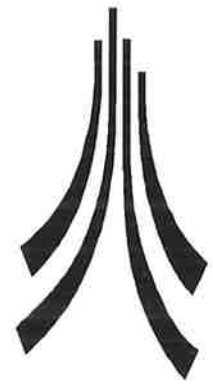


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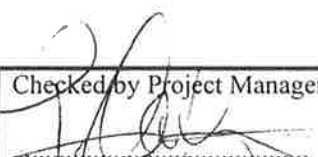

**MOUNT PLEASANT FARM,
DARWEN
LANCASHIRE**

Archaeological Assessment Report

Mount Pleasant Farm, Darwen
Lancashire

Archaeological Assessment Report

Report no 1997-98/063/AUA 7768

Checked by Project Manager.	
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SUMMARY

An archaeological assessment has been undertaken at Mount Pleasant Farm, Bull Hill, Darwen, Lancashire (centred at NGR SD 7035 1965), by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), in January 1998, on behalf of Ruttle Plant Hire Ltd. The work was commissioned to comply with a condition of planning consent for the tipping of inert construction waste to improve land for agriculture, and for improvements to access (Planning Application No. 10/95/1290). The purpose of the assessment was to assemble desk-based evidence for the archaeological and historical potential of the site, and to test this by a site identification survey.

The Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record does not refer to any sites or find spots within the specific area of the development proposal.

The area was enclosed in the eighteenth century and Mount Pleasant Farm was built within an existing field system between 1820 and 1850. The general area was known to have been the subject of coal mining activity since the late eighteenth century, but mining activity within the study area was initiated between 1820 and 1850 and by the end of the century there were six mines, both used and disused, within the area. The principal surface features observed during the identification survey were the mine shafts and their associated spoil mounds.

It is recommended that the shafts be subject to recording by survey in mitigation of the development, and that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during the topsoil strip.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to the staff of Lancashire Record Office for help in accessing primary sources, to Peter Iles, of Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS), for access to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, to Alan Duckworth of Darwen Library for copies of sources, to Dave Clark, Mining Records Manager, the Coal Authority, Bretby, Staffordshire for copies of plans of abandoned mines, and finally to John Airey of Lancashire County Council Planning Department and Katy Whitaker of the National Monuments Record, Swindon, for help in accessing aerial photographs.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Nigel R J Neil (Specialist Contractor) and the field inspection was undertaken by Chris Wild. The report was written by both fieldworkers and was edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Rachel Newman. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 An archaeological assessment has been undertaken at Mount Pleasant Farm, Bull Hill, Darwen, Lancashire (centred at NGR SD 7035 1965), by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), in January 1998, on behalf of Ruttle Plant Hire Ltd. The work was commissioned to comply with a planning condition, on an application for tipping of inert construction waste to improve land for agriculture, and for improvements to access (Planning Application No. 10/95/1290).
- 1.1.2 A project design (*Appendix 1*) for the archaeological assessment was prepared by LUAU in accordance with a verbal Project Brief by Peter McCrone, Planning Officer (Archaeology) with LCAS.
- 1.1.3 The purpose of the work was to assess the potential impact that the tipping of inert construction waste would have upon archaeological remains within the affected area. This was achieved by means of collating all existing archaeological information in a desk-top study and this was undertaken alongside a rapid scan of the study area, to look at any previously identified archaeological remains and to estimate the potential for the survival of sub-surface features.
- 1.1.4 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short text which outlines the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, and an evaluation of the impact of the proposed development. This is complemented by a gazetteer of sites and a bibliography.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A Project Design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by LUAU in response to a request from Ruttle Plant Hire Ltd, for an archaeological assessment of the proposed tipping site at Mount Pleasant Farm, Bull Hill, Darwen, Lancashire. This was designed to meet the requirements of a verbal project brief from the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS).
- 2.1.2 The Project Design provided for an archaeological assessment involving a desk-top study, a rapid field inspection, and this written report, which interprets the data discovered during the project and assesses the implications of the development. The work has been carried out in accordance with the project design.

2.2 DESK-BASED SURVEY

- 2.2.1 The desk-based assessment examined the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (LSMR), maintained by LCAS, and this was supplemented by searches of aerial photographs, county and local published histories, early published and manuscript maps, and such primary documentation (ie manuscripts, etc) as was reasonably available. The sources for this information included the Lancashire Record Office (LRO), the Lancaster University Library (LU Lib), the Lancaster Reference Library, the Darwen Library, the Coal Authority's records at Bretby, Staffordshire, and LUAU and N Neil's own collections. The sources used in the documentary assessment are listed in the bibliography.
- 2.2.2 A rapid desk-based compilation of geological and topographical information was undertaken, though no borehole data specific to the site was available.
- 2.2.3 A gazetteer of archaeological sites identified from documentary and aerial photographic sources, within the designated area and its immediate environs, has been compiled (*Appendix 2*), and these sites have been plotted at 1:2500 scale on Figure 4. Sites within a c250m radius beyond the site boundary are also included in the gazetteer, for reference.
- 2.2.4 **Sites and Monuments Record:** whilst the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (LSMR) does not refer to any sites or find spots within the specific area of the development proposal, a small number of sites is recorded from within a c250m radius of the Mount Pleasant site boundary.
- 2.2.5 **Aerial photography:** two vertical sorties for the study area, held by Lancashire County Council (LCC) Planning Department, were studied using an enlarging stereoscope. These were the sharp 1963 black and white, 1:10,560 sortie HSL UK 6351, Run 3, frames 0220-1, and the 1989 colour 1:10,000 sortie by JasAir for the LCC, No. 43 89, frames 049-50, which has very poor contrast due to ground haze.

- 2.2.6 A cover search from the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon was also requested. This revealed 10 vertical sorties (26 prints), from 1946 to 1964, excluding those already seen at LCC, and two oblique sorties. Laser prints of the latter, taken by LUAU in March 1987 (CLU 3389/01-2), and two further vertical sorties (540/62, frames 4085-6, 12 Aug 1948, 1:10,000 scale; 540/1682, frames 78-81, 25 July 1955, 1:5000 scale), were requested.
- 2.2.7 **Cartographic Search:** a comparison of the changing use of the documentary study area, especially property boundaries, coal workings, and buildings, was established by comparing the Yates (1786) map, a c1820 manuscript plan (LRO MBDA 7/1), and Ordnance Survey coverage ranging in date from 1850 to 1990. Features were compared on maps and enlarged to a uniform 1:2500 scale. There is no nineteenth century tithe map for Over Darwen, and the enclosure award (LRO AE 2/5, dated 1896) is only for Darwen Moor, which is west of the site.
- 2.2.8 The Coal Authority mining records office at Bretby, Staffordshire, was contacted by telephone, and a group of plans of abandoned mines (ref 6445/1-3) was copied. These are based on the OS 1:2500 map of 1893 and show the plans of abandoned underground workings up to 1915, though none of these covered the Mount Pleasant site specifically. Records exist for a number of other neighbouring collieries to the east and south-east, which are among the Coal Authority plans and are attached to colliery leases for Cranberry Moss Collieries, 1830-69, in the LRO (MBDA/2/7).
- 2.2.9 **Primary and Secondary Documentary Sources:** from a study of secondary documentation and selected primary documents, a historical framework for the site was constructed. The manorial descent of Over Darwen is recorded by the *Victoria County History* (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 269-74), and is enhanced from a c1822 memorandum in Miss Ashworth's papers (LRO DDX 459/uncat). The *Guides* (France 1985; Martin 1992) to the Lancashire Record Office (LRO), Preston, were checked for collections of material relating to the area, and the most promising of them were studied for specific references to the site. Whilst Mount Pleasant is not specifically mentioned, Bull Hill, Bent Hall, Cranberry Moss Collieries, and Over Darwen are well represented by documents, a sample of which was studied in detail. Further secondary sources were obtained at the LRO, Lancaster Library (Local Studies), and Darwen Library.

2.3 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

- 2.3.1 A systematic surface inspection of the proposed tipping area was undertaken to ensure complete coverage of the ground. The whole of the area subjected to field walking was open rough pasture and was walked on 20m transects to identify earthworks. Archaeological sites were located to an accuracy of +/- 1m, using differential Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques, which uses 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. The site locations were superimposed with topographic data digitised from site mapping within a Computer Aided Draughting (CAD) system.

2.4 GAZETTEER OF SITES

- 2.4.1 All of the information concerning archaeological sites in the affected area has been collated into a site gazetteer (*Appendix 2*). This provides details of their location, origin, and an assessment of their archaeological potential. The sites have been marked onto maps showing their locations (Figs 4 and 5). Positions are given as eight-figure National Grid References where possible. A summary description of each site is provided in conjunction with a reference to the source of the information (SMR, cartographic, documentary, field inspection) with references as appropriate. An assessment has been given of the interpretation and archaeological potential of the site. Other sites beyond the extent of the corridor, which were considered to be of background relevance, are mentioned in the text with appropriate SMR references.

3. GEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1.1 **Solid Geology:** the solid geology of the area, as mapped by the Institute of Geological Sciences (1978), comprises what are now called the 'Productive Coal Measures' (grey mudstones, siltstones, and sandstones) of the Westphalian subdivision of the Upper Carboniferous. In the absence of detailed geological mapping of the Mount Pleasant site, even on the Coal Authority abandoned mines map of the area (ref. 6445/1 dated 1915, 1:2500 OS 1893 base), it would appear that the coal pits in the development site specifically (Sites 03-06) cut the strata called, in the older literature, the 'Upper Mountain Mine', or locally the '40 Yards Mine' (the depth to reach it (36.6m)), or the 'Yard Seam' (its thickness, 0.91m), of the Lower Coal Measures (Geological Survey 1927). Sites 46-7, just to the north, may also cut these coal measures, but a little further north and east are the Cannel Mine strata, which may be cut by some of the pre-1850 coal pits further to the north of Mount Pleasant (Sites 44-5, and 48).
- 3.1.2 The old name for the Mountain Mine strata (pre-c1850) was the Ganister Beds. Ganister is a highly siliceous form of fireclay or seatearth, found beneath the coal. This was extensively exploited in the Darwen area, almost certainly including the development site, for the production of drain pipes, chimney pots, and sanitary wares (WEA 1977; Edwards *et al* 1954, 81).
- 3.1.3 To the east and west of the site are slightly older 'Rough Rock' Haslingden Flags, part of the Millstone Grit series (now called the Alportian and Chokerian division of the Namurian), and were probably exploited by quarries (Sites 31, 33, and 38).
- 3.1.4 The most detailed description of the Upper Mountain Mine coal stratigraphy, written close to the end of the productive life of the collieries, is in the Geological Survey memoir by Hull *et al* (1875, 56-7). The Ganister Coal or Mountain Mine, *'the most valuable seam of the Lower Coal Measures, varies in thickness from 18ins to 4 ft or even 5 ft. It is of excellent quality, though soft, with laminated structure, producing highly esteemed coke for foundry purposes. ... The 40 Yards or Upper Mountain Mine varies in thickness from 14 ins [0.40m] to 3 ft [0.91m] at Darwen and Oswaldtwistle, and is accompanied by a valuable fireclay floor.'* The little Darwen coal field forms a strip running southward out of the Blackburn basin. *'It is bounded on the east and west by large faults. It is also divided into two longitudinal segments, by a large fault, parallel to the boundary faults, which runs along the bottom of the valley in which the town of Darwen is situated.'*
- 3.1.5 *'Two seams principally were worked. The Upper Mountain Mine, here called the Yard Seam (3 ft thick), and the Gannister Coal, or Half-yard Mine, 18" to 2 ft thick [0.46-0.61m]. The latter lies 70 yards [64m] under the former. At 12 yds [11m] above the Yard Seam is a little coal of 10" [0.25m], resting on a true Gannister floor.'* Hull quotes Dickinson (1864) as stating that the strata between the Yard seams at Darwen gradually thin out in the direction of Huddlesden (3 km to the north-east), and that at Old Huddleston Colliery the two seams come so close as to be worked together. In

- 1875 the Yard Mine, as well as the Half-yard, were nearly worked out over the Darwen district.
- 3.1.6 **Drift Geology:** the drift geology comprises sands and gravels over the site itself, and blanket peat to the south in Cranberry Moss (OS Inst Geol Sci 1974). Since the site is called the 'Reserved Moss' in c1820 (LRO MBDA 7/1), the peat on the site may have been drained and/or exploited for fuel around that date.
- 3.1.7 The soils (Lawes 1983) belong to the Winter Hill Association [map symbol 1011b], which comprise '*thick, very acid, raw peat soils, which are perennially wet and are hagged and eroded in places*' (Ragg *et al* 1984; Hall and Folland 1970, map and 42-4).
- 3.1.8 **Topography:** the topography of the Mount Pleasant site and associated area is described by Hull *et al* (1875, 57): '*The change in the physical features of the ground on each side of the fault are very remarkable. On the west side or upcast side, the Millstone series, capped by beds of the Coal Measures, are elevated into high moorlands, intersected by deep and wooded dells, and bounded by rocky cliffs and wooded banks.*'

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Prehistoric:** there is a sparsity of prehistoric finds from the area which may be a product of the lack of recent intensive research. By contrast there is a broad range of prehistoric finds and sites from the general environs of the site. Mesolithic flints and bone artefacts have been found to the south-west, on Turton Moor (PRN 1856-7; centred SD 6800 1800), and this and the adjacent Charter's Moss are known for a number of Bronze Age artefacts - a perforated stone axe-hammer, spearheads with preserved wooden spears, and a bronze palstave (PRN 131-3). Three and a half kilometres to the south of Mount Pleasant Farm is the important Bronze Age ceremonial complex of Cheetham Close (PRN 169-170; Fletcher 1989). At Whitehall, east of Darwen, a Bronze Age barrow, excavated in 1864, produced collared urns and an 'incense cup' (illustrated in Baines, ed Croston 1891, 43).
- 3.2.2 **Roman:** the Manchester to Ribchester (and on to Low Borrow Bridge, Tebay) Roman Road, referred to as Margary 7b (Margary 1967, 370-1) lies c1800m to the east of the site. It is described in more detail by Ashton (1868, 4-6).
- 3.2.3 **Early Medieval:** the place-name and river name Darwen derives from the British/Celtic *derwa*, 'an oak' (Kenyon 1991, 66), implying that the upper reaches of the valley of the Darwen were covered by native forests until Anglo-Saxon times (Abram 1877, 489), though few trees now survive on the moors. The name is first found, as Latin *Derwenta*, in c1130 in a charter granting lands to Norman Banastre, Lord of Newton in Makerfield (Abram 1877, 488-9; Buchanan 1978). The *der* became *dar* (*Darwent*) before John Leland's antiquarian journey of c1540 (Ekwall 1922, 66 and 75). The thirteenth-century *Superior Derwent* became Upper or Over Darwen in the seventeenth century, and simply Darwen, by local Act of Parliament, in the 1870s.

The local name is *Darren* (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 269) or *Dirty Darrun* (Buchanan 1978).

- 3.2.4 **Medieval:** although Darwen is not specifically mentioned in *Domesday Book* in 1086, it was undoubtedly part of the hundred of Blackburn, most of which was held in 1066 by King Edward the Confessor, the remainder being held by 28 freemen or thegns. After the Conquest, Roger de Poitou gave the Hundred in its entirety to Roger de Busli and Albert Grelley, but in the reign of William II Rufus (1087-1100) it was given to Ilbert de Lacy, and eventually became the honour of Clitheroe, and later part of the duchy of Lancaster (Farrer and Brownbill 1906, 286b-287a; 1911, 232 and 244).
- 3.2.5 Between 1160 and 1177 Henry de Lacy gave the vill or manor of Over Darwen, with Walton-le-Dale and other manors, to Robert de Banastre, Baron of Newton in Makerfield. The 'superior lordship' of Over Darwen descended, like Walton, through the Banastre family to c1332, then the Langtons until 1604, the Fleetwoods of Colwick to c1620, and the de Houghtons thereafter (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 291-3). The junior lordship was jointly held by the Derwen and Alston families in the thirteenth century (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 270) (Baines, ed Croston 1893, 41).
- 3.2.6 **Post-medieval:** in 1568 John Osbaldeston and Richard Grimshaw agreed to mark the boundaries between their Over Darwen and Eccleshill properties with ditches (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 272), and in 1593-4 over a dozen small tenements (land holdings) were disposed of by Osbaldeston's grandson, probably to the tenants. From 1658, the manor was sold and re-sold into the Warren and Trafford families, and there was a number of disputes concerning tenure. In 1810 (Baines, ed Croston 1893, 41) Trafford sold the manor to George Duckworth, in whose family it remained until after 1910.

4. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

4.1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD EVIDENCE (FIGURE 4)

4.1.1 The following sites in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant are already on the LSMR database. A gravel pit (Site 37 (PRN 8200)) and sandstone quarry (Site 30 (PRN 8201)) lie close to Bent Hall farm, and the large Bull Hill Quarry (Site 38 (PRN 7797)) lies west of the A666. To the north of Mount Pleasant, the pre-1844 Jack Key's Reservoir (PRN 8272; NGR SD 7031 2052), and a colliery to the east of it (PRN 8273; NGR SD 7020 2060), are already on the data-base, but it is unclear whether the pre-1850 pits between the reservoir and Mount Pleasant (Sites 44-48) should be viewed as part of this colliery.

4.2 CARTOGRAPHIC AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE (FIGURE 4)

4.2.1 The production of plans of extant and abandoned workings was first required by law in the Mines Act 1850 (Lewis 1971, 60), but it was over 20 years later that these plans had, by law, to be deposited, rather than retained by the mining companies for inspection on request. Since the Mount Pleasant workings (Sites 03-06), and those to the north-west of the site (Sites 44-48), date from c1850 and earlier (shown on 1st edition OS 6": 1 mile map), it is not surprising therefore that the Coal Authority plans of 1915 (6445/1-3) only show the Cranberry Moss Colliery workings immediately to the east and south-east (Sites 13, 28-31), some of which were still active in 1893.

4.2.2 The OS (1850) 1st edition 6": 1 mile and 1st edition 1:2500 (OS 1893) maps are the most helpful in locating coal pits which were active (1850: Sites 05-06; 1850-93: Site 03), which were disused (1850: Site 04) (Figure 3), and which were adjacent (Sites 13, 28, 29, 31, 44-48) to the Mount Pleasant site. These also showed the position of former and extant tracks and field boundaries around and within the study area (Sites 08-10, 14-16, 18, 21).

4.2.3 The 1963 aerial photographs (HSL UK 6359, Run 3, frames 0220-1) confirmed the majority of the features recorded from cartographic sources. The 1989 sortie, by contrast, is of poor quality and limited use.

4.3 OTHER DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE (FIGURE 4)

4.3.1 Documents relating to the study area comprise a survey of Darwen from 1764 in the Hawkshead-Talbot collection (LRO DDHk/Surveys/19 f46-7), sales particulars of 1779 and 1806 (LRO DDX 459), and various leases and plans in the Darwen Municipal Borough collection (LRO MBDa). The 1764 survey lists two Bull Hill tenements, both to the west of the study area, which are shown on the 1850 OS map. Edmund Waywell's tenement comprised a house, two dwellings, a barn of eight bays, with thatch and slate roof, a meadow, corn field, great limed field, little limed field and a moss, a total of 21a 3r. James Briggs' tenement comprised a house, a thatched barn of six bays, a meadow, croft, Kay Steele, Barn field, Bast Field, Sunder Hill,

Broughton Meadow, Rough Moss, croft and old barn, smoothills, and rough hills, a total of 17a 3r.

4.3.2 Sale particulars (no plans) of 1779 (a manuscript draft or copy) and 1806 (printed) survive (LRO DDX 459) for the sale of the manor and estates by Trafford Trafford, and a set of plans and schedule of leases accompanies a Duckworth family deed of gift of 1910 (LRO MBDa 7/2). The Mount Pleasant site (Site 01), appears on the c1820 plan of the Bull Hill estate as the 'Reserved Moss, being reserved to John Whewell on the sale of the estate to George Duckworth' (Site 02). Bull Hill (Lot 10 in 1779; Lot 5 in 1806) comprised 22 statute acres (1779) of '*good meadow and pasture land, capable of great improvement*', in the occupation of James Briggs (same name at both dates). His lease in 1779 was for six years. In 1806 the estate comprised an area of 31a 1r 13p:

- Broughton Meadow
- Meadow
- Croft, house, and yard
- Barnfield
- Moss (4 acres 1 rood 6 perches), and
- Bush Field.

4.3.3 The adjacent Bent Hall estate (eight statute acres in 1779) was let to Edward Dewhurst and Timothy Marsden. In 1806 it was occupied by Edward Dewhurst, and comprised an area of 16a 3r 7p:

- Meadow
- Near Hill
- Middle Hill
- Further Hill, and
- Waste.

4.3.4 In the 1910 Duckworth schedule, Bent Hall and Bull Hill Farms are both shown as having been leased to James Holden since 1909. Bull Hill Colliery had been leased to the Executors of Thomas Briggs, since 1905, but it should be noted that there are several other Bull Hills in Darwen apart from the two adjacent to the study area.

4.3.5 **Coal Mining:** the earliest references to coal mining in the Darwen area occur in the early seventeenth century. Abram (1877, 490) notes that coal was being mined in the reign of James I (1603-25), and in 1653, John Grimshaw, a mine owner at Eccleshill, applied for the return of profits sequestered after the Civil War in order to restore his mine to working condition (WEA 1977). In the parish registers a number of inhabitants, during the reign of Anne (1702-14), are described as 'coalers' or 'coal-getters' (Abram 1877, 490). Whilst it is possible that eighteenth-century and earlier mines consisted of 'bell-pits', no field evidence has so far been found to confirm this (WEA 1977).

4.3.6 According to a memorandum in the papers of Miss Ashworth (LRO DDX 459/uncat), '*In the year 1765, Robert Slack purchased the manor of Over Darwen, ...*' but soon after he came into possession he began to sell a number of farms or estates, but always reserved the mines. In 1778 he made an assignment of all his estate effects to Eleanor Hoyle, Jas Hoyle, John Wheetoning, and Holland Watson. The year following (1779)

it appears the assignees or trustees began to work these mines for the benefit of the estate. In 1780 a great number of the estates in Darwen were sold to Trafford but the reserved mines were still worked by the trustees.

- 4.3.7 In May 1850 (LRO MBDA/2/7), Christopher Holden, Isaac Jackson, John Walsh, and Joseph Fish jointly leased from William Duckworth, of Southampton, Dogshaw coal mine, '*and any pillars or small parcels of the Yard Mine*' in a large area bounded by the highway on Blakesnape and the highway leading from Darwen to Bolton, under Cranberry Moss and including Bent Hall, Haydocks, and Hampson's Farms, for a yearly rent of £100. From this and other leases of 1773 and 1867 (LRO MBDA/2/9), it appears that Dogshaw mine was the general name (not shown on the OS 1850) for the area south-east of Bent Hall Brook.
- 4.3.8 According to Shaw (1889, 161-2), all the collieries in Darwen had ceased selling coal by 1889, five (un-named) collieries having ended their working lives as fireclay pits, and three as flag pits. From a workforce of 477 in five collieries, 142 in six quarries, and 80 in a tilery in 1867, there were by 1889, 770 in fireclay/coal works and 430 in flag-pits and quarries. The Darwen Fireclay Works lay c850m to the north-east of the study area (OS 1893).
- 4.3.9 Coal proprietors for Over Darwen are listed in trades' directories from 1828, but neither the Dogshaw Colliery, nor Bull Hill, Bent Hall or Mount Pleasant are mentioned (Pigot & Co 1828; 1834; Mannex & Co 1854; Slater & Co 1855; 1885).

4.4 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY (FIG 5)

- 4.4.1 A total of sixteen sites was observed by the field inspection, many of which have also been revealed during the desk-top study. Six coal extraction shafts (Sites 03, 04, 05, 06, 53 and 56) and one small sandstone quarry (Site 54) were observed, the remainder of the sites comprised tracks and field boundaries.
- 4.4.2 Of the six shafts identified by the survey, all, bar Site 06, were of a similar size and shape, being sub-circular and approximately 3m in diameter which is typical of small-scale coal extraction within the region. All shafts had been backfilled, or filled with collapse material, so it was not possible to ascertain mining depths. Site 06 was a much larger shaft (c8m in diameter) and survived to the greater depth of around 4m. It appears to have been connected directly to the main Blackburn to Bolton road, via tracks to both the west and south (Sites 51 and 55). Although one route does lead to Mount Pleasant Farm (Site 09), this was not built until after the shaft had become disused.
- 4.4.3 Very little spoil was observed by any of the shafts, only two low tips were recorded alongside Sites 03 and 05. This suggests that the spoil must have been removed elsewhere or, more probably, was spread over the surrounding area.
- 4.4.4 A small, probable sandstone quarry (Site 54), c40m in length with a badly eroded working face up to 4m high, was observed close to Mount Pleasant Farm. It appears to be a typical example of small-scale sandstone extraction within this region of the west Pennines. The material was probably used for the construction of nearby buildings or

walling. As this site does not appear on any of the historic maps it is not possible to demonstrate if the site was quarried for the construction of Mount Pleasant Farm.

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The assessment has revealed the presence of archaeological material in the area around the proposed tipping site, which dates mainly from the nineteenth century. It is unclear, however, whether earlier material survives as sub-surface remains with no associated surface expression.
- 5.2 The landscape around the proposed tipping site has never seen intensive settlement, a pattern perhaps largely dictated by the relatively wet and unproductive land in the area and also the relatively high (c260m AOD) and undulating nature of the terrain. It was only with under-drainage in the mid-nineteenth century that the heavy boulder clays would have realised their full agricultural potential. Consequently, the moors were not cultivated on a large scale until, probably, the enclosure in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The basic enclosure field system was established by 1820 (LRO MBDa/7/1), although Mount Pleasant Farm was not constructed until after this date (but before 1850 (OS 1st edition map)). Thus the overall sub-surface archaeological potential of the land affected by the proposed development is likely to be relatively low.
- 5.3 It was around the time of the late eighteenth/early nineteenth centuries that the east Lancashire moors were subject to an expanding commercial quarrying industry, supplying sandstone for building and road surfacing in the expanding local industrialised towns. There are numerous small-scale sandstone quarries around the area, although no large-scale quarries were located within the study area.
- 5.4 The assessment has highlighted a considerable amount of coal mining activity around the environs of the proposed development, which exploited small seams within the sandstone geology. This mining was potentially being undertaken to the east of the study area from c 1778 (*Section 4.3.7*), but it is not confirmed until the publication of the 1st edition OS map (1850) and in a deed of the same date (LRO MBDa/2/7). The same OS map also shows a substantial number of 'Old Coal Pits' within the environs of the study area, which suggests that the local coal industry was long established by that time.
- 5.5 The first indication of mines within the study area is from the OS 1st edition map (1850) (Figure 3). There are no mines shown within this area on the 1820 tithe map (LRO MBDa/7/1), but such mapping is primarily concerned with the definition of agricultural and property boundaries and does not necessarily record isolated extraction sites. However, this map also omits the infrastructure for the mines, such as tracks, but does record a small quarry; it is probable, therefore, that if the later mines were in existence at this early nineteenth century date they would have been recorded on this map.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACT

6.1.1 This assessment has highlighted the archaeological resource within and around the study area. The archaeological material has the potential to be of local importance, comprising typical examples of early commercial sandstone and coal extraction in the region. Of particular note are the shafts (Sites 03, 04, 05, 06, 53 and 56) that survive as surface features and reflect a period of relatively intensive nineteenth century coal mining. Of these Site 6 is the largest, being over 8m across, and is a well preserved and extremely prominent monument.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.2.1 Current policy suggests that, wherever possible, archaeological remains are preserved *in situ*. This is embodied in the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* and the Department of the Environment *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16*. Should the development proposals be put forward in this area, there may be a requirement by the Lancashire County Archaeologist for a further programme of work which will be required to identify, locate, and document the existence and extent of surviving archaeological features.

6.2.2 It is recommended that the identified surface archaeological resource be subject to recording as mitigation prior to the development. This should involve the implementation of a detailed topographic survey of the shafts and associated mining features, which would be undertaken alongside a programme of photographic recording.

6.2.3 It is recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during the topsoil strip of the development area in order to investigate the potential for any surviving sub-surface archaeological remains that do not have a corresponding surface expression.

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APPENDIX 1
PROJECT DESIGN

Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit

DECEMBER 1997

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM
BULL HILL, DARWEN
LANCASHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from Ruttle Plant Hire Ltd., for an archaeological assessment of land at Mount Pleasant Farm, Darwen, Lancashire.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Planned tipping of inert construction waste to improve land for agriculture and improvements to access is proposed for the area of land to the east of Mount Pleasant Farm, Bull Hill, Darwen, Lancashire which lies in a disused coal mining belt.
- 1.2 A requirement of Planning Permission is that a programme of archaeological assessment be undertaken to record and investigate the surface remains of the coal industry to inform the planning process.
- 1.3 The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit has considerable experience of the evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 18 years. Evaluations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. LUAU has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed in accordance with Lancashire County Council (L.C.C.) planning regulations and with a verbal brief issued by Peter McCrone, on behalf of the Lancashire County Archaeologist, 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 field inspection.
- 2.3 **Identification Survey:** an identification survey to record the character of the extant earthworks within the study area and provide an assessment of the archaeological significance of the earthwork remains.
- 2.4 **Assessment Report:** a written assessment report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will advise on the requirements for further evaluation or 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.
- 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 Record, 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 Record 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 Office in Preston.
- 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 1:10,000. 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 FIELD INSPECTION

- 3.3.1 **Access:** liaison for basic site access will be undertaken through Ruttle Plant Hire Ltd.
- 3.3.2 It is proposed to undertake a level 1 survey of the study area. This is a rapid survey undertaken alongside a desk top study as part of a site assessment. It is an initial site inspection which helps the local planning authority to consider fully the archaeological implications of a development and also serves as the basis for undertaking and planning further archaeological work on the site. 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 should 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. In accordance with the verbal requirements of the County Archaeologist the study area is defined as an area up to 100m around the extent of the proposed extension; the additional area will provide a broader topographic and archaeological context for the remains within the extent of the affected area. It is proposed to use Global Positioning System (GPS) 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, which can achieve accuracy 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: 500 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. 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 a written synthetic 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 a map and gazetteer 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 This 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 **Proposals:** the report will make a clear statement of the likely archaeological implications of the intended development. It will also make recommendations for any further evaluation of the identified archaeological potential deemed necessary or desirable for individual sites. It will seek to achieve, as a first option, the preservation *in situ* of all significant archaeological features, and possible strategies for the mitigation of the development, including design modifications, will be considered. Where conservation is neither possible, nor practical, it may be appropriate to recommend a further stage of more intensive archaeological work in order to mitigate the effects of development.
- 3.4.7 **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; it is 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.

3.5 PROJECT MONITORING

3.5.1 LUAU will consult with the Client regarding access to land within the study area. This consultation will include, if required, the attendance of the Lancashire County Archaeologist.

3.5.2 Any proposed changes to the project brief or the project design will be agreed with the Lancashire County Archaeologist, in conjunction with the client. LUAU will arrange a preliminary meeting, if required.

4. WORK TIMETABLE

The phases of work will comprise:

4.1 ***Desk Top Study***

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

4.2 ***Field Inspection***

A two day period is required for the identification survey.

4.3 ***Prepare Assessment Report***

A three 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.

5. OUTLINE RESOURCES

The following resource base will be necessary to achieve the proposals detailed above.

5.1 ***Desk Top Study***

2 man-days External Consultant

5.2 ***Field Survey***

1 man-day Project Supervisor

5.3 ***Assessment Report***

3 man-days Project Supervisor

5.4 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 GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number	01
Site name	Mount Pleasant
Site type	Domestic Structures
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7035 1971
Source	Documentary OS 1850; OS 1893

Description

A house with small outbuildings to the north and south. It is of pre-1850 date, but is not on the LRO MBDa 7/1 map, so is probably post c1820. It was extended to the north-west between 1850 and 1893. This site lies within the area of proposed development.

Site number	02
Site name	Bull Hill Moss, or Reserved Moss
Site type	Moss
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7030 1965
Source	Documentary LRO MBDa 7/1; OS 1850

Description

It is shown on the c1820 plan LRO MBDa 7/1; the area south of boundary, Site 14, is described as 'Reserved Moss, it being reserved to John Whewell on the sale of the estate to George Duckworth', and the field (No. 11) containing Site 37 is described as 'Moss' in c1820. On the OS 1850 map the name Bull Hill Moss is given, and seems to refer to the area from boundary, Site 8, perhaps south as far as the turnpike road. This moss lies partly within the area of the proposed development.

Site number	03
Site name	Reserved Moss
Site type	Shaft
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7039 1958
Source	Documentary; Site Inspection Coal Authority plan 6445/1; OS 1893; OS 1911; 1963 APs

Description

This site is not on the OS 1850 map, but it is shown as an 'old shaft' in 1893, and 'old shaft (coal)' in 1911. On the Coal Authority plan 6445/1 it is only ticked, so it may be an air shaft for Cranberry Moss Colliery, rather than access to workings. It is clearly identifiable on the 1963 aerial photographs. It is a small sub-circular backfilled shaft c3m diameter and c1.5m deep, located within a sub-rectangular enclosure (c4m x 4m) with a bank which is up to 0.8m high and 0.5m wide. A small upcast bank, up to 1.5m high and c8m x 5m, was observed on the western side. This site lies within the area of the proposed development.

Site number 04
Site name Mount Pleasant
Site type Coal workings
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7041 1983
Source Documentary; Site Inspection
OS 1850

Description

This site is shown on the OS 1850 map as 'old coal pit', but is not shown in any form on the 1893 or later maps. Its approximate site is marked by a tree in 1893. It is not shown on the Coal Authority plan 6445/1. It does however survive on the surface. It is a small sub-circular backfilled shaft (c3m diameter and c0.4m deep) with a marshy reed-bed in the centre, situated on the northern edge of a small hill. Four small shallower depressions (c1m diameter and up to 0.3m deep) were observed within 15m south of the main shaft, and probably represent test pits. This site lies within the area of the proposed development.

Site number 05
Site name Mount Pleasant
Site type Shaft
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7049 1970
Source Documentary; Site Inspection
OS 1850

Description

A possible shaft, shown on the OS 1850 map, by symbol only, at the north end of a track (Site 51). It is not shown on later maps. It survives today as a small sub-circular backfilled shaft (c3m diameter and c1.5m deep). There is an area of upcast spoil (up to 0.6m high on the western side and c10m x 2m) along the western side of the shaft. This site lies within the area of the proposed development.

Site number 06
Site name Mount Pleasant
Site type Shaft
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7045 1966
Source Documentary; Site Inspection
OS 1850; OS 1893; APs

Description

A possible shaft, shown in use on the OS 1850 map by symbol only, close to tracks 14 and 56. It is shown on the 1893 and later maps as an earthwork, and it is also visible on aerial photographs as an earthwork. It survives as a large sub-circular backfilled shaft (c9m diameter and c4m deep) and has recently been used as a rubbish tip. A small flattened sub-rectangular platform (c5m x 4m), in a shallow, reed-filled depression c0.2m deep, was observed on the

southern side. This may represent the position of machinery related to coal extraction from the shaft. This site lies within the area of the proposed development.

Site number 07
Site name Holme (field name). 'Foot stone'
Site type Stepping Stones ?
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7019 1959
Source Documentary
 OS 1850

Description

This site is shown on the OS 1850 map, beside a footpath. The field is called 'Holme' or 'Old High Road' (Site 21) at this point in c1820. The stone is not shown on 1893 or later maps. This site lies on the boundary of the area of proposed development.

Site number 08
Site name Mount Pleasant
Site type Boundary
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7035 1961 to 7034 1970
Source Documentary
 OS 1850; OS 1990

Description

A boundary shown on the OS 1850 map. It is not shown on the 1893, 1911 or 1928 editions, but is re-instated on the current edition. It joins Site 09 at its south end, and Site 14 at the north. This site lies within the area of the proposed development.

Site number 09
Site name Mount Pleasant
Site type Boundary
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7031 1970 - 7038 1956
Source Documentary; Site Inspection
 OS 1850, 1893, 1911, 1928, 1990.

Description

A boundary shown on the OS 1850 map, as well as the 1893-1928 maps and current editions. It joins boundary 10 at its south end, Site 08 to the north, and Sites 14 and 18 to the east. The field boundary survives as an earthwork c1m wide and 0.5m high, and is overgrown in several places. The northern part of the boundary is not shown on all mapping, but does appear to be a continuous feature, rather than a reinstated boundary. This site lies within the area of the proposed development.

Site number 10
Site name Reserved Moss / Moss

Site type	Boundary
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7019 1957 - 7049 1954 - 7061 1981
Source	Documentary LRO MBDA 7/1; OS 1850-present

Description

The south and east boundary of the development site is shown on the c1820 map (LRO MBDA 7/1) and on the 1850 to present OS maps. It joins Site 21 at the north, and the Grain Brook at the north-east. Part way up the west side it abuts or overlies old boundaries 18. This site lies on the boundary of the area of proposed development.

Site number	11
Site name	Bent Hill
Site type	Boundary
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7041 1942 to 7045 1954
Source	Documentary OS 1850; OS 1893

Description

A field boundary shown on the OS 1850 and 1893 maps, but not on later editions. This site is just outside the study area, on the boundary of the area of proposed development.

Site number	12
Site name	Bent Hill Brook
Site type	Boundaries
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7058 1965
Source	Documentary OS 1850; 1963 APs

Description

These boundaries, forming a 'T'-shape, are shown on the 1850 OS map, but not the 1893 or later editions. They are clearly visible on the 1963 aerial photographs. This site lies just to the east of the proposed development.

Site number	13
Site name	Bent Hill Brook
Site type	Coal pit
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7063 1964
Source	Documentary OS 1850

Description

This coal pit is shown by a symbol on the 1850 OS map in an area of 'Old coal pits' (see also Sites 29-31 and others outside the study area). It is not shown on the 1893 or later maps, or on

the Coal Authority plan 6445/1, though it probably relates to the Cranberry Moss colliery (Site 28). This site lies outside the area of the proposed development.

Site number	14
Site name	Mount Pleasant
Site type	Boundary
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7047 1968 to 7036 1980 1
Source	Documentary; Site Inspection OS 1850 - present

Description

This boundary is shown on the OS 1850 and all later maps. The south-eastern section is c100m long, extending from the junction with Site 57 to the bottom of the hill adjacent to Site 54; it comprises a low dry-stone wall, up to 0.5m high. The north-western section, extending up to the boundary with the wall to Mount Pleasant Farm, survives as a low earthwork c0.3m high and 0.5m wide. On the north-eastern side of Mount Pleasant Farm was a modern post and wire fence, with no surviving earthwork. This site lies within the area of proposed development.

Site number	15
Site name	Mount Pleasant
Site type	Boundary
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7041 1974 to 7046 1985
Source	Documentary OS 1850

Description

This boundary is shown on the OS 1850 map, extending from Site 14 to the Grain Brook, but not on the 1893 or later maps. Although no evidence of the boundary was observed during the identification survey, it would appear that it followed the base of the hill to the north of the farm. This site lies within the area of the proposed development.

Site number	16
Site name	Mount Pleasant
Site type	Boundary
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7044 1971 to 7056 1987
Source	Documentary

Description

This boundary, also extending from Site 14 to the Grain Brook, lies c50m south-east of Site 15. It is also shown on the 1850 map, but not later editions. It was not identified by the identification survey. This site lies within the area of proposed development.

Site number	17
Site name	Mount Pleasant
Site type	Boundary
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7061 1957 to 7047 1968
Source	Documentary; Site Inspection OS 1850, 1893, 1911, 1928

Description

This boundary is shown on the 1850-1928 OS, except the 50m stretch between Sites 10 and 09, which is only shown on the 1850 map. Two short lengths of c7m of this section were observed surviving to c0.2m high. This site lies partly within the area of proposed development.

Site number	18
Site name	Mount Pleasant
Site type	Boundary
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7025 1971 to 7033 1971 lin
Source	Documentary OS 1850

Description

This boundary is shown on the 1850 OS map, but not on 1893 or later editions. It joins Site 21 at its west, and Site 01 at its east end. This site lies within the area of proposed development.

Site number	19
Site name	Bent Hall Moss, formerly Bull Hill Close
Site type	Domestic structure
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7019 1971
Source	Documentary 1850 OS

Description

This large building lies immediately west of the site boundary. It lies on what was R Walsh's land in c1820, but is not shown on the map of that date. It is shown on the OS 1850 map as Bull Hill Close; it was evidently built between 1820 and 1850. This site lies outside the area of the proposed development.

Site number	20
Site name	Bent Hall Moss
Site type	Well
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7021 1969
Source	Documentary OS 1850; OS 1893

Description

This site is shown on the 1850 and 1893 OS maps, but not on later editions. This site lies just outside the area of the proposed development.

Site number	21
Site name	Boundary, track, and 'Old High Road', c1820
Site type	Boundary
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7017 1952, to 7053 1992
Source	Documentary LRO MBDA 7/1

Description

This major boundary forms the north-western limit of the development site. In c1820 (LRO MBDA 7/1) the south-western section of it is shown as '*the Old High Road*'. It now survives as a field boundary, with an adjacent track. This site lies on the boundary of the area of proposed development.

Site number	22
Site name	Hydraulic Ram, Grain Brook
Site type	Hydraulic Ram
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7054 1994
Source	Documentary OS 1928

Description

This is shown on the 1928 OS map, but not on the earlier or current editions. It seems to be associated with Sites 23-27. This site lies just outside the boundary of the area of proposed development.

Site number	23
Site name	Grain Brook
Site type	Stepping stones
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7054 1993
Source	OS 1928

Description

This is the crossing point of Grain Brook by a number of tracks, and it is probable that there was also a ford. It is associated with Sites 22-27. This site lies just outside the boundary of the area of proposed development.

Site number	24
Site name	Tank, Grain Brook
Site type	Tank
SMR number	n/a

NGR SD 7055 1995
Source OS 1928

Description

This seems to be associated with Sites 22-3, 25-27. It is shown as a tank on the 1928 OS 1:2500 map. This site lies just outside the boundary of the proposed development.

Site number 25
Site name Grain Brook
Site type Old Coal pit
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7058 1998
Source Documentary
 OS 1850

Description

This is shown on the OS 1850 map, but not on the later editions or the Coal Authority plan. It seems to be associated with Sites 22-4 and 26-7, and lies on the line of boundary 27. This site lies just outside the boundary of the area of proposed development.

Site number 26
Site name Grain Brook, near New Meadows Gap
Site type Track
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7054 1992 to 7074 2006
Source Documentary
 OS 1850, 1893, 1911, 1928

Description

This is shown on the 1850 OS map, and may continue on a slightly different line of the 1893-1928 maps. It seems to be associated with Sites 22-5 and 27. This site lies partly adjacent to the boundary of the area of proposed development.

Site number 27
Site name Grain Brook
Site type Boundary
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7058 1984 to 7057 1999
Source Documentary
 OS 1850

Description

This is shown on the 1850 OS map, but not on the 1893-1928 editions. It seems to be associated with Sites 22-26, Site 25 lying on its line. This site lies partly adjacent to the boundary of the area of proposed development. *The site is not shown on the assessment mapping.*

Site number 28

Site name Cranberry Moss Colliery
Site type Colliery
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7067 1985 (shaft)
Source Documentary
 OS 1893; Coal Authority plan 6445/1

Description

The shaft is not shown on the 1850 OS map, but the works seem to have been active in 1893. The shaft is at the northern tip of very extensive workings extending for 530m to the south-south-east, and up to 80m east-west. The Coal Authority plan 6445/1 is partly illegible at this point, but appears to correspond to Shaft No.5, which is 83 yds deep to LSY (Lower Seventy Yards, or Half Yard Mine (ie seam). This site lies just outside the boundary of the area of proposed development. *The site is not shown on the assessment mapping.*

Site number 29
Site name East of Bent Hall Brook
Site type Coal pit
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7067 1960
Source Documentary
 OS 1850

Description

This is one of a group of 'old coal pits' shown on the OS 1850 map. See also Sites 13, 30, 31. The group is to the east of the study area, outside the area of the proposed development. *The site is not shown on the assessment mapping.*

Site number 30
Site name East of Bent Hall Brook
Site type Coal pit
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7065 1958
Source Documentary
 OS 1850

Description

This is shown on the OS 1850 map and is part of a group of 'old coal pits' (Sites 13, 29, 31) to the east of the study area, outside the boundary of the area of proposed development. *The site is not shown on the assessment mapping.*

Site number 31
Site name Bent Hall Brook
Site type Old Coal pit
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7071 1954
Source Documentary
 OS 1850

Description

This is one of a group of 'old coal pits' and a quarry shown on the OS 1850 map. See also Sites 13, 29 and 30. This site lies outside the boundary of the area of proposed development. *The site is not shown on the assessment mapping.*

Site number 32
Site name Bent Hall
Site type Old Shaft
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7062 1948
Source Documentary
 OS 1893; Coal Authority plan 6445/1

Description

This is shown on the 1893 OS map but not on the 1850 map. It is ticked on the Coal Authority plan 6445/1, but is c120m from the marked workings and could therefore be a ventilation shaft. This site lies outside the boundary of the area of proposed development.

Site number 33
Site name Bent Hall
Site type Sandstone Quarry
SMR number PRN 8201
NGR SD 7060 1943
Source Documentary
 OS 1850

Description

This is shown on the OS 1850 map, but not on the 1893 or later maps. This site lies outside the area of proposed development.

Site number 34
Site name Bent Hall, pre-1893 location
Site type Structure
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7052 1949 ac
Source Documentary
 LRO MBDA 7/1; OS 1850; OS 1893

Description

This large building, and a small outbuilding and enclosure to the east, are shown in this position in c1820 (LRO MBDA 7/1) and also on the OS 1850 map. From 1893 the building is at the present position of SD 7049 1946, 100m to the south-west of the earlier Bent Hall. This site lies outside the area of the proposed development

Site number 35
Site name Bent Hall

Site type Well
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7056 1946
Source Documentary
OS 1850

Description

This is shown on the OS 1850 map only. This site lies just outside the area of the proposed development.

Site number 36
Site name Bent Hall Farm
Site type Sand pit
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7030 1946
Source Documentary
OS 1893

Description

It is shown on the 1893 OS map as a 'sand pit', but is apparently distinct from the OS 1850 'gravel pit' (Site 37). The site had become occupied by the Darwen Corporation Service Reservoir by 1928. This site lies outside the boundary of the area of proposed development.

Site number 37
Site name Bent Hall Farm
Site type Gravel pit
SMR number PRN 8200
NGR SD 7038 1953
Source Documentary
OS 1850

Description

The gravel pit on the OS 1850 map (not shown 1893 or later) is at the above NGR, rather than that shown on the PRN 8200 SMR entry, which corresponds to the position of Site 36. This site lies outside the boundary of the area of proposed development.

Site number 38
Site name Bull Hill near Prospect/Bull Hill (north)
Site type Sandstone Quarry, cranes and quarry building
SMR number PRN 7797
NGR SD 7005 1950
Source Documentary
OS 1850 - present

Description

The large quarry (c110m diameter) lies south of the northern settlement called Bull Hill (Site 39), and east of Prospect. It is shown on the 1850 and later maps, and is disused on the current edition. This site lies outside the boundary of the area of proposed development.

Site number	39
Site name	Bull Hill (north)
Site type	Domestic Structures
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7008 1961
Source	Documentary OS 1893

Description

The terrace of houses at this position is not to be confused with that at Site 41. The building is shown in 1893 but not on the 1850 map. This site lies outside the area of proposed development.

Site number	40
Site name	Well, Bull Hill (north)
Site type	Well
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7016 1961
Source	Documentary OS 1893, 1911, 1928

Description

This well is shown on the 1893-1928 OS maps, but not on the 1850 OS map. This site lies outside the area of proposed development.

Site number	41
Site name	Bull Hill (south)
Site type	Structure
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7016 1928 ac
Source	Documentary OS 1850, 1893

Description

This building, as shown on the 1893 OS map, is called Bull Hill, as is the terraced building at SD 7008 1961 (Site 39). It is also shown on the 1850 OS map. This site lies outside the area of proposed development. *The site is not shown on any of the assessment maps.*

Site number	42
Site name	Grainings
Site type	Structure
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7004 1985
Source	Documentary OS 1850 - present

Description

This building is shown on the OS 1850 map and all the subsequent editions. This site lies outside the boundary of the area of proposed development.

Site number 43
Site name north-east of Grainings and north-west of Mount Pleasant
Site type Boundary
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7015 1996 to 7043 1984
Source Documentary
OS 1850

Description

This boundary lies south of coal pits Sites 44, 45, and 47, and north of 46, and partly follows the line of the footpath to site 48. It is shown on the OS 1850 map, but not on the 1893 or later editions. This site lies just outside the area of proposed development.

Site number 44
Site name north of Mount Pleasant, south of Jack Key's Reservoir
Site type Old Coal pit
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7028 1996
Source Documentary
OS 1850

Description

This is one of five 'old coal pits' (Sites 44-48) to the north-west of boundary 21 (boundary of the development site) and is shown on the OS 1850 map. Site 04 (within the development site) is also a part of this group. The coal pit is not marked on the OS 1893 map or later editions, or on the Coal Authority plan 6445/1 (1915). This site lies outside the area of the proposed development.

Site number 45
Site name north of Mount Pleasant, south of Jack Key's Reservoir
Site type Old Coal pit
SMR number n/a
NGR SD 7031 1995
Source Documentary
OS 1850

Description

This is one of five 'old coal pits' (Sites 44-48) to the north-west of boundary 21 (boundary of the development site) and is shown on the OS 1850 map. Site 04 (within the development site) is also a part of this group. The coal pit is not marked on the OS 1893 map or later editions, or on the Coal Authority plan 6445/1 (1915). This site lies outside the boundary of the area of proposed development.

Site number 46

Site name	North of Mount Pleasant, south of Jack Key's Reservoir
Site type	Old Coal pit
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7038 1989
Source	Documentary OS 1850

Description

This is one of five 'old coal pits' (Sites 44-48) to the north-west of boundary Site 21 (boundary of the development site) and is shown on the OS 1850 map. Site 04 (80m to the south-east, within the development site) is also in this group. The coal pit, or a feature adjacent to it to the west, is marked on the OS 1893 map and later editions as an earthwork (and as a pond on the current edition). It is not annotated on the Coal Authority plan 6445/1 (1915). This site lies just outside the boundary of the area of proposed development.

Site number	47
Site name	North of Mount Pleasant, south of Jack Key's Reservoir
Site type	Coal pit
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7044 1987
Source	Documentary OS 1850

Description

This is one of five 'old coal pits' (Sites 44-48) north-west of boundary 21 (the boundary of the development site) which is shown on the OS 1850 map. Site 04 (60m to the south, within the development site) is also in this group. This coal pit is marked on the OS 1893 map and later editions as an earthwork, but is not annotated on the Coal Authority plan 6445/1 (1915). This site lies just outside the boundary of the area of proposed development.

Site number	48
Site name	North of Mount Pleasant, south of Jack Key's Reservoir
Site type	Coal pit
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7039 1995
Source	Documentary OS 1850

Description

This is one of five 'old coal pits' (Sites 44-48) to the north-west of boundary Site 21 (the boundary of the development site) and is shown on the OS 1850 map. Site 04 (within the development site) is also in this group. The coal pit is marked on the OS 1893 map and later editions (including the current map) as an earthwork, but is not annotated on the Coal Authority plan 6445/1 (1915). This site lies outside the boundary of the area of proposed development.

Site number	49
Site name	Grain Brook/Deadman's Clough, near Hampsons

Site type	Stepping stones
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7068 1976
Sources	Documentary OS 1928

Description

These are shown on the 1928 OS, but not on earlier editions. This site lies outside the boundary of the area of proposed development. *The site is not shown on any of the assessment maps.*

Site number	50
Site name	Hampson's
Site type	Building
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7080 1997
Source	Documentary OS 1850 - present

Description

This building is shown on the OS 1850 map and all subsequent editions. The building to the south-west has been rebuilt or enlarged since 1893. This site lies outside the boundary of area of proposed development. *The site is not shown on the assessment mapping.*

Site number	51
Site name	Bent Hall and Mount Pleasant, road/track
Site type	Track
SMR number	n/a
NGR	SD 7034 1932 to 7038 1970, and branches to 7025 1961 and 7045 1961
Source	Documentary; Site Inspection OS 1850; OS 1893

Description

This track is shown on the OS 1850 map as leading from the turnpike road, south of Bent Hall, to shaft 05, and had branches to the former site of Bent Hall (Site 34) and towards Bull Hill Moss (Site 02). On the OS 1893 map, it continues north to the Grain Brook, and passes the new Bent Hall; the branches are not shown at this date.

It survives as a narrow path/track with no visible earthwork for the majority of its length. In places it was observed to run on top of a low bank (c0.2m high and c1m wide). One of the branches (Site 55) extends to the west from the main track and extends westwards past the main shaft (Site 06). This site lies mostly within the area of the proposed development.

Site number	52
Site name	Near Bent Hall
Site type	Hydraulic Ram
SMR number	n/a

NGR SD 7045 1945
Source Documentary
OS 1970

Description

This is only shown on the c1970 OS map, close to the well (Site 35) which is shown on the 1850 OS map. This site lies outside the boundary of the area of proposed development.

Site number 53
Site name Mount Pleasant Farm
Site type Shaft
NGR SD 7055 1973
Source Site Inspection

Description

This small sub-circular backfilled shaft is c4m diameter and c1.2m deep. There is a small upcast bank, up to 0.5m high and c4m in diameter, on the northern side. The site is within the area of the proposed development.

Site number 54
Site name Mount Pleasant Farm
Site type Quarry
NGR SD 7041 1972
Source Site Inspection

Description

A small probable sandstone quarry is situated c50m to the east of Mount Pleasant Farm, and is terraced into the side of the hill. The probable working face measured c40m in length and was up to 4m high. There is a flattened working area c8m x 6m to the north-west of the working face which has a low, elongated spoil heap (c20m x 5m and 1.3m high) on its western side. The site is within the area of the proposed development.

Site number 55
Site name Mount Pleasant Farm
Site type Track
NGR SD 7036 1959 - 7048 1961
Source Site Inspection

Description

This curved trackway overlies the earlier Site 51. It is raised on a bank, which is up to 0.4m high. It was c2m wide and had a grassed surface; it was not possible to establish any underlying surface or constructional fabric. The site is within the area of the proposed development.

Site number 56
Site name Mount Pleasant Farm
Site type Shaft
NGR SD 7019 1967

Source Site Inspection

Description

This is a small sub-circular backfilled shaft (c4m diameter and c1.2m deep). The sides of this feature were less steep than the others observed within the study area, and it is possible that it may have been a small sandstone quarry pit rather than a coal extraction shaft. The site was situated immediately to the east of the original track leading to Mount Pleasant Farm, and was elevated c2m above it on the side of the hill. The site is within the area of the proposed development.

Site number 57
Site name Mount Pleasant Farm
Site type Boundary
NGR SD 7036 1960 - 7048 1968
Source Site Inspection

Description

A field boundary survived as a small bank c0.3m high and 1m wide. A small length of dry-stone walling (c0.3m high and 1.5m in length) was observed immediately to the south-west of the point where track 60 passes through it. A fallen stone gatepost was also observed at this location. The site is within the area of the proposed development.

Site number 58
Site name Mount Pleasant Farm
Site type Road
NGR SD 7030 1956 - 7035 1969
Source Site Inspection

Description

A modern tarmac/hardcore road leads to Mount Pleasant Farm. Several areas of modern rubble were observed by the side of the road, which are probably the product of the demolition of modern structures. The site is within the area of the proposed development.

Site number 59
Site name Mount Pleasant Farm
Site type Trackway
NGR SD 7034 1971 - 7045 1967
Source Site Inspection

Description

A trackway, c2m wide, leads from the farm to the east to a large shaft (Site 06). It is raised on a small bank up to 0.3m high, and with a gateway through the field boundary (Site 57). The site is within the area of the proposed development.

Site number 60
Site name Mount Pleasant Farm
Site type Road
NGR Enters study area at SD 7023 1970 - 7033 1970

Source Documentary; Site Inspection
OS 1850

Description

A road into Mount Pleasant Farm is c2m wide and is raised c0.2. It is shown on the 1850 OS map and predates the other access road - Site 58. The majority of the road was grass-covered, but a tarmac surface underneath was observed in several places. The site is within the area of the proposed development.

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig 1 Mount Pleasant location plan
- Fig 2 Mount Pleasant topographic context
- Fig 3 OS, 1850 6": 1 mile map of the study area - optically enlarged
- Fig 4 Plan of general study area - showing documentary sites
- Fig 5 Detailed plan of study area showing identification survey sites

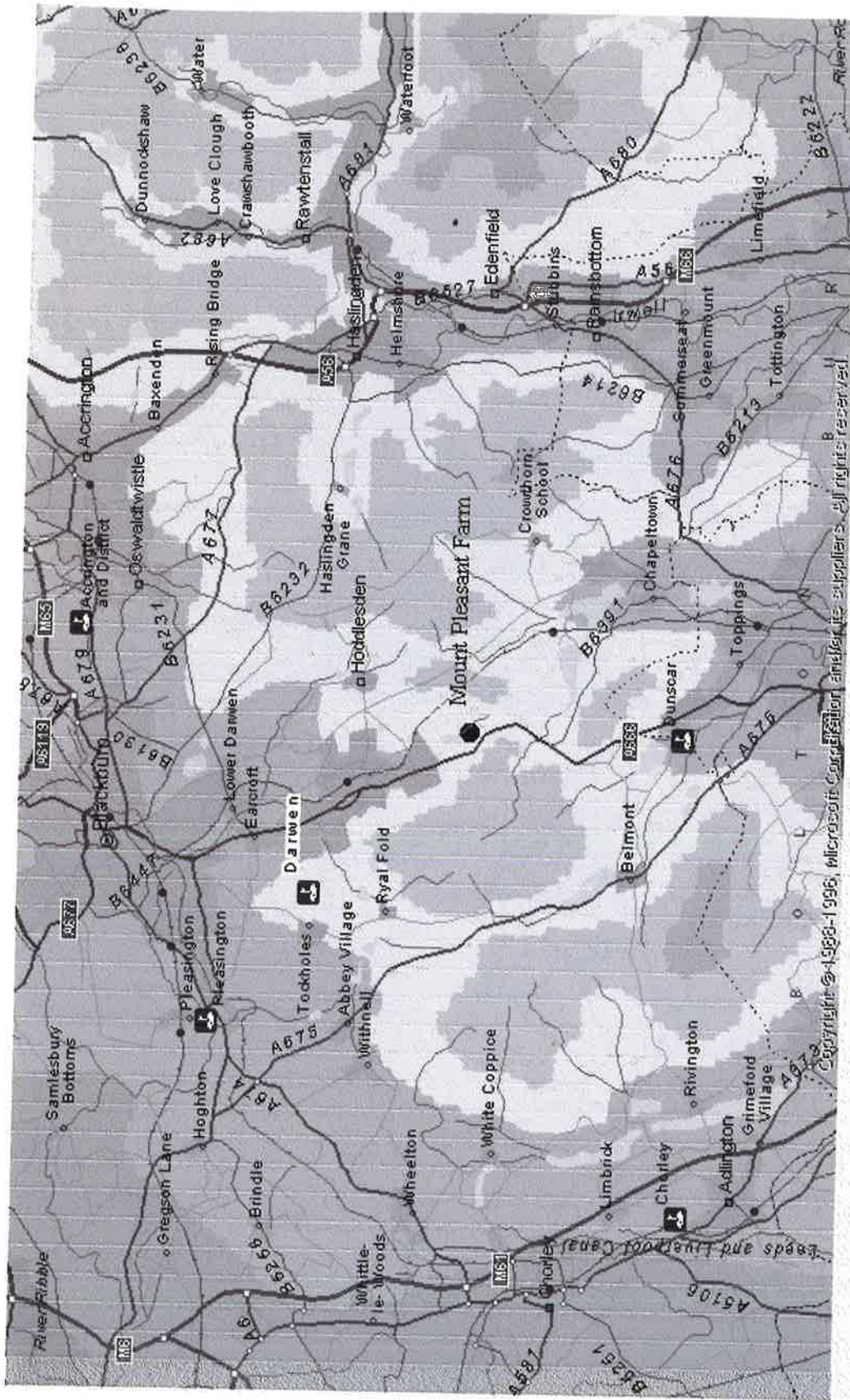


Fig 1 Mount Pleasant Location Plan

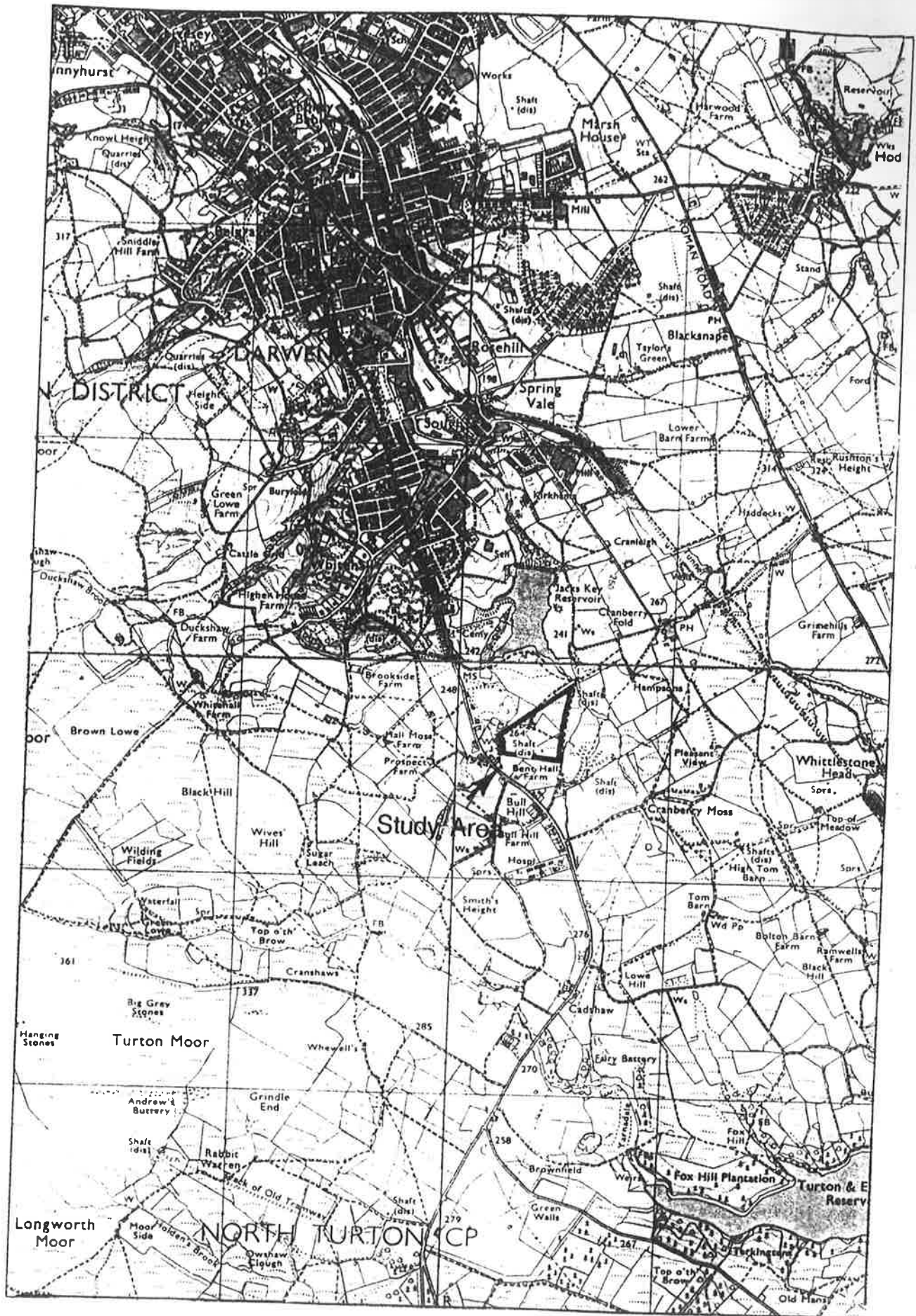


Fig 2: Mount Pleasant Topographical Context

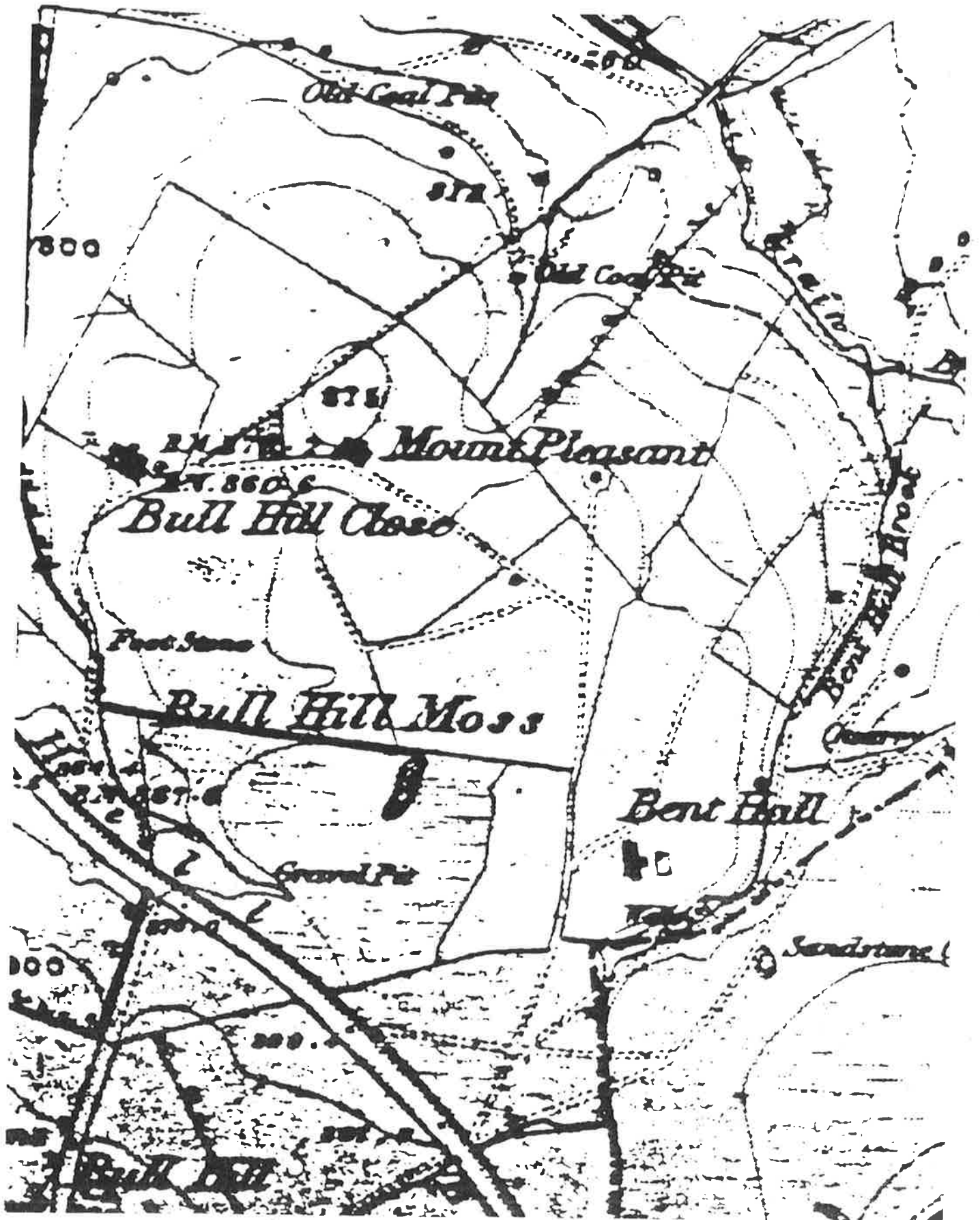


Fig 3 Ordnance Survey 1850 6": 1 map of the study area - optically enlarged

**MOUNT PLEASANT
FARM, DARWEN,
LANCASHIRE**

PLAN NAME:

DOCUMENTARY STUDY SITE
PLAN

COMMISSIONED & FUNDED BY:

RUTTLE PLANT HIRE LTD.

FIGURE 4



SCALE 1:2500 at A3

DRAWN BY: CW/AP

DATE: 01/98

KEY

— Site Boundary

● Identification Survey Site

● Documents Site

▨ Spoil Tip

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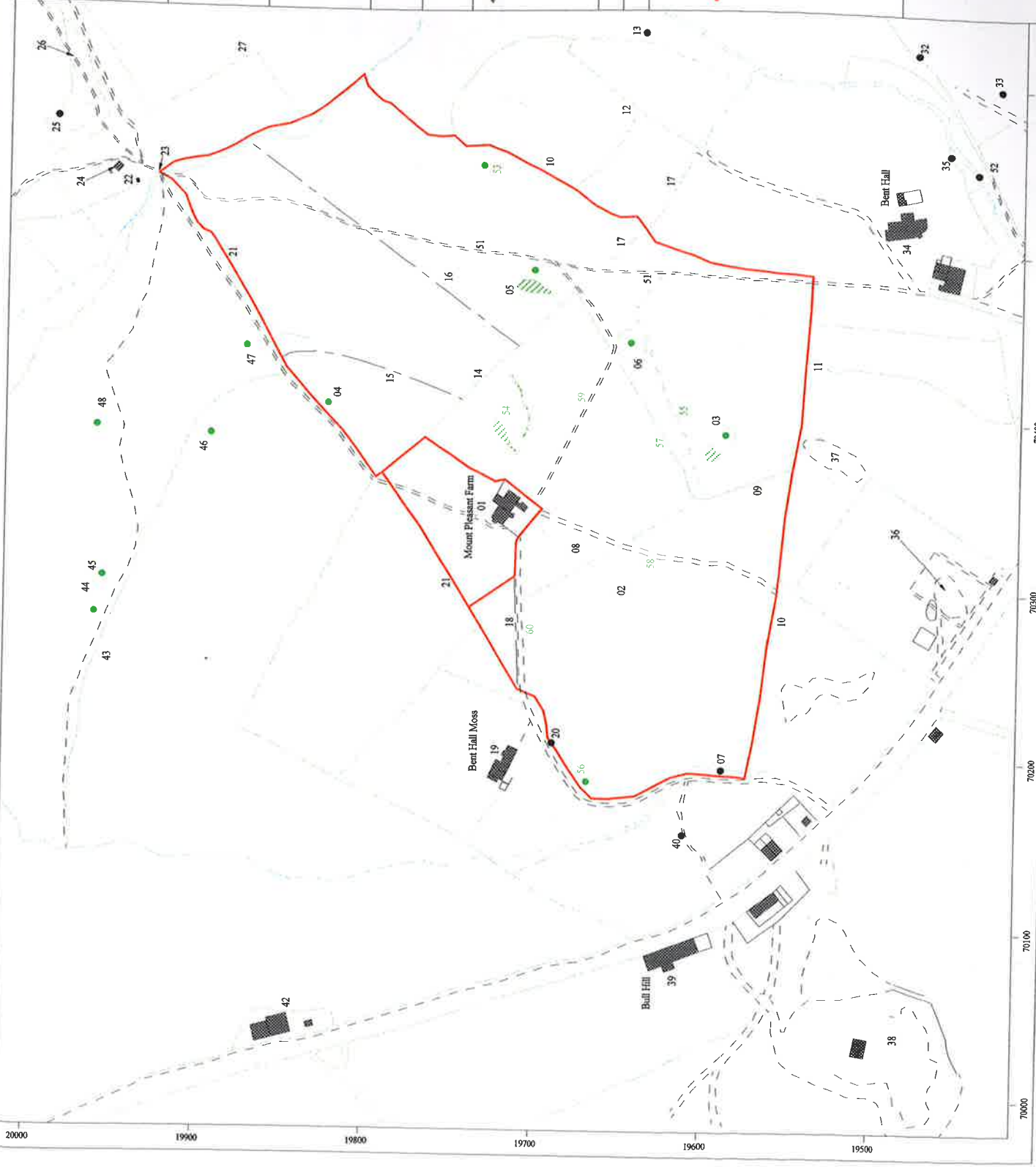


Fig 4: Plan of General Study Area - Showing Results of Document Study

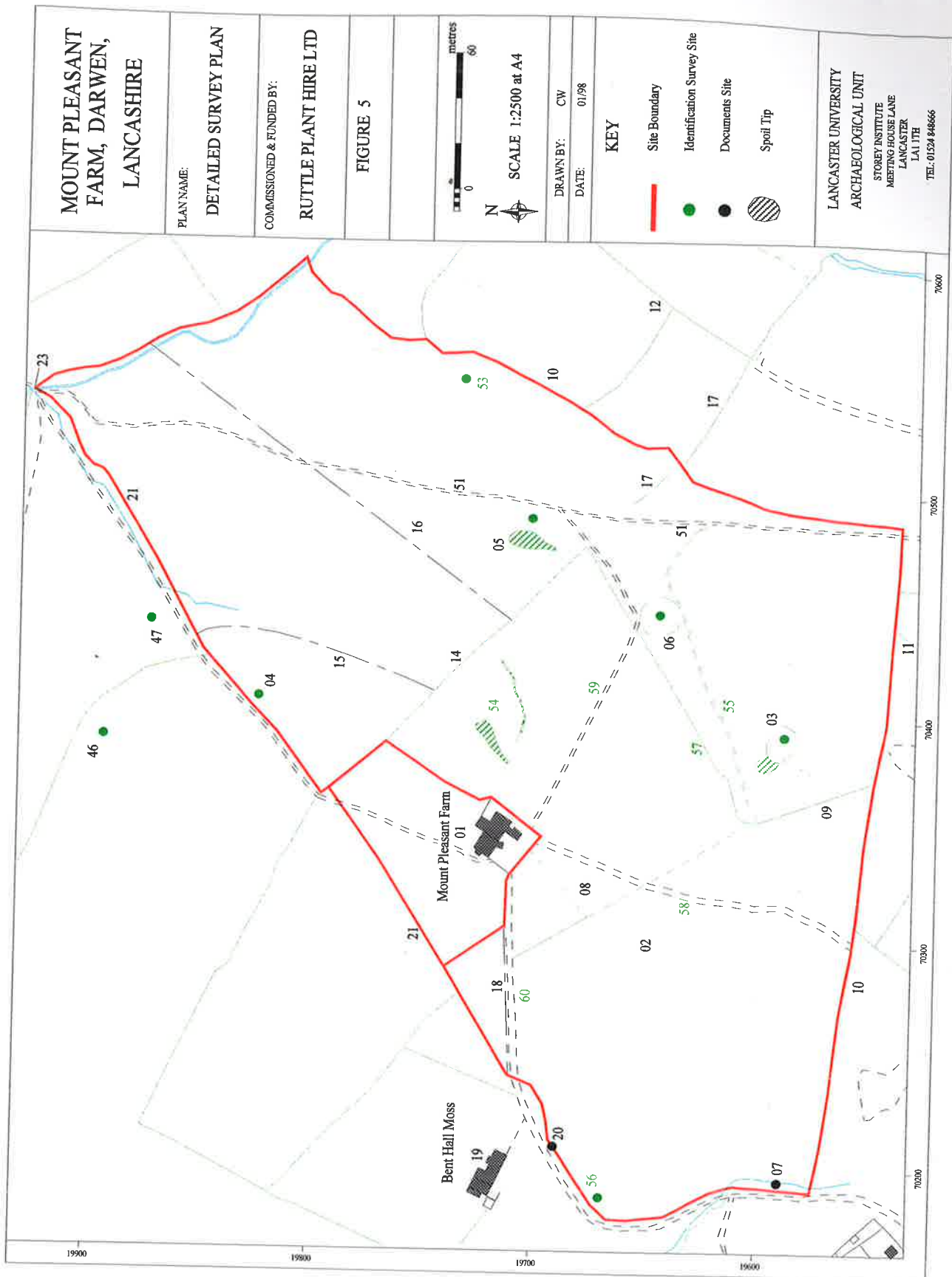


Fig 5: Detailed Plan of Development Study Area

