



HAMELDON COMMUNITY COLLEGE, COAL CLOUGH LANE, BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Desk- based Assessment



Oxford Archaeology North

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Prepared by: Karl Taylor
Position: Project Officer
Date: July 2008

Checked by: Emily Mercer
Position: Project Manager
Date: July 2008

Approved by: Alan Lupton
Position: Operations Manager
Date: July 2008

Signed.....

Signed.....

Oxford Archaeology North

Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF
t: (0044) 01524 848666
f: (0044) 01524 848606

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

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Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0EA
t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496

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SUMMARY

Blessed Trinity RC College (formerly known as St Hilda's Girls School), Coal Clough Lane, Burnley, Lancashire, is due to be replaced by Hameldon Community College as part of Phase 3 of the Building Schools for the Future (BSF). The project is at the pre-planning stage and a Heritage Statement is therefore necessary to inform the planning process. Bovis Lend Lease commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake a desk-based assessment which will form part of the Heritage Statement. The work was undertaken in June and July 2008.

The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) in Preston, the County Record Office in Preston, the local history section of Burnley Central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

Eleven sites were identified within the study area, two of which are within the proposed development area, Cherry Fold Colliery and associated tramway (Sites **01** and **07**), and will be impacted. Five sites (Sites **01-05**) were identified from the HER, two of which were Grade II Listed Buildings (Sites **02** and **03**), which are outwith the proposed development boundary and will not be affected. The remaining six sites (Sites **06-11**) were identified during the map regression.

The earliest evidence of any activity close to the proposed development site is from the place name of Habergham, to the west of the site. It is considered to be an early medieval derivation of '*Hēabeoringa*' and '*hamm*', possibly meaning 'the enclosure of the dwellers by '*Hēabeorh*', meaning mountain.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, coal mining was a growing industry in the area, expanding from small-scale activity where tenants dug coal and limestone for their own use as part of their manorial rights, to one where the rights were leased for fixed terms of years in return for rents. Most mines were shafts rather than drift mines. From cartographic evidence it can be ascertained that Cherry Fold Colliery (Site **01**) was established within the centre of the proposed development site, probably in the early nineteenth century, and was joined to Habergham Colliery to the west and Bareclay Colliery to the north via a tramway (Site **07**), which eventually led to the Leeds Liverpool Canal beyond Bareclay Pit; the coal was transported by steam-powered and horse-drawn lorries before about 1870, but after this it was transported by chain haulage. Most of the pits in the area made use of this system of haulage, known as the chain ginney, which was generally driven by an horizontal engine for which the steam was raised on a bank of three Lancashire Boilers situated at the bottom of the shaft. It would seem that no records survive of the Cherry Fold Pit (Site **01**) and any physical above ground evidence for the pit is limited. Any information has been obtained from sources relating to other pits and maps.

During the 1840s, however, the coal industry appears to have undergone considerable change in Burnley with some of the existing small pits being closed, such as Cherry Fold and Habergham in 1848 (Sites **01** and **10**), and new larger collieries being established. Amongst the latter were Bank House Colliery, Fulfilled Colliery, and

Whittlefield Colliery, all of which were in operation by 1848. Like Cherry Fold (Sites **01** and **07**), Fulledge was linked by a tramway to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and another tramway was associated with a pit south of Parker Lane, but otherwise little use was made of tramways to transport coal around Burnley at this time. By 1882, however, tramways were far more widely used, and by 1889 a system of tramways linked up collieries at Whittlefield, Clifton, Bank Hall, Rowley, Boggart Bridge and Towneley.

In 1930, during the levelling and draining of Cherryfold playing fields, evidence of the existence of the pit at Cherry Fold was uncovered. The shaft was said to be in a 'excellent state of preservation' and was sealed up again. It was 75 feet deep and filled to within 15 feet of the top with water and was constructed from coarse rubble. The shaft was not filled as it was not on building land. It was simply made safe and work was carried out to prevent 'corrosion'. The shaft was covered with girders supporting wrought iron plates, which were installed some 55 years previously when a local farmers' cow fell into the shaft. Cherry Fold Pit was evidently quite forgotten until its discovery in 1930. The current state of the shaft is unknown, but must presumably still be *in situ* and is known to be situated beneath the tennis courts for the school.

A programme of evaluation is recommended to locate any below ground remains associated with the colliery and tramway (Sites **01** and **07**), and to determine their nature and extent. This information can be then used to mitigate the development as necessary.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

The desk-based assessment and site visit was undertaken by Karl Taylor, with the drawings produced by Marie Rowland. The project was managed by Emily Mercer, who also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Blessed Trinity RC College (formerly known as St Hilda's Girls School), Coal Clough Lane, Burnley, Lancashire, is due to be replaced by Hameldon Community College as part of Phase 3 of the Building Schools for the Future (BSF). The project is at the pre-planning stage and a Heritage Statement is therefore necessary to inform the planning process. Bovis Lend Lease (hereafter the 'client') requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals for a desk-based assessment which will form part of the Heritage Statement. The proposals were approved by Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) and OA North were subsequently commissioned. The work was undertaken in June and July 2008.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) in Preston, the County Record Office in Preston, the local history section of Burnley Central Library, and the archives and library held at OA North. In addition to this, a site visit was carried out on the site of the proposed development, in order to relate the landscape and surroundings to the results of the desk-based assessment. This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment in the form of a short document, outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential and significance, and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development. The significance criteria detailed in PPG 16 (DoE 1990) was employed during the assessment.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 Blessed Trinity RC College is located on the south-western fringe of the town of Burnley, Lancashire (NGR SD 8243 3148), on the south side of the Calder Valley, although, generally, the proposed development site is relatively flat. The site is bound by Rossendale Road to the south-west, and Coal Clough Lane to the south-east. Along the northern and western side of the site is a housing estate, and Cherryfold Community Primary School is situated on the eastern side (Fig 1).
- 1.2.2 The solid geology of the region comprises mostly sedimentary rocks of the Lower Westphalian coal measures. These are Carboniferous period deposits which date to between 28- and 345 million years ago, and include sandstone and Millstone grits. The overlying drift geology is essentially post-glacial deposits, predominantly boulder clay with some areas of sands or gravels (Countryside Commission 1998). The soils of the surrounding area, as mapped by the Ordnance Survey Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983), are predominantly of the Brickfield 3 series, which are cambic stagnogley soils, deriving from the underlying geology.
- 1.2.3 A fault is believed to be positioned running roughly east/west across the playing fields to the north of the tennis courts (CSS 2008).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by OA North in response to a verbal brief provided to the client by LCAS. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 The aim of the desk-based assessment is not only to give consideration to the potential for archaeological remains on the development site, but also to put the site into its archaeological and historical context. All statutory and non-statutory sites within a 250m radius of the development site were identified and collated into a gazetteer (*Section 4*) and their location plotted on Figure 2. The principal sources of information consulted were historical and modern maps of the study area, although published and unpublished secondary sources were also reviewed. The study has focused on the proposed development area, although information from the immediate environs has been summarised in order to place the results of the assessment into context. The results were considered using the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, outlined in Annex 4 of *Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990).
- 2.2.2 **Lancashire Historic Environment Record (LHER):** the Historical Environment Record (known formerly as the Sites and Monuments Record), maintained by Lancashire County Council in Preston, holds records of archaeological sites within the county, and is held as both paper and digital information (database and GIS combined). A record, including grid reference and description, was obtained for the various sites within the defined area and for the immediate environs. The study area is entirely urban in nature and therefore aerial photographic coverage was minimal, but those available and held at the LHER office were also consulted.
- 2.2.3 **Lancashire County Record Office, Preston (LCRO):** the County Record Office in Preston was visited, primarily to consult documents specific to the premises within the study area. Historic maps of the study area, including any tithe maps and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, were also examined. A search was made for any relevant historical documentation, drawing on the knowledge of the archivists. Several secondary sources and archaeological or historical journals were also consulted, and the results of this have been incorporated into the historical background (*Section 3*).
- 2.2.4 **Burnley Local Studies Library:** several pertinent secondary sources, and copies of primary published documents and research aids were consulted.

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

2.3 SITE VISIT

- 2.3.1 A visual inspection of the site was undertaken on Monday 23rd June 2008 to relate the existing topography and land use with the results of the desk-based assessment. In addition, the purpose was to locate and record any features of archaeological interest not identified from documentary sources. It also allowed an understanding of areas of impact by the proposed redevelopment, as well as areas of more recent disturbance that may affect the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits.

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

3.2 BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Prehistoric Period:** although there are no known prehistoric sites within Burnley, there is some evidence of activity on the surrounding moors (LCC 2005, 16). The earliest evidence is from Boulsworth, near Trawden, which appears to have been a Mesolithic camp site from the evidence of flints and hazel nuts (Harrison 1988, 4), and dense scatters of Mesolithic flints have also been found at Briercliffe (Kenyon 1991, 35).
- 3.2.2 Bronze Age sites, identified largely from find spots, show a lowland and riverine distribution, but the lithic finds from this period have mostly been casual finds (Middleton 1996). During the Iron Age, the area seems to have come under the aegis of the Brigantes tribe (Cunliffe 1991), the physical evidence for which consists almost exclusively of earthworks. Castercliffe Hill Fort is a defensive site located to the north-east of Nelson, but there are no known remains of the Iron Age within the environs of Burnley (Challis and Harding 1975; Haselgrove 1996, 61).
- 3.2.3 **Roman Period:** a Roman presence in the region is clearly attested by the nearby forts at Elslack (known as Burwen Castle), to the north of the study area, and, further afield, by the forts of Slack and Ilkley. Various antiquarians

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

- 3.2.4 During the nineteenth century, Burnley was considered to have been a site of Roman occupation based on the discovery of Roman coins in the vicinity. Indeed, a late eighteenth-century observer noted that '*Roman coins have been found at this town*' (Aikin 1795, 279). However, there is little additional archaeological data to corroborate a Roman settlement at Burnley (LCC 2005, 16).
- 3.2.5 **Early Medieval Period:** as is the case throughout the North West, evidence for early medieval activity is limited. Following the withdrawal of Roman governance in the early fifth century, it seems that the region fragmented into several small kingdoms. From the early-mid seventh century onwards, Lancashire became part of the kingdom of Northumbria, the southern extent of which was probably on the Mersey (Colgrave and Mynors 1940).
- 3.2.6 By the later ninth and tenth centuries, Scandinavian/Hiberno-Norse cultural and political influences are apparent in the area, and there is some indication of Christian activity in the region from the stone sculptures known from Whalley parish (Newman 1996). A plain cross dating to this period is known from Foulridge; although not found in a religious context, it may represent an indication of the extent of Whalley parish (Kenyon 1991, 102).
- 3.2.7 The origin of the name Burnley is somewhat ambiguous and has been suggested to derive from '*brun*', possibly meaning brown and/or stream, and '*ley*' derived from *lea*, meaning meadow. Both elements of the name could be from Old English (Ekwall 1922), hinting at early medieval origins for the settlement. The place name of Habergham, to the west of the proposed development site, is considered to be a derivation of '*Hēabeoringa*' and '*hamm*', possibly meaning 'the enclosure of the dwellers by '*Hēabeorh*', meaning mountain (Ekwall 1922, 83). Most of the place-names in the area are topographical and are thought to reflect the dispersed nature of the settlement at the time (LCC 2005, 16).
- 3.2.8 **Medieval Period:** following the Norman Conquest of 1066, Burnley was a township in the essentially rural parish of Whalley, which lay in the Hundred of Blackburn (Morgan 1978). Much of the land in Lancashire was controlled by Roger de Poitou, the lands passing in the early twelfth century to Stephen, Count of Boulogne, who later became king (Kenyon 1991, 152). The first documentary reference to Burnley occurs in 1122, when a charter granted the church of St Peter's to the monks of Pontefract Priory. The town is referred to as 'Bronley' in documents dating from 1241, and as 'Brunley' in the grant of free warren to Edmund de Lacy in 1251 (*ibid*).
- 3.2.9 The first market in Burnley was chartered in 1294, and granted to Henry de Lacy (Farrer and Brownbill 1911). This allowed for a market to be held in the town every Tuesday, and a cross was erected subsequently marking the location of the market. Documents amongst the de Lacy papers dating to this time include reference to a corn mill and a fulling mill, erected at a cost of 6s 8d, representing an early element of Burnley's textile industry. As a by-

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

- 3.2.10 **Post-medieval and Industrial Period:** by the sixteenth century Burnley was the market centre for its local area, and by 1650 it was regarded as a small market town at a national level (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 442). Within the Burnley and Habergham Eaves townships, many of the existing medieval farmsteads had been enlarged and rebuilt more substantially, and other new farms had been established, such as Coal Clough House in Cowden (*op cit*, 467). Burnley continued to grow in importance throughout the seventeenth century, and in 1617 the market was extended and six annual cattle fairs established (Bennett 1947, 80). A number of inns were established due to the growing demand for hospitality resulting from the success of the markets, In 1635, 25 people in Burnley were licensed to sell ale (*op cit*, 81). Alongside the inns, other trades and small-scale industries grew and diversified, including butchers, bakers, pastry cooks, drapers, mercers, tanners, shoemakers, gloves, masons, carpenters, slaters, glaziers, plasterers and paviors (*op cit*, 82-3), and by 1700 also included a general shopkeeper and grocer.
- 3.2.11 The woollen industry was also became increasingly important to Burnley's economy, particularly as the population grew, creating a surplus of labour which could not be employed in farming (Hall 1977, 8). The enclosure of all the commons in Burnley between 1617 and 1622 benefited the larger landowners, but it led to smaller farmers seeking alternative or additional income. This came in the form of the textile industry (LCC 2005, 20), and by 1650 many inhabitants were employed full time as handloom weavers either in their own homes or in loomshops (Bennett 1947, 253).
- 3.2.12 Aside from textiles, the coal mining industry was also growing in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, expanding from the small-scale where tenants dug coal and limestone for their own use as part of their manorial rights, to one where the rights were leased for fixed terms of years in return for rents (*op cit* 94, 97). Coal was mined from several places in Burnley, particularly from the Ridge to the east of the town, from Broadhead Moor to the north and west, and from an area to the south around the proposed development site at Coal Clough (LCC 2005, 21). Most mines were shafts rather than drift mines. During the 1840s, however, the coal industry appears to have undergone considerable change in Burnley with some of the existing small pits being closed, such as Habergham (Cheapside) in 1848 (Site 10; Fig 7), and new larger collieries being established. Amongst the latter were Bank House Colliery, Fulfilledge Colliery, and Whittlefield Colliery, all of which were in operation by 1848 (LCC 2005, 34). Fulfilledge was linked by a tramway to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and another tramway was associated with a pit

south of Parker Lane. A tramway was also in use at Cherry Fold Colliery (Sites **01** and **07**), which lies within the proposed development site, linking it to Bareclay Pit to the north and on to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Other than these examples, little use was made of tramways to transport coal around Burnley at this time. By 1882, however, they were far more widely used, and by 1889 a system of tramways linked up collieries at Whittlefield, Clifton, Bank Hall, Rowley, Boggart Bridge and Towneley (*ibid*).

- 3.2.13 By the end of the eighteenth century cotton began to predominate as an industry, and several of the existing woollen mills were converted to cotton production. The introduction of the cotton-spinning industry led to a rapid increase in growth of the town, with the population more than doubling between 1801 and 1821 (Lowe 1985, 29). One of the catalysts for this phenomenon was the application of steam power to textile production, which allowed more machines to be powered and led to larger mills being built.
- 3.2.14 Another crucial factor in the expansion of the steam-based textile industry was the Leeds and Liverpool Canal which, by 1816, formed a trans-Pennine route, and connected Burnley with the west coast port of Liverpool, and the east coast ports via the rivers Aire and Trent (Clarke 1990). The canal was opened in sections, and that which passed through Burnley was completed in 1796. This not only provided an arterial route for the import of raw materials and the export of finished goods, as well as the movement of coal, but also served the mill steam-power plants with a ready source of water for boiler feed and condensing purposes.
- 3.2.15 The application of power-looms and factory-based weaving was introduced to the region during the 1820s, although weaving sheds became a common feature of Burnley's townscape mostly after the 1850s (Ashmore 1982, 190). Nevertheless, the town developed to become the foremost weaving production centre, possibly in the world, just prior to World War I.
- 3.2.16 The 1960s saw great changes in Burnley with numerous buildings being demolished, which culminated in the extensive modern shopping centre present today. It was estimated that ten acres of the town were under reconstruction by 1969, reducing Burnley's 300-odd chimney stacks to just a handful (Fort 1988). In more recent years the road system has seen major modifications, with the M65 extension eastwards. More recent developments within Burnley have seen considerable changes to the original street layouts. The elevated Centenary Way was opened in 1967 and was part of the modernization of Burnley's road system to contend with congestion (Thomas 1998, 99).
- 3.2.17 ***The Cherry Fold Colliery:*** as far as is known, no records survive of the Cherry Fold pit (Site **01**) (Heys nd, 257), and physical evidence for the pit is limited. Neighbouring pits, for which records do survive, are the Bareclay Hills pit, located to the north, and the Cheapside pit (Habergham), located to the west (*ibid*). Bareclay Hills was used for the production of Arley coke and the old transport road came out onto Back Lane (now Rossendale Road) some 300 yards below Cherry Fold (*ibid*). Later, screened coal from Bareclay was transported by chain haulage to a coal staithe on the south side of Accrington

Road, which probably once extended to Cherry Fold as Site **07**, as evidenced by the early maps (see Figs 4, 5 and 6). Coal from the Cheapside pit was transported by steam-powered and horse-drawn lorries before about 1870, but after this it was transported by chain haulage.

- 3.2.18 Most of the pits in the area made use of this system of haulage, known as the chain ginney (see Plate 5 for an illustration) (*op cit*, 262). The system was generally driven by an horizontal engine for which the steam was raised on a bank of three Lancashire Boilers situated at the bottom of the shaft (*ibid*). The Cheapside Pit was finally closed in 1943.
- 3.2.19 Much of the evidence for Cherry Fold pit is taken from the 1842 Tithe map and schedule, which names the land as being owned by the representatives of one John Hargreaves (deceased) (see *Sections 3.3.6*). Hargreaves Collieries Ltd apparently owned other land in the area, but evidence for this is limited to a simple lists of property in Habergham Eaves (NCHa 39/3, NCHa 15/1). They also owned the Bareclay Hills Pit (Nadin 2003).
- 3.2.20 In 1930, during the levelling and draining of Cherryfold playing fields, evidence of the existence of the pit at Cherry Fold was uncovered and reported in the Burnley Gazette on 14th January 1930 and 25th January 1930 (Nadin nd). The newspaper reported that on the 14th January workmen, employed by Borough Surveyors Department, discovered a disused pit ventilation shaft, the existence of which they were unaware. The shaft was said to be in a ‘excellent state of preservation’ and was sealed up again. It was 75 feet deep and filled to within 15 feet of the top with water and was constructed from coarse rubble. The shaft was not filled as it was not on building land. It was simply made safe and work was carried out to prevent ‘corrosion’. The shaft was covered with girders supporting wrought iron plates which, as was reported in the Burnley Gazette on the 24th January 1930, were installed some 55 years previously when a local farmers’ cow fell into the shaft. Cherry Fold pit was evidently quite forgotten until its discovery in 1930. The current state of the shaft is unknown, but must presumably still be *in situ* and is known to be situated beneath the tennis courts for the school. Further investigation will be needed to ascertain the nature of any remaining shaft.

3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.3.1 **Introduction:** a number of cartographic sources were examined at the Lancashire Record Office in Preston, the local studies section of Burnley Central Library, together with some at OA North’s offices. The relevant LRO catalogue number is referenced where appropriate.
- 3.3.2 **William Yates’ map, 1786 (Fig 3):** the scale of the map does not allow a true representation of buildings present in the area but some isolated buildings are illustrated. The crossroads at (Four) Lane Ends is clearly illustrated. It is possible that the buildings that may represent Site **02** (Back Lane Farmhouse) and Site **03** (Cherryfold farmhouse) (first labelled on the OS 1844 map, Fig 6) is present below the label ‘Centry Gate’. These sites are at a considerable distance from the site boundary on this map, compared to their actual distance.

However, this is likely to be due to the scale at which the map is drawn. A further building is marked at the junction of Back Lane (now Rossendale Road) and Coal Clough Lane (Site **06**). No buildings are illustrated within the site boundary.

- 3.3.3 **Hennet's map, 1830 (Fig 4):** the most obvious feature relating to the proposed development area is an L-shaped tram road or tramway (Site **07**) linking Habergham, Bareclay and Cherry Fold Pits to the Leeds and Liverpool canal to the north. A single structure located to the north-west of 'Lane Ends', where the tramway changes direction, probably relates to the former colliery buildings (known as Cherry Fold Pit, Site **01**) first illustrated and described in detail in the 1842 Tithe map and schedule (Fig 5).
- 3.3.4 The crossroads labelled 'Lane Ends' is illustrated together with other buildings in the immediate locality, including a building in the same position as the inn (Site **04**). Site **02** (Back Lane Farmhouse) and Site **03** (Cherryfold) appear to be still present. So too is the terrace (Site **06**), which has now been joined by additional buildings on the opposite side of the road, within the south-western corner of the proposed development site (Site **08**).
- 3.3.5 **Tithe Map, 1842 (Fig 5):** this map (DRB 1/90) shows a relatively high level of detail compared to previous maps; each field is numbered, listed and described in the associated schedule. It is immediately apparent that the L-shaped 'tramway' (Site **07**) and buildings (Site **01**) illustrated on Hennet's map of 1830 (Fig 4) are very obviously associated. The tramway connects Site **01** with Bartley Hills to the north and probable pits to the west.
- 3.3.6 For Site **01**, Cherry Fold Pit, there are approximately six separate buildings illustrated, labelled '327', and are described in the schedule as being owned and occupied by 'Hargreaves John Esquire Deceased Representatives of'; Hargreaves is listed as owning numerous properties and land in the locality with those of immediate interest listed under the section 'Back Lane' in the schedule. The buildings are simply described as '327 Engine' and the other fields and properties listed are listed and described thus; 332 House Barns etc; 333 Crofts (meadow); 331 Croft before door (meadow); 330 Lane ends Meadow 329 and Cottages; 327 Engine (Waste); 328 Engine Field (Pasture); 335 Footway Field (Pasture); 336 Further field (Pasture). The fields within the south-eastern corner of the development area, Fields 325 (Field between meadow-Pasture) and 326 (Back meadow-Pasture), are described as being occupied by John Ingham and owned by George Ormerod, who also owns 296, Site **02** (Back Lane Farmhouse).
- 3.3.7 The buildings previously seen on Hennet's map in the south-west corner of the proposed development site (Site **08**), in Field 329, has now been reduced to a single building labelled 330, of which no entry in the schedule could be found. Buildings at Site **03** and Site **06** are also present, the latter of which appears to have become a terrace. An additional terrace of presumably mine workers' houses (Site **09**) has also been added (309) along Back Lane, but there are no details in the schedule.
- 3.3.8 **Ordnance Survey, First Edition, 6" to 1 mile, 1844 (Fig 6):** this map is slightly more detailed than the Tithe map from two years earlier, but most of the features and field layout are identical. The buildings labelled as 327 on the

Tithe map are now labelled 'Colliery', and an access road from Coal Clough Lane is now illustrated. Furthermore, the layout of the colliery buildings has changed slightly since the Tithe map, with a reduced number of buildings mapped, and a further structure to the west is present. The L-Shaped tramway (Site **07**) is clearly visible, which runs into a tunnel to the north at Bare Clay Hill. Site **03** is labelled 'Cherry Fold' for the first time. Sites **06**, **08** and **09** have extended in size.

- 3.3.9 A building, larger than that illustrated on the 1842 Tithe map and much different in outline to the likely later rebuild extant today, can be seen in the location of Site **04**, the Gretna Green public house at Four Lane Ends. To the south of this, the National School (Site **05**) is labelled, a previously anonymous building first seen on the Tithe map (Fig 5).
- 3.3.10 Various coal pits and an Engine House (Site **10**) are located to the east of the area and appear to be connected to the colliery by the tramway.
- 3.3.11 *Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, 1848 (Fig 7)*: this would appear to be a revision of the OS map of 1844 (Fig 6) and most of the information contained is identical. An important change, however, is that the buildings labelled as 'Colliery' on the 1844 map are now labelled as 'Old Coal Pit' (Site **01**). This suggests that the colliery had become disused by this date. The engine house and coal pits (Site **10**) to the west are no longer labelled either. The tramway (Site **07**) is no longer illustrated suggesting that it is redundant at the very least, and may have even been removed.
- 3.3.12 *Ordnance Survey First Edition, 25" to 1 mile, 1891/1893 (Fig 8)*: what is most apparent is that there is now no evidence for the existence of the colliery (Site **01**) or associated features (Sites **07** and **10**). The OS map of 1848 (Fig 7) labels the colliery as 'Old Coal Pit' and it would appear that the buildings have been demolished and all traces of them removed. The field layout remains relatively unchanged, as are most of the surrounding buildings, although the terraced houses or cottages are individually shown (Sites **06**, **08** and **09**). Back Lane Farm (Site **02**) is specifically labelled for the first time, as is the Inn at Four Lane Ends (Site **04**).
- 3.3.13 *Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, 1912 (Fig 9)*: most of the information regarding the development site concurs with the previous mapping (Fig 8). The most interesting feature is the illustration of the projected street layout for a housing estate, which is not mapped until the 1930s (Fig 10). This has been hand drawn and may have been carried out in order to outline a proposed development.
- 3.3.14 *Ordnance Survey 1931 (Fig 10)*: this map illustrates encroaching development around the site, with a new housing estate to the north, and Habergham Mill (Site **11**) and terraced housing to the south. These have obviously been constructed between 1912 and 1931. No apparent changes have taken place within the site boundary although the area is labelled as 'Cherryfold Sports Ground' for the first time, and Back Lane has been widened to abut the proposed application boundary. Unfortunately, the west side of the development area is contained on the adjacent sheet 64/5 which was unavailable.

- 3.3.15 ***Burnley Corporation Extension Bill (Showing Mines and Sections) 1935 (Fig 11)***: this map illustrates the extent of all the mining activity in the Burnley area in 1935 and shows the Bareclay Hills Pits, located to the north of the site, as being disused. Neither Cherry Fold Colliery (Site **01**) or the tramway (Site **07**) are shown.
- 3.3.16 ***Burnley County Borough Ward Boundary Maps, Land Held by NCB (Fig 12)***: the open space of Cherryfold surrounded by housing estates is clearly visible on this map and all the land held by the National Coal Board (NCB) is coloured pink. The nearest land held by the NCB is located to the north of Cherryfold and included Bareclay Hills Pit although it was disused by this date.
- 3.3.17 ***Ordnance Survey 1958 (Fig 13)***: the development site is situated at the corners of four map tiles (SD 8231 SW, SE, NW and NE) which have been merged for clarity. The most obvious change since the last available map is the addition of St Hilda's Girl's School which was founded in 1954. Additional houses have been constructed on the edges of the playing fields. Back Lane has now been renamed Rossendale Road, and the junction with Coal Clough Lane has been widened, probably leading to the demolition of Site **08**. The terrace Site **09** has also been demolished, with Site **06** being represented by nos 239-253 Rossendale Road. The Inn (Site **04**) has had the surrounding buildings removed.
- 3.3.18 ***Ordnance Survey 1970 (Fig 14)***: there is little change between the information presented in this map and that visible on the 1958 OS map (Fig 13). Cherryfold playing field is clearly labelled. Three landscape features are visible, the origin of which may be associated with former mine workings.
- 3.3.19 ***Ordnance Survey 1994 (Fig 15)***: this map provides little additional information other than the some extension and additional building of the school.

3.4 SITE VISIT

- 3.4.1 The development site was visited and the HER sites (*Section 4*) were inspected in order to obtain evidence of their nature and extent.
- 3.4.2 ***Site 01, Cherryfold Playing Fields***: the buildings and grounds of Blessed Trinity College and the Cherryfold playing fields were inspected. The college buildings' general appearance was consistent with the recorded 1954 foundation date of the former St Hilda's Girls School (Plate 1), although some obvious modernisation and extension has taken place over the intervening years. Inspection of the immediate school grounds revealed little evidence of landscape features of any archaeological significance or potential.
- 3.4.3 Cherryfold playing fields are located immediately to the north, or rear, of the college buildings, and are contained within a high anti-climb fence. The fields appear to be currently unused (Plate 2). General inspection revealed the field to be undulating in nature with a general slope down the valley side to the north. Several flat areas were noted that may be the result of levelling for the playing fields. However, this was not over any extensive area usually

associated with playing fields. Consequently, there remains the possibility that these are building platforms, given that they also appear to be positioned in the general area of the buildings illustrated on Figures 5, 6 and 7. Closer inspection did not show any obvious above ground evidence to suggest they were associated with former structures. Several hollows were also noted across the site. Further, more detailed inspection may clarify the nature of these features.

- 3.4.4 **Site 02, Back Lane Farmhouse:** this building still exists and buildings works were being carried out at the time of inspection. The buildings appear to be consistent with their construction dates, as outlined in the gazetteer (*Section 4*). Some modernisation has obviously been carried out.
- 3.2.1 **Site 03, Cherryfold:** this building is situated immediately opposite Back Lane Farmhouse and has clearly been renovated and refurbished recently. Its appearance, however, is still consistent with its date of construction as outlined in the gazetteer (*Section 4*). It appears to be split into numerous individual properties.
- 3.2.2 **Site 04, Gretna Green Public House:** the appearance of this building is consistent with a late nineteenth century construction date (Plate 3). Earlier buildings illustrated on cartographic sources until the mid twentieth century (OS 1958) that surrounded the public house have obviously been demolished. The current building stands empty and boarded, with a large sign indicating planned redevelopment.
- 3.2.3 **Site 05, School:** the school is no longer in existence; modern housing has been constructed on the site. However, parts of the boundary wall appear to survive (Plate 4).

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number	01
Site name	Colliery, Cherryfold Playing Fields
NGR	382460 531530
HER No	6889
Stat. Designation	None
Site type	Colliery
Period	Industrial Period
Sources	HER; Hennet 1830; OS first edition 6": 1 mile map 1844
Description	The HER lists the colliery as being shown on the OS (revised) first edition map (1848), labelled as 'Old Coal Pit'. Hennet's map of 1830 and the 1844 OS map show the colliery in use and served by a tramway (Site 07). Site 10 is also associated.
Assessment	The site lies within scheme boundary. However, the nature and survival of below ground remains is unknown but there may be a direct effect by the development.

Site number	02
Site name	Back Lane Farmhouse, 189 Rossendale Road, Burnley
NGR	382220 531500
HER No	16880
Stat. Designation	Listed Building (II) 467183
Site type	Farmhouse
Period	Industrial Period
Sources	HER
Description	Farmhouse with attached barn and shippon. Barn and shippon c 18 th century, farmhouse early to mid 19 th century.
Assessment	The site is still extant but lies outside of scheme boundary, and will not be affected directly or indirectly by the development.

Site number	03
Site name	Cherryfold, Rossendale Road, Burnley
NGR	382250 531530
HER No	17049
Stat. Designation	Listed Building (II) 467184
Site type	Farmhouse
Period	Post medieval/Industrial Period
Sources	HER
Description	Farmhouse formerly with attached barn and shippon. Dated 1687 internally.
Assessment	The site is still extant but lies outside of scheme boundary, and will not be affected directly or indirectly by the development.

Site number	04
Site name	Gretna Green Public House
NGR	382727 531521
HER No	22080
Stat. Designation	None
Site type	Inn
Period	Industrial Period
Sources	HER; Hennet 1830; Nadin 2007
Description	Inn on OS first edition, 25": 1 mile map (1893), although a predecessor is seen from Hennet's map of 1830 onwards. The current inn building is believed to date from the mid 1870s and stands at the junction of an ancient highway used by pack horses carrying salt and limestone (Nadin 2007, 61). This certainly concurs with the appearance of the current building.

Assessment The site is still extant but lies outside of scheme boundary, and will not be affected directly or indirectly by the development.

Site number 05
Site name School, 5 Cherry Tree Mews, Coal Clough Lane
NGR 382748 431460
HER No 22081
Stat. Designation None
Site type School
Period Industrial Period
Sources HER; Tithe map 1842; OS first edition 6": 1 mile map 1844; LCC 2005
Description The HER lists the school as being on the OS first edition, 25": 1 mile map (1893). It was also seen during the map regression analysis on the Tithe map of 1842 and OS map of 1844, labelled as 'National School'. It was established in 1828 (LCC 2005, 39).
Assessment The only extant remains are parts of the boundary wall surrounding late twentieth century housing. The site lies outside of scheme boundary and will not be affected directly or indirectly by the development.

Site number 06
Site name Cottages, Back Lane/Coal Clough Lane junction
NGR 382354 431396
HER No None
Stat. Designation None
Site type House/cottage
Period ?Post-medieval period
Sources Yates 1786, Tithe map 1842
Description A building was first identified on Yates' map of 1786, at the junction of Back Lane (now Rossendale Road) and Coal Clough Lane to the south of Sites 02 and 03. The more detailed Tithe map (1842) shows this to be a probable row of cottages.
Assessment The site is still extant but lies outside of scheme boundary, and may be affected indirectly by the development.

Site number 07
Site name Tramway, Cherryfold Playing Fields
NGR 382460 531530
HER No None
Stat. Designation None
Site type Tramway
Period Industrial period
Sources Hennet 1830; OS, revised first edition, 6": 1 mile 1848
Description Tramway first identified on Hennet's map of 1830, running through the proposed development site. It appears to have been possibly removed by 1844.
Assessment The site no longer exists as above ground remains. However, there may be as yet unidentified below ground remains within the scheme boundary, and will be affected directly by the development.

Site number 08
Site name Buildings, Back Lane/Coal Clough Lane junction
NGR 382395 431396
HER No None
Stat. Designation None
Site type House/cottage
Period Industrial period
Sources Hennet 1830

Description	Two buildings are first identified on Hennet's map 1830, at the junction of Back Lane (now Rossendale Road) and Coal Clough Lane, opposite Site 06 .
Assessment	The site lies within the scheme boundary. However, it is no longer in existence, and will not be affected directly or indirectly by the development.

Site number	09
Site name	Mine workers' houses, Back Lane
NGR	382326 431432
HER No	None
Stat. Designation	None
Site type	Terrace
Period	Industrial period
Sources	Tithe map 1842
Description	A row of presumably mineworker's houses or cottages runs along Back Lane (now Rossendale Road).
Assessment	The site no longer exists and lies outside of the scheme boundary. It will not be affected directly or indirectly by the development.

Site number	10
Site name	Engine House and Coal pits, Habergham/Cheapside
NGR	381924 431442
HER No	None
Stat. Designation	None
Site type	Coal mine
Period	Industrial period
Sources	OS, first edition, 6":1 mile 1844; OS, revised first edition, 6":1 mile 1848
Description	An engine house and coals are joined to Site 01 via the tramway. However, they appear to be disused by 1848.
Assessment	The site no longer exists and lies outside of the scheme boundary. It will not be affected directly or indirectly by the development.

Site number	11
Site name	Habergham Cotton Mill
NGR	382690 431399
HER No	None
Stat. Designation	None
Site type	Mill
Period	Modern period
Sources	OS 1931
Description	Cotton mill built in the early twentieth century (post 1912), with a reservoir and chimney.
Assessment	The site is still extant, but lies outside of the scheme boundary. It will not be affected directly or indirectly by the development.

5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 Eleven sites have been identified within the study area, two of which are within the proposed development area (Sites **01** and **07**). Sites **01-05** were identified from the HER, two of which were Grade II Listed Buildings (Sites **02** and **03**). The remaining six sites (Sites **06-11**) were identified during the map regression.

Period	No of Sites	Site Type
Neolithic	0	
Bronze Age	0	
Iron Age	0	
Romano-British	0	
Early Medieval	0	
Late Medieval	0	
Post-medieval	2	Farmhouse (03), House/cottage(02)
Industrial Period	9	Colliery/coal mining (01 , 11), Farmhouse (02 , 03), Inn (04), School (05), House/cottage (06 , 08 , 09), Tramway (07)
Modern	1	Cotton mill (11)

Table 2: Number of sites by period

5.2 CRITERIA

- 5.2.1 There are a number of different methodologies used to assess the archaeological significance of sites; that to be used here is the ‘Secretary of State’s criteria for scheduling ancient monuments’ which is included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990). The sites previously listed (Section 4, above) were each considered using the criteria. Those assessed in the gazetteer (*Section 4*) as likely to be impacted by the proposed development are discussed below.
- 5.2.2 **Period:** although the colliery (Site **01**) and associated mine workings (Site **10**) are not particularly significant to their period, the tramway (Site **07**) linking the workings may be considered so due to the fact that it was part of a larger transport network, linking up with the Leeds-Liverpool Canal to the north.
- 5.2.3 **Rarity:** should any remains of the tramway (Site **07**) exist below ground, these could be considered to be regionally significant.
- 5.2.4 **Documentation:** little documentation exists for the Cherry Fold colliery and, consequently, there is little known about the site. Documentation exists for the two pits close by, Bareclay and Cheapside, which were owned by the same company and may be comparable.

- 5.2.5 **Group Value:** Cherry Fold Pit (Site **01**) and its associated features (Sites **07** and **10**) form part of a group with Bareclay and Cheapside pits, owned by the same company and positioned to the north and west respectively. These would have a regional significance in their contribution to the industrialisation and development of Burnley as a major town of this period in the North West, particularly in the early half of the nineteenth century. Sites **06**, **08**, **09** and **11** as a group may have a local to regional significance as a group, relating to a relict industrial landscape.
- 5.2.6 **Survival/Condition:** the mine shaft (Site **01**) is known to survive beneath the current school grounds but its condition is not known. It is believed to have not been filled in and was capped, to prevent corrosion. Therefore, it may survive relatively intact. Features relating to the tramway (Site **07**) may also exist below ground, although mapping evidence (Figs 7 and 8) suggest that it may have been dismantled.
- 5.2.7 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** any below ground remains pertaining to Sites **01** and **07** are vulnerable to the development as they lie within the site boundary. The Listed Buildings (Sites **02** and **03**) will not be affected directly or indirectly, from such affects as noise, vibration or setting, by the proposed development.
- 5.2.8 **Diversity:** the sites are not particularly diverse in nature, given that most are of the post-medieval/industrial period, relating to the developing industries of Burnley. In terms of significance, however, these range from national level (Listed Buildings; Sites **02** and **03**), to local significance (e.g. Sites **06**, **08**, and **09**). The sites within the proposed application boundary both relate to the coal industry and are of regional significance.
- 5.2.9 **Potential:** there is potential for below ground remains of the buildings associated with the colliery (Site **01**) to exist across the proposed development site, together with any features associated with the tramway (Site **07**). Potential for any earlier features within the site may be low given the construction of the school and the colliery workings.

5.3 SIGNIFICANCE

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

Importance	Examples of Site Type	Negative Impact
National	Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings	To be avoided
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Statutory Designated Sites) Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record	Avoidance recommended

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

Table 3: Criteria used to determine Importance of Sites

- 5.3.2 Based on the above criteria, two of the sites in the study area are Grade II Listed Buildings (Sites **02** and **03**), which automatically means they are of national significance. The remaining sites recorded in the HER (Sites **01**, **04** and **05**), are similarly at least of regional or county level significance as a result. Collectively, Sites **01**, **06**, **07**, **08**, **09**, **10** and **11** form part of a relict, industrial landscape that may be arguably of regional significance as a group due to Burnley's importance during the industrial period. Otherwise, individually Sites **06**, **08**, **09** and **11** are of local significance.
- 5.3.3 The above conclusions are based on the current state of knowledge and the subsequent discovery of additional features or evidence relating to these sites could alter their assessed levels of significance.

6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACT

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

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

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

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

Table 4: Criteria used to determine Scale of Impact

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

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

Table 5: Impact Significance Matrix

- 6.1.4 Identification of archaeological sites to be affected by the development includes those within the site boundary as well as those vulnerable to effects on the periphery. However, the only sites likely to be affected are Sites **01** and **07** within the site boundary. Nevertheless, the extent of any previous disturbance to buried archaeological levels is an important factor in assessing the potential impact of the development scheme. The mine shaft exists below the tennis courts of the school (Fig 2) and it is possible that the remains of any colliery buildings that had been positioned in close proximity to the shaft (Figs 5 and 6) were severely disturbed during the levelling and drainage works carried out in the 1930s (*Section 3.2.20*) or the construction of the school.
- 6.1.5 It should be borne in mind, however, that the information regarding the colliery layout has been obtained solely from cartographic sources as there was little documentation relating to Cherry Fold Colliery. Therefore, the extent of the colliery workings is not fully understood. The site visit (*Section 3.4*) showed any area of potential building platforms to the east of the mine shaft and immediately to the north of the school buildings that may have been outwith any construction works for the school, and there may be other associated features elsewhere across the site.

6.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

Site Number	Nature of Impact	Significance	Scale of Impact	Impact Significance
01	Disturbance of below ground remains	Regional	Substantial	Major
02	No impact	National	Negligible	Slight
03	No impact	National	Negligible	Slight
04	No impact	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
05	No impact	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
06	No impact	Local	Negligible	Neutral
07	Disturbance of below ground remains	Regional	Substantial	Major
08	No impact	Local	Negligible	Neutral
09	No impact	Local	Negligible	Neutral
10	No impact	Local	Negligible	Neutral
11	No impact	Local	Negligible	Neutral

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

7. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

7.1 INTRODUCTION

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

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.2.1 Consequently, the two sites to be impacted, Sites **01** and **07**, are of regional significance and it is unlikely, based on present information, that preservation *in situ* will be required. Such sites are usually preserved by record. A programme of evaluation of the sites will be initially required, to ascertain the nature, survival, extent and depth of any remains. An archaeological geophysical survey may be an effective method to obtain information on the playing fields where any remains are likely to survive. A magnetometer survey would be the most efficient technique to rapidly assess any potential features across the site. However, in terms of the location of buildings this will only detect brick walls and not stone walls, the latter of which was used most extensively in this locality. Therefore, a resistivity survey would be of use to target such potential areas.
- 7.2.2 Areas of archaeological potential identified from the geophysical survey would require targeted trial trenching to evaluate the below ground remains and identify the need for any further necessary mitigation measures, such as excavation or watching brief.

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

Site Number	Significance	Impact Significance	Recommendations
10	Local	Neutral	None
11	Local	Neutral	None

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

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9. ILLUSTRATIONS

9.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location Map

Figure 2: Plan of Gazetteer Sites

Figure 3: Extract from Yates' map of 1786

Figure 4: Extract from Hennet's map of 1830

Figure 5: Extract from Tithe map of 1842

Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1844

Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1848

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

Figure 9: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1912

Figure 10: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1931

Figure 11: Extract from Burnley Corporation extension bill map of 1958 (showing mines and sections)

Figure 12: Extract from Burnley County Borough Ward Boundary map of 1958

Figure 13: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1958

Figure 14: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1970

Figure 15: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1994

9.2 PLATES

Plate 1: General view of Blessed Trinity College buildings, Site **01**

Plate 2: General view of Cherryfold Playing Fields, Site **01** (facing south-east)

Plate 3: The Gretna Green Inn, Site **04**, on Coal Clough Road

Plate 4: Location of the School, Site **05** (former boundary wall still extant)

Plate 5: An illustration of a surface chain ginney (after Nadin 2003, 35)

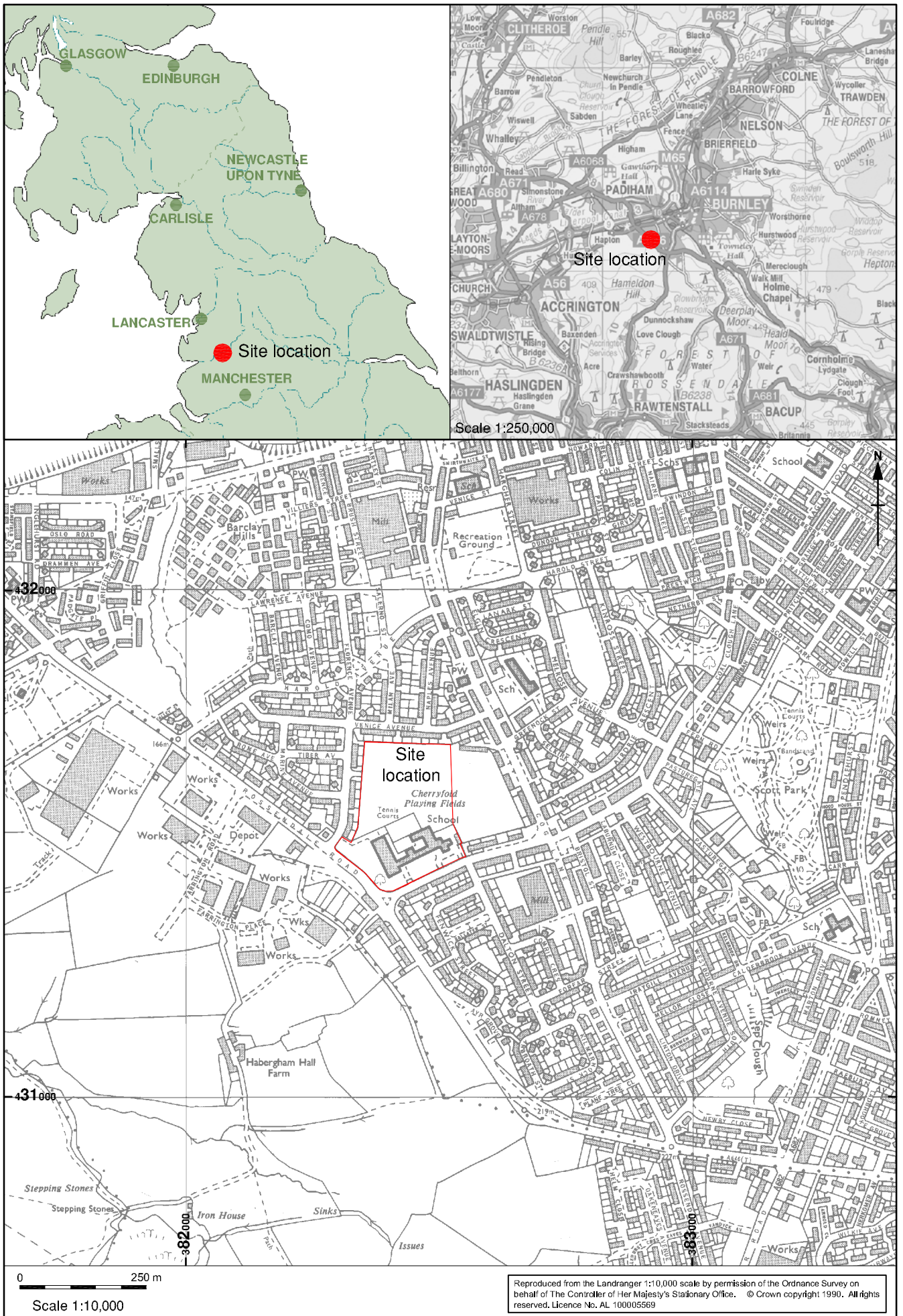
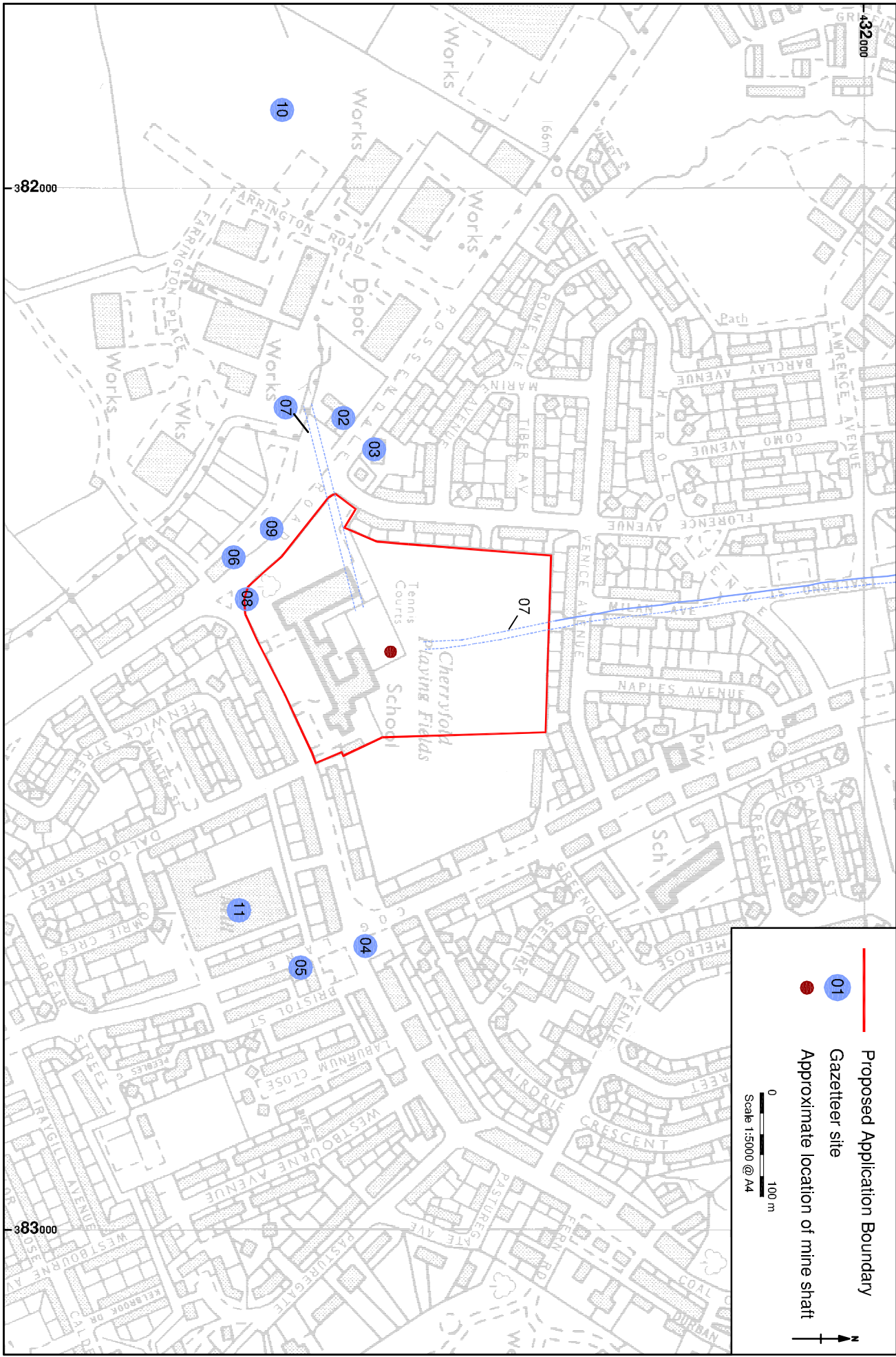


Figure 1: Site location



Proposed Application Boundary
01
Gazetteer site
Approximate location of mine shaft

0 100 m
Scale 1:5000 @ A4

Figure 2: Plan of Gazetteer Sites



Figure 3: Extract from Yates' map of 1786



Figure 4: Extract from Hennet's map of 1830

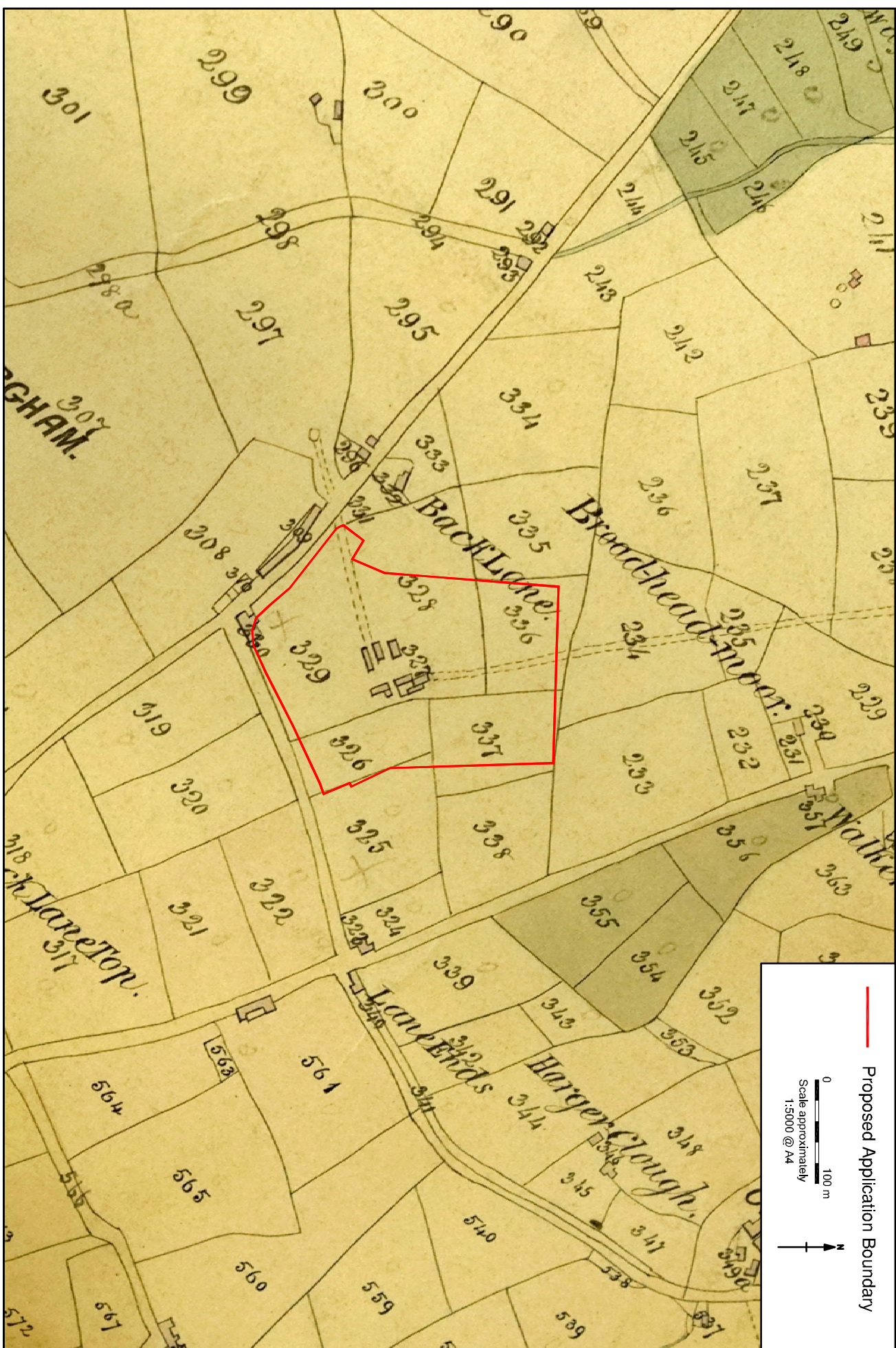


Figure 5: Extract from Tithe map of 1842

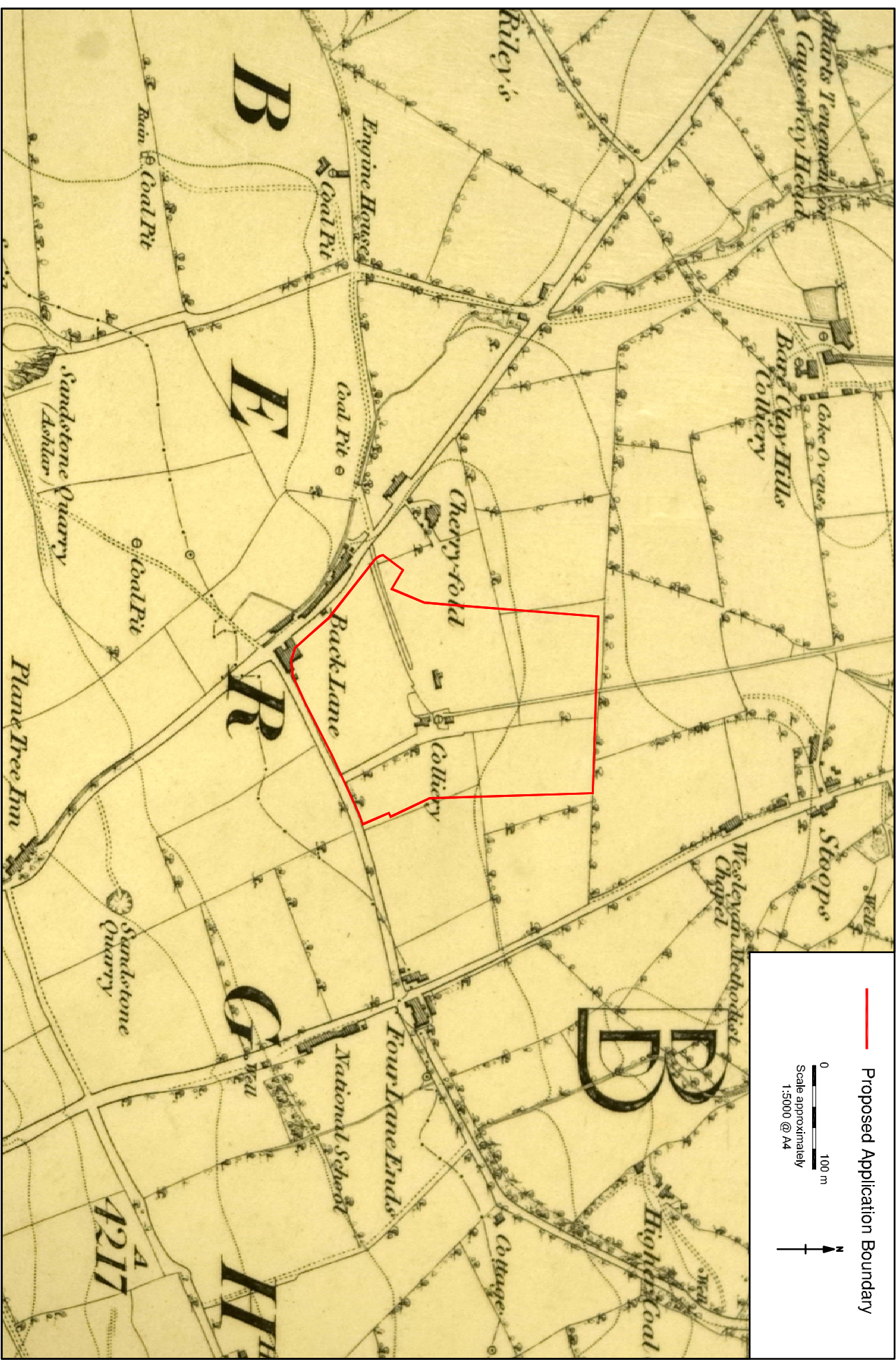


Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1844

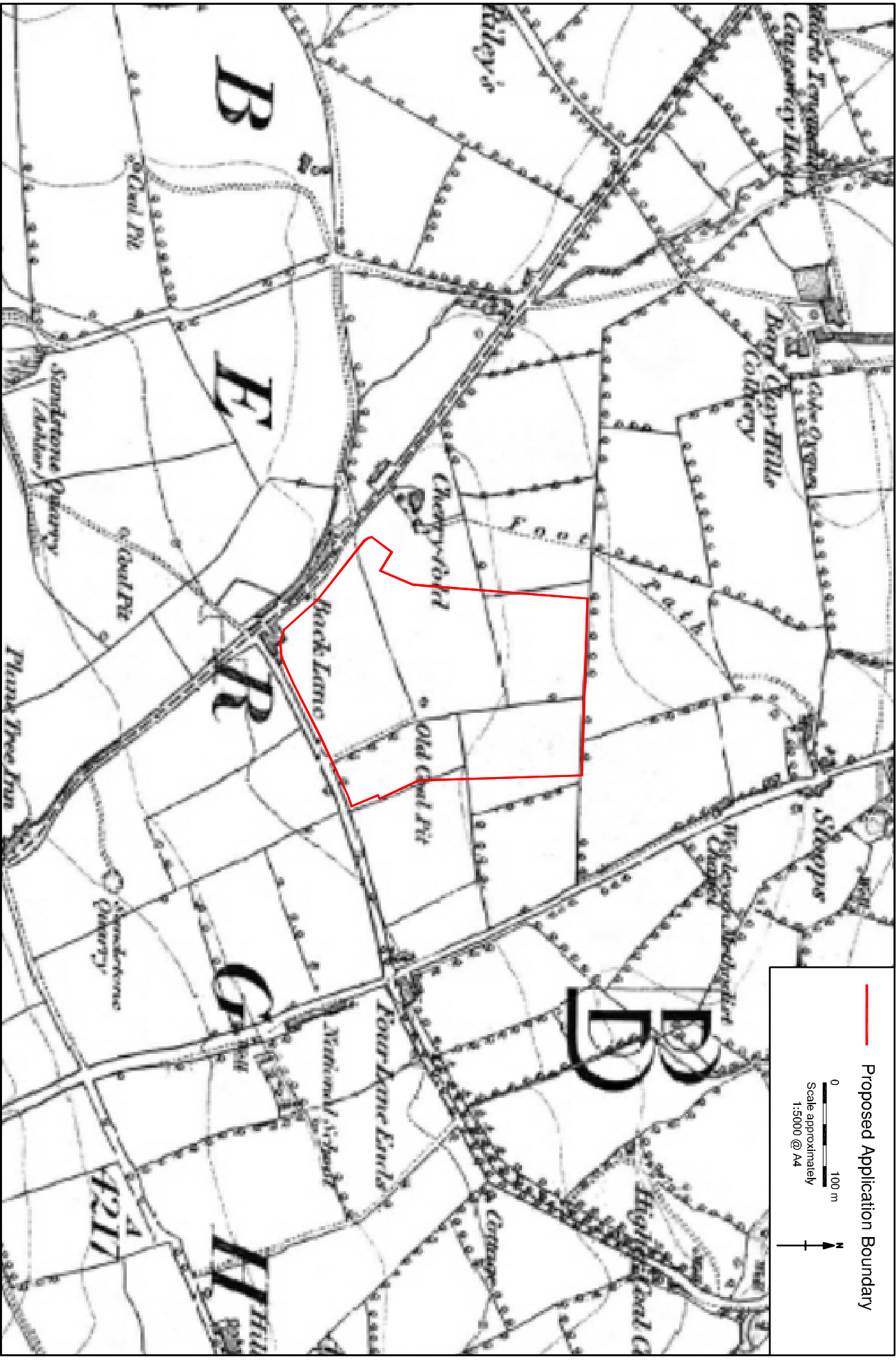


Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1848

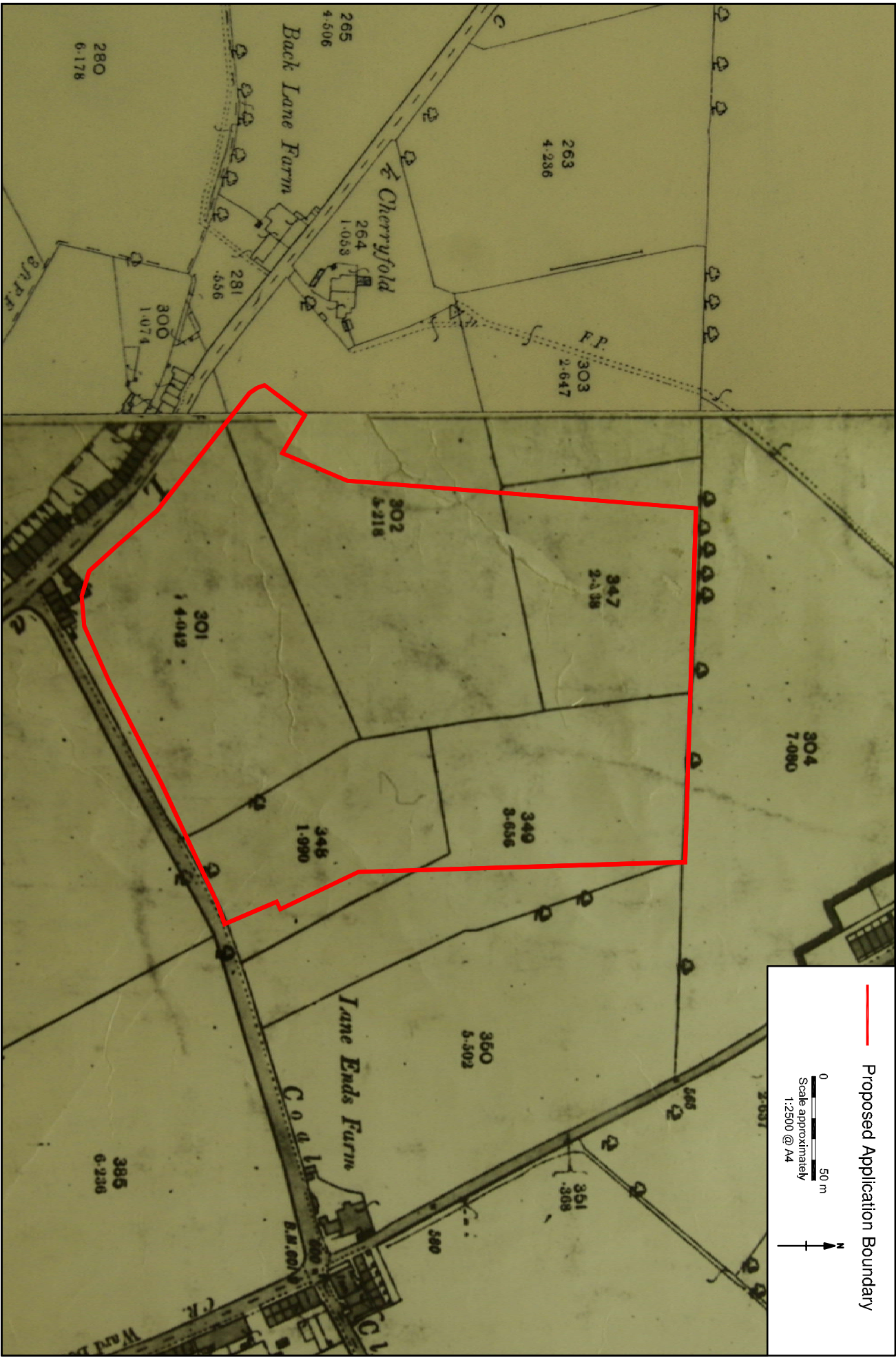
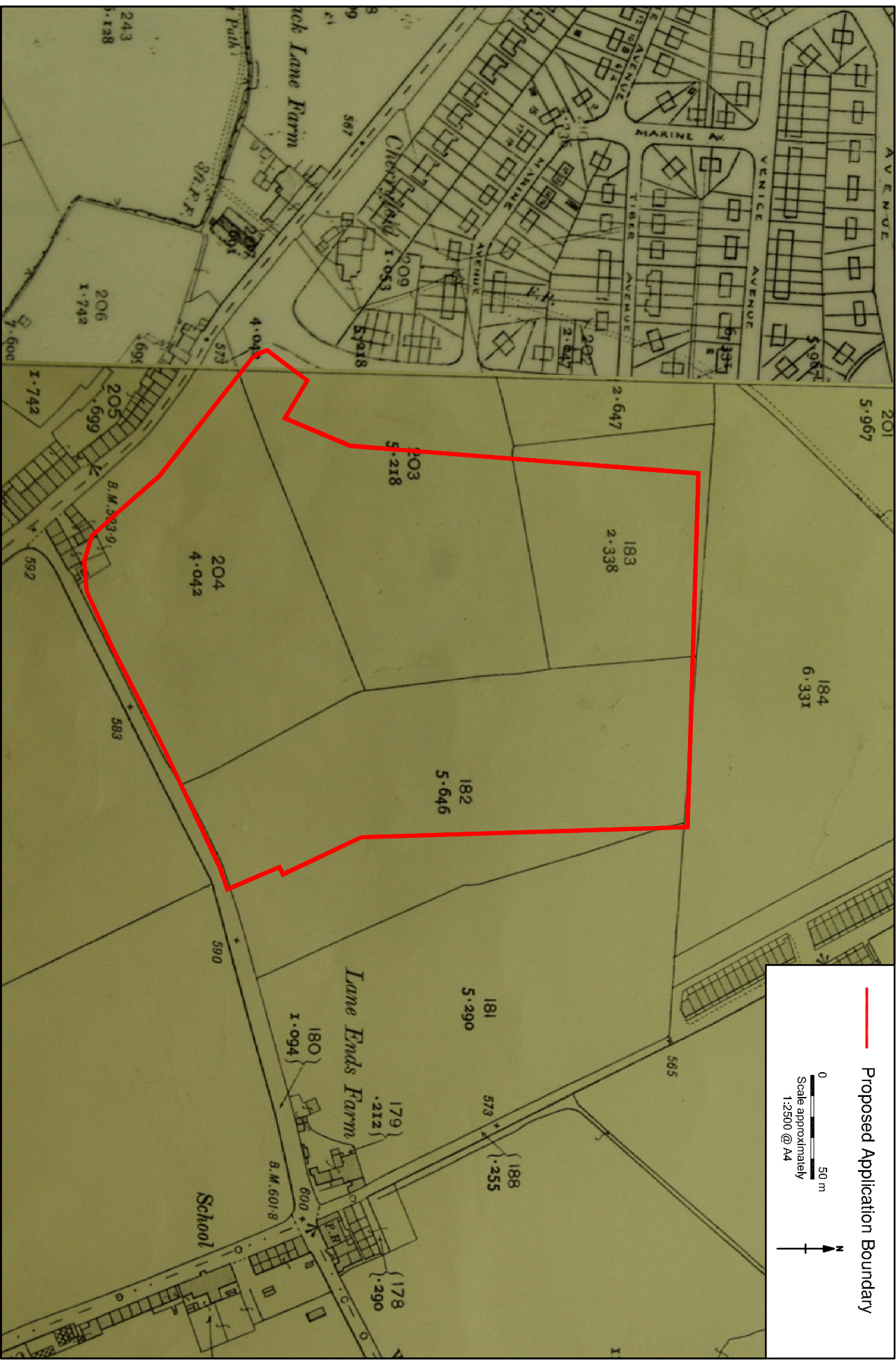


Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1891-3



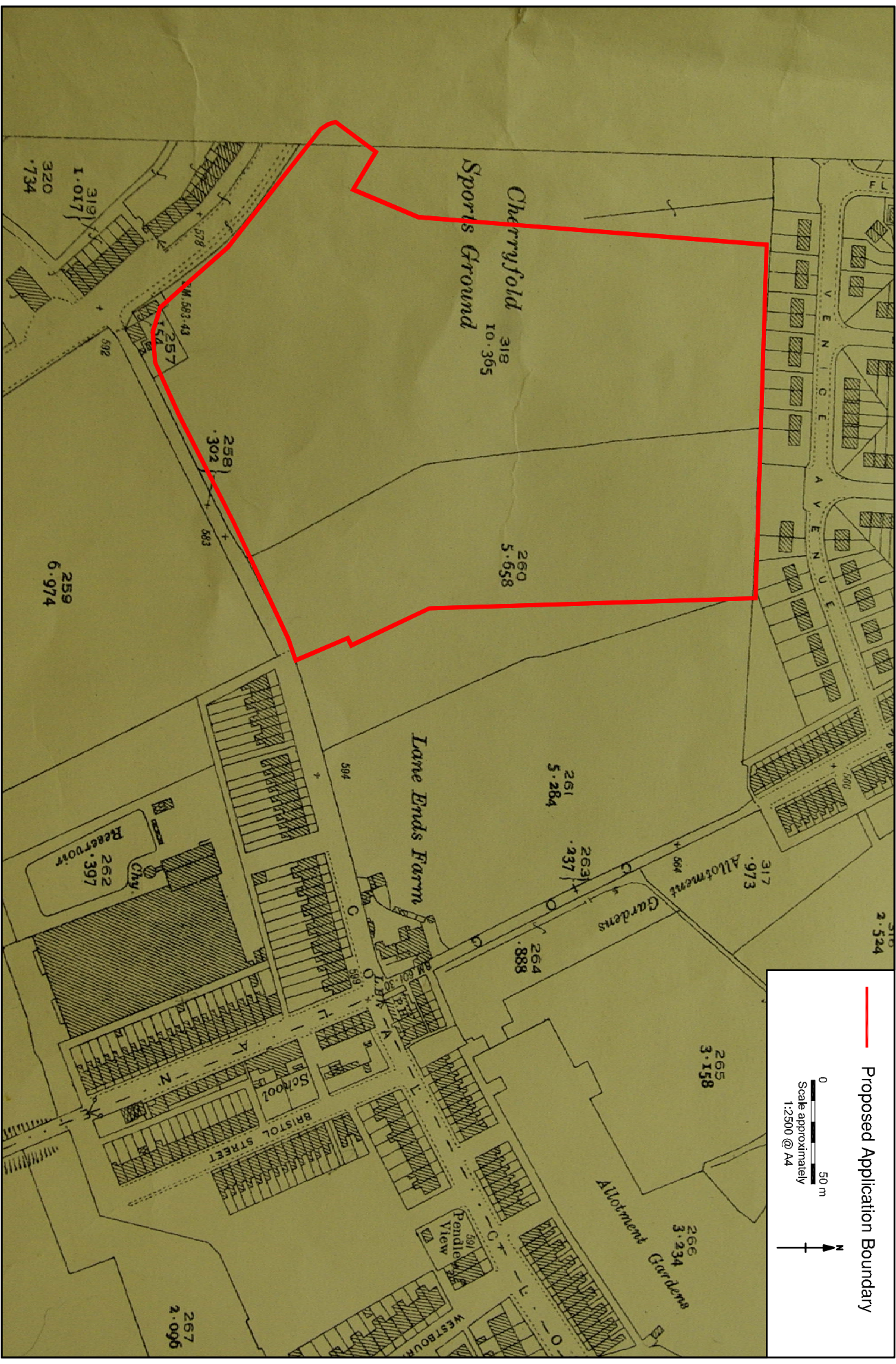


Figure 10: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1931

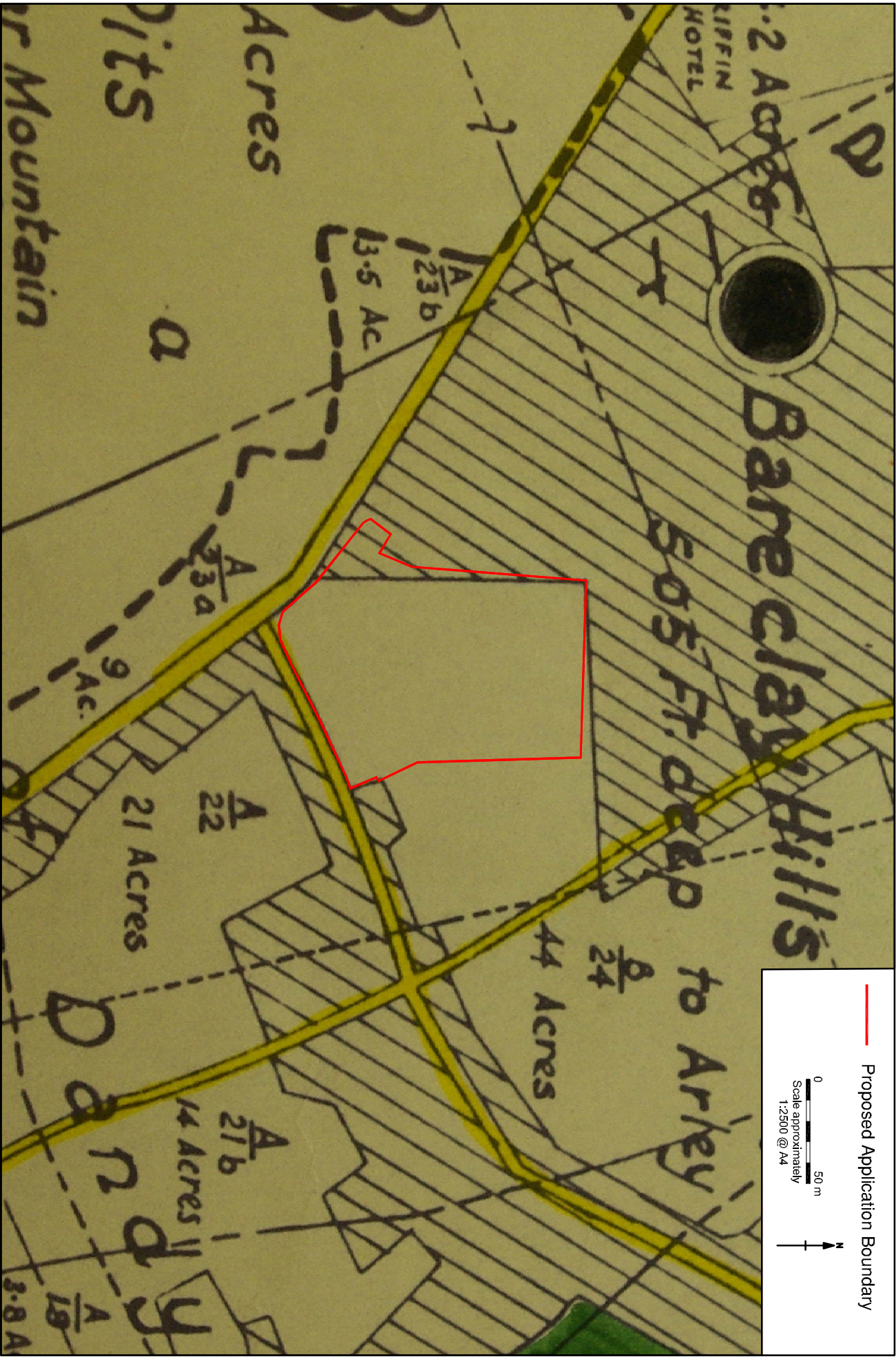


Figure 11: Extract from Burnley Corporation extension bill map of 1958 (showing mines and sections)

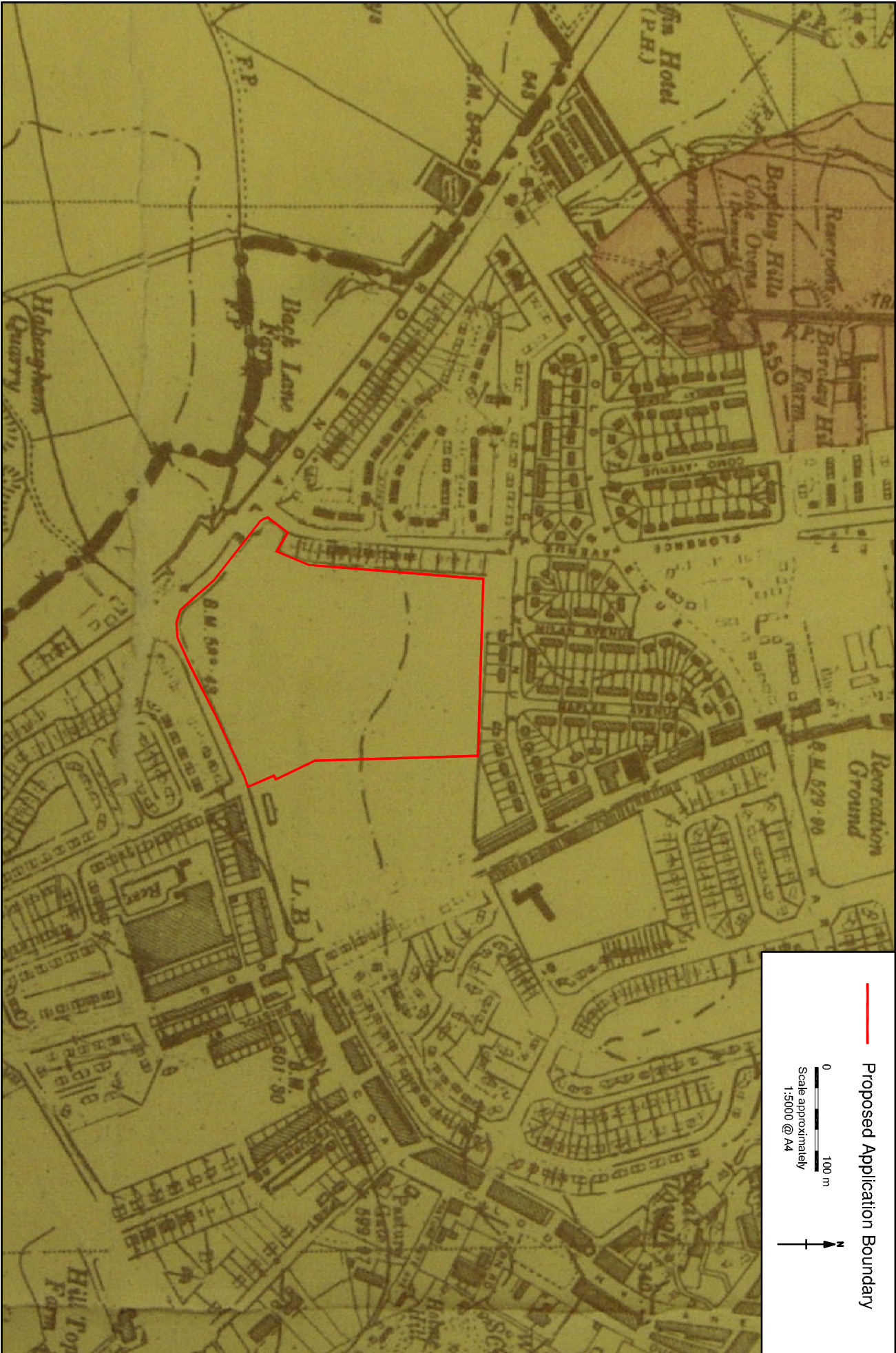


Figure 12: Extract from Burnley County Borough Ward Boundary map of 1958

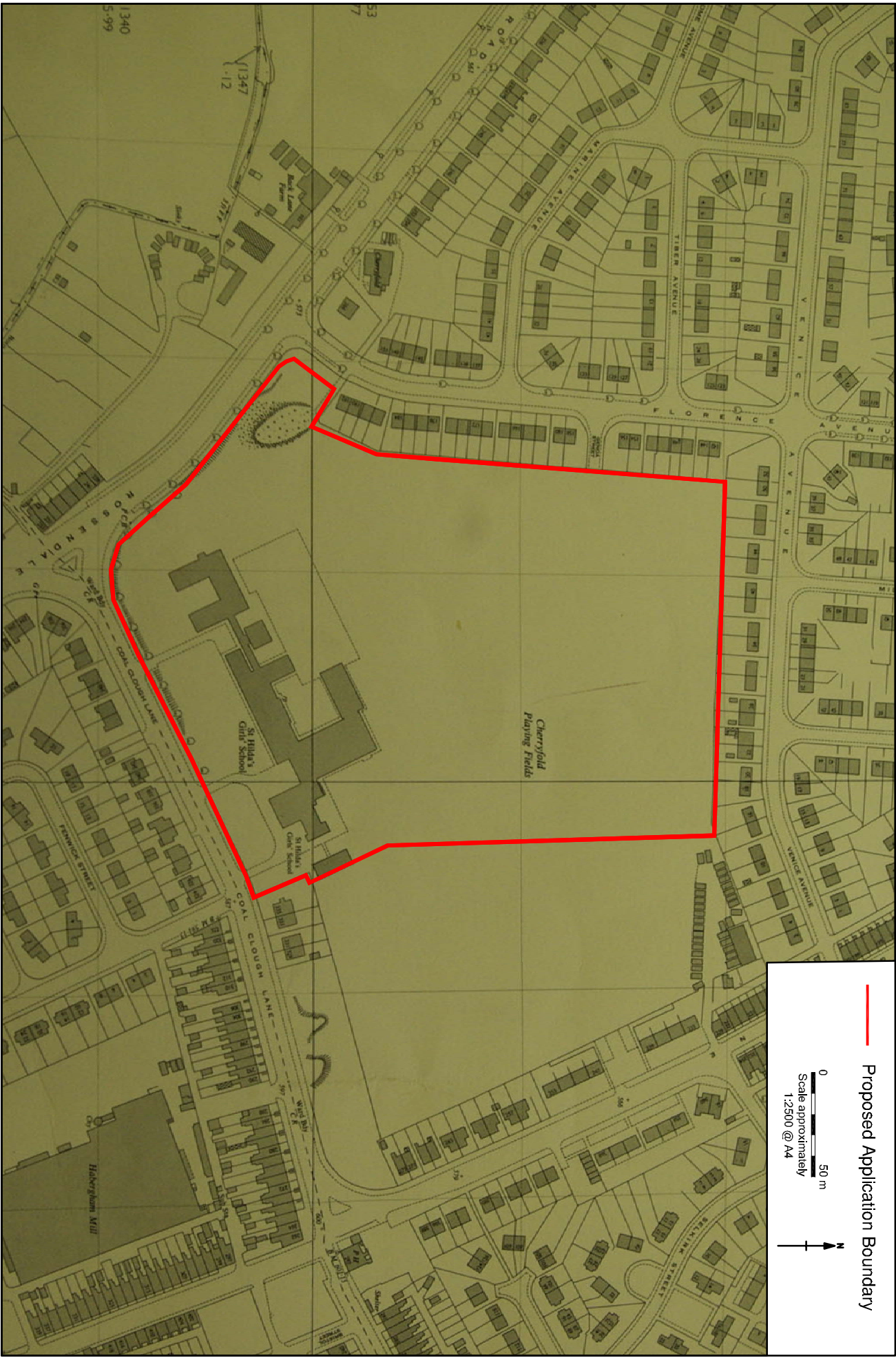


Figure 13: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1958

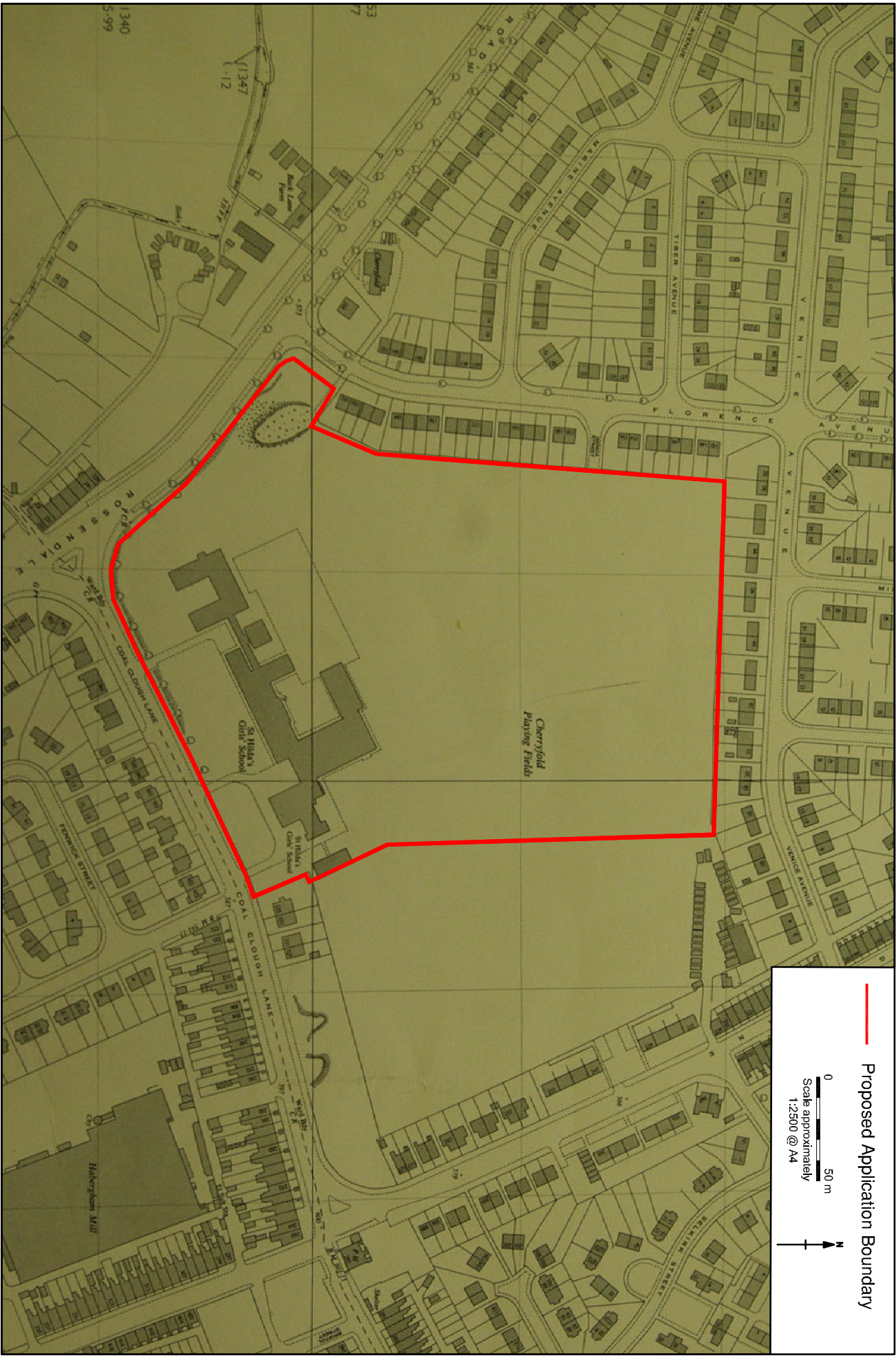


Figure 14: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1970

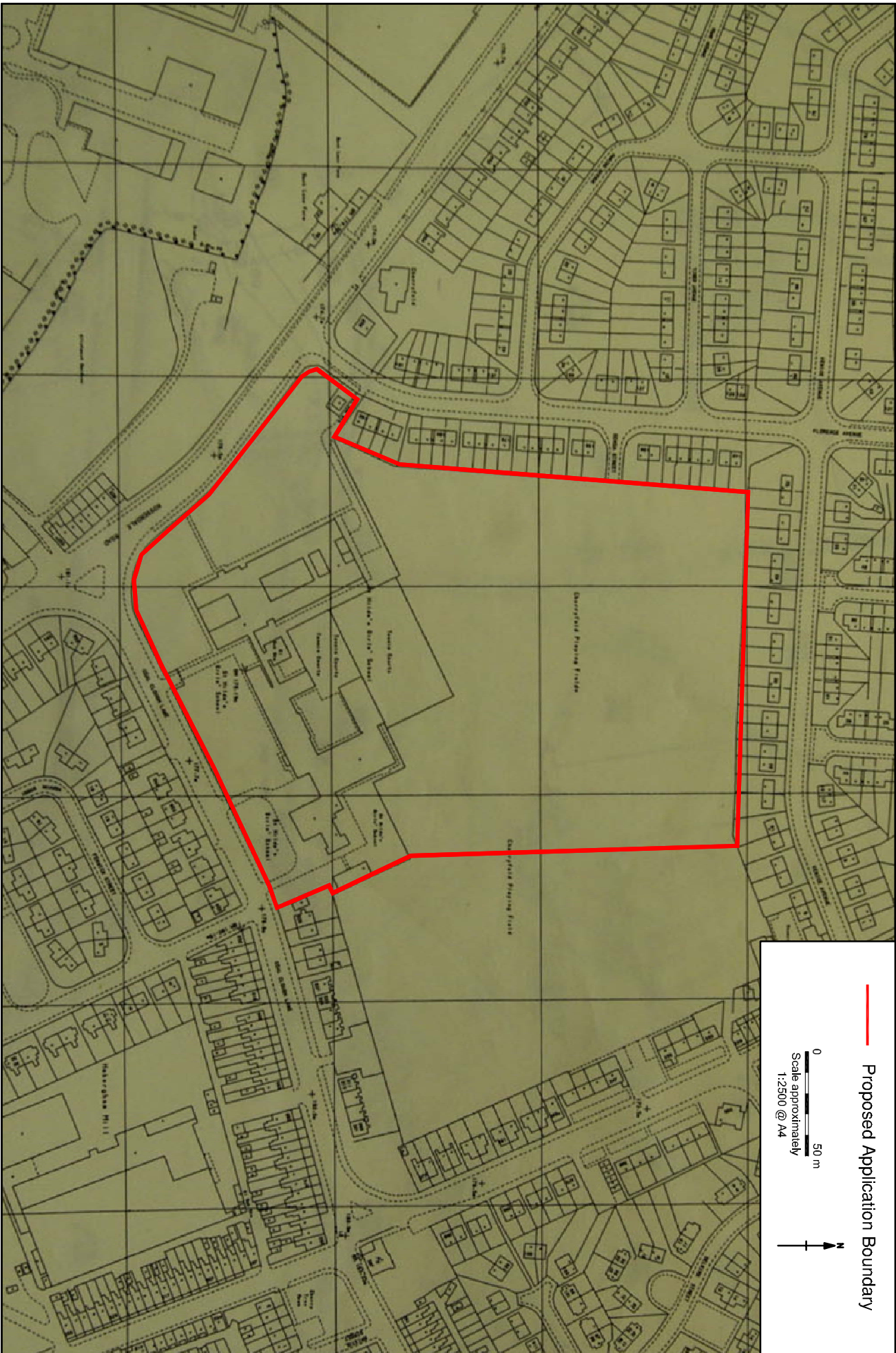


Figure 15: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1994



Plate 1: General view of Blessed Trinity College buildings, Site **01**



Plate 2: General view of Cherryfold Playing Fields, Site **01** (facing south-east)



Plate 3: The Gretna Green Inn, Site **04**, on Coal Clough Road



Plate 4: Location of the School, Site **05** (former boundary wall still extant)



Plate 5: An illustration of a surface chain ginney (after Nadin 2003, 35)

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Bovis Lend Lease (hereafter the 'client') has requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals for an archaeological desk-based assessment of a school site located to the south-west of the town centre of Burnley, Lancashire. The site is currently the Blessed Trinity RC College (former St Hilda's Girls' School), on Coal Clough Lane (NGR SD 8243 3148), which is proposed for replacement by an Hameldon Community College, as part of Phase 3 of the Building Schools for the Future (BSF). The site will be redeveloped to provide a college building, together with sports facilities.
- 1.1.2 The project is currently at the pre-planning stage and a Heritage Statement is necessary to inform the planning application process. The Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition map for the area (1848) shows the present school site to be located over the former site of the Cherry Fold Colliery (HER 6889), which is no longer in use by the issue of the OS map in 1893. Associated with the colliery is a tramway shown on the OS first edition to run northwards to a coal staith, a built-up wharf used for tipping out coal (Raistrick 1973), on the Leeds-Liverpool Canal at Gannow. As a result of this, the Burnley Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) has highlighted this area as being of possible archaeological interest. However, the potential for below ground remains may have been adversely affected by the subsequent construction of the school.
- 1.1.3 Therefore, information regarding the archaeological potential and any subsequent risk or impact by the development is required. Consequently, a detailed archaeological desk-based assessment will be carried out, initially to identify the known archaeological resource.

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.2.1 OA North has extensive experience of desk-based assessments, as well as the evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods in this area, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects during the past 30 years. These have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. In a similar vein to the proposed redevelopment of Accrington Sports College, OA North are currently working with Bovis Lend Lease on the development of Burnley Campus, and have previously archaeologically evaluated Phase 1 BSF sites in Gawthorpe and Pendle, both in Lancashire.
- 1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct (1994).

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed to provide an accurate archaeological assessment of the designated area within its broader context. The nature of the known archaeological resource needs to be identified in the initial phase of investigation. This will subsequently provide the information to allow any necessary evaluation strategy to be formulated at a later stage. The assessment aims to evaluate this known archaeological resource and any potential for further archaeological deposits that may be impacted by the proposed development. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
- 2.2 **Desk-based assessment:** to provide a desk-based assessment of the site, in accordance with PPG16 (DoE 1990). This aims to identify the archaeological potential (in accordance with the IFA standards (1999a)).
- 2.3 **Report and Archive:** a report will be produced for the client within eight weeks, unless an alternative report submission deadline is agreed with the client at the time of commission. An archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (MAP 2 (1991)).

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 3.1.2 **Introduction:** a desk-based assessment is usually undertaken as the first stage of a programme of archaeological recording, prior to further intrusive investigation in the form of trenching. It is not intended to reduce the requirement for evaluation, excavation or preservation of known or presumed archaeological deposits, but it will provide an appraisal of archaeological constraints and a guide to any requirement for further archaeological work.
- 3.1.3 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. The archaeological potential of the proposed development area will be assessed in accordance to the impact of the development and the sensitivity of the sites identified. This will allow the significance of the proposed development on the identified sites to be rated (DETR 2001).
- 3.1.4 **Documentary and Cartographic Material:** this work will include consultation of the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) in Preston, as well as the County Records Office. The Lancashire Historic Towns Survey document produced for Burnley will also be consulted, together with any other relevant additional material at the Lancaster University Library, OA North research archive, local studies libraries, museums or other such archives.
- 3.1.5 A review of all known and available resources of information relating to the site of the proposed development and an area 0.25km surrounding the site will be undertaken. The aim of this is to give consideration not only to the application site, but also its setting in terms of historical and archaeological contexts. These include;
- published and unpublished documentary sources
 - data held in local and national archaeological databases
 - printed and manuscript maps
 - place and field-name evidence
 - evidence for township, ecclesiastical and other ancient boundaries
 - aerial and other photographic/illustrative evidence
- 3.1.6 **Lancashire HER:** the HER is a database of known archaeological sites within the County. It also holds an extensive library of published materials for consultation.
- 3.1.7 **County Record Office, Preston:** the office holds the main source of primary documentation, both maps and documents, for the site and its surrounding area.
- 3.1.8 **Map regression analysis:** a cartographic analysis will be undertaken to:
- to aid investigation of the post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area and its development through to its modern-day or most recent use. This provides one method of highlighting areas of potential archaeological interest,
 - locate areas where any recent developments on site, of which there is no longer any evidence, may have impeded or disturbed below-ground archaeological remains.
- 3.1.9 Particular emphasis will be on the early cartographic evidence and will include estate maps, tithe maps, and Ordnance Survey maps through to present mapping where possible.
- 3.1.10 **Client data:** data such as geological and soil surveys, geotechnical or borehole data, landuse surveys, and any other environmental information would be consulted where available.
- 3.1.11 **Site visit:** the site will be visited in order to visually relate the existing topography and land use to research findings, and assess evidence not available through documentary sources. It will also provide an understanding for areas of impact by the proposed redevelopment or areas of disturbance.
- 3.1.12 **Access:** liaison for basic site access will be undertaken through the client for the purposes of the site visit.

3.2 REPORT

3.2.1 One bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the client together with a digital copy on CD. The report will include;

- a site location plan related to the national grid
- a front cover to include the NGR
- a concise, non-technical summary of the results
- the circumstances of the project and the dates on which the fieldwork was undertaken
- description of the methodology, including the sources consulted
- a summary of the historical background of the study area
- an interpretation of the results and their significance
- a gazetteer of sites of all known or presumed archaeological or historical sites and features. These will be identified from research within the study area. The gazetteer will include a written detailed entry of site: site name and type, NGR, SMR number and statutory designation where applicable, period and sources, together with method of site identification and current visible condition
- appropriate plans showing the location and position of sites located
- a paper sequence of all known available historic and recent maps
- a statement, where appropriate, of the archaeological implications of the proposed development
- monochrome and colour photographs as appropriate
- a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design
- the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of any further sources identified but not consulted
- an index to the project archive

3.2.2 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

3.3 ARCHIVE

3.3.1 The results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with Appendix 3 of the current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991) and UKIC (1990). This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the HER (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the County Record Office.

4. OTHER MATTERS

4.1 WORK TIMETABLE

4.1.1 **Desk-based assessment:** approximately six days will be required for this element.

4.1.2 **Report:** reports are normally issued within eight weeks following completion of 4.1.1. However, an alternative timetable can be agreed prior to commencement at the request of the client. Should the report require further review for the purposes of the planning process a variation to the costing provided below may be required, which will be agreed in consultation with the client.

4.1.3 OA North would require a formal written agreement one week before commencement in order to schedule the work as above.

4.2 STAFFING

- 4.2.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Emily Mercer BA (Hons) MSc AIFA** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 4.2.2 The desk-based assessment will be undertaken by either **Kathryn Blythe** (OA North project officer) or **Vicki Bullock** (OA North project supervisor), both of whom are experienced in such work and capable of carrying out projects of all sizes.

4.3 INSURANCE

- 4.3.1 OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

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