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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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October 1999

DEERPLAY COLLIERY
LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Assessment Report

Commissioned by:

IMC Environmental Consultants

Deerplay Colliery
Lancashire

Archaeological Assessment Report

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SUMMARY

An archaeological assessment was undertaken in September 1999 for the proposed treatment of discharge water from a former mine (centred at NGR SD 8707 2655) by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), on behalf of IMC Environmental Consultants.

The desk-based study demonstrated that there has been prehistoric activity in the area, as evidenced by Mesolithic flint artefacts found from exposures through the extensive peat cover over Deerplay Moor. Nearby Thieveley Pike was a focus of activity during the medieval and post-medieval periods and on the highest point, at Thieveley Pike, is an earthwork which is believed to have been a beacon. An early boundary bank, between the township of Cliviger and the Forest of Rossendale, extended along the ridge of Deerplay Moor and over Thieveley Pike. There is also documented evidence for a saltway, a road that went from Cheshire to Knaresborough, in Yorkshire and passed by way of Thieveley Pike; this extended through the study area. The trackway survives as a broad embanked road platform and is now in use as a footpath.

In the vicinity are the relict remains of stone and mining industries; to the west of the study area at Quebec Farm is a series of three large sandstone quarries, and immediately to the south of the study area is the now disused twentieth century Deerplay Colliery.

The identification survey identified only the saltway road within the study area, and this will not be directly impacted upon by the proposed development. There is, however, the possibility that there are sub-surface remains of prehistoric activity, similar to those identified in other parts of Deerplay Moor.

It is recommended that a watching brief be undertaken during any groundworks to examine the potential for sub-surface archaeological deposits.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

LUAU would like to thank Adrian England of IMC Environmental Consultants for his assistance and for enabling access to the sites. Thanks are due to the staff of Lancashire Record Office in Preston, Peter Iles of Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service for SMR information, and also the Coal Authority.

The documentary research was undertaken by Caron Newman, of the Egerton Lea Consultancy, and the field survey by Chris Wild. The report was written by Caron Newman and Chris Wild and edited by Jamie Quartermaine (Project Manager) and Rachel Newman (Deputy Director). The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 An archaeological assessment was undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) on behalf of International Mining Consultants (IMC), in advance of the construction of a minewater treatment plant on the site of the former Deerplay Colliery (SD 8707 2655). The study area comprised a proposed compound for a new borehole, covering 22m², with an access track, within enclosed moorland to the north of the former mine.
- 1.1.2 The assessment was undertaken to identify the archaeological resource within the impact study area and involved a desk-based study combined with an identification field survey. The desk-based study consisted of a search of existing records held by the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), aerial photographs held by Lancashire County Council, the Lancashire County Record Offices in Preston (PRO), as well as available secondary sources held in Lancaster University Library and Lancaster City Library. The identification survey involved a systematic examination of the ground surface of the study area by field walking. The desk-based survey and the field inspection were undertaken between 13th September and 21st September 1999.
- 1.1.3 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short report which outlines the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted in July 1999 by LUAU in response to a request from IMC Environmental Consultants, for an archaeological assessment in advance of proposals for the treatment of discharge water from a former mine.
- 2.1.2 The project design was prepared in accordance with a verbal brief from Lancashire County Archaeological Service. This provided for an archaeological assessment involving a desk-based study, a rapid identification survey, and a written report, which interprets the data discovered during the project and assesses the implications of the development. The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the project design.

2.2 DESK-BASED STUDY

- 2.2.1 Existing archaeological information was obtained from the Lancashire SMR, along with aerial photographic information held by Lancashire County Council. There were 11 known archaeological sites recorded on the Lancashire SMR in the vicinity of the assessment area, of which only one (06) lies within the study area. Other sites were noted from the OS first edition map of 1849, but no sites were found on the available aerial photographs. All sites are listed in detail in the gazetteer (*Appendix 2*). The Coal Authority, in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, was consulted with regard to any relevant mining records for Deerplay Colliery.
- 2.2.2 Manuscript maps and selected other documents were studied in the Lancashire Record Office (Preston) (LRO), along with published antiquarian sources. There were no available manuscript maps in the LRO, neither were there any title or enclosure maps for the area. Available maps and plans were restricted to the Ordnance Survey (OS) six inches to one mile, first edition maps of 1848 (Sheet 64) and 1849 (Sheet 72). There were many documents relating to the historical parish of Cliviger, in which the study area lies, although very few were of direct relevance. A list of the documents consulted is given in the bibliography (*Section 7*).

2.3 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

- 2.3.1 A systematic surface inspection of the study area to the north of Deerplay Mine was undertaken to ensure complete coverage of the ground. The majority of the study area was open pasture land, and this ground was walked on 30m transects to identify earthworks and extant surface features. Archaeological detail, and significant topographical detail, was mapped to an accuracy of $\pm 1.0\text{m}$, using differential Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques, which use electronic distance measurements along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a fix in Latitude and Longitude, which were subsequently converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full archive of the desk-based study and the field inspection has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The archive will be deposited in the Lancashire Record Office (Preston) with a copy to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record; a copy will also be available for deposition at the National Monuments Record.

3. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The study area is centred on SD 8707 2655 around the 400m AOD contour line and is situated on rough pasture at the headwaters of the River Orwell in the Rossendale Valley. It is in an area of enclosed moorland, just below Thieveley Pike, on south-west-facing hills above the top of the River Irwell valley to the north of Bacup. It comprises a 22m² area, with a trackway running south to the site of the former Deerplay Colliery, on the north side of the A671 Burnley to Bacup road.
- 3.1.2 The solid geology of the area of the former colliery comprises rocks of the Carboniferous series, with Lower Coal Measures (OS 1948). The soils are of the Rivington Complex (Lawes Agricultural Trust 1983). The northern boundary of the colliery, marked by an east/west field boundary, also marks the southern edge of an area of peat, extending up to Thieveley Pike and the study area lies within the area.

4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 DESK-BASED STUDY

- 4.1.1 There were three features of prehistoric date recorded on the SMR, all findspots of Mesolithic flints to the east, west and just to the north of the study area (Sites 01-03). Such artefacts can be lost as a result of hunting, but equally can be a product of knapping and be an indication of 'settlement', albeit of an ephemeral nature, an example of which was excavated on similar topography at Rushy Brow on Anglezarke Moor (Howard-Davies 1996). This latter site was covered by blanket peat until a spate of moorland fires burnt off the peat, exposing this and a number of other mesolithic working floors.
- 4.1.2 There were no known sites of Roman or early medieval date, but there were three medieval or post-medieval earthwork sites around the study area. The first (Site 04) is a linear bank running east/west across the top of Thieveley Pike; it is known as 'Old Dike', and was the ancient boundary between the township of Cliviger in the parish of Whalley, and the Forest of Rossendale. The second is a circular, dished beacon (Site 05) on the top of Thieveley Pike, and the third is an old track, or saltway, which ran along the top of Thieveley Pike (Site 06). Whitaker (1876, 217, 222) assumes the beacon was 'ancient', and that it was one amongst a number in the area, many of which were associated with Roman forts or watchtowers.
- 4.1.3 In the medieval period, the study area originally lay within the Forest of Rossendale, which was the largest chase in the Honor of Clitheroe (Whitaker 1872, 314). The Honor of Clitheroe was a lordship, held first by the De Lacy family, which covered an area similar in extent to the historical parish of Whalley (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 349; Whitaker 1872, 263). Within the Forest, it would have been included in the vaccary or booth of Bacup (Whitaker 1872, 315-6). The vaccaries were large-scale cattle farms, and settlement in these areas was limited to the inhabitants needed to run them. Thus it was reckoned that around 1517-8, the entire population of the various vaccaries within the Forest of Rossendale was no more than about 80, or one family per booth (Whitaker 1872, 318). The booths were farmed out to tenants, in 1323 for example the boothmen were Henry del Stock, Adam and Alexander Dene, and Agnes de Balshaw (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 438). In 1463 and 1467, 'Bacopbothe' was leased to William Leylond (Whitaker 1872, 353).
- 4.1.4 The name of the study area, Deerplay, derives from the Old English *deor-plega*, meaning the place where the deer play (Ekwall 1922, 93). Despite its name, which relates to the importance of the chase in the Forest, Deerplay appears to have been one of the areas set aside by the end of the thirteenth century for its herbage. This formed one of the earliest sources of economic profit in Rossendale, and was used for feeding the residents' cattle (Tupling 1927, 10). Bacup, the booth in which Deerplay lay, has been interpreted as meaning 'red hill' because of the number of red deer inhabiting the Forest (Baines 1870, 48). However, this explanation is unlikely, and the name probably has an Old English topographical origin, from *bæc*, meaning ridge, and *hop*, meaning valley (Mills 1991, 20), and thus 'valley by the ridge'. The name of the nearby Heald Moor also has a topographical origin, deriving from the Old English *helde*, meaning simply, slope (Field 1972, 100). The origins of the name Thieveley is less certain, and has been documented as Thaneley in 1301 and Theveley in 1630. It is thought to derive either from the Middle English *theve*, meaning brushwood, or from *they've* a dialect word meaning a young ewe (Ekwall 1922, 84).

- 4.1.5 Rossendale was disafforested in 1507, the booths were demised to copyholders, and Bacup was held by Lawrence and Alexander Lord, John Whitacre and Christopher Tattersall (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 438). Bacop Booth, along with a number of other vaccaries, became part of the chapelry of Newchurch in Rossendale (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 438). Deerplay was situated on the north-eastern edge of this area, close to the traditional boundary which ran over Thieveley Pike, along a line known as the Old Dike (Site 04). Sometime in the early sixteenth century, John Townley and a number of other landholders in the township of Cliviger appear to have deliberately moved the boundary stones, or meres, to take possession of extra land in Bacop Booth, which included Deerplay. This resulted in a court suit in 1578 (Newbigging 1893, 22-4; Tupling 1927, 123-5; PRO DDT0/O/1/84, 1578). Although witnesses were called to state that the boundary had traditionally run along the line of the Old Dike, others stated that around 60 years before, Sir John Towneley in the presence of Sir Peter Legh, Steward to the Honor of Clitheroe, and Sir John Booth, receiver, had laid stones to take the disputed ground into the township of Cliviger (Whitaker 1876, 237). The proprietors of Bacop Booth lost the suit, and thus the land became part of the township of Cliviger. A map of the area (Tupling 1927, facing 124) was made by the commission appointed to enquire into the dispute, and this shows the old and new boundaries. The new line is difficult to place accurately but appears to have run from Deerplay Hill, to the west of the study area, eastwards through Deerplay Colliery, in a gentle curve southward to Tooter Hill. The line is probably preserved by a footpath lying at the boundary between the enclosed fields and the moor tops.
- 4.1.6 There is little documentary evidence concerning the post-medieval history of Deerplay and its surrounding area. Only one document refers to landholding in Deerplay, an abstract of title dated 1821 (PRO DDT0/B/6/18), which concerns a message, tenement and lands at Deerplay. However, the document does not include the study area as this would have been common land. By the time of the OS first edition map of the area, there is scattered settlement along the road to the south-west of the study area. This includes a large house and other buildings at Deerplay (Site 14); it was probably the subject of the 1821 abstract of title, and may have already been in existence in 1578, at which date a building called Deerplay House is marked on that spot (Tupling 1927, facing 124). In the nineteenth century there was additionally an inn (Site 11), plus four other farms (Sites 12-15).
- 4.1.7 The extractive industries would have formed an important part of the post-medieval history of the area. In 1556-7, all the 'coole-mynes' and 'coole-pitts' in Cliviger had been granted to Thomas Whitaker, who transferred the rights to John Townley for £20 in 1567 (Whitaker 1876, 237). The right to mine coal would have included the Deerplay area, as it had in practice already been subsumed into the township by this date. Documents in the Townley archive of 1572-1692 (PRO DDT0 K/3/1-4), and 1589-90 (PRO DDT0/O/9/39) relate to coal mines in Cliviger and show that it continued to be worked. As well as coal, William Townley, also had the right to '*slate mines and pits and quarries of slate flags and limestone with full liberty to dig and delve for the same and to sink shafts*' (PRO DDT0/D/28/1-3, 1739). A number of old sandstone quarries exist in the area which may be the result of the Townley family's continuing right to extract stone: two at Quebec Farm (Sites 07 and 18), and another on Deerplay Hill (Site 08) all to the west of the study area, as well as another on Thieveley Pike (Site 09). All these quarries were marked on the OS first edition map of 1849, although the quarry on Thieveley Pike had gone out of use by that date.
- 4.1.8 Another main extractive industry of the area in the post-medieval period was lead mining. A set of documents in the Townley archive records the process of commissioning miners to search for lead at Thieveley (PRO DDKe/5/183-266, 1629-1635). Miners, namely Raffé Higley, William Butler, Humfrey Greave and Godfrey Mercer, had already been digging

for lead on the common land of Cliviger township prior to 1629, but on that date they were commissioned by the king to extract, smelt and refine lead ore (Sharpe France 1947, 1). The miners were successful, and it was decided that the best way to recover the ore was to '*lett all men come that will*' each taking a '*meare of ground*' (Sharpe France 1947, 5-6). The location of the lead mines are not known, but they could have been sited around Thieveley Pike and close to or even within the study area.

- 4.1.9 The origins of Deerplay Colliery, a drift mine (Ashmore 1982, 182-3), which lay to the immediate south of the study area, is not known, but it was not in existence at the time of the OS first edition map of 1849. The numbers of Lancashire coal mines increased greatly at the end of the nineteenth, and the early part of the twentieth, century (Farrer and Brownbill 1908, 359), and it may date from that period. The colliery probably belonged to a group of mines around the Blackburn/Burnley area which tended to be small in scale and dependent upon local demand, particularly the cotton industry (Daniels and Jewkes 1932, 164). This area, along with the other coal-mining areas of Lancashire, saw a decline in the 1920s, with the workforce reducing by more than a third (Daniels and Jewkes 1932, 164-5). Information supplied by the Coal Authority states that the last date of working was in 1967, although there are still reserves of coal. Two adits survive, at the northern end of the mine property, and both of these were filled in 1968 to 55m from the surface (Coal Authority pers comm). Traces of the spoil heaps and former mine buildings with the access track can still be seen on aerial photographs.

4.2 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

- 4.2.1 The area covered by the survey comprised rough pasture land to the north of Deerplay Colliery. The ground rises gradually to the north and the western end of the study area is a meandering, boggy reed-filled area with a seasonal stream approximately 0.5m deep. Elsewhere occasional nettles and reeds were identified on coarse grassed peaty soil. Of note is the presence of the footpath/trackway (Site 06) which leads through the study area from Thieveley Pike through to Deerplay Colliery. This path is approximately 2.0m wide and is embanked in places; it corresponds to the saltway route that extended ultimately between Cheshire and Knaresborough, in Yorkshire (*Section 4.1.1*); it has been improved with stone tipping from previous bore-holing. It will not be affected by the proposed works. Apart from this trackway there were no sites identified from surface evidence within the study area.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.1.1 The assessment identified a locally important archaeological resource within the environs of the study area. This included a series of Mesolithic lithic findspots (01-03) from exposures through the blanket peat on Deerplay moor. There was a medieval boundary dyke (04) extending across the summit of Deerplay Moor, a possible medieval beacon (05), and a series of substantial sandstone quarries from Deerplay Hill (07, 08 and 18).
- 5.1.2 Within the study area only one site was identified, a medieval saltway route (06) that extended between Cheshire and North Yorkshire and crossed Deerplay Moor at this point. It was embanked in places, and has been recently improved by the tipping of stone brought up by the initial bore-holes for the present development.
- 5.1.3 The absence of other identifiable surface features within the study area does not necessarily indicate that there are not surviving sub-surface archaeological deposits within the area. The presence of isolated findspots of Mesolithic material within the region testifies to prehistoric activity, and there is the potential that similar sites and deposits are preserved beneath the blanket peat deposits, which cover the site to a depth of *c* 0.5m.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACT

- 6.1.1 This assessment has highlighted the archaeological resource within and around the study area at Deerplay Clough. The great majority of these sites are outside the defined study area, but inform the character of the local resource. The only site within the study area is a medieval saltway, which survives in better condition to the north of the study area. The embanked track has been subject to localised disturbance during the initial boreholing in the area, but it is anticipated that the main development will not directly impact the trackway (England pers comm).
- 6.1.2 Although the identified resource will not be significantly affected by the proposed development, there is the potential that there is an, as yet unidentified, resource buried beneath the peat which could be more directly impacted. The assessment has demonstrated that Mesolithic flint scatters have been found in localised exposures through the peat on Deerplay Moor, and there is, by implication, a potential for prehistoric working floors or discarded flakes within the present study area.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 **Watching Brief:** the survey has demonstrated that there is the potential for prehistoric sub-surface sites within the extent of the study area and it is recommended that a watching brief be undertaken during any topsoil stripping for the construction of the borehole and associated infrastructure. It is also recommended that the saltway be protected from further disturbance in the course of the development.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

7.1.1 *Preston Record Office (PRO)*

- DDKe/5/183-266, 1629-35 Thieveley lead mines
- DDTo/B/6/18, 1821 Abstract of title of Richard Millner to Deerplay
- DDTo/D/28/1-3, 1739 Lease to William Townley of mines, coal pits, veins or beds of coal with all and every customary and copyhold land and wastes within the township of Cliviger, and slate mines and pits and quarries of slate flags and limestone with full liberty to dig and delve for same and to sink shafts
- DDTo/O/1/84, 1578 Injunction between John Whitacre, John Lord, alias Betton, Robert Lorde, Christopher Bridge, Lawrence Lord and John Tattersall and other complainants and John Towneley Esq. and other defendents; a parcel of land containing 240 acres claimed by the plaintiffs to be a parcel of a vaccharie (*sic*) called Horlowheade alias Bacopbothe and alledged (*sic*) by the defendents to be part of a waste ground called Cleveger More or Cliveger (*sic*) Common

7.2 PUBLISHED CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- OS, 1848 6": *1 mile map, Sheet 64*, first edn, Southampton
- OS, 1849 6": *1 mile map, Sheet 72*, first edn, Southampton
- OS, 1948 1": *1 mile map, Sheet 76 Rochdale, Geological Survey of England and Wales*, Southampton
- OS, 1966 6": *1 mile map, Sheet SD 82 NE*, Southampton

7.3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOURCES (LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL)

- 1390/36/26 1:10,000 colour, 2/5/1990
- Run 7/9985 1:10,000 black and white, 1963
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APPENDIX 1
PROJECT DESIGN

JULY 1999

University
Lancaster
Archaeological
Unit

**DEERPLAY COLLIERY
BURNLEY**

LANCASHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from International Mining Consultants, for an archaeological assessment of Deerplay Colliery, near Burnley in advance of the construction of a minewater treatment plant.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) have been requested by International Mining Consultant to submit a project proposal for an archaeological assessment of Deerplay Colliery to be undertaken in advance of the construction of a minewater treatment plant. The requirement is for a basic level of survey to identify the extant and documented archaeological resource.
- 1.2 The resource identified to date comprises primarily Deerplay Colliery at SD 8707 2655, which was abandoned in 1970, although this is specifically excluded from the brief. The full extent of the industrial remains are not known, however, at present it is also not known, if there are other sites within the extent of the study area. This apparent dearth of archaeological remains may reflect the lack of archaeological investigation that has been undertaken into the area and there is a need to undertake the proposed archaeological programme to provide a reliable indication of the extant resource.
- 1.3 **Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU):** LUAU has considerable experience of the assessment of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 18 years. Assessments and evaluations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. LUAU has considerable experience of the upland archaeology of the general locality, and has undertaken detailed assessment surveys of the major stone quarries throughout Rawtenstall, Bacup area, and also an archaeological assessment on the nearby Reaps Moss/Hogshead moor. LUAU has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU is a registered organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA).

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed in accordance with a brief from Lancashire County Archaeological Service to provide an accurate archaeological assessment of the designated area. The principal purpose of the assessment is to collate existing information about the archaeology of the site, to determine the significance of the identified archaeological resource, and to provide recommendations for any further archaeological investigation. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
- 2.2 **Desk Top Survey:** to accrue an organised body of data to inform the identification survey.
- 2.3 **Identification Survey:** to record the character of the surface archaeology within the study area and provide an assessment of the archaeological significance of any remains.
- 2.4 **Assessment Report:** a written assessment report will be generated for the site, which will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. This will advise on the requirements for further recording measures as necessary.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

- 3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above.
- 3.2 **DESK TOP SURVEY**
- 3.2.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the time scale of the project. While there is no specific requirement to undertake an assessment of the Deerplay Mine, it will be necessary to examine the records pertaining to the mine in order to establish if there were elements of it extending into the study area.
- 3.2.2 **Documentary and cartographic material:** this work will rapidly address the full range of potential sources of information. It will include an appraisal of the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Records, as well as appropriate sections of County histories, early maps, and such primary documentation (tithe and estate plans etc.) as may be reasonably available. Particular attention will be paid to field and place names recorded on early cartographic sources as these often provide important evidence of archaeological activity. Any photographic material lodged in either the County Sites and Monuments Records or the County Record Offices will also be studied. Published documentary sources will also be examined and assessed. This work will involve visits to the County Record Offices in Preston, Burnley Library and will also undertake a search with the coal authority mines record office at Burton on Trent, Staffordshire.

- 3.2.3 **Aerial photography:** a survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. This may indicate the range and survival of archaeological and structural features in the designated area, and if appropriate coverage is available, allow an assessment of the rate and progress of erosion of archaeological features. It will also facilitate the rapid recognition and plotting of archaeological features including those no longer visible at ground level. Identified features will be plotted at 1:1,250. Aerial photographic work may entail liaison with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments (England), although, within the time scale available, it is unlikely that prints will be forthcoming from this body for inclusion in this report.
- 3.2.4 **Physical environment:** a rapid desk-based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken. This will not only set the archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field inspection.
- 3.3 **IDENTIFICATION SURVEY**
- 3.3.1 **Access:** liaison for basic site access will be undertaken through International Mining Consultants Ltd.
- 3.3.2 It is proposed to undertake an LUAU 'level 1' survey (*Appendix 1*) of the study area, and will not extend into the area of the adjacent Deerplay Mine. This is a rapid survey undertaken alongside a desk top study as part of a site assessment. It is an initial site inspection intended to identify the extant archaeological resource. It represents the minimum standard of record and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. Its aim is to record the existence, location and extent of any such site. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description which will record type and period and would not normally exceed c50 words. The extent of a site is defined for sites or features greater than 50m in size and smaller sites are shown with a cross.
- 3.3.3 The reconnaissance will be undertaken in a systematic fashion, walking on approximately 30m wide transects, within the extent of the defined study area. It is proposed to use a combination of Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques and manual survey techniques to locate and record the features. GPS instrumentation uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The use of GPS techniques has proved to be an essential and extremely cost effective means of locating monuments, and can achieve accuracies of better than +/- 1m.
- 3.3.4 A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously. An early surface inspection such as this is highly recommended, as such work can frequently double the amount of archaeological information for an area. This fieldwork will result in the production of plans at a scale of 1: 2500 or any other appropriate scale required, recording the location of each of the sites listed in the gazetteer. All archaeological information collected in the course of field inspection will be recorded in standardised form, and will include accurate national grid references. This will form the basis of a gazetteer, to be submitted as part of the report.
- 3.3.5 LUAU provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997) and risk assessments are now being implemented for all projects.
- 3.4 **ASSESSMENT REPORT**
- 3.4.1 **Archive:** the results of Stages 3.2-3.3 will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of any features and finds recovered during fieldwork. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.
- 3.4.2 This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeology Service format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files (as appropriate), and a synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and the report) will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, as appropriate. A copy of the archive will also be available for deposition in the National Archaeological Record in London. LUAU practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic, and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive, should any material be recovered,

- with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples, at this stage from surface collections) with an appropriate museum.
- 3.4.3 **Collation of data:** the data generated by 3.2 and 3.3 (above) will be collated and analysed in order to provide an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains within the designated area. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the area to be investigated, and the basis for the formulation of any detailed field programme and associated sampling strategy, should these be required in the future.
- 3.4.4 **Assessment Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of the report will be submitted to the Client, and a further copy submitted to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record Office. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, together with appropriate illustrations, including maps and gazetteers of known or suspected sites identified within or immediately adjacent to the study area. It will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail.
- 3.4.5 The report will identify areas of defined archaeology, an assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of any features within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, which can be tailored to the specific requests of the client (eg particular scales etc.), subject to discussion. The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on 3.5" disk (IBM compatible format).
- 3.4.6 **Confidentiality:** the assessment report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and this project design, and should be treated as such; they are not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

4. WORK TIMETABLE

The phases of work will comprise:

4.1 **Desk Top Study**

A three day period is required to collate all the available data.

4.2 **Identification Survey**

A one day period is required for the identification survey.

4.3 **Prepare Assessment Report**

A two day period would be required to complete this element.

4.4 LUAU can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client.

4.5 **Staffing:** the project will be under the management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA, Surv Dip, MIFA** (Unit Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. All Unit staff are experienced, qualified archaeologists, each with several years professional expertise.

APPENDIX 2 SITE GAZETTEER

Site number 01
Site name Deerplay Hill
NGR SD 863 269
Site type Flints
Period Mesolithic
Source SMR 1971
Description Find spot of Mesolithic flints.
Assessment The site lies to the west of the study area.

Site number 02
Site name Heald Moor
NGR SD 886 267
Site type Flints
Period Mesolithic
Source SMR 1972
Description Find spot of Mesolithic flints.
Assessment The site lies to the east of the study area.

Site number 03
Site name Thieveley Moor
NGR SD 871 271
Site type Flints
Period Mesolithic
Source SMR 1973
Description Find spot of Mesolithic flints.
Assessment The site lies just to the north of the study area.

Site number 04
Site name Old Dike
NGR SD 879 265 at centre
Site type Linear earthwork
Period Medieval
Source SMR 2332
Description Ancient boundary bank, which once formed the boundary between the township of Cliviger and the Forest of Rossendale.
Assessment The site lies just to the north of the study area.

Site number 05
Site name Thieveley Pike
NGR SD 8721 2709
Site type Earthwork, beacon
Period Medieval/post-medieval
Source SMR 0209
Description A circular embanked earthwork, with a central basin. It has been used as a beacon.
Assessment The site lies just to the north of the study area.

Site number 06
Site name Thieveley Pike
NGR SD 872 271
Site type Earthwork, trackway

Period	Medieval/post-medieval
Source	SMR 2104
Description	A saltway route from Cheshire <i>via</i> Manchester, branching at Colne to Knaresborough and Wetherby, in North Yorkshire. It mainly follows modern metalled roads except at Thieveley Pike where it follows a track and footpath.
Assessment	The site lies to the north of the study area.

Site number	07
Site name	Quebec Farm
NGR	SD 8610 2690
Site type	Quarry
Period	Pre-1849
Source	SMR 7507
Description	A sandstone, ashlar and rubble quarry marked on the OS first edition map of 1849.
Assessment	The site lies to the west of the study area.

Site number	08
Site name	Deerplay Hill
NGR	SD 8595 2713
Site type	Quarry
Period	Pre-1849
Source	OS 1849 first edition map
Description	A sandstone ashlar quarry marked on the OS first edition map of 1849.
Assessment	The site lies to the west of the study area.

Site number	09
Site name	Thieveley Pike
NGR	SD 8726 2708
Site type	Quarry
Period	Pre-1849
Source	OS 1849 first edition map
Description	An old sandstone quarry marked on the OS first edition map of 1849
Assessment	The site lies just to the north of the study area.

Site number	10
Site name	Deerplay Moor
NGR	SD 8645 2745
Site type	Fold
Period	Pre-1849
Source	OS 1849 first edition map
Description	A fold marked on the OS first edition map of 1848
Assessment	The site lies to the north-west of the study area.

Site number	11
Site name	Deerplay Inn
NGR	SD 8660 2644
Site type	Inn
Period	Pre-1849
Source	SMR 7505; OS 1849 first edition map
Description	An inn marked on the OS first edition map of 1848.
Assessment	The site lies to the south-west of the study area.

Site number	12
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Site name Sod Hey Farm
NGR SD 8650 2615
Site type Farm and well
Period Pre-1849
Source SMR 7506; OS 1849 first edition map
Description A farm and well marked on the OS first edition map of 1849. Only the well is recorded on the SMR. The farm is called Sod Height in 1849, but is now named Sod Hey.
Assessment The site lies to the south of the study area.

Site number 13
Site name Height End
NGR SD 8678 2615
Site type Well and farm
Period Pre-1849
Source SMR 7504; OS 1849 first edition map
Description A farm and well marked on the OS first edition map of 1849. Only the well is recorded on the SMR. The farm is called Height Top in 1849, but is now named Height End.
Assessment The site lies to the south of the study area.

Site number 14
Site name Deerplay
NGR SD 8635 2652
Site type Settlement
Period Pre-1578
Source Tupling 1927, facing 124
Description House and outbuildings next to the turnpike road between Burnley and Bacup.
Assessment The site lies to the south of the study area.

Site number 15
Site name Old Barrack
NGR SD 8670 2621
Site type Settlement
Period Pre-1849
Source OS 1849 first edition map
Description A small group of buildings, possibly a farm, shown on OS first edition map, but not on modern maps.
Assessment The site lies to the south of the study area.

Site number 16
Site name Nook End
NGR SD 8697 2625
Site type Settlement
Period Pre-1849
Source OS 1849 first edition map
Description Building next to the turnpike road between Burnley and Bacup.
Assessment The site lies to the south of the study area.

Site number 17
Site name Deerplay Colliery
NGR SD 8709 2657
Site type Coal mine
Period Twentieth century, pre-1967
Source The Coal Authority pers comm
Description Pits and spoil heaps from former mine.

Assessment The site lies on the southern boundary of the study area.

Site number **18**
Site name Quebec Farm
NGR SD 862 268
Site type Quarry
Period Post-medieval; pre-1849
Source OS first edition map
Description A sandstone, ashlar and rubble quarry marked on the OS first edition map of 1849.
Assessment The site lies on the southern boundary of the study area.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig 1 Deerplay Colliery site location plan

Fig 2 General Site Plan



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000
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Fig 1: Deerplay Colliery, Lancashire, Location Map

**LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT**

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LANCASTER
LA1 1TF
TEL: 01524 848666



PROJECT:

DEERPLAY COLLIERY
Lancashire

DRAWING No:

Fig2.dwg



DRAWN BY: JQ

DATE: October 99

NOTES:

Site 02 is to the east of the map extent

KEY

Study area

Site Locations

TITLE:

General Site Plan

COMMISSIONED BY:

IMC Environmental Consultants

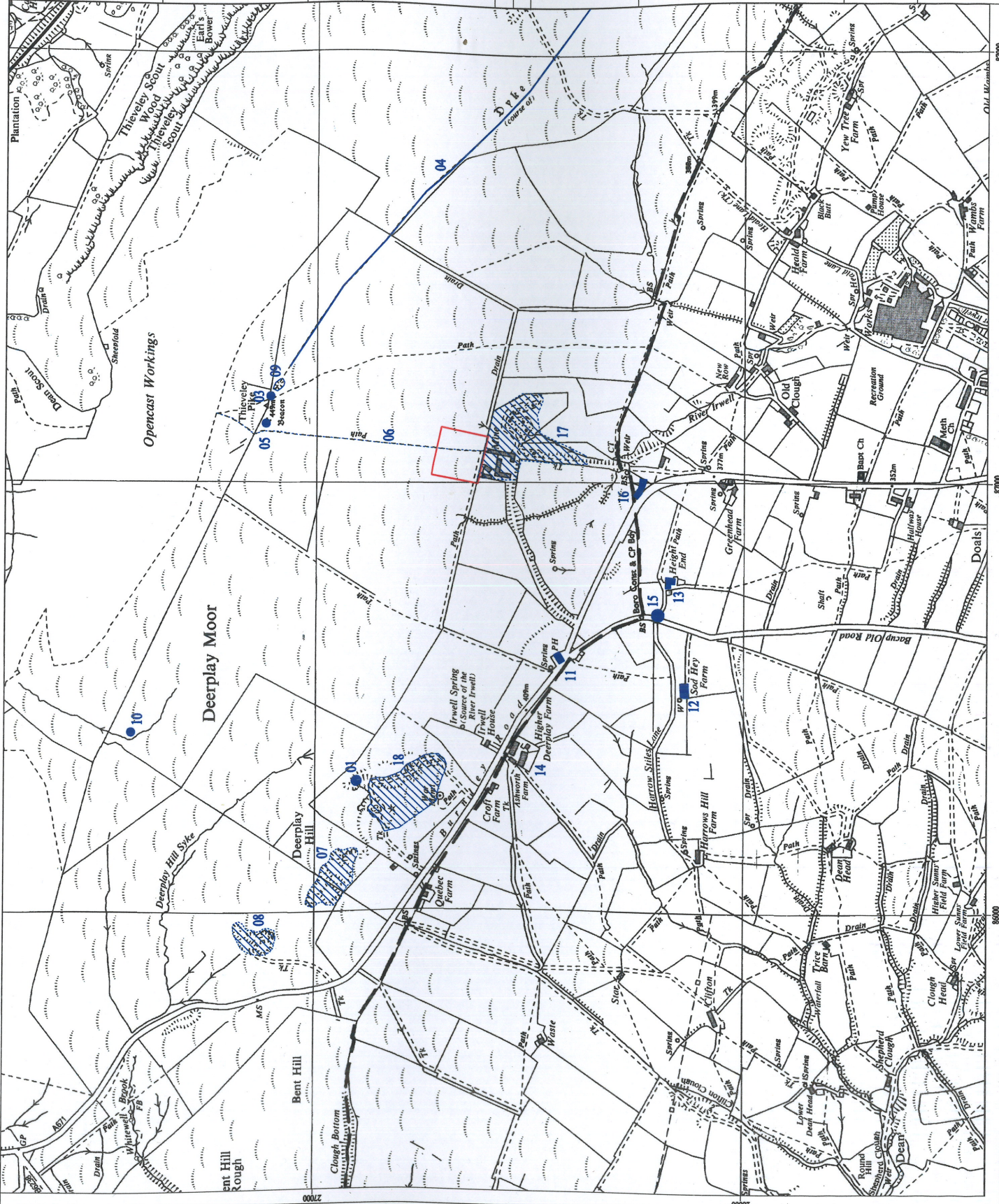


Fig 2: Deerplay Colliery Site Plan