



Co-Location Scheme, cog Lane, Burnley, Lancashire

Archaeological Desk- based Assessment



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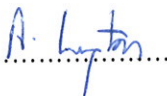
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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
1. INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Circumstances of Project.....	5
1.2 Location, Topography and Geology	5
2. METHODOLOGY	7
2.1 Desk-Based Assessment.....	7
2.2 Site Visit	8
3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	9
3.1 Introduction	9
3.2 Background.....	9
3.3 Map Regression Analysis.....	14
3.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations	16
3.5 Site Visit.....	17
4. GAZETTEER OF SITES.....	19
5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS	22
5.1 Introduction	22
5.2 Criteria.....	22
5.3 Significance	23
6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	25
6.1 Impact.....	25
6.2 Impact Assessment.....	26
7. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION	28
7.1 Introduction	28
7.2 Recommendations.....	28

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	29
8.1 Primary Sources.....	29
8.2 Trade Directories and Newspapers	29
8.3 Secondary Sources	29
8.4 Websites	31
9. ILLUSTRATIONS.....	32
9.1 Figures.....	32
9.2 Plates	32

SUMMARY

Bovis Lend Lease propose to construct an integrated health centre adjacent to the recently constructed Hambledon College, and Cherryfold Primary School, off Cog Lane, Burnley (NGR SD 8257 3172). Consequently, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) were commissioned to carry out a desk-based assessment, which was undertaken in October and November 2009.

The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) in Preston, the County Record Office in Preston, the local history section of Burnley Central Library, and the archives and library held at OA North. The results were used to assess the nature of the known and potential archaeological resource in the immediate area, and the potential effects of the proposed scheme on this resource. In addition to this, a site visit was carried out on the site of the proposed development, in order to relate the landscape and surroundings to the results of the desk-based assessment.

In total, eleven sites were identified within a study area with a radius of 250m from the centre of the proposed development site. Five sites (Sites **01-05**) were identified from the HER that are outwith the proposed development boundary and will not be affected. These included a colliery (Site **01**) and tramway (Site **02**), a well (Site **03**), a Methodist Church (Site **04**), and a public house (Site **05**). The remaining six sites (Sites **06-11**) were identified following consultation of the historic maps and included a farm (Site **06**), the site of a former chapel (Site **07**) and four twentieth century buildings (Sites **08-11**). All eleven sites are post-medieval, industrial or modern in date.

Four of these (Sites **08-11**) are within the proposed development area, and are buildings of mid-to late-twentieth century date, none are statutorily protected. A slight potential for unknown below ground remains associated with Cherry Fold Colliery (Site **01**) has been identified, but the impact is considered to be negligible. Although they will be impacted by the proposed development scheme they are not considered to be of particular archaeological or historical significance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

OA North would like to thank Stephen Moore of Bovis Lend Lease for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER), the staff of the County Record Office in Preston, and the local history section of Burnley Central Library for their assistance with this project.

Vicky Bullock undertook the desk-based assessment and site visit, and the drawings were produced by Anne Stewardson. Emily Mercer, who also edited the report, managed the project.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Bovis Lend Lease propose to construct an integrated health centre adjacent to Hambledon College, currently under construction and Cherryfold Primary School, off Cog Lane, Burnley, Lancashire (NGR SD 8257 3172). Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned to undertake the work, which was completed in October – November 2009.
- 1.1.2 A desk-based assessment is usually undertaken as the first stage of a programme of archaeological recording, prior to further intrusive investigation in the form of trenching. It is not intended to reduce the requirement for evaluation, excavation or preservation of known or presumed archaeological deposits, but it will provide an appraisal of archaeological constraints and a guide to any requirement for further archaeological work.
- 1.1.3 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) in Preston, the County Record Office in Preston, the local history section of Burnley Central Library, and the archives and library held at OA North. In addition to this, a site visit was carried out on the site of the proposed development, in order to relate the landscape and surroundings to the results of the desk-based assessment.
- 1.1.4 This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment in the form of a short document, outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential and significance, and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development. The significance criteria detailed in PPG 16 (DoE 1990) was employed during the assessment.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The study area is located on the south-western fringe of the town of Burnley, Lancashire (NGR SD 8255 3171; Fig 1). South-west Burnley slopes down from Hameldon Hill northwards towards the M65 motorway and Pendle Hill although the proposed development site is relatively flat.
- 1.2.2 The site is currently used as a drop-in centre, car park and council offices and is bound by Venice Avenue to the north, and Cog Lane to the east. Immediately to the south of the site is Cherryfold Primary School. To the south-west are school playing fields wherein Hambledon College is under construction (Fig 1).
- 1.2.3 The solid geology of the region comprises mostly sedimentary rocks of the Lower Westphalian coal measures. These are Carboniferous period deposits that date to between 28- and 345 million years ago, and include sandstone and Millstone grits. The overlying drift geology is essentially post-glacial deposits, predominantly boulder clay, with some areas of sands or gravels (Countryside Commission 1998). The soils of the surrounding area, as mapped by the

Ordnance Survey Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983), are predominantly of the Brickfield 3 series, which are cambic stagnogley soils, deriving from the underlying geology. A fault runs roughly east/west across the former Cherryfold playing fields to the south and west of the proposed development site (CSS 2008).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.1.1 **Introduction:** the aim of the desk-based assessment is not only to give consideration to the potential for archaeological remains on the development site, but also to put the site into its archaeological and historical context, and to assess the potential significance of both known and potential archaeological remains. The archaeological potential of the proposed development area will be assessed in accordance with the impact of the development and the sensitivity of the sites identified. The results were considered using the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, outlined in Annex 4 of *Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990).
- 2.1.2 All statutory and non-statutory sites within a 250m radius of the development site were identified and collated into a gazetteer (*Section 4*), and their location plotted on Figure 2. The principal sources of information consulted were historical and modern maps of the study area, although published and unpublished secondary sources were also reviewed. The background has been compiled primarily from the Lancashire Historic Town Assessment Report for Burnley, produced by Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy (2005), and a Heritage Appraisal for South West Burnley produced by Burnley Borough Council (2004) as part of the Neighbourhood Action Plans Scheme.
- 2.1.3 **Lancashire Historic Environment Record (LHER):** the Historical Environment Record (known formerly as the Sites and Monuments Record), maintained by Lancashire County Council in Preston, holds records of archaeological sites within the county, and is held as both paper and digital information (database and GIS combined). A record, including grid reference and description, was obtained for the various sites within the defined area and for the immediate environs. The study area is entirely urban in nature and although aerial photographic coverage was minimal, those available were consulted using the Lancashire County Council's MARIO website (www.mario.gov.uk).
- 2.1.4 **Lancashire County Record Office, Preston (LCRO):** the County Record Office in Preston was visited, primarily to consult documents specific to the study area. Historic maps, including any tithe maps and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, were also examined. A search was made for any relevant historical documentation, drawing on the knowledge of the archivists. Several secondary sources and archaeological or historical journals were also consulted, and the results of this have been incorporated into the historical background (*Section 3*).
- 2.1.5 **Burnley Local Studies Library:** historic local newspapers held on microfiche, several pertinent secondary sources, and copies of primary published documents and research aids were consulted.

2.1.6 ***Oxford Archaeology North:*** OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where necessary.

2.2 SITE VISIT

2.2.1 A visual inspection of the site was undertaken on Tuesday 20th October 2009 to relate the existing topography and land use to the results of the desk-based assessment. In addition, the purpose was to locate and record any features of archaeological interest not identified from documentary sources. It also allowed an understanding of areas of impact by the proposed redevelopment, as well as areas of more recent disturbance that may affect the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits.

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the general area. This is presented by historical period, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	30,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 3,500 BC
Neolithic	4,000 – 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c1750
Industrial Period	cAD1750 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

3.2 BACKGROUND

3.2.1 **Prehistoric Period:** although there are no known prehistoric sites within Burnley, there is some evidence of activity on the surrounding moors (LCC and Egerton Lea 2005, 16). The earliest evidence is from Boulsworth, near Trawden, which appears to have been a Mesolithic camp site from the evidence of flints and hazel nuts (Harrison 1988, 4), and dense scatters of Mesolithic flints have also been found at Briercliffe (Kenyon 1991, 35).

3.2.2 Bronze Age sites, identified largely from find spots, show a lowland and riverine distribution, but the lithic finds from this period have mostly been casual finds (Middleton 1996). During the Iron Age, the area seems to have come under the aegis of the Brigantes tribe (Cunliffe 1991). Castercliffe Hill Fort is a defensive site located to the north-east of Nelson, but there are no known remains of the Iron Age within the environs of Burnley (Haselgrove 1996, 61).

3.2.3 **Roman Period:** a Roman presence in the region is clearly attested by the nearby forts at Elslack (known as Burwen Castle), to the north of the study area, and, further afield, by the forts of Slack and Ilkley. Various antiquarians

(eg Baines 1824, 617) have traced the lines of Roman roads across the region, although none are thought to have passed through Burnley.

- 3.2.4 During the nineteenth century, Burnley was considered to have been a site of Roman occupation based on the discovery of Roman coins in the vicinity. Indeed, a late eighteenth-century observer noted that '*Roman coins have been found at this town*' (Aikin 1795, 279). However, there is little additional archaeological data to corroborate a Roman settlement at Burnley (LCC and Egerton Lea 2005, 16).
- 3.2.5 **Early Medieval Period:** as is the case throughout the North West, evidence for early medieval activity is limited. Following the withdrawal of Roman governance in the early fifth century, it seems that the region fragmented into several small kingdoms. From the early-mid seventh century onwards, Lancashire became part of the kingdom of Northumbria, the southern extent of which was probably on the Mersey (Newman 1996).
- 3.2.6 By the later ninth and tenth centuries, Scandinavian/Hiberno-Norse cultural and political influences are apparent in the area, and there is some indication of Christian activity in the region from the stone sculptures known from Whalley parish (Newman 1996). A plain cross dating to this period is known from Foulridge; although not found in a religious context, it may represent an indication of the extent of Whalley parish (Kenyon 1991, 102).
- 3.2.7 The origin of the name Burnley is somewhat ambiguous and has been suggested to derive from '*brun*', possibly meaning brown and/or stream, and '*ley*' derived from *lea*, meaning meadow. Both elements of the name could be from Old English (Ekwall 1922), hinting at early medieval origins for the settlement. The place name of Habergham, to the west of the proposed development site, is considered to be a derivation of '*Hēabeoringa*' and '*hamm*', possibly meaning 'the enclosure of the dwellers by '*Hēabeorh*', meaning mountain (*op cit*, 83). Most of the place-names in the area are topographical and are thought to reflect the dispersed nature of the settlement at the time (LCC and Egerton Lea 2005, 16).
- 3.2.8 **Medieval Period:** following the Norman Conquest of 1066, Burnley was a township in the essentially rural parish of Whalley, which lay in the Hundred of Blackburn (Morgan 1978). Much of the land in Lancashire was controlled initially by Roger de Poitou, the lands passing in the early twelfth century to Stephen, Count of Boulogne, who later became king (Kenyon 1991, 152). The first documentary reference to Burnley occurs in 1122, when a charter granted the church of St Peter's to the monks of Pontefract Priory. The town is referred to as 'Bronley' in documents dating from 1241, and as 'Brunley' in the grant of free warren to Edmund de Lacy in 1251 (*ibid*).
- 3.2.9 The first market in Burnley was chartered in 1294, and granted to Henry de Lacy (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 443). This allowed for a market to be held in the town every Tuesday, and a cross was erected, subsequently, marking the location of the market. Documents amongst the de Lacy papers dating to this time include reference to a corn mill and a fulling mill, erected at a cost of 6s 8d, representing an early element of Burnley's textile industry (Bennet 1946).

As a by-product of the market and fair, documentary evidence of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries made reference to butchers, bakers and alehouse keepers, and other names indicate that they were also millers, fullers, tanners, smiths, tailors and masons (Bennett 1946, 100-1). The development of the town was concentrated, unsurprisingly, around the church and the market, in the area known as Top o' th' Town (LCC and Egerton Lea 2005, 18). As a consequence of the market and fair, it is estimated that the population grew by over 40% during the fifteenth century, reaching approximately 1200 in the early sixteenth century (Hall 1977, 8).

- 3.2.10 During the late medieval period south-west Burnley contained a number of small scattered settlements including Cowden (Coal Clough), Smallshaw, Wood Top and Hargher Clough. By 1550, many of the medieval farms had begun to enlarge and other new farms were established, such as Coal Clough House in Cowden. Pre-turnpike roads connected these settlements during the post-medieval period (Burnley Borough Council 2004, 5).
- 3.2.11 ***Post-medieval and Industrial Period:*** by the sixteenth century Burnley was the market centre for its local area, and by 1650 it was regarded as a small market town at a national level (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 442). Burnley continued to grow in importance throughout the seventeenth century, and in 1617 the market was extended and six annual cattle fairs established (Bennett 1947, 80). A number of inns were established due to the growing demand for hospitality resulting from the success of the markets, In 1635, 25 people in Burnley were licensed to sell ale (*op cit*, 81). Alongside the inns, other trades and small-scale industries grew and diversified, including butchers, bakers, pastry cooks, drapers, mercers, tanners, shoemakers, glovers, masons, carpenters, slaters, glaziers, plasterers and paviors (*op cit*, 82-3), and by 1700 also included a general shopkeeper and grocer.
- 3.2.12 The woollen industry became increasingly important to Burnley's economy, particularly as the population grew, creating a surplus of labour that could not be employed in farming (Hall 1977, 8). The enclosure of all the commons in Burnley between 1617 and 1622 benefited the larger landowners, but it led to smaller farmers seeking alternative or additional income. This came in the form of the textile industry (LCC and Egerton Lea 2005, 20), and by 1650 many inhabitants were employed as handloom weavers either in their own homes or in loomshops (Bennett 1947, 253).
- 3.2.13 Aside from textiles, the coal mining industry was also growing in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The coal mining industry expanded from a small-scale concern where tenants dug coal and limestone for their own use as part of their manorial rights, to one where the rights were leased for fixed terms of years in return for rents (*op cit*, 94-97). In 1797 Rev John Hargreaves of Bank Hall purchased from the crown the leasehold of all mines in Burnley. He died in 1812 leaving two sons James and John, who continued the colliery business (Kneeshaw 1897, 39).
- 3.2.14 By the end of the eighteenth century the importance of Burnley had grown with the arrival of the Leeds Liverpool Canal (1796-1801). Gannow, to the north of the study area, became one of Burnley's main canal wharves, with

small settlements of cottages establishing themselves along its bank (LCC and Egerton Lea, 2005). There were limekilns on the northern banks of the canal and coal staithes to the south. Tramways led from the study area southwards to the colliery and coke ovens at Bare Clay (Bareclay Hills) and Cherry Fold (Burnley Borough Council 2004, 5).

- 3.2.15 Cotton began to predominate as an industry by the end of the eighteenth century in Burnley, and several of the existing woollen mills were converted to cotton production (Bennett 1948). The introduction of the cotton-spinning industry led to a rapid increase in growth of the town, with the population more than doubling between 1801 and 1821 (Lowe 1985, 29). One of the catalysts for this phenomenon was the application of steam power to textile production, which allowed more machines to be powered and led to larger mills being built.
- 3.2.16 The Leeds Liverpool Canal was another crucial factor in the expansion of the steam-based textile industry. By 1816 the Canal formed part of a trans-Pennine route, and connected Burnley with the west coast port of Liverpool, and the east coast ports via the rivers Aire and Trent (Clarke 1990). The canal not only provided an arterial route for the import of raw materials and the export of finished goods, as well as the movement of coal, but also served the mill steam-power plants with a ready source of water for boiler feed and condensing purposes (*ibid*). The application of power-looms and factory-based weaving was introduced to the region during the 1820s, although weaving sheds became a common feature of Burnley's townscape mostly after the 1850s (Ashmore 1982, 190).
- 3.2.17 Coal was mined from several places in Burnley, particularly from the Ridge to the east of the town, from Broadhead Moor to the north and west, and from an area to the south around the proposed development site at Coal Clough (LCC and Egerton Lea 2005, 21). Most mines were shafts rather than drift mines. During the 1840s, however, the coal industry appears to have undergone considerable change in Burnley with some of the existing small pits being closed, such as Habergham (Cheapside) in 1848, and new larger collieries being established. Amongst the latter were Bank House Colliery, Fulfilledge Colliery, and Whittlefield Colliery, all of which were in operation by 1848 (*op cit*, 34). Fulfilledge was linked by a tramway to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and another tramway was associated with a pit south of Parker Lane. A tramway was also in use at Cherry Fold Colliery (Sites **01** and **02**) linking it to Bareclay Pit to the north and on to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Other than these examples, little use was made of tramways to transport coal around Burnley at this time. By 1882, however, they were far more widely used, and by 1889 a system of tramways linked up collieries at Whittlefield, Clifton, Bank Hall, Rowley, Boggart Bridge and Towneley (*ibid*).
- 3.2.18 **Cherry Fold Colliery:** as far as is known, no records survive of the Cherry Fold pit (Site **01**) (Heys nd, 257), and physical evidence for the pit is limited. Neighbouring pits, for which records do survive, are the Bareclay Hills pits, located to the north, and the Cheapside pit (Habergham), located to the west (*ibid*). Bareclay Hills was used for the production of Arley coke and the old transport road came out onto Back Lane (now Rossendale Road), some 300

yards below Cherry Fold (*ibid*). Later, screened coal from Bareclay was transported by chain haulage to a coal staithe on the south side of Accrington Road, which probably once extended to Cherry Fold as Site 02, as evidenced by the early maps (see Figs 4 and 5). Coal from the Cheapside pit was transported by steam-powered and horse-drawn lorries before about 1870, but after this it was transported by chain haulage. Most of the pits in the area made use of this system of haulage, known as the chain ginney (see Plate 2 for an illustration) (Heys nd, 262). A horizontal engine generally drove the system using a bank of three Lancashire Boilers situated at the bottom of the shaft (*ibid*).

- 3.2.19 Much of the evidence for Cherry Fold pit is taken from the 1842 Tithe map and schedule, which names the land as being owned by the representatives (Exors) of one Colonel John Hargreaves (deceased). The firm was later known as Hargreaves Collieries Ltd (Plate 1) and was the largest colliery owner in North East Lancashire with workings in Burnley, Accrington and Altham. A subsidiary company, the Lancashire Foundry Coke Company Ltd was one of the most important coke oven plants in the County (Burnley Official Guide 1935). In 1935 Hargreaves Collieries Ltd employed 4500 workmen in mines and workshops in the Burnley area (Burnley Official Guide 1935).
- 3.2.20 **Modern period:** by 1930 the Government had made changes to its housing policy to fall in line with new public health and acceptable housing standards. As a result, Burnley town council began to clear the worst of the industrial slum areas and build new properties to accommodate the people who were displaced. During the inter-war period large Corporation Housing estates were built on the periphery of the town, such as Stoops, which includes the current study area. Although the new residential areas encroached on agricultural land the space enabled the provision of wide, tree-lined roads, gardens and communal spaces (Burnley Borough Council 2004, 7). Street entries in the commercial directories of Burnley suggest a construction date for the estate of between 1927 and 1933 (Barrett 1927-8 and Barrett 1933).
- 3.2.21 In 1930, during the levelling and draining of Cherryfold playing fields, evidence of the existence of the pit at Cherry Fold was uncovered and reported in the Burnley Gazette on 14th January 1930 and 25th January 1930 (Nadin nd). The newspaper reported that workmen discovered a disused pit ventilation shaft, the existence of which they were unaware. The shaft was said to be in a 'excellent state of preservation' and was sealed up again. It was 75 feet deep and filled to within 15 feet of the top with water and was constructed from coarse rubble. Cherry Fold pit was evidently quite forgotten until its discovery in 1930.
- 3.2.22 The 1960s saw great changes in Burnley, particularly in the centre, with numerous buildings being demolished, which culminated in the extensive modern shopping centre present today. It was estimated that ten acres of the town were under reconstruction by 1969, reducing Burnley's 300-odd chimneystacks to just a handful (Fort 1988). In more recent years the road system has seen major modifications, with the M65 extension eastwards. More recent developments within Burnley have seen considerable changes to the original street layouts.

3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.3.1 **Introduction:** a number of cartographic sources were examined at the Lancashire Record Office in Preston, the local studies section of Burnley Central Library, together with some at OA North's offices. The relevant LRO catalogue number is referenced where appropriate.
- 3.3.2 **William Yates' map, 1786 (Fig 3):** the scale of the map does not allow a true representation of buildings present in the area but some isolated buildings are illustrated. Coal Clough is marked and a large rectangular building illustrated next to 'Centry Gate'. No buildings are shown within the proposed site boundary.
- 3.3.3 **Hennet's map, 1830 (Fig 4):** the proposed development site is undeveloped but the most obvious feature in the wider area is an L-shaped tram road or tramway (Site **02**) linking Habergham, Bareclay and Cherry Fold Pits to the Leeds and Liverpool canal to the north. A single structure where the tramway changes direction northwards probably relates to the former colliery buildings (known as Cherry Fold Pit, Site **01**) first illustrated and described in detail in the 1842 Tithe map and schedule (Fig 5).
- 3.3.4 A structure is illustrated in the same position as the later Gretna Green Public House (Site **05**; Plate 3) with two further structures also constructed at the Lane Ends junction. A building, possibly the original Methodist Chapel (Site **04**), is illustrated to the north of the proposed development site. The large building to the west of the proposed development site at Centry Gate is no longer shown.
- 3.3.5 **Tithe Map, 1842 (Fig 5):** this map (DRB 1/90) shows a relatively high level of detail compared to previous maps; each field is numbered, listed and described in the associated schedule. It is immediately apparent that the L-shaped 'tramway' (Site **02**) and buildings (Site **01**) illustrated on Hennet's map of 1830 (Fig 4) are very obviously associated. The tramway connects Cherry Fold Colliery (Site **01**) with Bareclay Hills to the north and probable pits to the west. For Site **01**, Cherry Fold Colliery, there are approximately six separate buildings illustrated. The proposed development site is undeveloped.
- 3.3.6 **Ordnance Survey, First Edition, 6" to 1 mile 1844 (Fig 6):** this map is slightly more detailed than the Tithe map from two years earlier, but most of the features and field layout are identical. The buildings labelled as 327 on the Tithe map are now labelled 'Colliery', The L-Shaped tramway (Site **02**) is clearly visible, which runs into a tunnel to the north at Bare Clay Hill.
- 3.3.7 A building, larger than that illustrated on the 1842 Tithe map and much different in outline to the likely later rebuild extant today, can be seen in the location of Site **05**, the Gretna Green public house at Four Lane Ends. A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (Site **04**) is illustrated on Cog Lane to the north of the proposed development site.
- 3.3.8 **Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, 1848 (Fig 7):** this would appear to be a revision of the OS map of 1844 (Fig 6) and most of the information contained

is identical. An important change, however, is that the buildings labelled as ‘*Colliery*’ on the 1844 map are now labelled as ‘*Old Coal Pit*’ (Site **01**). This suggests that the colliery had become disused by this date. The tramway (Site **02**) is no longer illustrated suggesting that it is redundant at the very least, and may have even been removed. Lanark Street well (Site **03**) is also marked on this map, to the north-east of the proposed development site and to the north-east of Stoops.

- 3.3.9 ***Ordnance Survey First Edition, 25” to 1 mile, 1891/1893 (Fig 8)***: what is most apparent is that there is now no evidence for the existence of the colliery (Site **01**) or associated features. The OS map of 1848 (Fig 7) labels the colliery as ‘*Old Coal Pit*’ and it would appear that the buildings have been demolished and all traces of them removed. The Inn at Four Lane Ends (Site **05**) is marked specifically for the first time, as is Lane Ends Farm (Site **06**). The Wesleyan Chapel (Site **04**) is now marked as a ‘*Sunday School*’ and Mount Pisgah Chapel (Site **07**) has been constructed adjacent to the Sunday School. Short rows of terraced houses have been constructed on either side of Cog Lane.
- 3.3.10 ***Ordnance Survey, 25” to 1 mile, 1912 (Fig 9)***: the eastern perimeter of the current proposed development site is occupied by a row of terraced houses. The most interesting feature of the map is the illustration of the projected street layout for a housing estate, which is not mapped until the next Ordnance Survey edition of the 1930s (Fig 10).
- 3.3.11 ***Ordnance Survey 1931 (Fig 10)***: this map illustrates encroaching development around the site, with the new Stoops housing estate to the north. This was constructed between 1927-31. A series of semi-detached houses with front and rear gardens have been constructed along Venice Avenue, four of which are within the current proposed site boundary. The area to the west is labelled as ‘*Cherryfold Sports Ground*’ for the first time. To the north of the site boundary the United Methodist church (Site **07**), previously the Mount Pisgah chapel, is marked adjacent to the Sunday School building (Site **04**), and on the east side of Cog Lane a series of Allotment Gardens are marked.
- 3.3.12 ***Burnley Corporation Extension Bill (Showing Mines and Sections) 1935 (Fig 11)***: this map illustrates the extent of all the mining activity in the Burnley area in 1935. No reference is made on the map to the former Cherry Fold Colliery (Site **01**).
- 3.3.13 ***Ordnance Survey 1958 (Fig 12)***: the development site is situated at the corners of four map tiles (SD 8231 SW, SE, NW and NE), which have been merged for clarity in Fig 13. The most obvious change since the last available map is the addition of St Hilda’s Girl’s School which was founded in 1954. The buildings surrounding the Inn (Site **05**) have been demolished. Detached and semi-detached houses have been constructed on the western side of Cog Lane and within the current proposed site boundary a number of buildings of unknown function have been constructed; in the north-eastern corner of Cherryfold Playing Fields to rear of the properties on Venice Avenue and Cog Lane within an enclosed yard, a rectangular building has been constructed aligned roughly north-east/south-west (Site **11**) adjacent to six smaller structures.

- 3.3.14 **Ordnance Survey 1970 (Fig 13):** there is little change between the information presented in this map and that visible on the 1958 OS map (Fig 13). Cherryfold playing fields are clearly labelled. Three landscape features are visible, the origin of which may be associated with former mine workings. Within the current proposed site boundary the perimeter of the triangular parcel of land to the rear of Venice Avenue has been lined with rows of small structures which from a 1960s aerial photograph (Plate 10), appear to be garages and possibly a workshop building and includes Site **11**.
- 3.3.15 **Ordnance Survey 1994 (Fig 14):** this map provides little additional information other than The United Methodist Church building (Site **07**) which has been demolished and a church, known as Parkside, (Site **04**) occupies the former Sunday School building. The garages to the rear of Venice Avenue have been demolished and the gardens to the rear of Nos 2-10 Venice Avenue (Sites **09-10**) have been converted into a car park. Site **11**, a building of unknown function is still present.
- 3.3.16 **Current mapping:** the most obvious change to the wider area is the construction of Cherry Fold Community Primary School. The school was opened on the present site in 2004 (www.burnley.gov.uk). The rectangular building currently annotated as Council Offices (Site **08**) is extant with access from Cog Lane and Venice Avenue (www.promap.co.uk) although Site **11** has been demolished.

3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 3.4.1 In March 2004, Burnley Borough Council undertook a Heritage Appraisal of South West Burnley as part of the Neighbourhood Action Plan (NAP) housing scheme, which includes the current study area. The Heritage Appraisal offered an evaluation of heritage interest and characterisation of the NAP area in order to provide an assessment of the elements, which give a neighbourhood its distinctive character. These elements included historical development and associations, the pattern of street layout, historic transport routes, historic land-use and activity, building materials and architectural detailing, prominent landmarks, setting and topography and open spaces (Burnley Borough Council 2004). Relevant historic information from the heritage appraisal has been incorporated into the Historic Background (*Section 3.2*).
- 3.4.2 In July 2008 OA North undertook a desk-based assessment of Blessed Trinity RC College (formerly known as St Hilda's Girls School) south-west of the current proposed development area, which was to be replaced by Hambledon Community College as part of Phase 3 of the Building Schools for Future (BSF) project. In total, eleven sites were identified within the study area, two of which, Cherry Fold Colliery and associated tramway, were within the proposed development area. The remaining nine sites were identified following consultation of historic maps.
- 3.4.3 Consequently, in May 2009, a geophysical survey was undertaken across the playing fields of the college, in the vicinity of Cherry Fold Colliery and chain ginney (tramway), to establish the location and extent of any associated

features. A magnetometer survey was conducted over the whole area, with a smaller area of resistivity targeting the site of the colliery to determine the location of any structures. Five archaeological trial trenches subsequently targeted a number of geophysical anomalies and potential features on-site. An archaeological watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping and around the trial trenches towards the end of the evaluation, in an area outlined as potentially archaeologically sensitive.

- 3.4.4 The results of the trenching found the remains of what was believed to be the ginney although most of it had been truncated or completely destroyed by a culvert. Evidence of a small building associated with the colliery was also found.
- 3.4.5 One particular trench (Trench 2) had been positioned to establish the character of large linear geophysical features that had given the appearance of structures in the precise position of the colliery buildings seen in mapping evidence, but no such evidence was found. However, during the watching brief of the topsoil strip a layer of clinker with deeper channels filled with the same material was observed. These are possibly the remains of structures where stone or brick has been robbed and the area backfilled and levelled using clinker and industrial waste.

3.5 SITE VISIT

- 3.5.1 The development site was visited on Tuesday 20th October 2009 and the relevant gazetteer sites (*Section 4*) were inspected in order to obtain evidence of their nature and extent.
- 3.5.2 No traces of Cherry Fold colliery or any associated colliery activity (Sites **01** and **02**) was visible as the playing fields had been developed following the construction of both Cherryfold Primary School and, more recently, Hambledon College which is currently under construction.
- 3.5.3 There are currently two access points to the proposed development area, one adjacent to property nos 2-8 Venice Avenue (Plate 4) and one adjacent to property no 229 Cog Lane (Plate 5). The building currently standing on the proposed development site and marked on current maps as 'Council Offices' (Site **08**; Plate 6) was surrounded by a steel perimeter fence preventing direct access to the site. The entrance on Venice Avenue leads to a car park (Plate 7). From this vantage point the building appeared to be a steel-framed structure with a corrugated iron roof. There are no windows visible on the north side and access to the building was presumed to be on the south side, within the fenced area. Following the map regression (*Section 3.3*) it was established that the building had been constructed *c* 1958 and had been surrounded by garages, which have subsequently been, demolished (Fig 14).
- 3.5.4 The properties within the current proposed scheme boundary which front onto Venice Avenue (nos 2-8), are being used as a drop-in centre. Following the map regression and consultation of historic street and commercial directories it

has been established that these buildings were constructed between 1927-8 and 1933 as residential housing and are still extant (Fig 15).

- 3.5.5 To the north of the proposed scheme boundary Parkside Methodist Church (Site **04**) and the former site of the United Methodist Chapel, formerly Mount Pisgah Chapel (Site **07**), were also visited (Plates 8 and 9). The site of the former chapel is undeveloped, and Parkside Church appears to be undergoing some renovation work. It was not clear whether the church is currently in use.

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number 01
Site name Colliery, Cherryfold Playing Fields
NGR SD 382460 431530
HER No 6889
Stat. Designation None
Site type Colliery
Period Industrial Period
Sources LHER
Description The HER lists the colliery as being shown on the OS (revised) first edition map (1848), labelled as 'Old Coal Pit'. Hennem's map of 1830 and the 1844 OS map show the colliery in use and served by a tramway (Site 02).
Assessment The site does not lie within the proposed scheme boundary and it is unlikely that any unknown buried remains extend as far north-east as the proposed development site. As such, it is unlikely to be affected by the proposed development.

Site number 02
Site name Colliery tramway, Burnley
NGR SD 8229 3208
HER No 6888
Stat. Designation None
Site type Tramway
Period Industrial Period
Sources LHER
Description The tramway shown on Hennem's map of 1830 ran north from Cherryfold Colliery, to the west of the current proposed development site, to the Leeds Liverpool Canal. A geophysical survey undertaken by OA North ahead of the demolition and redevelopment of Blessed Trinity RC College (formerly St Hilda's Girls School) to Hambleton Community College, identified remains of the tramway (OA North 2008; 2009). The site no longer exists as above ground remains.
Assessment The site outside of scheme boundary, and will not be affected directly or indirectly by the development.

Site number 03
Site name Lanark Street Well, Burnley
NGR SD 82614 31970 (point)
HER No 6885
Stat. Designation None
Site type Well
Period Post-medieval/Industrial Period
Sources LHER
Description A well shown on OS (revised) first edition map, 1848.
Assessment The site is still extant but lies outside of scheme boundary, and will not be affected directly or indirectly by the development.

Site number 04
Site name Parkside Methodist Church, Cog Lane, Burnley
NGR SD 82553 31835 (point)
HER No 6890
Stat. Designation None
Site type Chapel
Period Industrial Period
Sources LHER

Description	A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is shown on the OS first edition map 1844, the revised OS first edition of 1848 and shown as a Sunday School on the OS 25" map, 1893 with Mount Pisgah chapel (Site 07) to the north. Parkside Church now stands on the site of the original chapel.
Assessment	The site is still extant but lies outside of scheme boundary, and will not be affected directly or indirectly by the development.

Site number	05
Site name	Gretna Green Public House, Coal Clough Lane, Burnley
NGR	SD 82727 31521 (point)
HER No	22080
Stat. Designation	None
Site type	Public House
Period	Industrial Period
Sources	LHER
Description	The inn is called 'Four Lane Ends' (possibly a house?) on the OS first edition map of 1844, and is first shown as an inn on the OS 25" map, 1891-3. The appearance of the building is consistent with a late nineteenth century construction date. A series of earlier buildings that once surrounded the public house and were illustrated on cartographic sources until the mid-twentieth century, have subsequently been demolished. The current building is empty and boarded. The building is believed to date from the mid-1870s and stands at the junction of an ancient highway used by pack horses carrying salt and limestone (Nadin 2007, 61). This certainly concurs with the appearance of the current building.
Assessment	The building is extant but lies outside the current proposed scheme boundary and will not be affected directly or indirectly by the development.

Site number	06
Site name	Lane Ends Farm, Coal Clough Lane
NGR	SD 8269 3152
HER No	None
Stat. Designation	None
Site type	House/cottage
Period	?Post-medieval period
Sources	Hennet's Map 1830
Description	A building was first identified on Hennet's map of 1830, at the junction of Cog Lane and Coal Clough Lane. The building was extant to at least 1931 but had gone by 1958.
Assessment	The site no longer extant, lies outside of scheme boundary, and will not be affected by the development.

Site number	07
Site name	Mount Pisgah Chapel (site of)
NGR	SD 382546 431855
HER No	None
Stat. Designation	None
Site type	Chapel
Period	Industrial period
Sources	OS, first edition, 25" map, 19891-3
Description	Site of a former Methodist Chapel to the north of Parkside Church (Site 04). The building has been demolished and the site remains unused. Partial remains of a stone wall and steps remain.
Assessment	The site no longer exists as above ground remains. However, there may be as yet unidentified below ground remains. The site lies outside the scheme boundary, and will not be affected by the development.

Site number 08
Site name Council Offices, Cog Lane
NGR SD 382577 431708
HER No None
Stat. Designation None
Site type Modern building
Period Modern period
Sources OS map 1958
Description Building constructed c 1958 and currently used as Council Offices/storage unit.
Assessment The building is extant, lies within the proposed scheme boundary and will be affected by the development.

Site number 09
Site name Nos 2-4 Venice Avenue, Stoops Estate, Burnley
NGR SD 8256 3173
HER No None
Stat. Designation None
Site type Modern building
Period Modern period
Sources current OS map, 2008
Description Residential housing constructed between 1927 and 1933 as part of the Burnley Corporation housing estate scheme, which included Stoops Estate in south-west Burnley.
Assessment The building is extant, lies within the scheme boundary, and will be affected by the proposed scheme. The building is of relatively recent construction and is not considered to be of archaeological significance.

Site number 10
Site name Nos 6-8 Venice Avenue, Stoops Estate, Burnley
NGR SD 8255 3172
HER No None
Stat. Designation None
Site type Modern building
Period Modern period
Sources OS map, 1937, 1958, 1970, 1994 and current OS map, 2008
Description Residential housing constructed between 1927 and 1933 as part of the Burnley Corporation housing estate scheme, which included Stoops Estate in south-west Burnley.
Assessment The building is extant, lies within the scheme boundary, and will be affected by the proposed scheme. The building is of relatively recent construction and is not considered to be of archaeological significance.

Site number 11
Site name Building, to south of Council Offices, Cog Lane
NGR SD 8259 3170
HER No None
Stat. Designation None
Site type Modern building
Period Modern period
Sources OS map, 1937, 1958, 1970, 1994
Description Small L-shaped building constructed between 1931 and 1958.
Assessment The building is no longer extant, although any existing below-ground remains may be affected by the proposed scheme. The building is of relatively recent construction and is not considered to be of archaeological significance.

5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 In total, 11 sites have been identified within the study area, four of which are within the proposed development area (Sites **08-11**). Sites **01-05** were identified from the HER, and the remaining six sites (Sites **06-11**) were identified as a result of the map regression and site visit.

Period	No of Sites	Site Type
Neolithic	0	
Bronze Age	0	
Iron Age	0	
Romano-British	0	
Early Medieval	0	
Late Medieval	0	
Post-medieval	2	Well (Site 03), Farm (Site 06)
Industrial Period	5	Colliery (Site 01), Tramway (Site 02), Methodist Church (Site 04), Public House (Site 05), Chapel (site of ; Site 07)
Modern	1	Council Offices (Site 08), residential houses (Sites 09-10), demolished building (Site 11)

Table 2: Number of sites by period

5.2 CRITERIA

5.2.1 There are a number of different methodologies used to assess the archaeological significance of sites; that to be used here is the ‘Secretary of State’s criteria for scheduling ancient monuments’ which is included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990). The sites previously listed (*Section 4*, above) were each considered using the criteria.

5.2.2 **Period:** although the colliery (Site **01**) and associated mine workings are not particularly significant to their period, the tramway (Site **02**) linking the workings may be considered so due to the fact that it was part of a larger transport network, linking up with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal to the north.

5.2.3 **Rarity:** none of the sites is considered significantly rare.

5.2.4 **Documentation:** little documentation exists for the Cherry Fold Colliery and, consequently, there is little known about the site. Documentation exists for the two pits close by, Bareclay and Cheapside, which were owned by the same company and may be comparable.

- 5.2.5 **Group Value:** Cherry Fold Pit (Site **01**) and its associated features (Sites **02**) form part of a group with Bareclay and Cheapside pits, owned by the same company (Hargreaves Collieries Ltd formerly Exors of John Hargreaves) and positioned to the north and west respectively. These would have a regional significance in their contribution to the industrialisation and development of Burnley as a major town of this period in the North West, particularly in the early half of the nineteenth century.
- 5.2.6 **Survival/Condition:** Hameldon College and Cherryfold Primary School have recently been constructed on the site of the former Cherryfold Playing Fields. It is unlikely that there are now any surviving remains of the former colliery (Site **01**) or tramway (Site **02**). The site of the former Mount Pisgah Chapel (Site **07**) remains undeveloped and sections of a wall and former steps remain and below ground remains may survive.
- 5.2.7 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** Gretna Green Public House (Site **05**) currently stands empty and boarded up and would appear to be at risk from either demolition or redevelopment.
- 5.2.8 **Diversity:** the sites are not particularly diverse in nature, given that most are of the post-medieval/industrial period, relating to the developing industries of Burnley. In terms of significance, however, these range from regional level (Sites **01, 02, 04-05**), to local significance (Sites **03, 06-07**). The buildings within the proposed scheme boundary (Sites **08-11**) are of later twentieth century date and are not considered to be particularly diverse.
- 5.2.9 **Potential:** for any earlier features within the study area may be low given the construction of the former colliery workings and later residential housing and schools.

5.3 SIGNIFICANCE

- 5.3.1 Table 3 shows the sensitivity of the site scaled in accordance with its relative importance using the following terms for the cultural heritage and archaeology issues, with guideline recommendations for a mitigation strategy.

Importance	Examples of Site Type	Negative Impact
National	Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings	To be avoided
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Statutory Designated Sites) Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record	Avoidance recommended
Local/Borough	Sites with a local or borough value or interest for cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged

Importance	Examples of Site Type	Negative Impact
Low Local	Sites with a low local value or interest for cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Negligible	Sites or features with no significant value or interest	Avoidance unnecessary

Table 3: Criteria used to determine Importance of Sites

- 5.3.2 Based on the above criteria Sites **01** and **02**, form part of a relict, industrial landscape that may be arguably of regional significance as a group due to Burnley's importance during the industrial period and the single company ownership of the Burnley Collieries (Hargreaves Collieries Ltd). Sites **04**, and **05** are of local significance and the remaining sites are of negligible significance.
- 5.3.3 The above conclusions are based on the current state of knowledge and the subsequent discovery of additional features or evidence relating to these sites could alter their assessed levels of significance.

6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACT

6.1.1 In its Planning Policy Guidance *Note 16*, the Department of the Environment (DoE) advises that archaeological remains are a continually diminishing resource and *'should be seen as finite, and non-renewable resource, in many cases, highly fragile and vulnerable to destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed'* (DoE 1990). It has been the intention of this study to identify the archaeological potential of the study area, and assess the impact of redevelopment, thus allowing the advice of the DoE to be enacted upon. Assessment of impact has been achieved by the following method:

- assessing any potential impact and the significance of the effects arising from proposed development;
- reviewing the evidence for past impacts that may have affected the archaeological sites;
- outlining suitable mitigation measures, where possible at this stage, to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse archaeological impacts.

6.1.2 The impact is assessed in terms of the sensitivity or importance of the site to the magnitude of change or potential scale of impact during the future redevelopment scheme. The magnitude, or scale, of an impact is often difficult to define, but will be termed as substantial, moderate slight, or negligible, as shown in Table 4, below.

Scale of Impact	Description
Substantial	Significant change in environmental factors; Complete destruction of the site or feature; Change to the site or feature resulting in a fundamental change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Moderate	Significant change in environmental factors; Change to the site or feature resulting in an appreciable change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Slight	Change to the site or feature resulting in a small change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Negligible	Negligible change or no material changes to the site or feature. No real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.

Table 4: Criteria used to determine Scale of Impact

6.1.3 The interaction of the scale of impact (Table 4) and the importance of the archaeological site (Table 3) produce the impact significance. This may be calculated by using the matrix shown in Table 5, below.

Resource Value (Importance)	Scale of Impact Upon Archaeological Site			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible
National	Major	Major	Intermediate/Minor	Slight
Regional/County	Major	Major/Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
Local/Borough	Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
Local (low)	Intermediate / Minor	Minor	Minor/Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 5: Impact Significance Matrix

6.1.4 The only sites likely to be affected by the proposed development are Sites **08**, **09**, **10** and **11** which lie within the current scheme boundary. Nevertheless, the extent of any previous disturbance to buried archaeological levels is an important factor in assessing the potential impact of the development scheme.

6.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.2.1 Following on from the above considerations, the significance of effects has been determined based on an assumption that there will be earth-moving works associated with the development, and the present condition of the archaeological assets/sites. The results are summarised in Table 6, below, in the absence of mitigation.

Site Number	Nature of Impact	Significance	Scale of Impact	Impact Significance
01	No impact	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
02	No impact	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
03	No impact	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
04	No impact	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
05	No impact	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
06	No impact	Local	Negligible	Neutral
07	No impact	Local	Negligible	Neutral
08	No impact	Negligible	Slight	Neutral
09	Demolition of extant building	Negligible	Substantial	Neutral
10	Demolition of extant building	Negligible	Substantial	Neutral

Site Number	Nature of Impact	Significance	Scale of Impact	Impact Significance
11	Disturbance of below ground remains	Negligible	Negligible	Neutral

Table 6: Assessment of the impact significance on each site during development

7. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 In terms of the requirement for further archaeological investigation and mitigation, it is necessary to consider only those sites that will be affected by the proposed development. Current legislation draws a distinction between archaeological remains of national importance and other remains considered to be of lesser significance. Those perceived to be of national importance may require preservation *in situ*, whilst those of lesser significance may undergo preservation by record, where high local or regional significance can be demonstrated.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.2.1 Of the four sites to be potentially impacted, (Sites **08-11**), all are of relatively recent construction and are not considered to be of any particular archaeological or historical significance. Such sites are usually not preserved by record and no further work is required.

Site Number	Significance	Impact Significance	Recommendations
01	Regional	Slight	None
02	Regional	Neutral	None
03	Local	Neutral	None
04	Local	Neutral	None
05	Local	Neutral	None
06	Local	Neutral	None
07	Local	Neutral	None
08	Negligible	Slight	None
09	Negligible	Major	None
10	Negligible	Neutral	None
11	Negligible	Neutral	None

Table 7: Summary of site-specific recommendations for further archaeological investigation and provisional mitigation

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9. ILLUSTRATIONS

9.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location Map

Figure 2: Plan of Gazetteer Sites

Figure 3: Extract from Yates' map of 1786

Figure 4: Extract from Hennes' map of 1830

Figure 5: Extract from Tithe map of 1842

Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1844

Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1848

Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1891-3

Figure 9: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1912

Figure 10: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1931

Figure 11: Extract from Burnley Corporation extension bill map of 1935 (showing mines and sections)

Figure 12: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1958

Figure 13: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1970

Figure 14: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1994

9.2 PLATES

Plate 1: An advertisement from the Burnley Official Guide, 1935 for Hargreaves Collieries Ltd and the Lancashire Foundry Coke Co Ltd

Plate 2: An illustration of a surface chain ginney (after Nadin 2003, 35)

Plate 3: The Gretna Green Inn, Site **05**, on Coal Clough Road

Plate 4: Venice Avenue looking west with access to proposed development site and Sites **09-10** on left

Plate 5: Access to proposed development site from Cog Lane

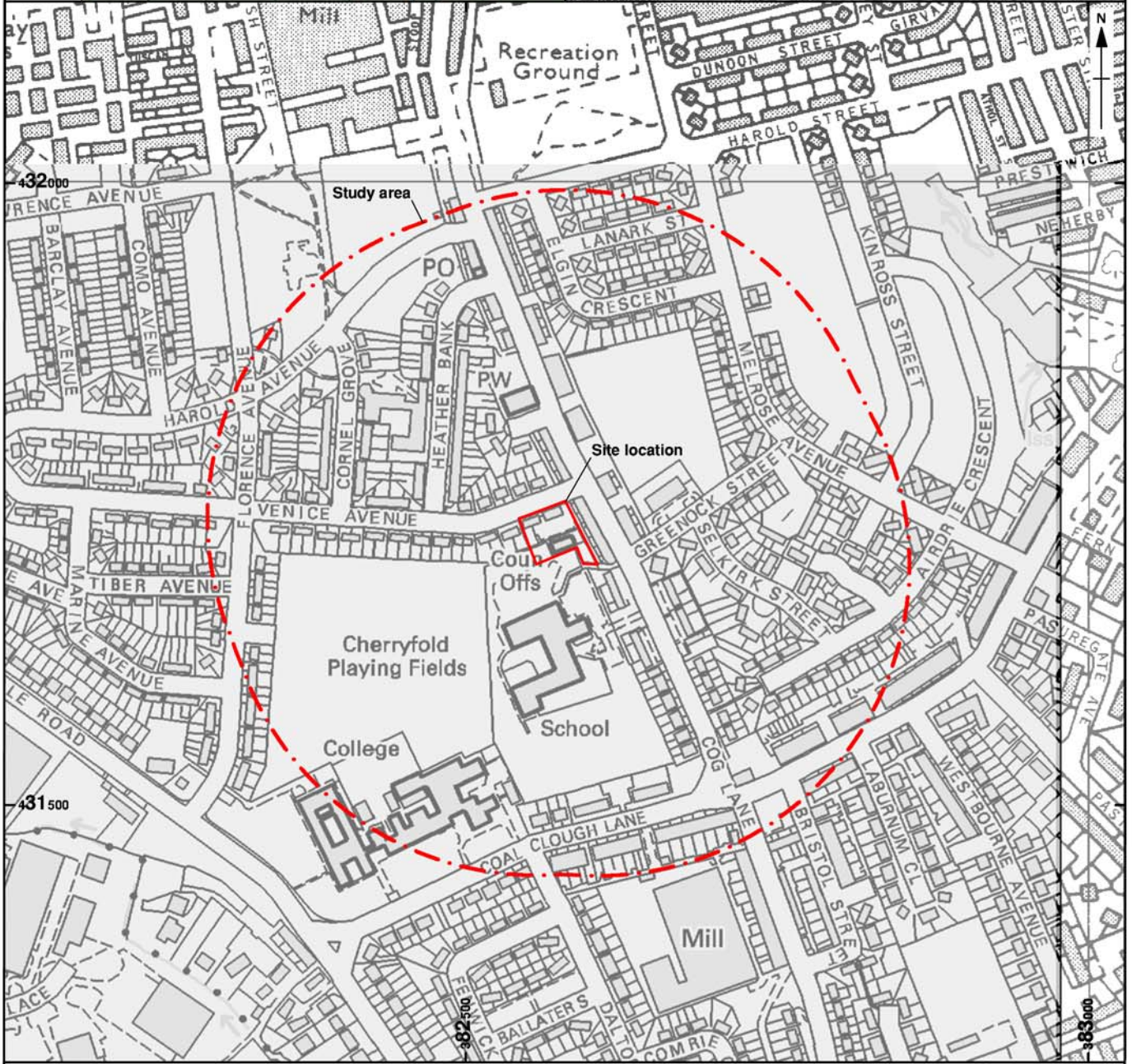
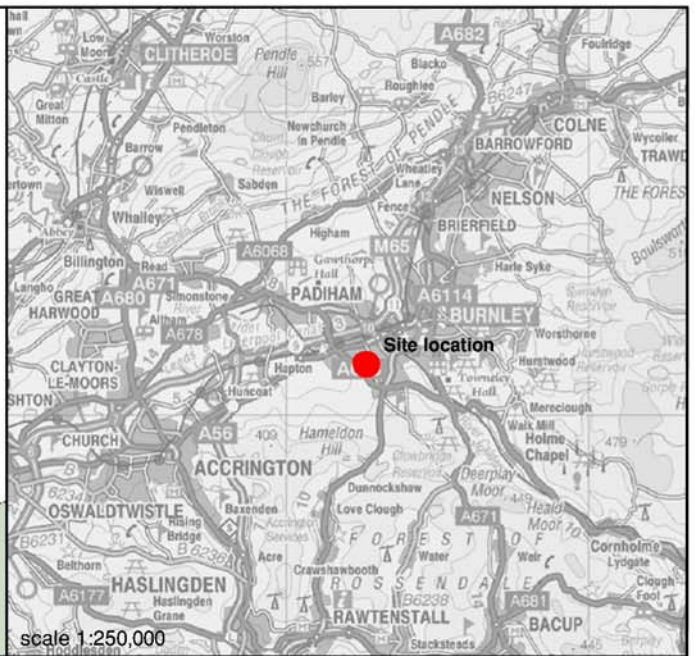
Plate 6: Council office building (Site **08**)

Plate 7: Car Park to the north of Council office building

Plate 8: Parkside Methodist Church, formerly Sunday School (Site **04**)

Plate 9: Site of former Mount Pisgah Chapel (Site **07**)

Plate 10: Aerial photograph taken in the 1960s (reproduced with kind permission from www.mario.gov.uk)



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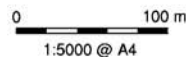
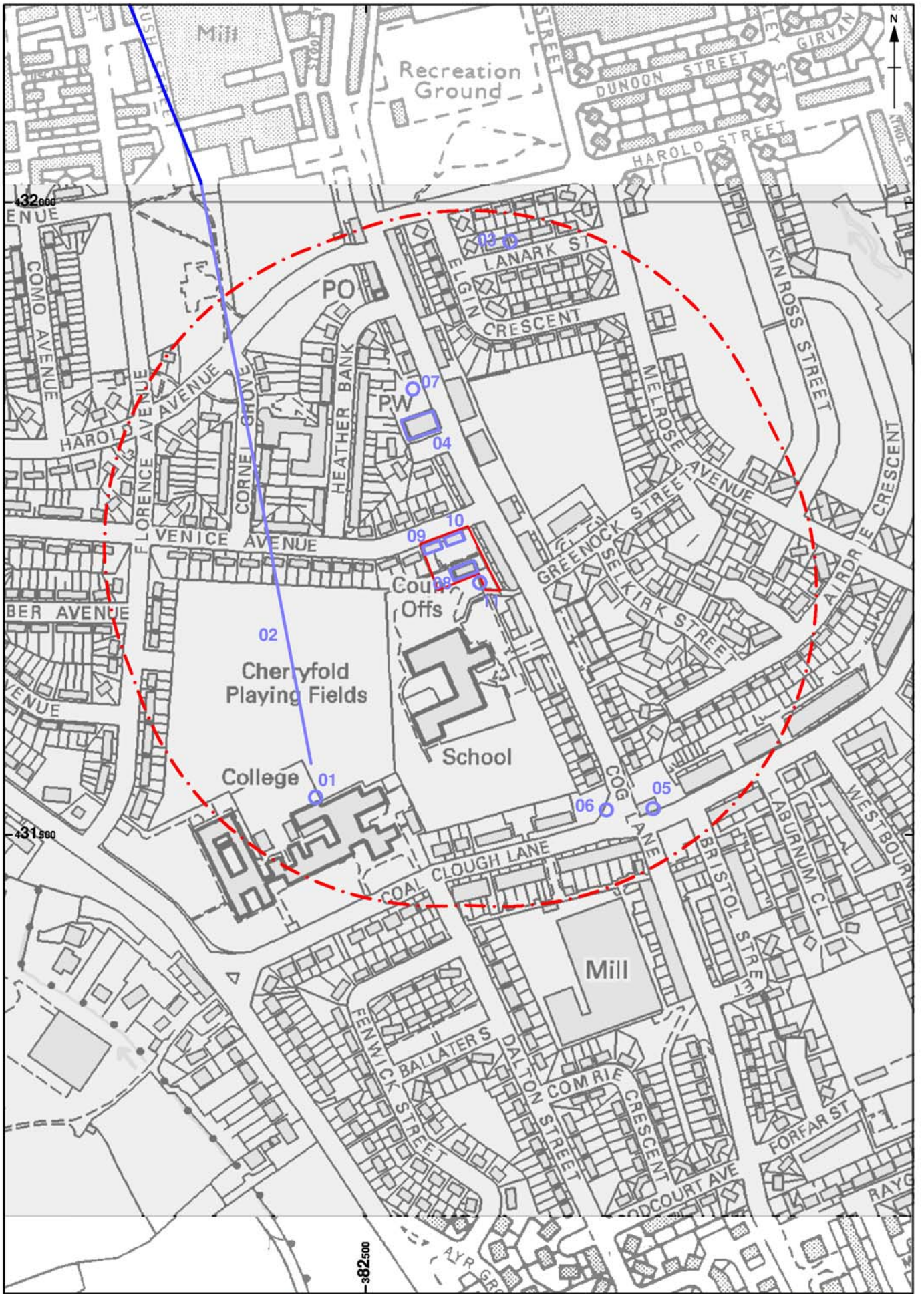


Figure 1: Site location

EM*L10195*AMS*091109



Site boundary
 Study area

○ 01 Gazetteer site

0 100 m
 1:4000 @ A4



EM*L10195*AMS*091109

Figure 2: Plan of gazetteer sites

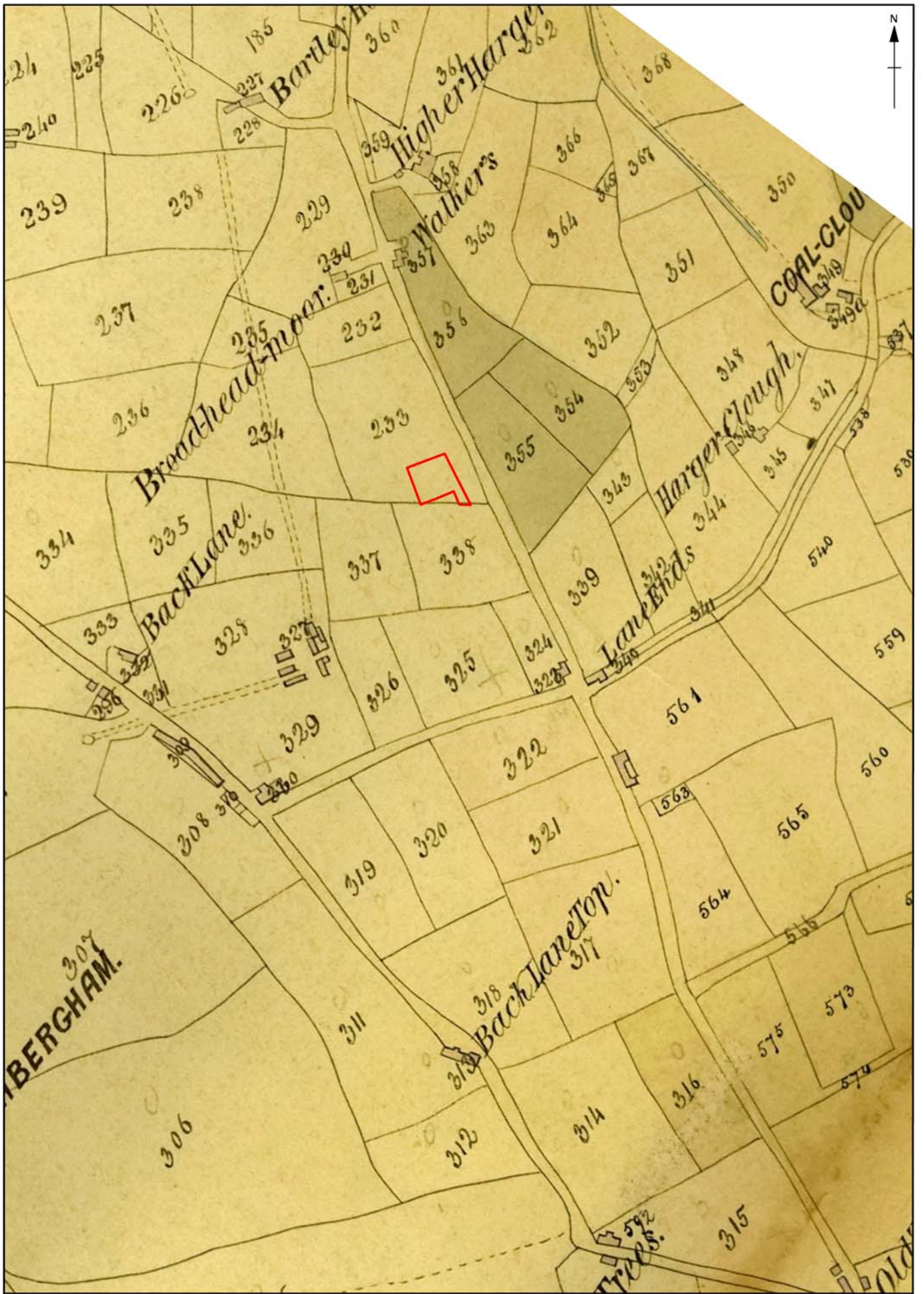


EM*L10195*AMS*091109

Figure 3: Extract from Yate's map of 1786



Figure 4: Extract from Hennet's map of 1830



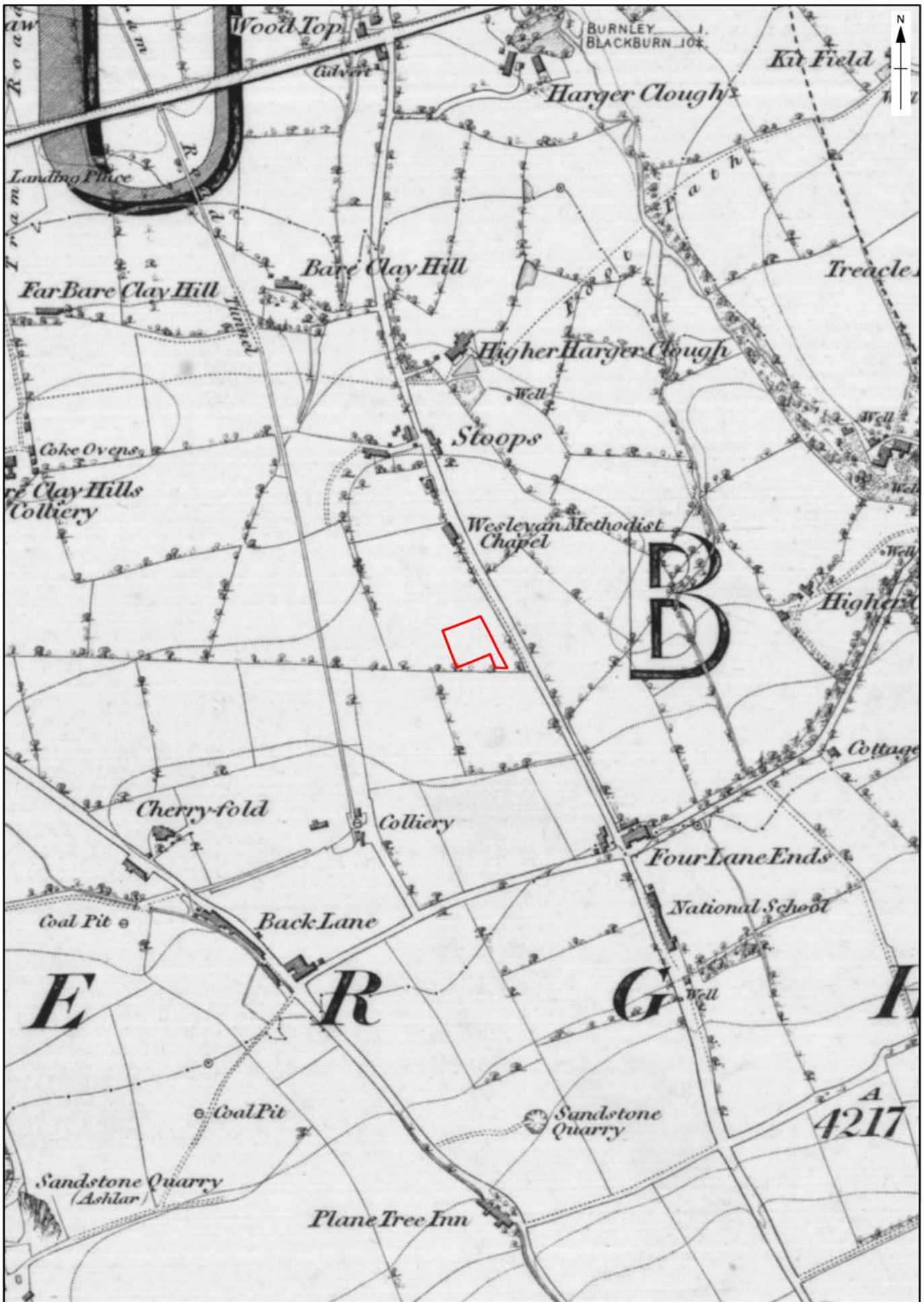
 Site boundary

0 100 m
1:5000 @ A4



EM*L10195*AMS*091109

Figure 5: Extract from Tithe map of 1842



 Site boundary

0 100 m
1:5000 @ A4

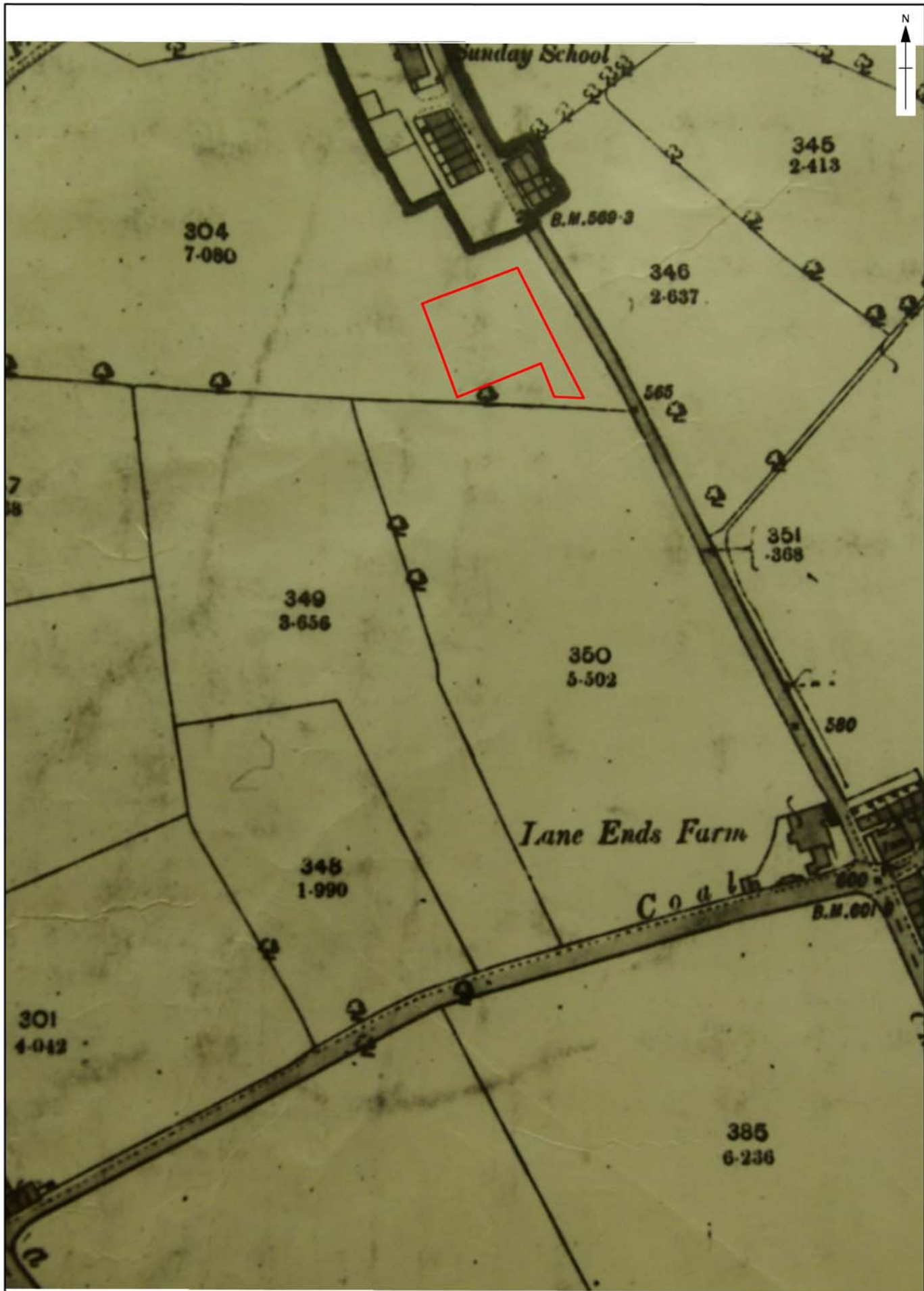
oxfordarchaeology
northnorthnorth

Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1844



EM-L10195-AMS-091109

Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1848

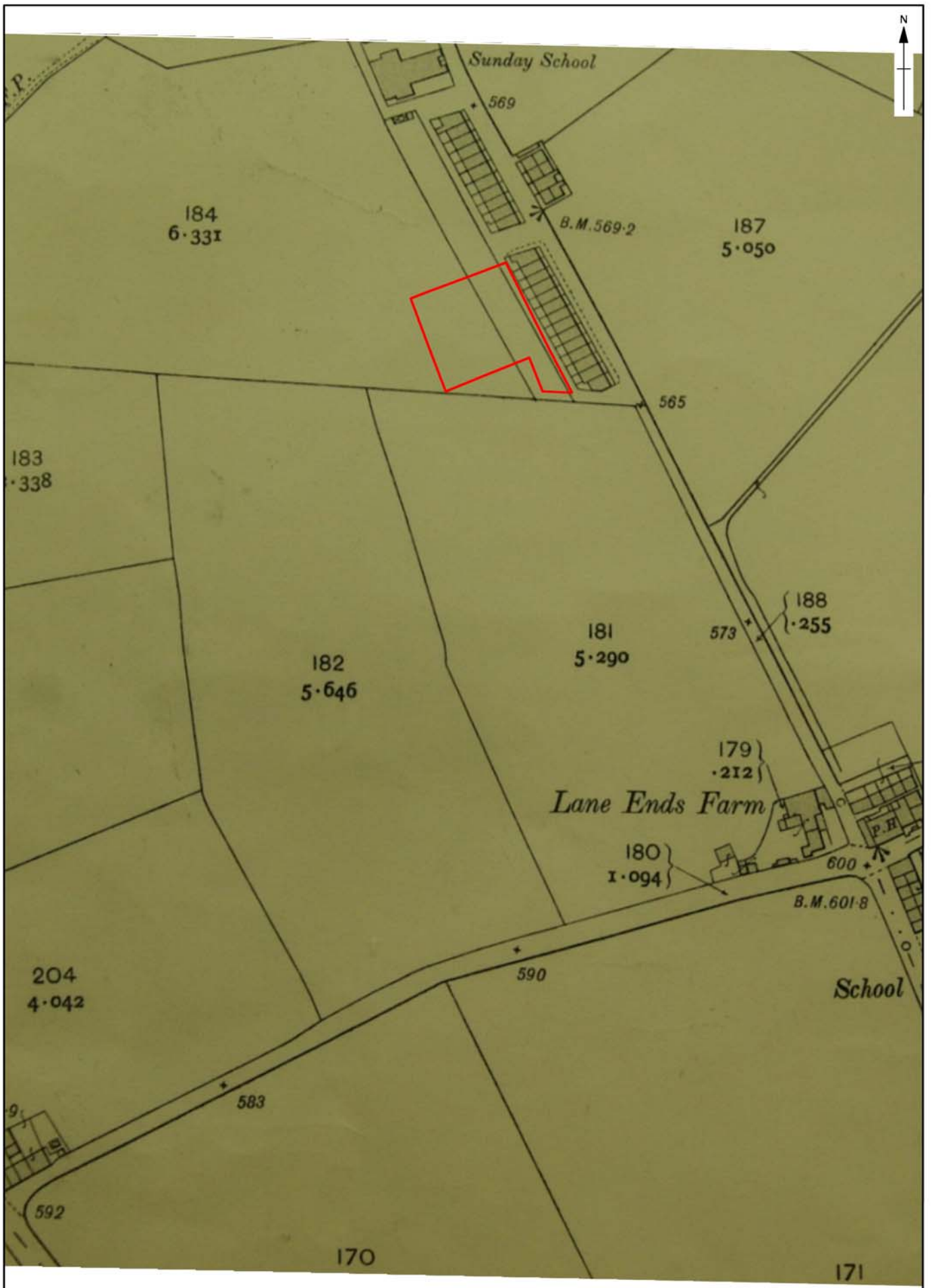


 Site boundary

0 50 m
1:2000 @ A4



Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1891-3



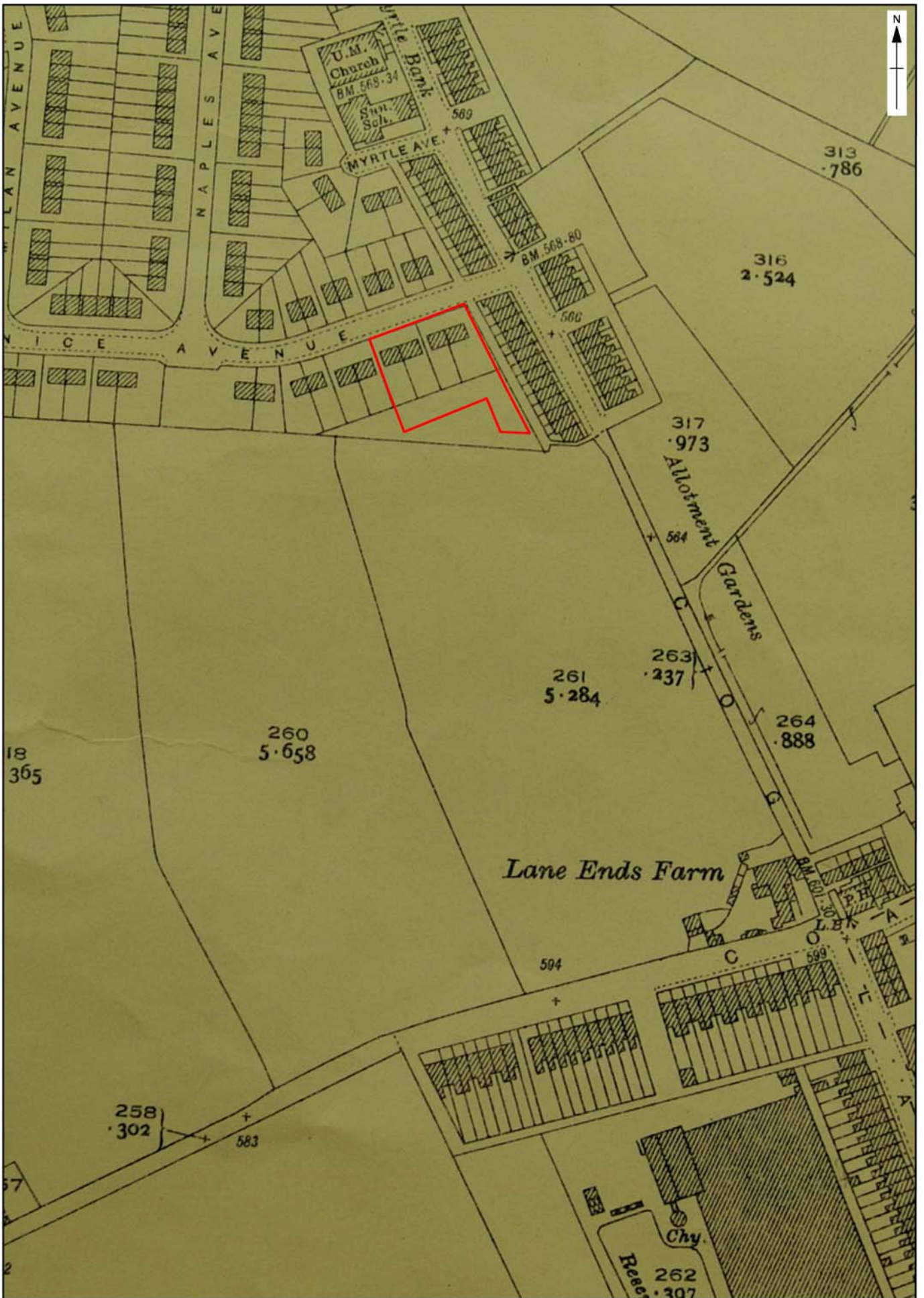
 Site boundary

0  50 m
1:2000 @ A4

oxfordarchaeology

 northnorthnorth

Figure 9: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1912



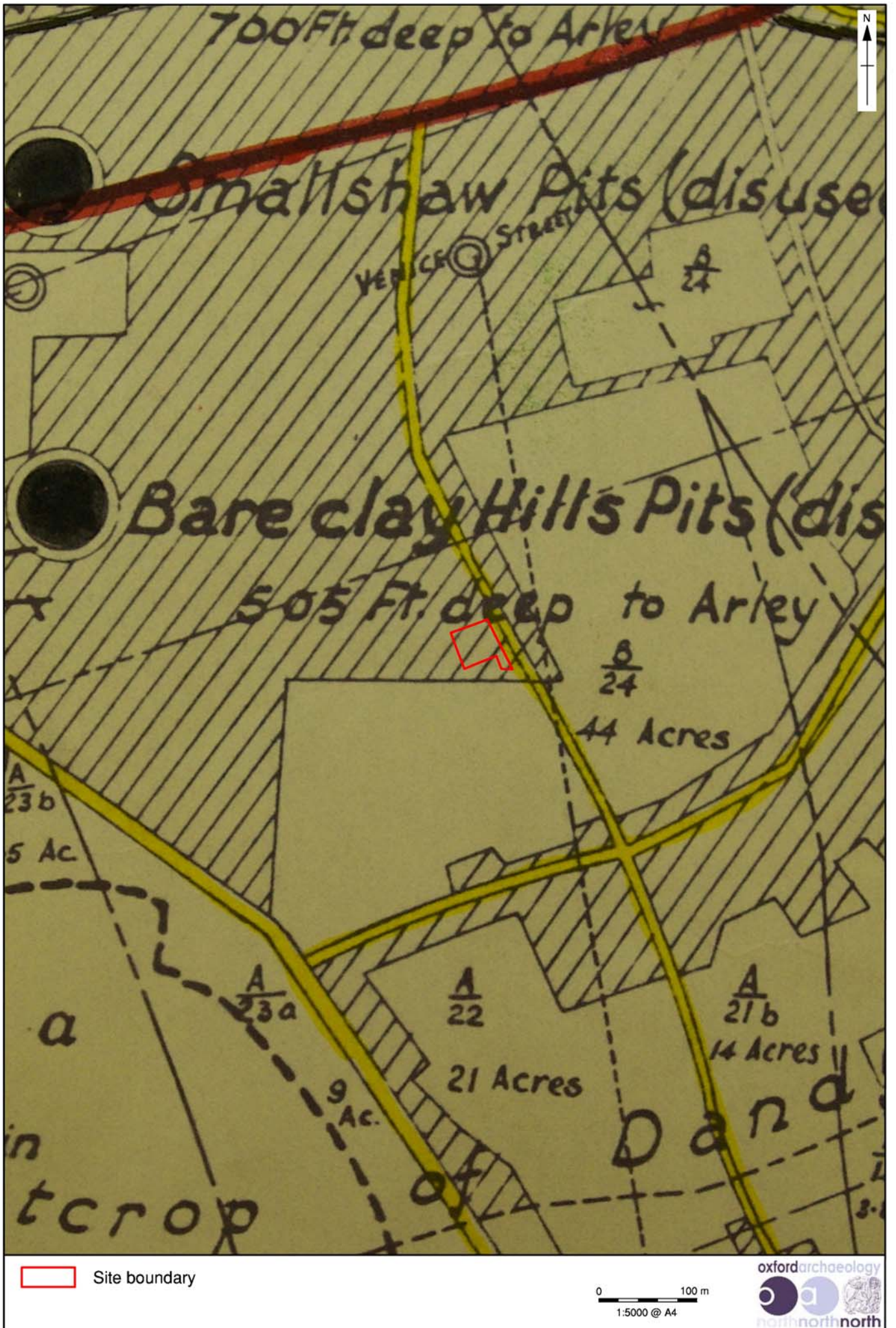
 Site boundary

0 50 m
1:2000 @ A4



EM*L10195*AMS*091109

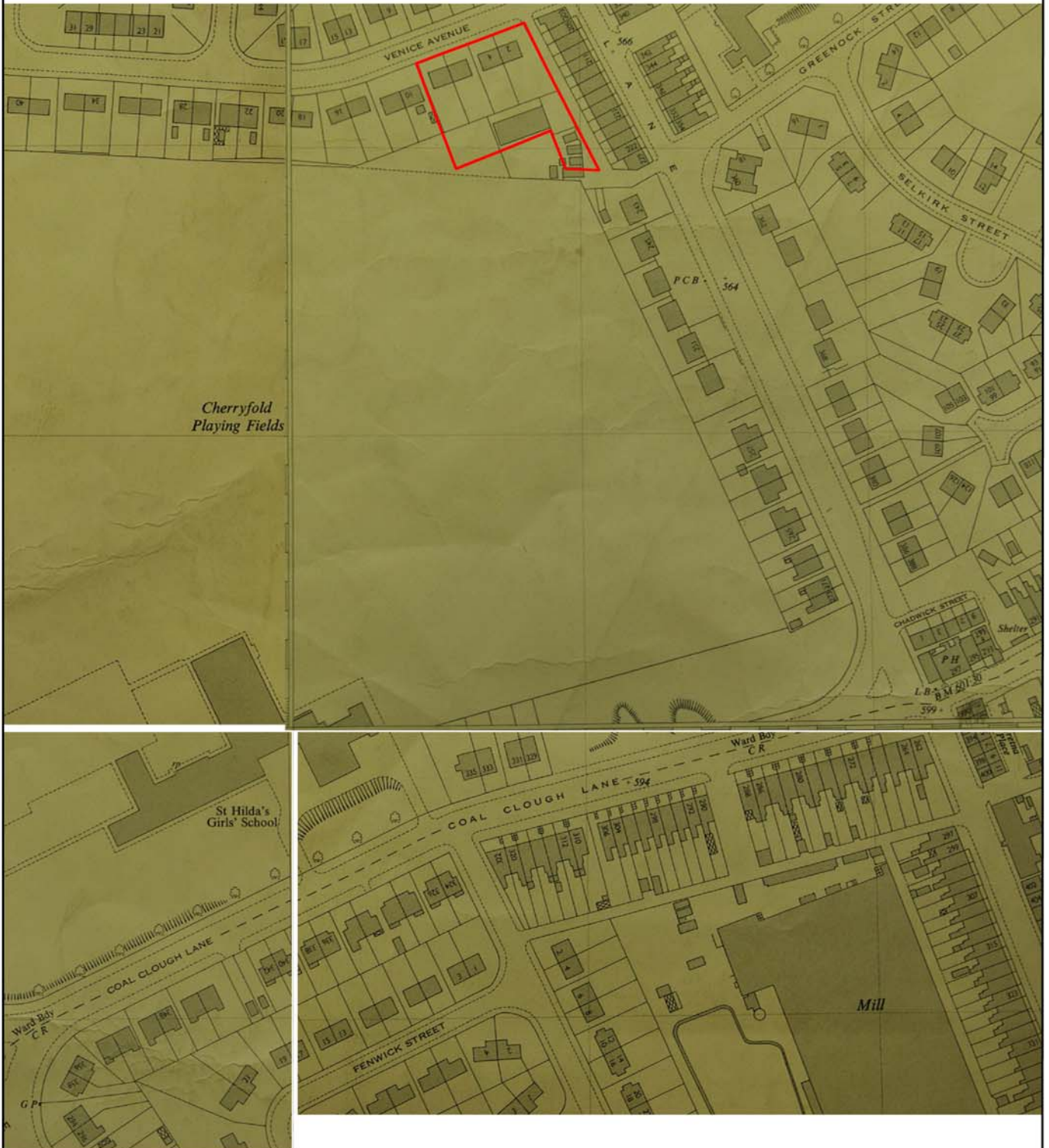
Figure 10: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1931



EM*L10195*AMS*091109

Figure 11: Extract from Burnley Corporation extension bill map of 1935 (showing mines and sections)

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 Site boundary

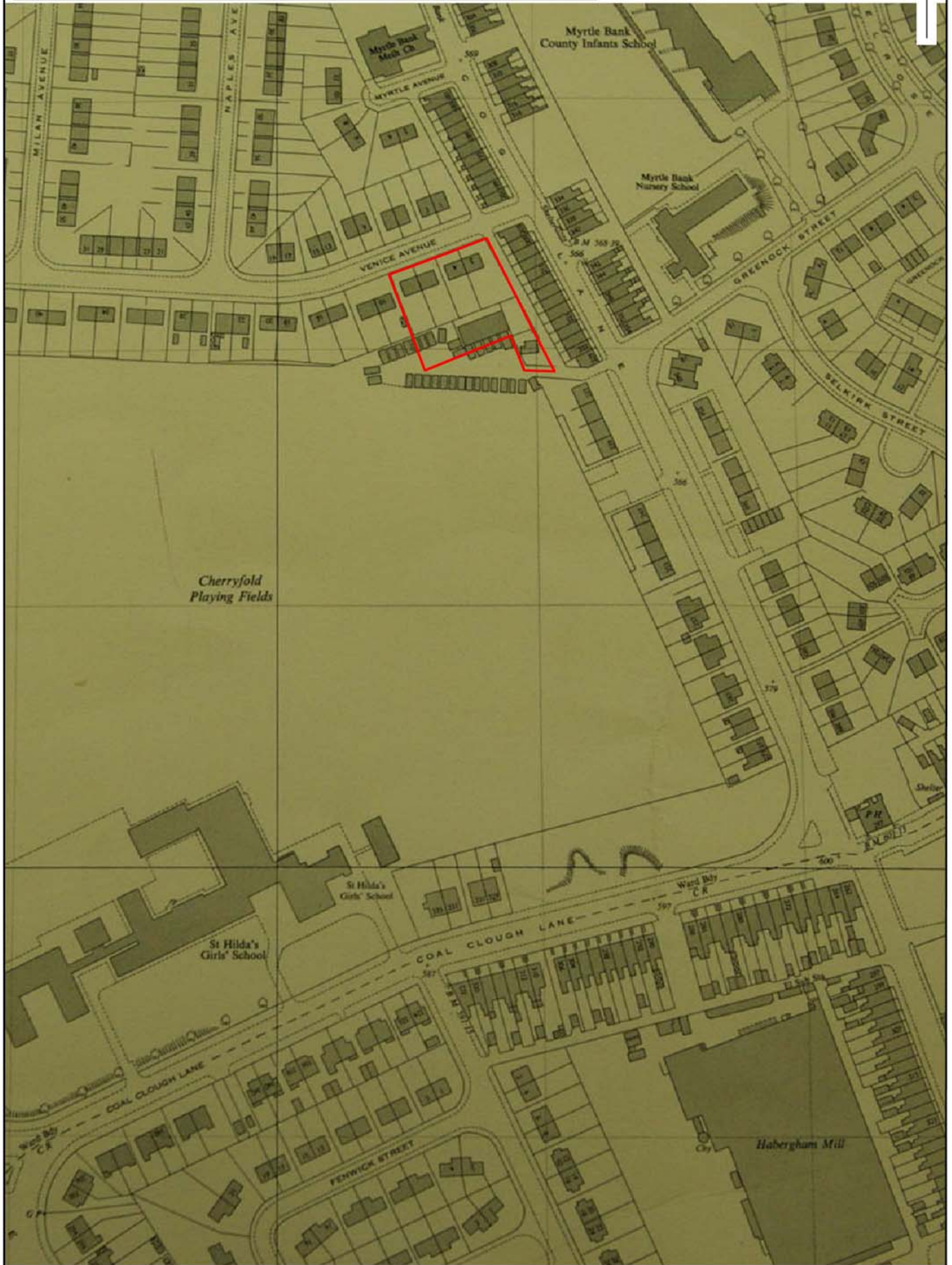
0  50 m
1:2000 @ A4



EM*L10195*AMS*091109

Figure 12: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1958

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 Site boundary

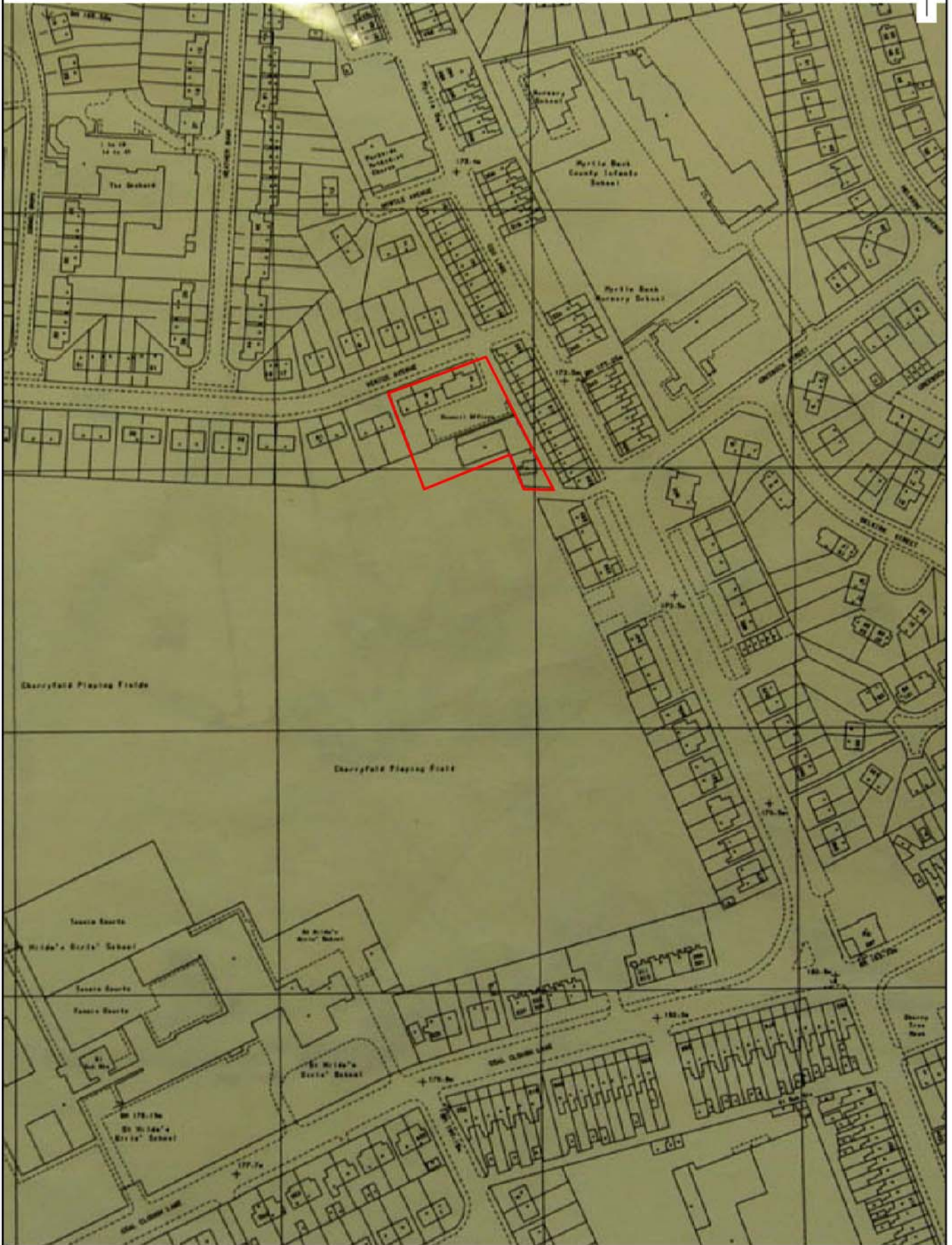
0  50 m
1:2000 @ A4



EM*L10195*AMS*091109

Figure 13: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1970

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 Site boundary

0  50 m
1:2000 @ A4



EM*L10195*AMS*091109

Figure 14: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1994

Telephone : BURNLEY 3124

Hargreaves Collieries Limited
Burnley Collieries

Producers of
HOUSE COAL
STEAM COAL
GAS COAL

cleaned and graded to suit all purposes

IF YOU BURN COAL FOR ANY PURPOSE
 OUR QUOTATIONS WILL INTEREST YOU
 AND OUR SERVICE AND QUALITY WILL
 SATISFY YOU

▼

Hargreaves Collieries
 Ltd.
 72 BANK PARADE
 BURNLEY

The
LANCASHIRE
FOUNDRY COKE Co. Ltd.

Producers of
 Foundry Coke
 Furnace Coke
 Malting Coke
 Graded Coke

Deliveries can be made in large or small
 quantities by road or rail, and any inquiries
 will receive prompt and efficient attention

⌘

The Lancashire Foundry Coke Co. Ltd.
 MOORFIELD, ALTHAM, ACCRINGTON

Telegrams "Coke Accrington" Telephone Accrington { 2674
 2675
 2676

Plate 1: An advertisement from the Burnley Official Guide (1935) for Hargreaves Collieries Ltd and the Lancashire Foundry Coke Company Ltd



Plate 2: An illustration of a surface chain ginney (after Nadin 2003, 35)



Plate 3: The Gretna Green Inn, Site **05**, on Coal Clough Road



Plate 4: Venice Avenue looking west with access to proposed development site and Sites **09-10** on left



Plate 5: Access to proposed development site from Cog Lane



Plate 6: Council office building (Site 08)



Plate 7: Car park to north of Council office building (Site 08)



Plate 8: Parkside Methodist Church, formerly Sunday School (Site 04)



Plate 9: Site of former Mount Pisgah Chapel (Site 07)



Plate 10: Aerial image taken in 1960s of Cherryfold area (reproduced with kind permission of www.mario.gov.uk)