
- 1.12. Paragraph 201 directs that applications that would lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the harm is necessary to achieve substantial public benefit.
- 1.13. Paragraph 202 of the NPPF directs that less than substantial harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.
- 1.14. Paragraph 203 relates to non-designated heritage assets, again directing that "*in weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced*

judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset."

Best practice and guidance

1.15. The following guidance documents have been referenced in preparing this report.

- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2, Managing significance in decision-taking in the historic environment, Historic England, 2015
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3, 2nd Edition (GPA3): The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic England, 2017
- Conservation Principles; Policy for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment, Historic England, 2008
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment, CIFA, 2020

1.16. Historic England, in GPA2 (pages 2-8), provides advice on the assessment of significance as part of the application process. The guidance notes that it is important to understand the nature, extent and level of significance of heritage assets (the heritage value) that may be affected.

1.17. Conservation Principles set out Historic England's recommended approach to making decisions about the historic environment. The document identifies the heritage interest (or values) that can be attached to places to help define heritage significance, taken from the 2017 consultation draft, these comprise:

- Historical interest (or value): the way in which a heritage asset can illustrate past people, events and aspects of life and includes illustrative, associative and commemorative historic values;
- Archaeological interest (or evidential value): a heritage asset can hold, or potentially hold, evidence of past human activity that can be revealed through investigation;
- Architectural interest (or artist/ aesthetic value): This derives from a contemporary appreciation of the asset's aesthetics or historic design intention.

Terminology

1.18. The terms 'heritage asset', 'designated heritage asset', 'setting' and 'heritage significance' are used throughout this report, and are defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) glossary as follows:

- Heritage asset: 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. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

- Designated heritage asset: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
- Setting of a heritage asset: 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.
- Significance (for heritage policy): The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

2 Method of assessment

Study area

- 2.1. Data on designated and non-designated heritage assets was obtained for a 500m study area, from the site boundary. This is the area in which it is anticipated historic environment effects could occur given the scale of the potential development and surrounding topography.

Data sources

- 2.2. The following data sources were consulted in compiling this report:
- Historic Environment Record (HER) for Lancashire;
 - National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Historic England for data on designated heritage assets;
 - The National Record of the Historic Environment (also known as PastScape), maintained by Historic England and viewed via the Heritage Gateway website;
 - Historic Ordnance Survey mapping;
 - Local and national archive data and historic mapping; and
 - Archaeology Data Service.

Site visit

- 2.3. The site was visited in July 2021. The site visit was undertaken to assess:
- The nature of the surroundings of heritage assets within the vicinity of the development site, to determine the contribution made by setting to the significance of those assets (including visual and functional relationships with other heritage assets, formal design, openness, integrity and change over time); and
 - The way the assets are appreciated, experienced and understood in terms of the contribution made by setting to significance (including views, visual prominence, associated attributes, and intentional inter-visibility with other assets).
 - The extent, condition and character of known heritage assets within the site, as far as reasonably possible;
 - The potential for the site to include previously unrecorded heritage assets; and
 - Any health, safety or environmental considerations relevant to future field work or archaeological potential.

Determining the level of effect

- 2.4. The level of effect on a heritage asset has been determined by assessing the heritage value of the asset, then comparing that to the predicted magnitude of change (the impact).

Heritage value

- 2.5. Heritage value (significance) has been assessed for each asset as being either high, moderate, low or negligible.
- 2.6. Assets with **high** value include those that have a designation, as they meet national criteria for designation under the relevant legislation or planning policy provisions. Assets that are not scheduled monuments, but of demonstrably equivalent significance have been treated as if they were scheduled and accorded high value. The NPPF describes scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites as heritage assets of the highest significance. In the professional judgements made in determining the level of effect, this relatively higher level of significance is considered.
- 2.7. Assets with **moderate** value are those that have regional interest, being good examples of regional archaeology or architecture, or having regionally significant historic interest.
- 2.8. Assets with **low** value are those that are of local interest only, being well represented regionally and nationally, or based on the condition of the asset.
- 2.9. Assets with **negligible** value will typically demonstrate poor survival or very limited historic, architectural, or archaeological interest.

Magnitude of change

- 2.10. The magnitude of change has also been assessed as being either high, moderate, low or negligible.
- 2.11. A change described as being of **high magnitude** would result in a significant or total loss of heritage value, either as a result of physical removal of the asset or a change within its setting that significantly impacts the understanding and appreciation of the heritage asset.
- 2.12. A change described as being of **moderate magnitude** would result in harm to heritage value either as a result of partial physical removal of the asset or a change within its setting that impacts the understanding and appreciation of the heritage asset.
- 2.13. A change described as being of **low or negligible magnitude** would result in a slight loss of heritage value through limited physical impact on the asset or a change within its setting that would be barely perceptible and the appreciation and understanding of the heritage asset would be largely unchanged.

The level of effect

- 2.14. The level of effect has been determined by comparing the heritage value of the asset with the degree of change to that value. An important consideration is whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of the special interest of the asset (whether

archaeological, historic, aesthetic or communal); it is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is assessed.

2.15. The conclusions in this report identify the overall level of effect on heritage assets in accordance with the following scale:

Heritage Value	Magnitude of change			
	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Negligible</i>
<i>High</i>	Major	Major or medium	Medium or minor	Minor or none
<i>Moderate</i>	Major or medium	Medium or minor	Minor or none	Minor or none
<i>Low</i>	Medium or minor	Minor or none	Minor or none	None
<i>Negligible</i>	Negligible	Negligible or none	None	None

2.16. In policy terms (NPPF paragraph 201 and 202), harm to the significance of a heritage asset can be substantial or less than substantial. Planning practice guidance identifies that substantial harm is a high test. This is normally associated with total loss of a heritage asset's significance and is equivalent to a major effect in the scale set out above.

3 Historic background and context

Overview

- 3.1. The underlying solid geology within the development site consists of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. The overlying superficial deposit consists of Till (British Geological Survey). The site is level at approximately 64m above Ordnance Datum.

Prehistoric

- 3.2. There are no assets dated to the prehistoric period recorded within the study area, and little evidence for the prehistoric period within the wider landscape outside of the study area. The former extent of mosses near to the site are known from research elsewhere in the North West to have attracted prehistoric activity, with the moss edges used for settlement sites. Whilst there are notable examples of later prehistoric lowland settlement within the region, such as Brook House Farm in Halewood, Merseyside and Duttons Farm in Lathom, Lancashire, no such sites are recorded within the study area or immediate vicinity.

Roman

- 3.3. The Roman conquest of Britain began in AD43. A network of roads and military sites was quickly established in England. There is little evidence for Roman activity within the study area, although the Worden Hoard was discovered on the outskirts of Leyland, in 1850, just beyond the study area. It consisted of around 126 copper coins known as radiates, dated to the late third century AD and indicates that there was some settlement activity from this period in the wider area. The nearest Roman road to the site is the Wigan to Walton-le-Dale road (Margary 70c), which runs through Euxton to the east of the study area.

Medieval

- 3.4. Euxton is documented from the early 13th century and was the site of a medieval manorial holding. The focus of the medieval settlement appears to have been around Euxton Hall and Euxton Church, with these buildings providing evidence for medieval activity in the area. The village is likely to have had a linear form, along the north – south aligned Wigan Road (also the possible course of the Roman road referenced above).

Post-medieval

- 3.5. Euxton village is shown on 18th and early 19th century maps, but all depict the proposed development site as undeveloped land. The Tithe Map for the Township of Euxton (1847) shows the proposed development site as within four enclosed fields (apportionments 121, 122, 123 and 124); these are Near Smithy Field, Croft, Fir Tree Meadow and Hillock. Euxton Lane is shown, as is Stanfield House. The Bolton and Preston Railway which is parallel to the northern site boundary was authorised in 1837 and fully opened in 1843.

Modern

- 3.6. The land to the north and south of the railway was occupied, from the late 1930s until the 2000s, by the Chorley Royal Ordnance Factory (ROF Chorley). This large site was an ordnance filling factory and was one of the largest factory sites in England. Construction began in 1937, in anticipation of the Second World War and the site opened in 1939, reaching its construction peak in 1941. The site was split by the railway, with the administration buildings and test laboratory to the south of the railway (separated from the explosives for safety purposes) and the main explosive filling site to the north of the railway. The factory had its own railway station and was built to be self-sufficient. Following the Second World War it was used for the production of concrete components. Only a small number of the buildings are still extant, as most of the site was demolished in the 2000s and redeveloped for housing, retail and industrial buildings.
- 3.7. To the south of the railway and north of Euxton Lane a series of buildings are shown on 1940s aerial images, these are the former administration buildings and laboratories. Two of these buildings are evident within the proposed development site. One of these ROF buildings was demolished during the later 20th century when the site was redeveloped for the current DXC building. The DXC office building is on a similar alignment to one of the ROF buildings and although it has been modernised and refurbished, the current building could be an original ROF building.

Historic map regression

- 3.8. The historic Ordnance Survey map series shows the development site as agricultural land, from the late 19th century and throughout the 20th century. It was common practice for purposes of national security not to show Second World War infrastructure on Ordnance Survey mapping and the site of ROF Chorley is shown as unmapped through the mid-20th century. It is first depicted in the 1980s. Aerial photographs from the 1940s show however that the layout shown on later 20th century mapping was present during the 1940s.



Figure 2: Ordnance Survey (County Series, 1:10,560), 1848-49

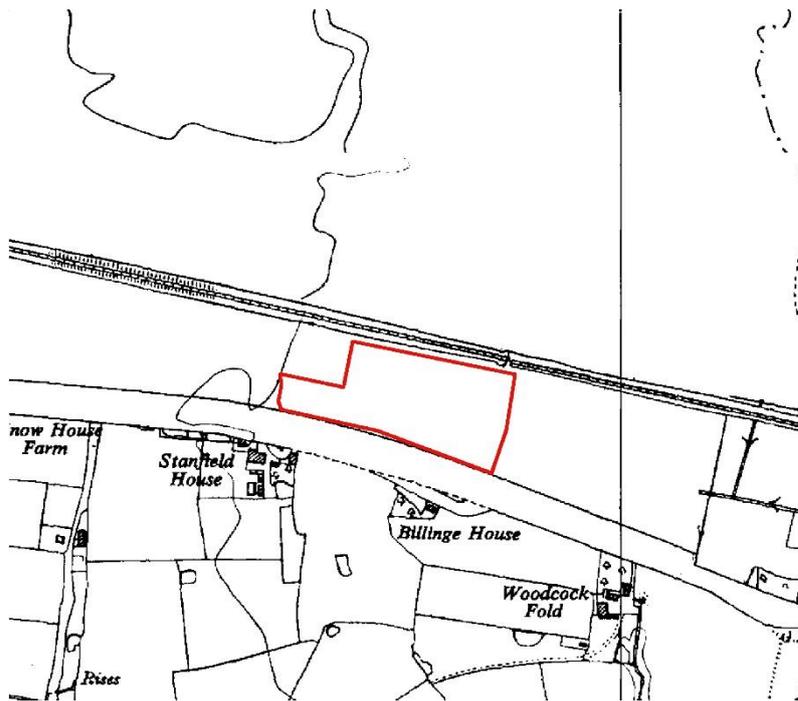


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey (County Series, 1:10,560), 1955-56

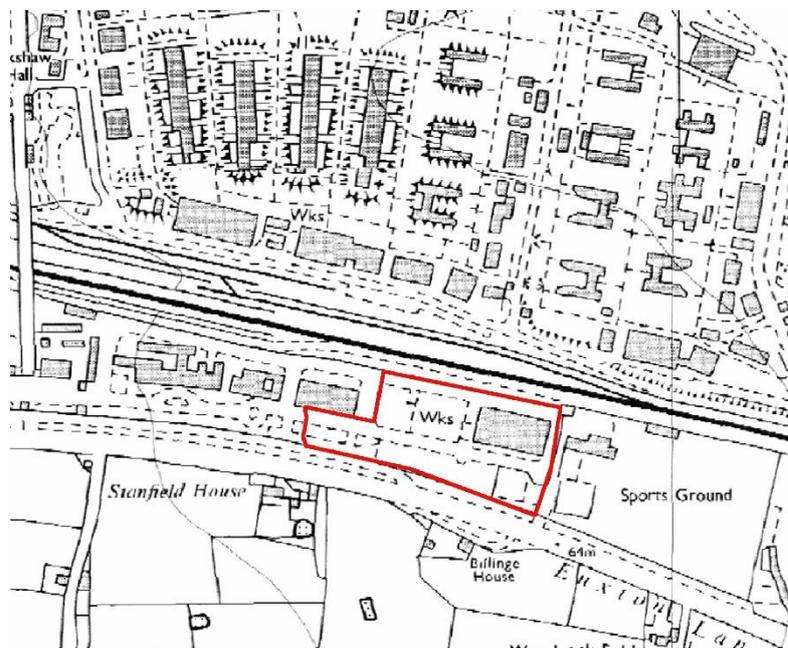


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey Plan (1:10,000), 1990-93

Aerial photography

- 3.9. Aerial imagery of the site was viewed on-line. This shows the extent of the ROF Chorley site to the north of the railway, which is present up until the 2000s. Land to the south of the railway, including the site of the proposed development, was developed in the 1940s with two buildings shown, one has since been demolished. The other may have been refurbished as the current DXC office building (the footprint is similar although the roof materials are different and the building may have been extended and reclad).



Aerial image (GoogleEarth), 2000



Aerial image (GoogleEarth), 2009

Site visit

- 3.10. The site was visited in July 2021, the site is occupied by the DXC office buildings and associated carparking and hard and soft landscaping. The building on site is of mid to late 20th century character (being a possible refurbishment of one of the original ROF buildings). The adjacent site (to the west) includes buildings of more obvious mid-20th century character. There is a retaining wall between the site and railway that includes a brick and concrete pillbox.
- 3.11. The grade II listed barn at Stanfield House is set back from the main road behind a tall fence and mature trees. The proposed development site is separated from the listed building by the busy modern Euxton Lane. The proposed development site is within the setting of the barn but within an area that has a modern industrial character and therefore does not make any positive contribution to the heritage values of the listed building.



Site, looking towards Euxton Lane from north



Pillbox in wall to railway (outside of the proposed development site)

Previous archaeological interventions

- 3.12. A publication has been produced 'A History of the Royal Ordnance Factory Chorley' (Nevell, M, Roberts, J and Smith, J, Carnegie Publishing Ltd, 1999). The publication is a desk-based assessment that provides a documentary record of ROF Chorley, which has since been largely demolished.

Historic landscape character

- 3.13. The historic landscape character of the development site is modern industrial development. The scale and pattern of the built form of the former ROF Chorley has been largely lost to redevelopment to the north of the railway and within the proposed development site, as well as through improvements to and the widening of Euxton Lane.

4 Known heritage assets within the study area

Designated heritage assets

4.1. There are two listed buildings within the 500m study area:

- Grade II listed Barn west of Stanfield House (LB1) is immediately to the south of the proposed development site. It is an early 18th century barn associated with the farmstead at Stanfield House, which is shown on historic mapping. The barn has been converted to a dwelling. It has high architectural and historic interest. The building's setting includes associated buildings within the former farmsteading and agricultural fields to the south. This aspect of its setting makes a positive contribution to appreciating the historic interest of the building as a barn associated with agricultural activity. To the north views include the modern Euxton Lane and late 20th century industrial buildings, including the existing DXC building. This part of the asset's setting makes a neutral contribution to its heritage values.
- Grade II* listed Buckshaw Hall (LB2) is over 600m to the north west of the proposed development site. It is a 17th century or earlier manor house and has high architectural and historic interest. Its setting was altered considerably by the construction of ROF Chorley and then again by the redevelopment of the ROF site for housing. Setting makes a negative contribution to the heritage values of this asset.

Non-designated heritage assets

4.2. There are five non-designated heritage assets within the study area:

4.3. Asset IDs 1-4 relate to the former ROF Chorley and comprise:

- the Royal Ordnance Factory site, filling factory covering 928 acres, opened in 1939, sold to British Aerospace in 1987. Almost completely cleared by 2004, given the lack of surviving structures the asset as a whole is of low heritage value, although any extant features are of regional (moderate) value (Asset ID 1);
- Runshaw College, a 1930s buildings originally built for ROF Chorley after which it was used as the Royal Ordnance Offices on Euxton Lane (locally listed building), as an extant building associated with the former ROF this is an asset of regional (moderate) value (Asset ID 2);
- A series of Second World War pillboxes and guard posts on the perimeter wall around ROF Chorley, includes a tall pillbox or guard post built into the boundary wall on the south side of the railway. Remnants of the boundary wall survive in other parts of the site as well. Extant built structures associated with the former ROF included in this asset are of regional (moderate) value (Asset ID 3); and

- Brisance House, former ROF Chorley office and laboratory (brisance relates to the shattering or crushing effect of a high explosive). The building was demolished in 2018 and this asset is therefore of negligible heritage value (Asset ID 4).
- 4.4. Asset ID 5 is Ingham House, a farmhouse depicted on historic mapping that has since been demolished and its location redeveloped; this asset is therefore of negligible heritage value.

Archaeological potential

- 4.5. The archaeological context, historic map regression, known heritage assets, and previous 20th century development of the site indicate that there is a low to negligible potential for prehistoric, Roman, early medieval or medieval period assets within the proposed development. There is sparse evidence for this period in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development despite several recent developments, and the site has been disturbed by 20th century developments.
- 4.6. There is some potential for archaeological evidence associated with the former ROF Chorley; two administration and / or laboratory buildings associated with ROF Chorley were built to the south of the railway and formerly occupied the proposed development site. One of these was cleared and the current DXC building occupied the site of the second, from the late 20th century.

5 Assessment, discussion and conclusions

Assessment

- 5.1. There are no designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the proposed development site. The setting of Grade II* listed Buckshaw Hall does not extend to include the proposed development site. The proposed development would not therefore affect the heritage value of this asset. The setting of Grade II listed Barn at Stanfield House is separated from the proposed development by the modern Euxton Lane, and the character of the development site is one of modern industrial development and consequently this area does not make any contribution to appreciating the listed building's heritage value. The change to a residential character would not alter the contribution currently made by this part of the asset's setting to its value and the proposed development would therefore have a neutral effect on this asset.
- 5.2. The proposed development site is within the former extent of ROF Chorley, being on the southern side of the railway and having formerly been occupied by two buildings serving as administration or laboratory buildings associated with the filling factory site. One of these buildings was cleared in the late 20th century and the site refurbished. Archaeological evidence for the demolished building and the standing DXC office building, which is assumed for assessment purposes to be a refurbishment of one of the original ROF buildings (both part of Asset ID 1) and a short standing section the associated boundary wall (part of Asset ID 3) would be impacted by the proposed development. The standing structure of a pillbox is to the north east of the site and would not be impacted by the development proposals.
- 5.3. Asset ID 1 and Asset ID 3 are both assessed as being of low to moderate value, having evidential and historic heritage value associated with the former ROF Chorley site. The impact on these assets would be of moderate magnitude as only a small part of a much larger asset would be affected by the proposals. This would therefore result in a medium to minor level of effect before mitigation.

Discussion and recommendations

- 5.4. A medium to minor effect on the historic environment is predicted in relation to impacts on archaeological evidence for former buildings associated with ROF Chorley, a standing refurbished building associated with ROF Chorley, and the removal of a short remnant section of the former perimeter boundary wall. The ROF was well documented prior to its demolition in order to provide a documentary record of the site. Additional recording of below or above ground structures associated with ROF Chorley within the site could be undertaken to augment the existing documentary record. This could be achieved as a condition of any forthcoming planning consent (in accordance with paragraph 205 of the NPPF, 2021). The residual effect of the proposed development, following the implementation of the recommended mitigation, would be negligible.

Consultation

- 5.5. The conclusion of this report is subject to consultation with the Lancashire Archaeological Service, Lancashire County Council. Any agreed programme of work would be set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation, provided to Lancashire County Council for their approval.

6 References, glossary and abbreviations

Time periods used are as follows:

- Prehistoric: 500,000 BC - AD 43
 - Neolithic: 4,000 BC – 2,200 BC
 - Bronze Age: 2,600 BC – 700 BC
 - Iron Age: 800 BD – AD 43
- Roman: AD 43 – 410
- Medieval: 1066 – 1540
- Post medieval: 1540 - 1901
- Modern: 1901 - present

Abbreviations used are as follows:

- LB – Listed Building (LB Gd I – Grade I, LB II* - Grade II* listed, LB Gd II – Grade II listed)
- NDHA – Non-designated heritage asset

References

*Cifa, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment.
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*

National Planning Policy Framework, 2021

Lancashire Historic Environment Record

Landmark Historic Mapping

A History of the County of Lancaster: Volume 6. Originally published by Victoria County History, London, 1911.

Websites

<https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

www.pastscape.co.uk

[Old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk>

<https://archaeologicaldataservice.ac.uk/archsearch>

<https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/>

<https://www.chorleyheritagecentre.co.uk/default>

<http://www.lancashireatwar.co.uk/rof-chorley>

https://ww2db.com/facility/ROF_Chorley

Appendix A: Gazetteer of known heritage assets

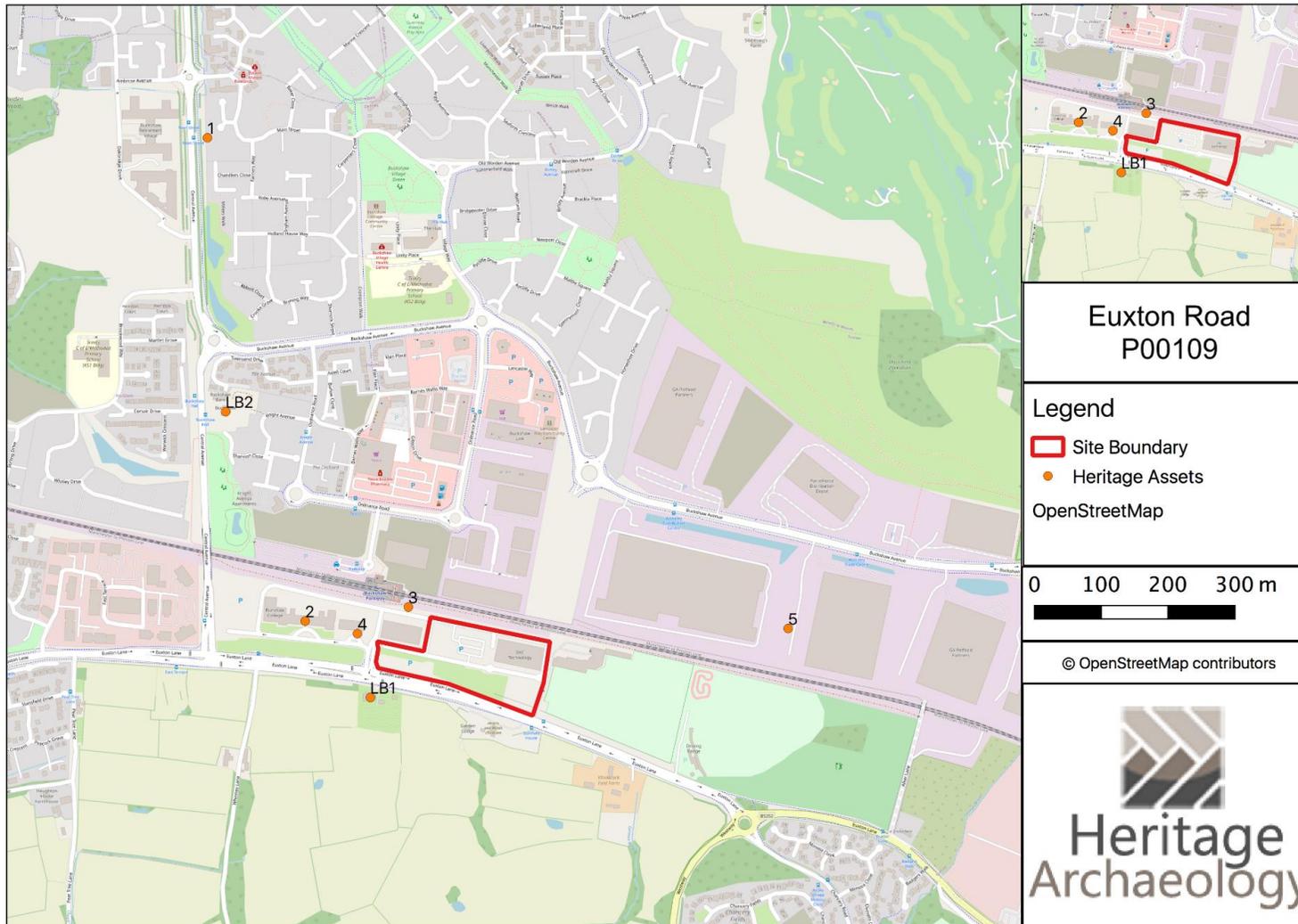


Figure 5: Location of known heritage assets

ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
LB1	1204306/ PRN25358	LB II	Barn Circa 40 Metres West of Stanfield House	Barn, probably early C18. Handmade brick on stone plinth, stone slate roof. Five bays rectangular plan (C19 shippon at rear; C18 extension to front of 4th bay); wagon door to front of 3rd bay; ventilation slits on 4 levels. Interior: lofted stable to 1st bay; various roof trusses, including at least one which appears to include former cruck blades; raking struts and collar. The barn was surveyed prior to conversion to a dwelling.	Post medieval	High	356552	419617
LB2	1362139/ PRN25127 & PRN25376	LB II*	Buckshaw Hall	Manor house, probably early C17 or earlier, restored 1885, now unoccupied. Square-panelled timber-framing on a plinth of large sandstone blocks, with both wattle-and-daub and later brick infilling; slate roof with a chimney on the ridge, an external chimney at right side wall and another rising from the eaves behind this (all have brick flues with tumbled bricks between the flues, and the first 2 rise from stone stacks). H-plan with baffle-entry and 2-bay crosswings to a hall range; projecting staircase turret behind hall. Also building recording and dendrochronology analysis undertaken.	Post medieval	High	356299	420123
1	PRN12872	NDHA	Royal Ordnance Factory, Chorley	Filling factory, opened 1939, finally closed in 2005-7 and now mainly replaced with housing. Filling factory covering 928 acres, opened in 1939. When in full production during 1941, deemed the largest ammunition filling factory in the world. Sold to British Aerospace January 1987. Headquarters and registered office of Royal Ordnance PLC since 1990. Continues to manufacture initiators (small explosive devices), small arms and medium calibre ammunition. By 1994 Royal Ordnance Chorley reduced to site of 236 acres. Proposal to redevelop the rest of the site as an 'urban village on brownfield land' with the recreation of 275 acres of greenspace and the reopening of ROF Halt. First stage of redevelopment will be the reclamation of derelict and contaminated land. Risk of contamination of building fabric means the buildings need to be burned prior to demolition. The specialist nature of most of the buildings make them unsuitable for alternative use, so most will have to be demolished. Almost completely cleared by summer 2004.	Modern	Low	356271	420606
2	PRN36414	NDHA	Runshaw College	1930s prominent road frontage building associated with ROF Chorley site,	Modern	Moderate	356437	419753

ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
			(former Royal Ordnance Offices), Euxton Lane, Euxton	now a college. A locally listed building. Royal Ordnance Offices, Euxton Lane. 1930s prominent road frontage building associated with ROF Chorley site, important social history.				
3	PRN36956	NDHA	Off Euxton Lane and Central Avenue, Buckshaw Village, Euxton	A series of WWII pillboxes or guard posts built into a perimeter wall as part of the Chorley Royal Ordnance Factory, Euxton. Part of a wider defence system. A unique pillbox built as part of the ROF. One of the few survivors of a wider defence system. Limited views are available from the adjacent (modern) bridge. This site appears to be perhaps a guard post rather than a pillbox of a standard design. The rectangular structure seems to be incorporated into the boundary wall on the south side of the railway and is rather tall for its plan size, probably with an intermediate storey inside allowing access to embrasures close under the roof. The site now sits to the rear of a small industrial/office development site. Examination of aerial photography, mapping and Google Street View images show that the site above is one of a series of surviving defensive structures on the south side of the railway here, probably associated with the defence of the former ROF offices (PRN36414/PRN40643). These are incorporated into a high boundary wall, which is no doubt part of the security/defence system. Defence posts are located on the wall between the railway and the former office site at SD 5621119863 and SD 5662019775, and possibly also SD 5688919720 and 5712819663. The wall between the offices and what is now Euxton Road contains a defended corner at SD 5708619496, with blocked embrasures and a further post may be at SD 5681519605. The distinctive brick wall that connects these posts is also of some significance.	Modern	Moderate	356621	419776
4	PRN40643	NDHA	Brisance House (BAE Systems Property and Environmental Services), Euxton Lane, Euxton	Former ROF office and laboratory. Prominent and strategic building, originally constructed as an office and laboratory to support the former Royal Ordnance Factory site. The term brisance relates to the shattering or crushing effect of a high explosive. Demolished 2018.	Modern	Negligible	356530	419730
5	PRN7898	NDHA	Ingham House, Euxton	Farmhouse and well shown on 1849 map. Site since redeveloped.	Post medieval	Negligible	357297	419732