



# SLAIDBURN PIPELINE, LANCASHIRE

**Historical Research,  
Walkover Survey,  
Strip and Record  
Investigation and  
Topographic Survey**



**Oxford Archaeology North**

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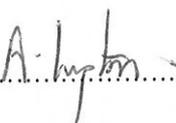
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## SUMMARY

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United Utilities propose the construction of a pipeline from Little Dunnaw Wood to Proctor's Farm, near Slaidburn, Lancashire (SD 69642 53756 to SD 70335 51365). The total length of the proposed pipeline is approximately 5km. Following recommendations made by the Planning Archaeologist at Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Service, United Utilities commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake historic research and a walkover survey for the proposed development area. This was duly undertaken in February 2010.

As a result of the historic research and, in particular, the results of the walkover survey, which combined identified 56 sites of archaeological interest, a programme of topographic survey was carried out on an extensive number of earthwork remains in and around the village. In addition, the site of the proposed pumping kiosk within Slaidburn village, was subject to a strip and record investigation. These elements, together with a limited watching brief maintained adjacent to the site of the kiosk, were undertaken during August 2010.

A watching brief remains to be maintained during trench open-cut activities. This will be subject to a separate report.

There is clear evidence of human activity at Slaidburn from the prehistoric period, with a Bronze Age burial cairn (Site **9**) being sited just to the south of the parish church. Slaidburn appeared in the Domesday Survey, and it has been suggested that the raised land in the vicinity of St Andrew's Church (Site **01**), which dates to at least as early as the first half of the twelfth century, would represent the most likely location for any pre-Conquest settlement associated with the village. The church foundation occurred prior to 1090 AD, and two pieces of stone sculpture of apparent early-medieval date have been found in the vicinity of Slaidburn, one of which was discovered in the area close to the church.

Slaidburn, in common with other villages in the Bowland area, relied on agricultural subsistence throughout the early post-medieval period, and during the sixteenth century, following the increase of the population, an increase in the reclamation and enclosures of the waste took place. In addition to the dominance of agriculture in the Slaidburn area, weaving was also practiced, and a fulling mill was in use from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century. Agricultural practice has dominated the landscape ever since.

The results of the fieldwork confirm the findings of the documentary research, with the vast majority of the earthwork features observed relating to agriculture and, in particular, field boundaries, ridge and furrow and lynchets. Indeed, there is a significant amount of well-preserved earthworks in and around the village, their presence being determined by the walkover survey, and highlighted by the subsequent topographic survey.

Although no archaeology was encountered during the strip and record investigations, a linear feature, the fill of which contained sherds of pottery of twelfth to fifteenth century date, was exposed during the watching brief.

Other than the outstanding watching brief, no further recommendations for archaeological investigation are made.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank United Utilities for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Ken Davies of the Historic Environment Record Office, Preston, the staff of the County Record Office in Preston, and the staff at Slaidburn Archive for their assistance with this project

Alastair Vannan compiled the historic research. Peter Schofield conducted the walkover survey, and Sean McPhilips undertook the strip and record investigation and the watching brief. Chris Wild undertook the topographic survey. Alastair Vannan, Peter Schofield and Sean McPhilips wrote the report. Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings, and Alison Plummer, who managed the project, also edited the report.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 United Utilities propose the construction of a pipeline from Little Dunnaw Wood to Proctor's Farm, near Slaidburn, Lancashire (SD 69642 53756 to SD 70335 51365), comprising two main sections aligned in approximate north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west orientations (Fig 1). The total length of the proposed pipeline is approximately 5km. Following recommendations made by the Lancashire County Historic Environment Service (LCHER) Planning Archaeologist, United Utilities commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake historic research and a walkover survey for the proposed development area. This was undertaken in February 2010.
- 1.1.2 As a result of the historic research and walkover survey, a programme of topographic survey was undertaken along a number of earthworks identified previously. In addition, the site of a pumping kiosk within Slaidburn village, was subject to a strip and record investigation, and a watching brief was maintained close to this latter site. These additional elements of fieldwork were undertaken during August 2010.
- 1.1.3 A watching brief remains to be maintained during open-cut trench activities. This results of this will be subject to a separate report.

### 1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The proposed pipeline route is situated between Little Dunnaw Wood, to the south-west of Slaidburn, and Proctor's Farm, to the north-west of Slaidburn, at the eastern side of the Forest of Bowland (Fig 1). The pipeline runs through comparatively low-lying land between low hills forming part of the Hodder river valley, which is rural in character. The area is part of Slaidburn parish and district, which is now in Lancashire but was historically part of West Yorkshire. The Forest of Bowland and the manor of Slaidburn were originally in the Hundred of Blackburn (Mitchell 2004, 20), which was historically part of Lancashire.
- 1.2.2 The landscape around the site consists of the moorland heights of the Bowland Fells to the west and Gisburn Forest and Easington Fell to the east. Tributaries of the River Hodder run through the landscape. The unimproved upland areas are interspersed with the more fertile pastoral grasslands (Countryside Commission 1998) and the area of the Bowland Fells is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology comprises sandstones and shales of the Millstone Grit formation, laid down by riverine conditions of the Carboniferous Period (345-280 million years ago). These have been shaped by later glaciations and are overlain by thick deposits of glacial and post-glacial till and boulder clays, with pockets of post-glacial peat throughout (*ibid*; Middleton *et al* 1995). Overlying the drift geology, the soil in the area is of the Brickfield 2 association, which are cambic stagnogley soils (Ordnance Survey 1983).

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 The historic research and fieldwork were consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments*) and English Heritage (Management of Archaeological Projects, 1991).

### 2.2 HISTORIC RESEARCH

2.2.1 A study area extending 0.25km to each side of the proposed pipeline, to form a corridor 0.5km wide, was examined in order to gain an understanding of the historical and archaeological background of the area, and to assess the potential impact of the development on sites of archaeological significance (Figs 2a and 2b).

2.2.2 Several sources of information were consulted as part of the research, which have provided a good understanding of the developmental history of the study area. Archive sources that were consulted include:

2.2.3 ***Historic Environment Record, Preston (HER):*** the HER is a list of all known sites of archaeological interest within Lancashire, and also holds copies of aerial photographs dating from the 1940s through to the present day. The HER is the primary source of information for a study of this kind

2.2.4 ***County Record Office (LRO), Preston:*** the record office holds cartographic and documentary sources relating to the study area.

2.2.5 ***Slaidburn Archive:*** the archive holds various cartographic and documentary sources, along with the finds from the Bronze Age burial mound excavation undertaken in 1984.

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

### 2.3 WALKOVER SURVEY

2.3.1 Following the documentary research a level I-type survey was undertaken to relate the existing landscape to research findings. This encompassed a 100m corridor along either side of the pipeline, walked in a systematic fashion. Archaeological features identified within the landscape were recorded using the relevant OA North *pro forma*, and the features located using Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping.

## **2.4 STRIP AND RECORD INVESTIGATIONS**

2.4.1 The strip and record investigations were contained within the site of the proposed pumping station. An area *c* 14m by 7m was subject to the strip and record investigation. In the first instance, topsoil and overburden material was removed by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to expose the first archaeological horizon.

## **2.5 WATCHING BRIEF**

2.5.1 A limited programme of archaeological watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping activities along an access track, to north of the proposed pumping station. The topsoil removal and subsequent archaeological recording was undertaken as the strip and record methodology above (*Section 2.4*)

## **2.6 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY**

2.6.1 Based on the findings of the walkover survey, an enhanced Level 2 Topographic Survey was conducted with a conventional Total Station. The digital survey data was transferred, via Leica Geo Office (V.3), as *dx*f drawing files into a CAD system (AutoCAD 2004), and was superimposed onto the embedded digital Ordnance Survey data. The descriptive records and sketch plans were hand-annotated on-site on to *pro forma* recording sheets. A photographic record of the sites was maintained using digital colour photography.

2.6.2 Following discussions with the client and Planning Archaeologist, it was agreed to restrict the area of the survey by excluding features, or elements of features, within two metres of a highway or hedgerow etc.

## **2.7 ARCHIVE**

2.7.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with current IFA (1999) and English Heritage (1991) guidelines. The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the County Record office in Preston. A copy of this report will be made available to the local Slaidburn Archive.

### 3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 BACKGROUND

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 within a wider archaeological context.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	30,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 – 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c1750
Industrial Period	c AD1750 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

3.1.2 **Prehistoric period:** prehistory in the North West region runs from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Late Iron Age, a time span of some 12,000 years (Hodgson and Brennand 2006). The distribution of sites of the earlier periods (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic) are restricted and determined mainly by circumstances of survival. The current distributions of sites in the area may reflect settlement density in the past, but may also reflect factors of site visibility and past archaeological interest (*ibid*).

3.1.3 During the Mesolithic period, people practised an economy based generally based on hunting, fishing, and gathering. The evidence for Mesolithic activity in the region consists of the exposure of scatters of diagnostic lithic material. Few organic or structural remains have been identified, and little is known of mesolithic religion or burial in the region, or indeed country as a whole (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 28). It has been suggested (Middleton 1996, 36–9) that, although the Neolithic period marks the transition from the generally transient subsistence strategies that typified the Mesolithic, to the adoption of more settled agricultural communities, there may still have been a great deal of wild resource exploitation during the Neolithic in Lancashire.

As a result, many Neolithic sites are situated in coastal, riverine, and wetland locations that mirror the Mesolithic zones of activity (*op cit*, 40) and a high degree of continuity between the late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic populations in the North-West is evident (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 29; Barrowclough 2008, 73). A series of lithic tools, including microliths, and waste debitage were recovered from the excavations within the Bronze Age burial cairn in Balaam's Grove (*Section 3.1.4*; Plate 6)

- 3.1.4 There is clear evidence of human activity during the prehistoric period within the study area, with a putative Bronze Age burial cairn (LHER 33002) having been subject to trial excavation to the rear of St Andrew's Church, in the area known as Balaam's Grove (Site 9; Plate 1). This oval-shaped earthwork has been described as measuring 26m by 15m and human bones and artefacts have been found within this area over a protracted period. The excavation was undertaken in 1984 by the Pendle Archaeology Group, under the supervision of BJN Edwards (Slaidburn Archive Notes). The excavations revealed a large burial cairn constructed of rounded river cobbles. Trenches cut through to the relict ground surface recovered fragments of both putative Neolithic pottery and more numerous fragments of Bronze Age collared funerary urn found in associated with cremated teeth and bones (Plate 2). Approximately 10km to the south of the study area, near Chipping, the site of Bleasdale stone circle dating to *c* 2200 BC also indicates prehistoric activity in the surrounding area (Middleton 1996, 53).



Plate 1: Bronze Age burial cairn at Balaam's Grove, Slaidburn (Site 9)



Plate 2: The 1984 burial cairn excavation finds (Slaidburn Archives)

- 3.1.5 The Iron Age is notoriously under-represented in Lancashire (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 51; Haselgrove 1996, 61). This is probably influenced as much by the poor survival of material of this date, the lack of a temporally distinct material culture, and the inherent difficulty of recognising potentially subtle regional site-types (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 53; Cowell 2005, 75; Haselgrove 1996, 64), as it is by the often quoted suggestion of a low population density (Haselgrove 1996, 64). During the later Iron Age the area seems to have been part of the land occupied by the Brigantes tribe (*eg* Cunliffe 1991) and hillforts dating to the later prehistoric period are known from the wider area at Portfield, near Whalley (Beswick and Coombs 1986), and at Ingleborough (Haselgrove 1996). A possible hillfort is also located at Great Dunnaw Hill (Egerton Lea Consultancy 2006, 10), which lies within the southern part of the study area. A putative Celtic-style carved stone head was found in the Slaidburn area and has been incorporated into the masonry inside the north wall of St Andrew's Church.
- 3.1.6 **Romano-British period:** to the west of the study area there is a known Roman Road, which runs between the forts of Ribchester to the south and Low Borrow Bridge, at Tebay, to the north (Margary 1973, 377-382; road 7c). The road is described as having a visible *agger* crossing fields either side of the River Hodder. With the exception of the road, no sites of military

or civilian origin have been identified within the immediate environs of the study area.

- 3.1.7 **Early medieval period:** the Early Medieval period, from the end of Roman rule to the Norman Conquest in the North West, is distinctly under-represented. A lack of documentary sources which can help to place archaeological material in context has meant that place-name evidence, stone sculpture, and archaeological material remain the major sources of information for this period (Newman 1996, 95). A large quantity of information, particularly as an indicator of settlement patterns, comes from place-names and groupings of such names derived from British, Anglo-Saxon, and Scandinavian words. These are often identified along river valleys and within agricultural land (*ibid*).
- 3.1.8 The name Slaidburn is of probable Old English derivation, meaning sheep-pasture stream from *slaeget* and *burna*. This place-name might originally have related to Croasdale Brook, which runs to the north of the village (Egerton Lea Consultancy 2006, 10). This name was recorded as early as 1086, when *Slateborne* occurred in the Domesday Survey (Smith 1958, 203-4).
- 3.1.9 British place-names in the region suggest some degree of linguistic continuity, or continuity of populations, pre-dating the Anglo-Saxon expansions of the seventh century, and occur in the name of the River Hodder, which was first recorded in AD 930 and derived from the Early Welsh *hod* and *dubro*, meaning pleasant stream (Smith 1959, 129). The name Dunnaw is associated with a hill to the south-west of the village and could be related to the Old English *dun*, meaning hill (*see* Smith 1956, 138-9). However, it has been suggested that an Iron Age fort might have been located at the top of this hill (Egerton Lea Consultancy 2006, 10), and it is possible that the name might derive from the Early British *duno*, meaning a hill or fort (*see* Smith 1956, 138-9).
- 3.1.10 It was recorded in the Domesday Survey that Slaidburn formed one of several vills or townships that were associated with the *caput*, or chief manor, of Grindleton, which had been under the ownership of Earl Tosti at the time of the Conquest (Egerton Lea Consultancy 2006, 11; Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 7). This grouping of manors may have combined to form a larger estate, for which Slaidburn would have acted as an upland centre (Egerton Lea Consultancy 2006, 11).
- 3.1.11 It has been suggested that the raised land in the vicinity of the church, which dates to at least as early as the first half of the twelfth century (*ibid*), would represent the most likely location for any pre-Conquest settlement associated with the village (Egerton Lea Consultancy 2006, 11); the church yard was also originally sub-circular in form, which may point to an early original church foundation (Slaidburn Archives). The church foundation occurred prior to 1090 AD as between 1090-1100 AD the tithes of the church were granted to the Cluniac Priory of St John, Pontrefact, by Robert de Lacy (*ibid*). Two pieces of stone sculpture of apparent early-medieval date have been found in the vicinity of Slaidburn, one of which was discovered in the area close to St Andrew's Church. This consists of a carved figure in an Anglo-Scandinavian style (c 900 AD), known as the 'Angel Stone' (HER

1114; Site 54; Plate 3), which was found in a wall to the east of the rectory and is now held in Slaidburn Archive. The Foulscapes stone, which has been suggested to have featured similar Christian motifs to examples from Whithorn, in Dumfriesshire (*ibid*), was found to the south of Newton approximately 2km to the south-west of the study area.



Plate 3: The Angel Stone recovered from Slaidburn village – (LRO DDX541/acc10213/4) (Site 54)

3.1.12 **Medieval period:** by the time of the Domesday Survey, the manor, of Grindleton, in addition to other lands, was held by Roger de Poitou and in 1102 Henry I granted it to Robert de Lacy (Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 8). Although not specifically mentioned in the Domesday Survey, the Bowland Chase, or the Forest of Bowland, appears to have included the Grindleton manor, including Slaidburn (LUAU 1997, 14-15). The chief court of Bowland was held at Slaidburn during the medieval and post-medieval periods, with court rolls being stored in a chest at the Hark to Bounty public house (*ibid*). One of the four wards into which the forest was divided was that of Slaidburn-ward, and seven vaccaries were present within this area (*op cit*, 20). The presence of the ward is attested by thirteenth-century references to Slaidburn as ‘Sclatbournewarde’ (Mitchell 2004, 31).

3.1.13 The parish of Slaidburn was sub-divided into the manors of Rushton, Hamerton, Easington, Battersby, Newton, and Knollmere, and the township of Slaidburn has been described as remaining as a demesne holding, which means that it was held by the manorial lord, rather than being a tenancy or freehold (Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 15). The probable longevity of some of the boundaries of the early manors within the Slaidburn parish, from the medieval period into the present day, is suggested by the farm-name of

Bluebutts, at the south-western end of the study area. The place-name element *butte* is of middle English origin and refers to a strip of land that abutts a boundary, or a strip of land that runs at right angles to other ridges (Smith 1956, 65). The land in the environs of Bluebutts Farm fulfils both of these criteria, lying adjacent to the northern boundary of Newton townland, which is formed by Dunnaw Syke, and adjacent to fields with north-west to south-east alignments, in contrast to the north-east to south-west alignment of the Bluebutts fields. Likewise a nearby area is named Threap Hill, which translates as ‘Disputed Hill’, clearly representing disputed land holdings at the boundary. Given the topographic nature of the current parish boundary represented by Dunnaw Syke, which was used as a boundary at least as early as the Newton tithe map of 1838, and the presence of an early place-name suggestive of a boundary, it is likely that this represents an early manorial subdivision of medieval date, or older.

- 3.1.14 An inquest from 1258 mentioned the presence of a mill, three tenants by charter, 316 acres of freely held assarts, and four cottars within the Slaidburn township (Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 15). In addition to the corn mill mentioned in 1258, a fulling mill was also present in the village by 1422-3 (Egerton Lea Consultancy 2006, 12).
- 3.1.15 Most of the present building of St Andrew’s church (Site **01**) appears to be of fifteenth-century date (*ibid*), although at least as early as 1115-1135 Hugh de la Val granted the advowson of the church to the Priory of St John of Pomfret (*op cit*, 15). Stone boundary crosses of probable medieval date are represented in the study area by stone bases at Cross Gates (HER 309; Site **31**), a sundial base (HER 1114) within the yard of St Andrew’s Church, a cross shaft (HER 18134) at the northern side of the church tower, and the pedestal of a cross that was depicted to the south-east of New Bridge on the historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Site **46**). There has been some disagreement over the origins of the current layout of Slaidburn village, with contrasting suggestions that the village might have been either the result of a planned medieval development or have derived from nucleation following the granting of a four day fair in 1294 (*ibid*). Although three areas that have been designated by the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as being ‘ancient enclosure’, which would have been enclosed prior to 1600, lie within the immediate vicinity of the study area, most of the enclosed lands in the environs were the result of post-medieval enclosure.
- 3.1.16 **Post-medieval, industrial, and modern periods:** during the early post-medieval period the Bowland area was sparsely populated, with only 378 able-bodied men being recorded in 1539 (Porter 1978, 2). Much of the population of the area was located within the villages occupying the Hodder and Ribble valleys, with one of the largest of these villages being Slaidburn (*op cit*, 3). These villages relied on agricultural subsistence, with a common village field system and common pasturage forming the typical basis of the agricultural structure in the region (*ibid*). Indeed, the presence of one of the shared townfields in the Slaidburn area is attested by the continuation of the field-name ‘Townfield Plantation’ (Plate 8). The population began to increase in Slaidburn during the early sixteenth century and the need for more agricultural land led to an increase in the reclamation and enclosure of wastes (*op cit*, 4). It has, however, been alternatively suggested that the

availability of land in the area, and the apparent ease of encroachment, was responsible for increased migration into the area, rather than encroaching arising as a response to the population increase (Brazendale 1994, 16). Illegal encroachment onto the wastes consisted of small parcels of land being appropriated for building or cultivation and this type of reclamation occurred around Slaidburn village, as well as in the vicinity Wood House and Highfield Green, to the north and east of the village, respectively (*op cit*, 10). Indeed, by 1592 the new settlement at Wood House had grown to 39 tenements, in comparison to 42 at Slaidburn. There was also some limited encroachment onto the open wastes and woodlands, distant from the nucleated settlement areas, although this comprised small-scale enclosure for building houses or establishing small agricultural plots (*op cit*, 6-10; 20).

- 3.1.17 A more dramatic impact on the landscape around Slaidburn occurred as a result of large-scale partition in 1587-1600 and 1621-30. This produced enclosures that were more regular in form and with straighter edges than the encroached enclosures, which had gradually developed, although some irregularities resulted as a result of the local topography (*op cit*, 18-19). Between the sixteenth and late-eighteenth centuries the increase of enclosure appears to have led to a general increase in the size of farm holdings in the local area and by the nineteenth century the majority of the areas enclosed during the partitions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries had been further sub-divided to form numerous enclosures of 1-4 ha in size (*op cit*, 18-19). The agricultural nature of the landscape during the nineteenth century is attested by the Newton and Slaidburn tithe maps of 1838 and 1869 respectively, which recorded numerous pasture, meadows, and arable land.
- 3.1.18 In addition to the dominance of agriculture in the Slaidburn area, weaving was also practiced, and the fulling mill was still in use during the seventeenth century (Egerton Lea Consultancy 2006, 13). It has been suggested that the fulling and corn mills operated from the same complex of buildings, although the fulling operations appear to have ceased by 1800 (*ibid*). The field to the north-west of the village named Tenter Hill suggests that cloth was stretched in this area (*ibid*).
- 3.1.19 Following the dissolution of the monasteries, the advowson of St Andrew's Church was sold to the Marsden family (Greenwood and Bolton 1955, 15) and the church continues to be used into the present day. The manorial courts continued to be held in Slaidburn village into the nineteenth century, moving venue to the Dog Inn after 1873, when the previously used moot hall was converted to a girls' school (Egerton Lea Consultancy 2006, 13). A free grammar school was founded in Slaidburn in c 1717. Although few of the sixteenth-century houses survive in Slaidburn, there are numerous eighteenth-century buildings within the village (*ibid*). By the early nineteenth century a wide range of trades were being practised in Slaidburn, including milling, shop keeping, shoemaking, smithing, carpentry, saddling, butchery, drapery, hat making, stone masonry, plastering, and wheel writing, in addition to the presence of two public houses. Lime quarries and associated kilns were also a feature of the land around Slaidburn village and, in 1912, the corn mill was replaced by a saw mill (*ibid*).

## 3.2 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.2.1 The cartographic sources consulted, spanning the period 1838-1928, primarily attested to the rural character of the landscape in the area of the proposed pipeline route. This is also confirmed by the classification of the area as ancient and post-medieval enclosure by the Historic Landscape Characterisation. The map sources consulted included the Ordnance Survey (OS) First Edition mapping at 6" to the mile and 25" to the mile.
- 3.2.2 The First Edition OS mapping of 1850 (Fig 3) depicted a pattern of large and geometric, although irregular, fields, some of which had been sub-divided to form sub-rectangular strips. In contrast, some large rectangular fields had been sub-divided widthways, to form fields with a squared appearance, rather than long fields. The Second and Third Edition OS mapping, dating to 1893-6, 1919 and 1928, respectively (Figs 4-6) depicted field systems within the study area that appeared to have been almost identical to those shown on the mapping of 1850.
- 3.2.3 With the exception of fields, farms, and barns, the only sites recorded on the historic mapping beyond the confines of the village were disused limekilns, quarries, footpaths, trackways, and bridges. Occasional wooded areas and annotated woodland plantations were depicted, most of which occurred in marginal land, such as strands straddling stream channels, or on high and steep ground. A slight increase in wooded areas was evident between those depicted on the First and Second Edition maps. However, there has been little change in the extents of these woodlands between those depicted on the Second Edition mapping and the present day. The field name of Balaam's Grove was used in reference to the field to the east of the St Andrew's church on the First Edition maps, but was not recorded on the later additions. In addition, Tenter Hill was applied to a low rise to the west of Croasdale Brook on the First Edition map, but referred to a slightly higher rise to the east of this on all of the later maps.
- 3.2.4 Features of interest shown on the historic mapping in the vicinity of the village included the pedestal of a stone cross at the eastern side of the village, as well as a weir and disused corn mill, and the church of St Andrew's. Shay Well and Court House Well were also shown in the immediate vicinity of the village. A second stone cross pedestal was marked at the north-western end of the study area, on Wood House Lane.
- 3.2.5 The cartographic analysis demonstrates that there has been very little identifiable change of land-use, or conspicuous development, within the study area between the nineteenth and twenty-first centuries. The only features depicted on the maps that will be affected by the proposed pipeline works comprise field boundaries, paths, and trackways, in addition to the parish boundary to the south-east of Dunnow Lodge.

### **3.3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS**

- 3.3.1 Aerial photos from the 1940s and 1960s were examined using the Lancashire County Council Mario online mapping programme. Current aerial photographs were also consulted.
- 3.3.2 Evidence of dimpling, representing numerous pits, was visible on the aerial photographs, and was particularly conspicuous on the current and 1960s photographs. These are possibly the result of marl or clay extraction, or small-scale localised quarrying, and some such sites might later have developed into ponds. These sites were not visible within the direct line of the pipeline route. Several former field boundaries and sites of ridge and furrow were visible on the aerial photographs (Sites **2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13**), including a probable linear boundary (Site **12**) that had been cut by a quarry (Site **6**), which dates to at least as early as 1850. A spring-fed pond (Site **4**) was also visible on the photographs. A sub-circular feature was visible to the south-east of St Andrew's Church, which might represent the location of a putative Bronze Age burial cairn (Site **9**).

### **3.4 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION (HLC)**

- 3.4.1 The HLC compiled by the Lancashire HER, showed the landscape within which the study area is located to be made up ancient enclosure, post-medieval enclosure, ancient and post-medieval settlement, and modern woodland. The area of ancient and post-medieval settlement forms a 'T' shape, following the main areas of nucleation within the village, the edge of which will be disturbed by the proposed pipeline works. Three parts of the areas designated as ancient enclosure protrude into the study area, although only one of these will be disturbed by the pipeline works, the boundary of which is represented by Site **13**. The remainder of the study area is dominated by post-medieval enclosure, with some modern woodland occupying the slopes of Dunnow and Little Dunnow.
- 3.4.2 The Historic Landscape Characterisation Scheme promotes the understanding of the processes of changes in the historic environment as a whole, and is used to identify what is vulnerable and for maintaining the diversity and distinctiveness of the locality. All of the areas between the sites recorded on the HER and identified as a result of the current historic research, including field boundaries, field patterns, pathways, trackways, roads, woodland, buildings, settlements and semi-natural resources, represent elements of the historic landscape.

### **3.5 SLAIDBURN CONSERVATION AREA**

- 3.5.1 A Conservation Area has been defined for the Slaidburn area since 1974 (Fig 2) and was subject to reappraisal in 2005 (The Conservation Studio 2005a; 2005b). Most of the guidance relating to development work within the Conservation Area relates to the preservation of the historic character of the buildings, and their visual setting, within the village (The Conservation Studio 2005b, 5-13). As the works associated with the pipeline installation

are not anticipated to result in lasting alterations to the appearance of the area, these issues are not considered to be relevant. If there are any works that will result in long-term modifications to the appearance of the landscape within the Conservation Area then the management guidance for this area (The Conservation Studio 2005b) should be consulted.

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## 4. FIELDWORK RESULTS

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### 4.1 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 4.1.1 The walkover survey identified a significant number (31) of previously unknown archaeological remains, and confirmed the presence of the sites identified by the documentary research (Figs 2a and 2b). Generally, the sites were associated with medieval to post-medieval period agriculture practices, surrounding Slaidburn village.
- 4.1.2 Two large earthen lynchets (Sites **2** and **3**; Plates 4 and 5) are thought to date to the medieval period, and correspond to the cultivation of the ‘townfield’ (*Section 3.1.16*). At Site **2**, the lynchets are associated with narrow ridge and furrow cultivation. Other features thought to date to the medieval period were observed along Church Lane, where fragmentary evidence for field boundaries survives in the form of a sinuous lynchet and embanked boundaries (Sites **44** and **45**). Further earthen lynchets were observed on the slopes to the east of the village (Site **15**), and broad ridge and furrow was present to the south, near Dunnaw Hall (Site **49**). A series of building platforms, possibly relating to early domestic/agricultural structures were identified along the south side of the now, less densely populated Shay Lane, located west of the heart of the medieval village (Sites **17**, **37** and **38**; Plate 6). A back lane was identified around the edge of the domestic plots on the west side of the village, leading from Church Lane to the west of Bait Laithe Farm, towards Knott Gate on Shay Lane (Site **40**).
- 4.1.3 Evidence for post-medieval agriculture survives as areas of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation, often being interspersed with sections of enclosed field boundaries (Sites **2**, **4**, **5**, **7**, **10-13**, **15**, **20**, **24-26**, **30**, **43-45**, **49** and **50**). The earliest systematic enclosure of fields around Slaidburn is well documented (*Section 3.1.11*); whilst evidence of enclosure within the study area to the south and north-west of the village corresponds to piecemeal enclosure of the moors, in particular Sites **12**, **13**, **25** and **30**.
- 4.1.4 Other, and potentially earlier sites, comprise the burial cairn located south-east of St Andrew’s Church (Site **9**; Plate 1), and also a large putative boundary located to the east of Dunnaw Syke (Site **48**), which may predate the current alignment of the parish boundary (Site **8**).



*Plate 4: Cultivation strip lynchets in 'Town Field' west of Slaidburn village (Site 3)*



*Plate 5: Slaidburn Town Field ownership plan, c 1758 (Slaidburn Archives)*



*Plate 6: Well-defined building platform south of Shay Lane (Site 17)*



*Plate 7: Base of boundary cross at Cross Gates (Site 31)*



Plate 8: Listed way-marker at junction of Wood House Lane and Back Lane (Site 33)

## 4.2 STRIP AND RECORD INVESTIGATION

- 4.2.1 The strip and record investigation was undertaken within the footprint of the proposed pumping station (Area A; Fig 7), and measured 14m x 7m.
- 4.2.2 **Area A:** this area had until recently been used as a rubbish dump, with evidence of refuse being contained within a mixed deposit of brick fragments and plastic within the topsoil (**05**). This measured up to 0.5m thick and sealed a subsoil of light stony-silt clay, **06**, identical to subsoil **04** observed during the watching brief (*Section 4.3.2, below*). A sondage measuring 3m long by 2m wide was excavated into the subsoil (Plate 9), and this confirmed that the subsoil was not redeposited. A further subsoil layer, **07**, was detected at the base of the 0.5m deep sondage, comprising sandy-silt clay with a mottled brown and grey colour, and containing fewer stones. This soil also contained patches of iron panning. No archaeological features were observed.

## 4.3 WATCHING BRIEF

- 4.3.1 The topsoil stripping watching brief was carried out in the paddock to the north of Bait Laithe Farm. The area measured approximately 50m x 10m (Fig 7).
- 4.3.2 The topsoil, **03**, in this part of the field comprised firm light red-brown silty-clay containing frequent sub-angular and rounded stones, which appeared to have accumulated along a slight north/south slope. Occasional fragments of pottery, broadly dating between the twelfth to eighteenth centuries, were

collected from the topsoil; a few later post-medieval sherds were also present in the topsoil. The subsoil, **04**, comprised a light brown silty-clay and contained numerous small stones.

- 4.3.3 In the extreme western end of the paddock the subsoil (**04**), was cut by a short linear feature, **01**, measuring approximately 6m long and 0.5m wide, and aligned north/south (Fig 8; Plate 10). It was filled with mid-brown loose silt-clay, **02**, containing abundant stones. The fill yielded pottery dating from the twelfth or thirteenth centuries to no later than the seventeenth century. It was not possible to determine fully the function of the linear feature, but it is possible that it represented a boundary, defining a burgage plot. No further archaeological features were observed in this area.



*Plate 9: Sondage excavated within Area A, looking south-west*



Plate 10: View of linear feature **01**, in the Watching Brief Area, looking north

#### 4.4 THE FINDS

4.4.1 In total, 40 artefacts were recovered from the strip and record investigation and watching brief (*Appendix 2*). The bulk of the assemblage largely derived from the topsoil stripped area, although a small number (11 fragments) were recovered from the fill of a shallow linear feature (**01**). The fragments were in fairly poor condition with many showing indications of wear, perhaps caused by ploughing. The assemblage was dominated by pottery (27 fragments), with lesser amounts of stone (four fragments), glass from window and vessels (four), and clay tobacco pipe (four fragments). Although the assemblage is small, the broad date range of the material demonstrated activity from at least the Bronze Age period through to the nineteenth century.

4.4.2 **Pottery:** the earliest pottery retrieved comprised four fragments of coarse, soft, partially reduced gritty ware, and a fragment of white ware with iron stone inclusions. Similar type wares have been commonly recovered from excavations across North West England and closely resemble the Northern Gritty ware tradition dating from the twelfth century, although the lack of a typical square-sectioned rim precluded accurate identification. Three sherds derived from the fill (**02**) of feature **01**. Other pottery from this feature included fragments of blackwares and slipwares of Metropolitan-type, and a feather-style decorated variety dating no later than the eighteenth century. Other similarly dated pottery was retrieved from the surrounding topsoil including Midland Purple-type ware, and yellow wares dating to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In addition, blackwares, dark-glazed coarse and fine red earthenwares, press-moulded slipware, mottled ware, and stonewares, all dating to no later than the late eighteenth century were present.

- 4.4.3 **Glass:** the material included two fragments of green thin-walled window pane, which included a piece of sixteenth or seventeenth century Forest glass made from a mixture of potash, lime, and silica. This may have derived from St Andrews Church, as did a silica-based fragment dating to the eighteenth or nineteenth century. The vessels included two complete pharmaceutical bottles, including a cough mixture and a small dark green vessel with an intact metal cap. These broadly date to the nineteenth century.
- 4.4.4 **Stone:** all of the fragments derived from the topsoil. Two pieces of chert were present, of which a single fragment displayed evidence of retouching closely resembling a scraper flake, possibly dating to the Bronze Age. The other fragment appeared to be unworked. The remaining stone included a piece of burnt and degraded sandstone, possibly the debris from a bonfire, and a piece of what resembles lava stone, which may have been used as a loomweight or part of a quern.
- 4.4.5 **Clay tobacco pipe:** the four fragments included narrow and medium-bored smoothed stems, of which no makers marks, stamps or batch numbers were present. It is probable that the pieces represented broken pipes discarded from agricultural workers during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

## 4.5 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

- 4.5.1 The topographic survey targeted 23 sites, all of which were thought likely to be affected by the pipeline works; these included Sites **02, 03, 05, 07, 09, 15, 17 to 20, 24, 25, 37, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49 to 51**. The results of the topographic survey are presented as figures (Figs 9 to 19). Any additional information collected, and pertaining to individual sites, has been added to the gazetteer of sites (*Section 5*).

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## 5. SITE GAZETTEER

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**Site Type** Church of St Andrew, Slaidburn  
**Site number** 01  
**NGR** SD 710096 52105  
**HER number** 1114  
**LB number** 183149 (Grade I)  
**Period** Medieval  
**Source** LHER

**Description**

The current St Andrews' Church building was built at approximately the time of Henry VIII, and is probably of early and late sixteenth-century date, with early seventeenth-century alterations. The building comprises a west tower, nave, and chancel under a continuous roof, with a clearstorey, north and south aisles and a north porch. The 5-stage tower has angled buttresses and a solid parapet. In the churchyard is an eighteenth century sundial (LHER 18135) and the shaft of a probable sixteenth century cross (LHER 18134). Within the church is a putative Iron Age sculpted head, now set into the wall.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and sub-surface remains associated with the site might be adversely affected.

---

**Site Type** Open Field near Slaidburn village  
**Site number** 02  
**NGR** SD 70707 52489  
**HER number** 3148  
**Period** Medieval  
**Source** LHER; Walkover survey

**Description**

The extensive remains of a well-defined lynchett field-system, corresponding to part of the medieval open townfield of Slaidburn are visible. Later narrow ridge and furrow cultivation is present between the lynchets.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

---

**Site Type** Town Field Lynchets near Slaidburn village  
**Site number** 03  
**NGR** SD 70790 52122  
**HER number** 3259  
**Period** Medieval  
**Source** LHER; Walkover survey

**Description**

Lynchets are visible on the hillside, they are close together, quite pronounced, and approximately 200m long. The site corresponds to part of the medieval open townfield of Slaidburn. The area is overlain in places by later post-medieval field boundary banks.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be adversely affected.

---

**Site Type** Ridge and furrow cultivation east of Wood House Lane  
**Site number** 04  
**NGR** SD 69897 53289  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

Ephemeral traces of narrow cultivation ridges are visible, being up to 3m wide.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

---

**Site Type** Ridge and furrow cultivation south of Baite Laithe

**Site number** 05

**NGR** SD 71021 51943

**HER number** 9196

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** LHER, Walkover Survey

**Description**

Ephemeral traces of narrow cultivation ridges are located immediately south of the farm. The features measure approximately to 3m wide.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

---

**Site Type** Limestone Quarry off Wood House Lane

**Site number** 06

**NGR** SD 69991 53532

**HER number** 21723

**Period** Industrial period

**Source** LHER; Walkover Survey

**Description;**

A quarry was shown on the First Edition OS map of 1850. It is well-defined and measures approximately 30m long by 25m wide and up to 3m in depth.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the route of the pipeline but is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site Type** Earthworks on Wood House Lane

**Site number** 07

**NGR** SD 70462 52707

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** Walkover survey

**Description**

The site consists of two parallel lynchets, one being located either side of Wood House Lane. The southern lynchet is well-defined and measures up to 1.3m high, the northern is less well-defined. At the eastern end of the southern lynchet is a possible building platform

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the route of the pipeline and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Parish boundary between Slaidburn and Newton

**Site number** 08

**NGR** SD 70880 51569

**Period** ?Medieval

**Source** Newton Tithe map, Walkover Survey

**Description**

This boundary was shown on the Newton Tithe map of 1838 and, as it follows the topographic delineation provided by a stream channel, has the potential to be of great antiquity. The nearby place-name of Bluebutts Farm is suggestive of a early boundary in the locale, as it derives from the Middle English *butte*; meaning a strip of land that abutts a boundary, or a strip of land that runs at right angles to other ridges (Smith 1956, 65). The boundary survives as an earthen bank with stream on the southern side.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

**Site Type** Bronze Age burial cairn at Bawgreaves, Slaidburn

**Site number** 09  
**NGR** SD 71126 52069  
**HER number** 33002  
**Period** Bronze Age  
**Source** LHER, current, and 1960s aerial photographs; Walkover survey

**Description**

An oval earthwork, measuring *c* 26m by 15m is located, to the rear of the church in an area known as Bawgreaves (tithe map) or Balaam's Grove (OS First Edition). It is thought to have been a burial mound. There has been a local tradition of human bones and other artefacts being dug up over the years. A trial excavation with assistance from BJN Edwards was undertaken on the site in 1984. It revealed a very large burial cairn constructed of rounded river cobbles. Cremated bones, flint implements and both Neolithic pottery and Bronze Age collared urn fragments were retrieved. The finds, and an abbreviated summary of the excavation, are held in Slaidburn Archive. The cairn can be seen as three long a sub-oval depression measuring approximately 27m long by 22m wide and up to 0.5-0.6m high.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Field-System north of Wood House Lane  
**Site number** 10  
**NGR** SD 69926 52954  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A field system comprising relict narrow ridge and furrow cultivation and earth-banked field boundaries. This site is associated with a field boundary (Site 30).

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

---

**Site Type** Field Boundary Bank north-east of Ellerbeck Hall  
**Site number** 11  
**NGR** SD 70095 52874  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A earthen bank, possibly a field boundary measuring 0.9m in height

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

---

**Site Type** Field Boundaries east of Wood House Lane  
**Site number** 12  
**NGR** SD 70026 53475  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** First Edition OS, 1850

**Description**

A series of three earthen banks, all of which are almost certainly field boundaries. Two have a parallel east/west alignment; and the third being sinuous

**Assessment**

The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

---

**Site Type** Field Boundary and Ridge and Furrow Cultivation east of Proctors Farm  
**Site number** 13  
**NGR** SD 69928 53660  
**Period** Medieval to Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A lynchet or field boundary associated with an area of ridge and furrow. The southern edge of this feature appears to represent the southern edge of the area of ancient enclosure defined by the Historic Landscape Characterisation. The bank measures 4-5m wide by 0.5m high, and has a ditch on the south side, 0.7m deep. Shallow areas of quarrying are present.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

---

**Site Type** Spring east of Wood House Lane  
**Site number** 14  
**NGR** SD 69703 53103  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** OS Third Edition of 1910, Walkover Survey

**Description**

A spring-fed pond shown on the OS map of 1910. It measures 12m in diameter by 2.5m deep.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Field-System north of Whiteholme farm  
**Site number** 15  
**NGR** SD 71371 521153  
**Period** Undated  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

The field-system comprises an earthen bank-enclosed paddock, and a series of lynchets. One of the lynchets possibly relates to a trackway between Whiteholme farm and Poor's Land farm. A further field survives as an ephemeral bank boundary, and is associated with an area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

---

**Site Type** Wells on Church Street, Slaidburn  
**Site number** 16  
**NGR** SD 71075 52282  
**HER number** 21727  
**Period** Industrial period  
**Source** LHER; Walkover Survey

**Description**

Wells depicted on the 1909 OS map might have been associated with a smithy pump marked on the OS mapping of 1850. The walkover survey revealed that both the 'wells' survive as a pair of water troughs, each being set in a stone-surrounded niche in the field walls either side of Church Lane. The western trough is of carved stone, part broken, with a newer arched stone niche dated 1864. The eastern trough is square and constructed of lead sheeting. It is set through the wall with a large stone slab to the rear.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Building Platform south of Shay Lane  
**Site number** 17  
**NGR** SD 70796 52592  
**Period** Unkown  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A rectangular two-cell building surviving as turf-covered wall foundations, and located south of Shay Lane. It measures approximately 24m long by 9m wide with banks surviving to 1.5-2m wide by 0.8m

high. The building was built into the slope of the ground. It is on two levels, with the western cell higher than the eastern.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Quarry at Mount Pleasant

**Site number** 18

**NGR** SD 70790 52523

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A well-defined kidney-shaped quarry located within a field-system (Site 2) to the west side of Mount Pleasant. It measures 25m long by 15m wide and is 2m deep.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

---

**Site Type** Quarries south of Shay Lane

**Site number** 19

**NGR** SD 70734 52639

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A series of shallow, sub-circular quarries cut into the hillside, and located adjacent to the south side of Shay Lane, and to the eastern side of New Laithes Farm. Each measures approximately 15m in diameter by 0.5-1m deep.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation south of Pages Farm

**Site number** 20

**NGR** SD 70363 52599

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

An area of narrow cultivation ridges located to the south of Pages Farm. The ridges measure 3.5-4m wide by 0.3m high.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

---

**Site Type** Water Trough south of Pages Farm

**Site number** 21

**NGR** SD 70274 52561

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A stone-carved rectangular-shaped water trough, located adjacent to a boundary wall on the south side of Pages Farm. It measures approximately 0.8m long by 0.4m wide and is 0.4m high. It has a revetted wall on the back side.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

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**Site Type** Tenter Banks north of New Laithes Farm  
**Site number** 22  
**NGR** SD 70579 52888  
**HER number** 20315  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** LHER; Walkover Survey

**Description**

Site documented by Mary Higham in 1987 as an area of tenter banks: this being an area of ground where new, washed cloth was left out to dry. The site is marked on the current and historic mapping as 'Tenter Hill'. The walkover survey identified the site as a large flat-topped hill.

**Assessment**

The site lies some distance from the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

---

**Site Type** Lime kiln north of New Laithes Farm  
**Site number** 23  
**NGR** SD 70619 52747  
**HER number** 9846  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** LHER; Walkover Survey

**Description**

A lime kiln is marked on the OS First Edition map of 1850 and on the modern (2008), map where it is annotated 'disused'. The lime kiln may have subsequently been demolished, no remains were visible.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Narrow Ridge and Furrow Cultivation south-west of Pages Farm  
**Site number** 24  
**NGR** SD 70181 52668  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

An area of ephemeral narrow ridge and furrow cultivation. The ridges measure up to 3m wide.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Field Boundary south of Wood House Cottage  
**Site number** 25  
**NGR** SD 70136 52717  
**Period** Medieval to Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A well-defined hedged earth bank field boundary sat atop a lynchet. The lynchet measures approximately 1.2m high and possibly relates to part of the garth enclosure for Pages Farm.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

---

**Site Type** Paddock north of Wood House Cottage  
**Site number** 26  
**NGR** SD 70156 52801  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A small paddock located on the north side of Wood House Cottage. It comprises lynchet field boundary banks adjacent to the cottage, and overall measures 40m long by 25m wide

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

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**Site Type** Weir north of Eller Beck Bridge  
**Site number** 27  
**NGR** SD 70100 52796  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A small cobble and dressed-stone weir, located down stream of Eller Beck Bridge.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Mound west of Eller Beck  
**Site number** 28  
**NGR** SD 70144 52989  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A sub-triangular earth and stone-constructed mound located adjacent to Eller Beck. It is turf-covered and has a slightly sunken top and measures approximately 14m by 14m and is 0.6m high. It is possibly a modern dump of material from a nearby causeway.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Quarry north of Wood House Lane  
**Site number** 29  
**NGR** SD 69861 53219  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A large sub-rectangular quarry located on the northern end of a field-system (Site 10). There is a large spoil heap downslope to the east.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Field Boundary south-east of Gold Hill  
**Site number** 30  
**NGR** SD 69805 53097  
**Period** Medieval to Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A long sinuous field boundary running between Gold Hill and Eller Beck Hall. The boundary is clearly of some antiquity as a field-system respects its orientation (Site 10), and a further putative old boundary adjoins it (Site 12). The boundary survives as a well-defined earth and stone-constructed bank.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

---

**Site Type** Boundary Cross Base at Cross Gates  
**Site number** 31  
**HER number** 309  
**LB number** 183163 (Grade II)  
**NGR** SD 69603 53435  
**Period** Medieval  
**Source** LHER, Listed Building; Walkover Survey

---

**Description**

Only the socket stone of this medieval wayside cross remains. It comprises a sub-square roughly dressed block measuring 0.7m square by 0.35m high. The rectangular socket hole located in the top is 0.4m by 0.2m and is 0.1m deep.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route but is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site Type** Quarry at Proctors Bungalow

**Site number** 32

**NGR** SD 69732 53295

**HER number** 21722

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

The quarry was the location of a demolished lime kiln, shown on the OS First Edition 1850 map. The quarry survives either side of a trackway as amorphous scoops, and measures approximately 56m long by 45m wide and up to 3m in depth.

**Assessment**

The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

---

**Site Type** Guide Post at junction of Wood House Lane and Back Lane

**Site number** 33

**NGR** SD 69670 53411

**HER number** 18146

**LB number** 183162 (Grade II)

**Period** Industrial period

**Source** LHER; Walkover survey

**Description**

Stone guidepost dated 1816. The face reads 'To Hornby'. Right-hand face reads 'To Slaidburn'. The left-hand face is illegible. At the rear is inscribed '1816'. It stands on the road across Salter Fell to Hornby, now used as footpath only. The stone is a roughly-dressed rectangular block measuring 1m high by 0.4m square. The front face is also inscribed with an Ordnance Survey bench mark.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Cobbled surface at Town End

**Site number** 34

**NGR** SD 70965 52504

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A cobbled yard and drain gutter located in the road between a barn/outbuildings and Woodhill Cottages.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

---

**Site Type** Cobbled surface at Hark to Bounty

**Site number** 35

**NGR** SD 71108 52402

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A cobbled yard and driveway located in the road fronting the Hark to Bounty public house.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

---

---

**Site Type** Flight of Steps south-west of Hark to Bounty  
**Site number** 36  
**NGR** SD 71093 52400  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A flight of stone steps located on the external wall of a lean-to structure at No 6 Town Bank.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Field-System at Knott Gate  
**Site number** 37  
**NGR** SD 70988 52424  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A series of earthen field boundaries and lynchets located in the field adjacent to Knott Gate. There are slight suggestions of mounds that could possibly relate to two buildings fronting onto the road at Town End.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

---

**Site Type** Building Platform south-west of Hark to Bounty  
**Site number** 38  
**NGR** SD 71081 52398  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A possible single-celled building platform located to the west of No 6 Town Bank. It is turf-covered, sub-rectangular in shape and measures approximately 10m long by 8m wide and is up to 0.5m high.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Cobbled Surface on Church Street  
**Site number** 39  
**NGR** SD 71095 52312  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A cobbled yard and drain gutter located in the road adjacent to a barn on Church Street.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

---

**Site Type** Back Lane, west of Slaidburn Village  
**Site number** 40  
**NGR** SD 70885 52093  
**Period** Medieval to Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

An embanked lane located in the fields to the west of Slaidburn Village. It is possibly a back lane behind tofts fronting Church Street and the open town field. It is orientated north/south, avoids Church Street, and leads from the south towards Town End (adjacent to Knott Gate) in the north. In places it survives as two external banks, with an internal hollow measuring approximately 9-10m wide with banks up to 0.5m high.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

---

**Site Type** Quarries west of Church Stile  
**Site number** 41  
**NGR** SD 70838 52169  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A pair of linear quarry scoops located to the west of Church Stile. Each measures approximately 30m long by 15m wide and is up to 2.5m deep.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Old Bridge, Slaidburn  
**Site number** 42  
**NGR** SD 71208 52484  
**HER number** 18154  
**LB number** 183171  
**Period** Industrial Period  
**Source** LHER; Walkover Survey

**Description**

Bridge dated c 1800 and built of limestone rubble with sandstone dressings. It has two segmental arches, the north one narrow, with a triangular cutwater on the west side. Solid parapet with coping and string course.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Field Boundary Banks south-west of Old Bridge  
**Site number** 43  
**NGR** SD 71251 52469  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover survey

**Description**

Ephemeral remains of linear field boundaries between the north end of Slaidburn village and the River Hodder.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Lynchets east of Church Street  
**Site number** 44  
**NGR** SD 71146 52332  
**Period** Medieval to Post-medieval  
**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A sinuous lynchet running parallel to the east side of Church Street. It is possibly the remains of the medieval toft boundaries on this side of the village, and measures up to 0.6-0.7m high. The field boundaries on the north and south of the surrounding field survive as slight lynchets.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

---

**Site Type** Field-System east of Slaidburn Village  
**Site number** 45  
**NGR** SD 71152 52158  
**HER number** 9195  
**Period** Medieval to Post-medieval  
**Source** LHER, Walkover survey

---

**Description**

The walkover survey revealed a series of embanked field plots, possibly either part of medieval open strip fields, or overlying the open field on this side of the village. A lynchet forms a platform on the western side of the field-system (same as Site 44), and may represent the end of toft plots on this side of the village. There are elements of both wide (8-9m) and narrow (3-4m) ridge and furrow cultivation surviving.

**Assessment**

The site is crossed by the proposed development route and will be affected

---

**Site Type** Boundary Cross Base north-east of New Bridge

**Site number** 46

**NGR** SD 71455 52323

**NMR number** 44739

**LB Number** 183170 (Graded II)

**Period** Medieval

**Source** LHER; Walkover Survey

**Description**

The socket stone of a village cross alone survives, and is built into Slaidburn Bridge below its parapet. It is locally known as a 'Leper Stone' and was probably once the base of a medieval wayside cross. Locally said to be the base of the village cross which once stood with the stocks opposite the Hark to Bounty Inn.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Stepping Stones in River Hodder, near Whiteholme

**Site number** 47

**NGR** SD 71209 51956

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** Current OS mapping; Walkover Survey

**Description**

A series of at least five stepping stones in the River Hodder to the west of Whiteholme Farm.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Linear Earthwork east of Dunnaw Syke

**Site number** 48

**NGR** SD 70947 51708

**Period** ?Medieval

**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A large linear boundary, possibly the original course of the parish boundary (now routed along a stream to the south – Site 8). It consists of the almost ploughed-out remains of a double bank linear boundary, with central ditch, orientated roughly north-east to south-west. The earthwork measures approximately 24m wide by up to 0.3m high. The place name element to the west 'Threap Hill' means 'disputed hill' and may suggest a boundary of landholding.

**Assessment**

The site is crossed by the proposed development route and will be affected

---

**Site Type** Ridge and Furrow Cultivation east of Little Dunnaw Wood

**Site number** 49

**NGR** SD 70789 51308

**Period** Medieval to Post-medieval

**Source** Walkover Survey

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**Description**

An area of both wide and narrow ridge and furrow cultivation located on the floodplain to the east of Dunnaw Hall. The area is crossed by an old oxbow of the River Hodder.

**Assessment**

The site is crossed by the proposed development route and will be affected

---

**Site Type** Field Boundaries north and east of Dunnaw Hall

**Site number** 50

**NGR** SD 70591 51291

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** OS First Edition 1850: Walkover Survey

**Description**

A series of linear earth-bank field boundaries located to the east and north of Dunnaw Hall. The small enclosure is shown on the OS First Edition mapping.

**Assessment**

The site is crossed by the proposed development route and will be affected

---

**Site Type** Carriage Drive north of Dunnaw Hall

**Site number** 51

**NGR** SD 70530 51302

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** Walkover Survey

**Description**

A sinuous sunken trackway or carriageway.

**Assessment**

The site is crossed by the proposed development route and will be affected

---

**Site Type** Limekiln south of Bluebutts Farm

**Site number** 52

**NGR** SD 70250 51298

**HER number** 18895

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** LHER: Walkover

**Description**

Lime kiln near great Dunnaw Hill. Documentary evidence suggests that it was worked until the early twentieth century. Limestone hauled to top by ponies and donkeys. The kiln burnt both coal and wood to produce agricultural lime, and was operated seasonally (May-June). The kiln was constructed of limestone and sandstone dressed blocks. The draw-hole has largely been filled, and the charge pot has collapsed. The lime kiln is revetted on its north-eastern side by a pair of buttresses. There is a quarry to the rear, and a hollow-way leading from the draw-hole. The site is part ruinous.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

---

**Site Type** Quarry in Great Dunnaw Wood

**Site number** 53

**NGR** SD 70474 51117

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** Current OS mapping

**Description**

A large quarry located in Great Dunnaw Wood. It may have been the source quarry for the construction of the Dunnaw Hall and/or associated farm buildings.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and might be affected.

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---

**Site Type** Angel Stone, Slaidburn  
**Site number** 54  
**HER number** 311 and 1114  
**NGR** SD 71035 52188  
**Period** Early medieval  
**Source** LHER; Walkover Survey

**Description**

A tenth century sculptured stone was found in a garden in Slaidburn prior to 1918. Collingwood mentions, 'the quaint angel on a stone formerly at Slaidburn but now lost'. The angel stone now resides in Slaidburn Archive (see grid reference given above). The stone predates the earliest church in Slaidburn, and is a fine example of Early Christian art from the Anglo-Scandinavian period. It may have formed the cross shaft, similar to those found at Whalley and Halton.

**Assessment**

The site will not be affected by the proposed pipeline route.

---

**Site Type** Lime Kiln, Lent Wood, Slaidburn  
**Site number** 55  
**HER number** 9847  
**NGR** SD 70720 52720  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** LHER

**Description**

Lime Kiln shown on OS First Edition mapping but not on current sheet. An adjacent lime kiln is recorded as PRN 9846 (Site 23).

**Assessment**

The site will not be affected by the proposed pipeline route.

---

**Site Type** Quarry, Townfield Plantation, Slaidburn  
**Site number** 56  
**HER number** 9848  
**NGR** SD 70573 52481  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** LHER

**Description**

Quarry shown on the OS First Edition mapping but not on the current sheet.

**Assessment**

The site will not be affected by the proposed pipeline route.

## 6. DISCUSSION

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### 6.1 SYNTHESIS

- 6.1.1 The archaeological programme of work undertaken to date, has served to provide an insight into the development of Slaidburn village and its surrounding landscape.
- 6.1.2 The results of the desk-based research suggest the Bronze Age cairn as being the earliest known evidence for activity in the immediate area, and with the first documentary evidence for the village appearing in the Domesday Survey. Further evidence for early medieval activity comes in the place name itself. A number of lynchets identified during the walkover survey are thought to date to the medieval period, along with strips of ridge and furrow, a building platform and field boundaries.
- 6.1.3 Although the importance of the development of the landscape has been highlighted throughout the report, the early establishment of the church should not be overlooked. Although, the current buildings date to the fifteenth century, the foundation of the church appears to date prior to AD1090.
- 6.1.4 Other than the documented small-scale weaving and fulling in the early post-medieval period, and the local trades necessary to support a small farming community, Slaidburn has maintained an agricultural subsistence from the medieval period onwards. A substantial amount of well-preserved earthwork features remain to illustrate the development of agricultural practices in the local area. These are a valuable heritage asset within the wider Bowland area, and the topographic survey, in particular, has served to preserve by record those sections threatened by the pipeline.

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## 8. ILLUSTRATIONS

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### 8.1 LIST OF FIGURES

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Figure 2b: Gazetteer Sites Plan, South

Figure 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6"-1 mile map. 1847-50

Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Second Edition 6"-1 mile map. 1893-6

Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Third Edition 6"-1 mile map. 1919

Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25"-1 mile map. 1928

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Figure 8: Plan and south-facing section of feature *I*, Area A

Figure 9: Topographic detail of Site *05*

Figure 10: Topographic detail of Sites *02*, and *17-19*

Figure 11: Topographic detail of Sites *03*, *37*, *38*, *40* and *41*

Figure 12: Topographic detail of Sites *07* and *20*

Figure 13: Topographic detail of Site *09*, *44* and *45*

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Plate 2: The 1984 burial cairn excavation finds (Slaidburn Archives)

Plate 3: The Angel Stone recovered from Slaidburn village –  
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Plate 4: Cultivation strip lynchets in ‘Town Field’ west of Slaidburn village (Site **3**)

Plate 5: Slaidburn Town Field ownership plan, *c* 1758 (Slaidburn Archives)

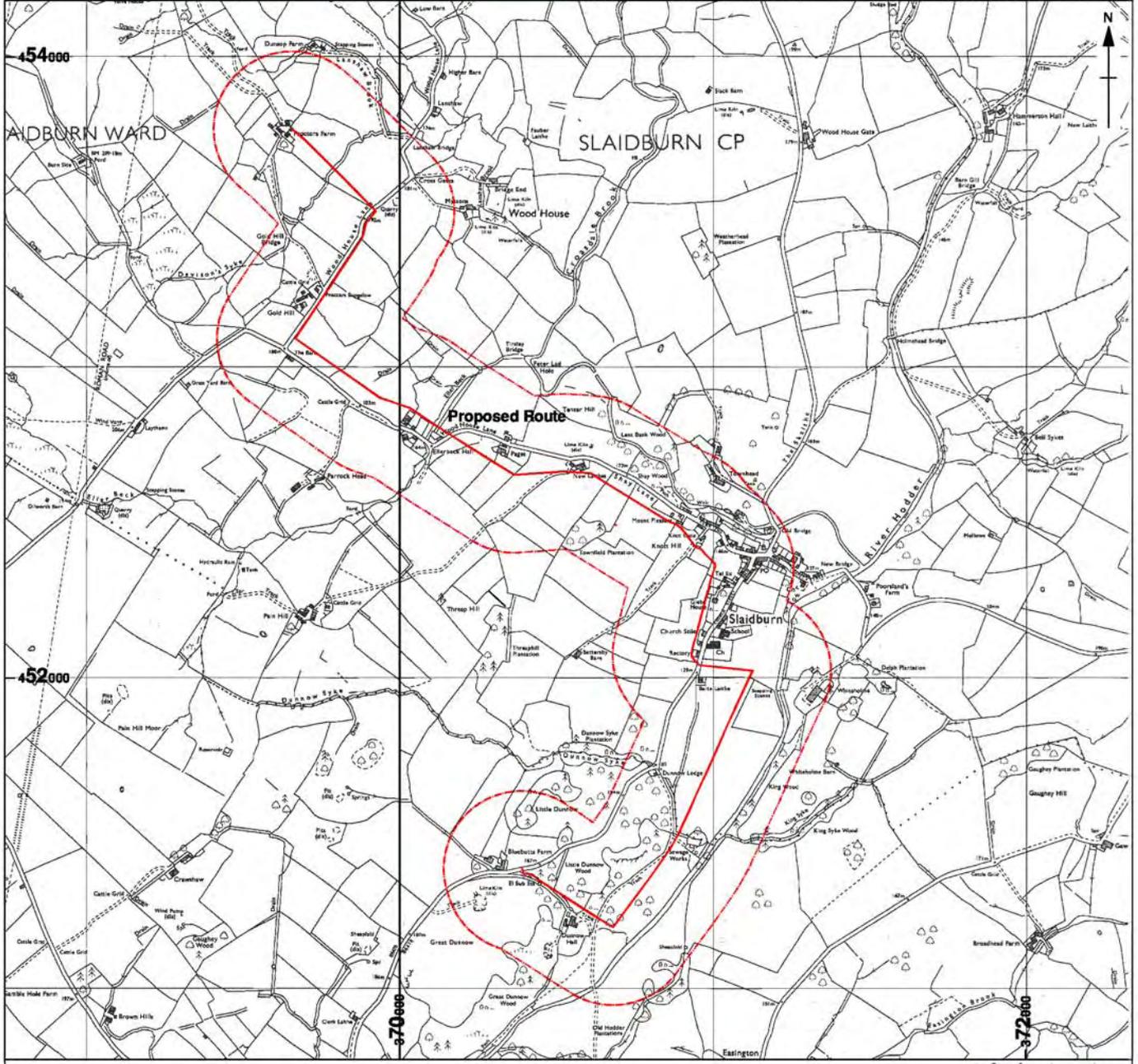
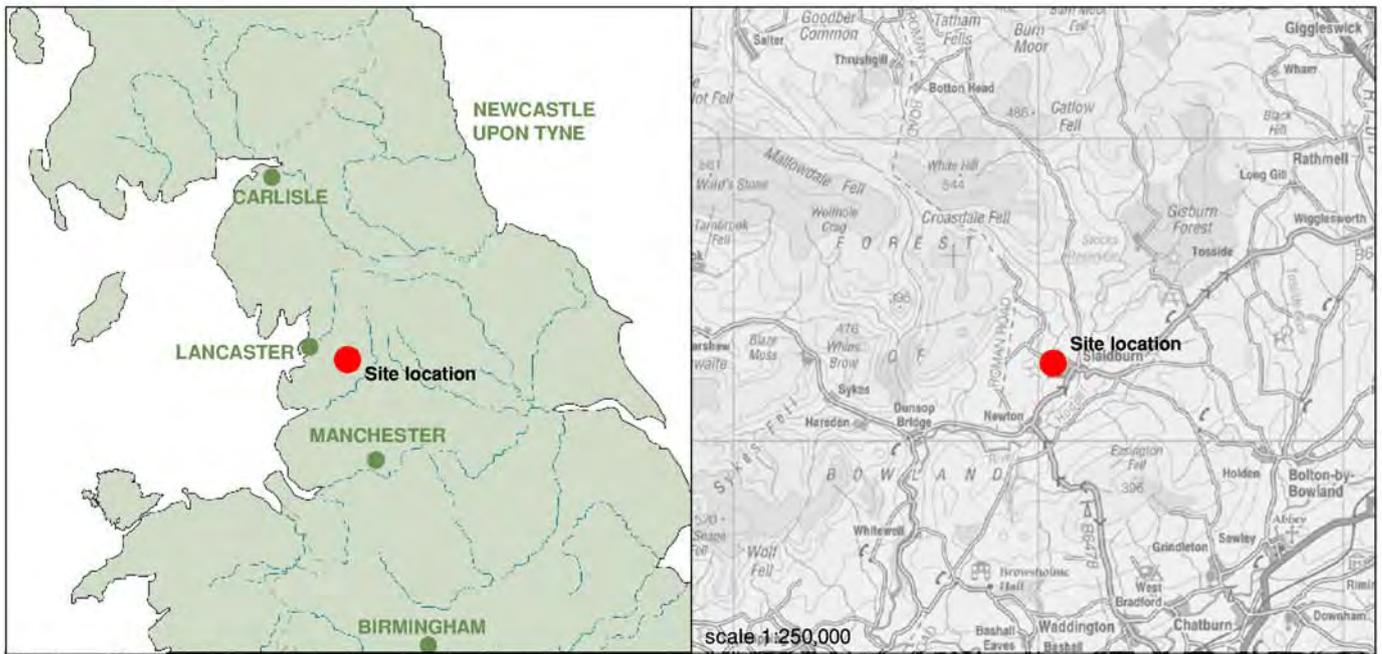
Plate 6: Well-defined building platform south of Shay Lane (Site **17**)

Plate 7: Base of boundary cross at Cross Gates (Site **31**)

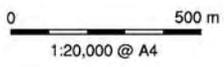
Plate 8: Listed way-marker at junction of Wood House Lane and Back Lane (Site **33**)

Plate 9: Sondage excavated within Area A, looking south-west

Plate 10: View of linear feature *I*, in the watching brief area, looking north



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Figure 1: Site location

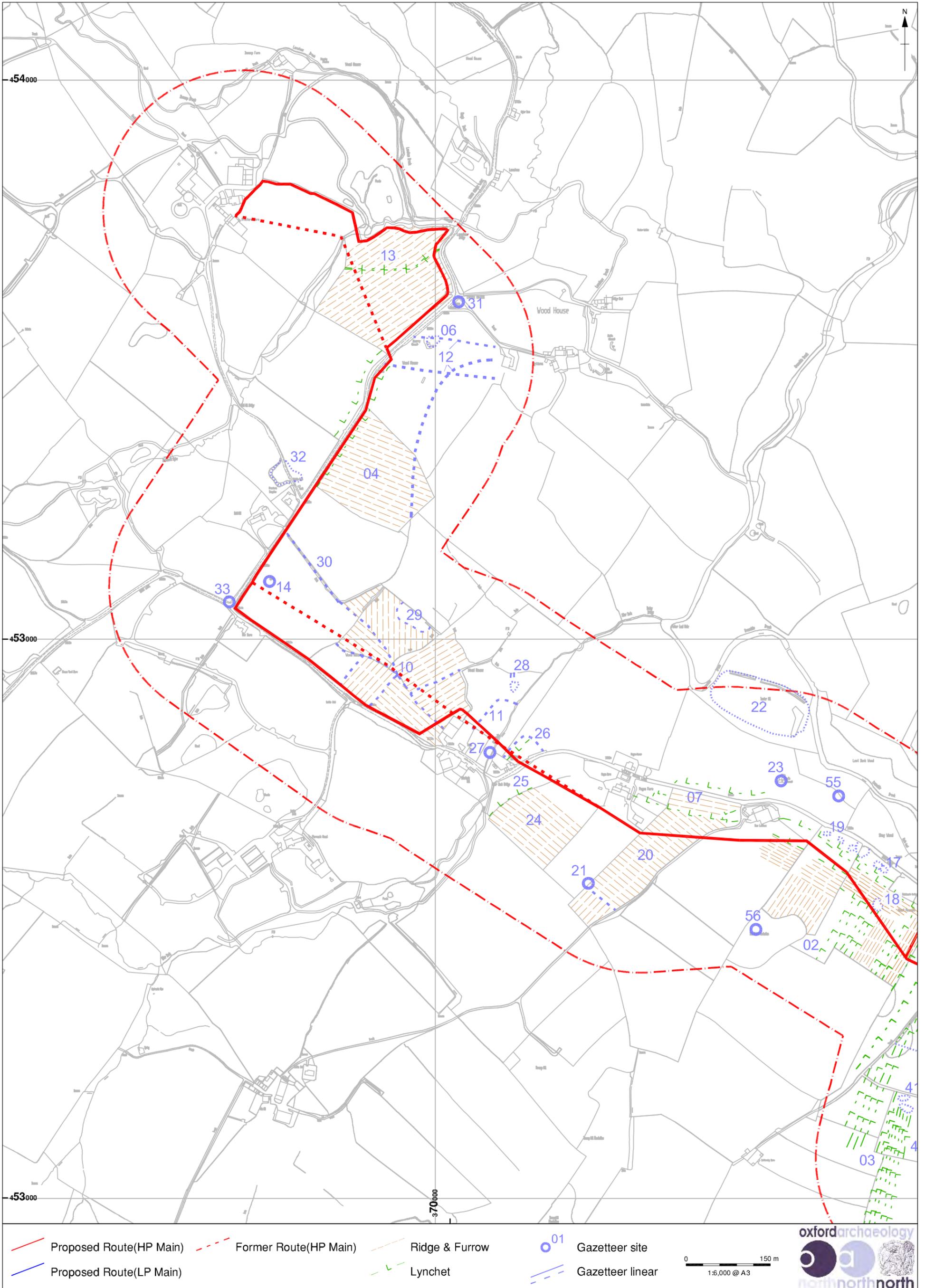
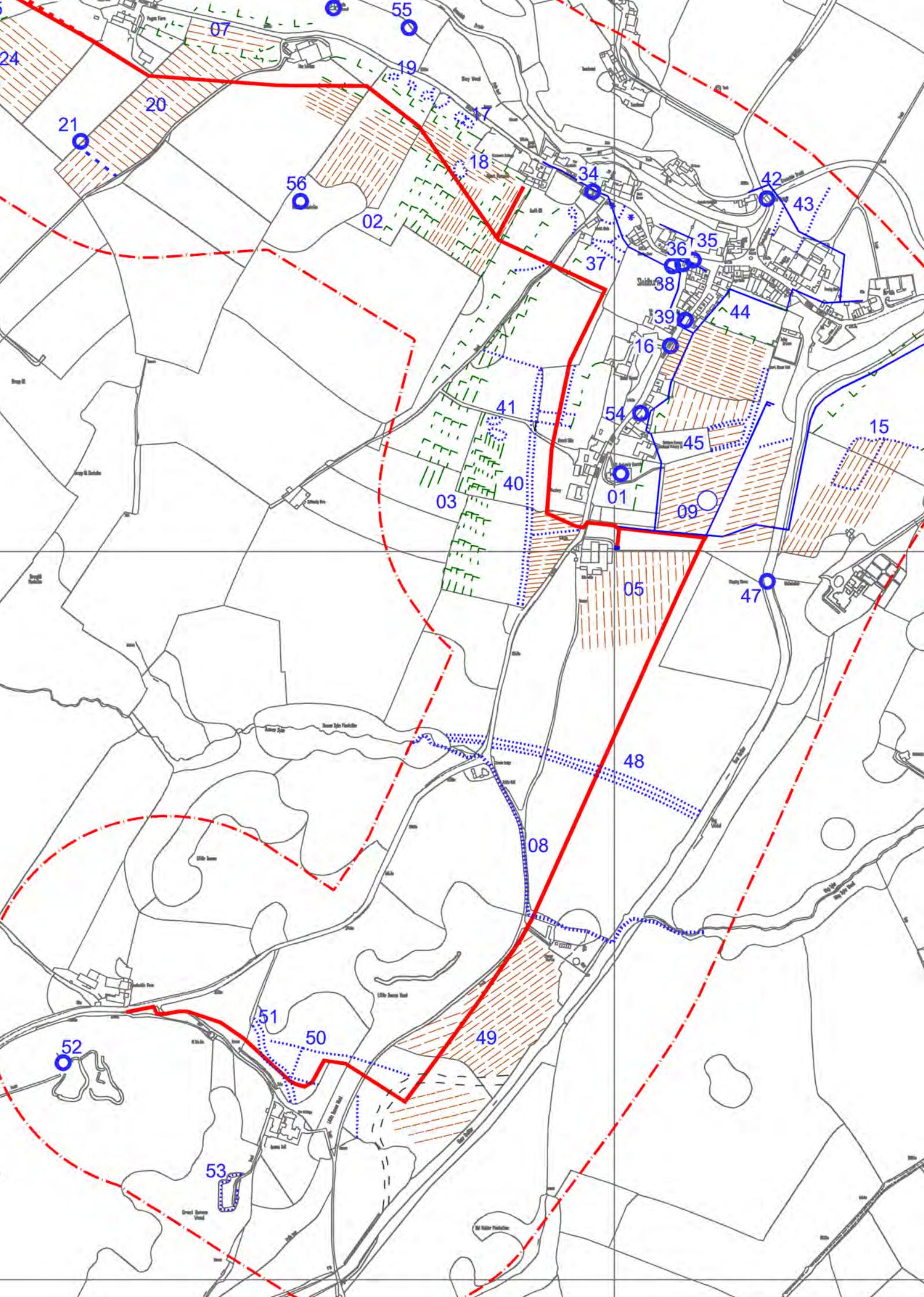
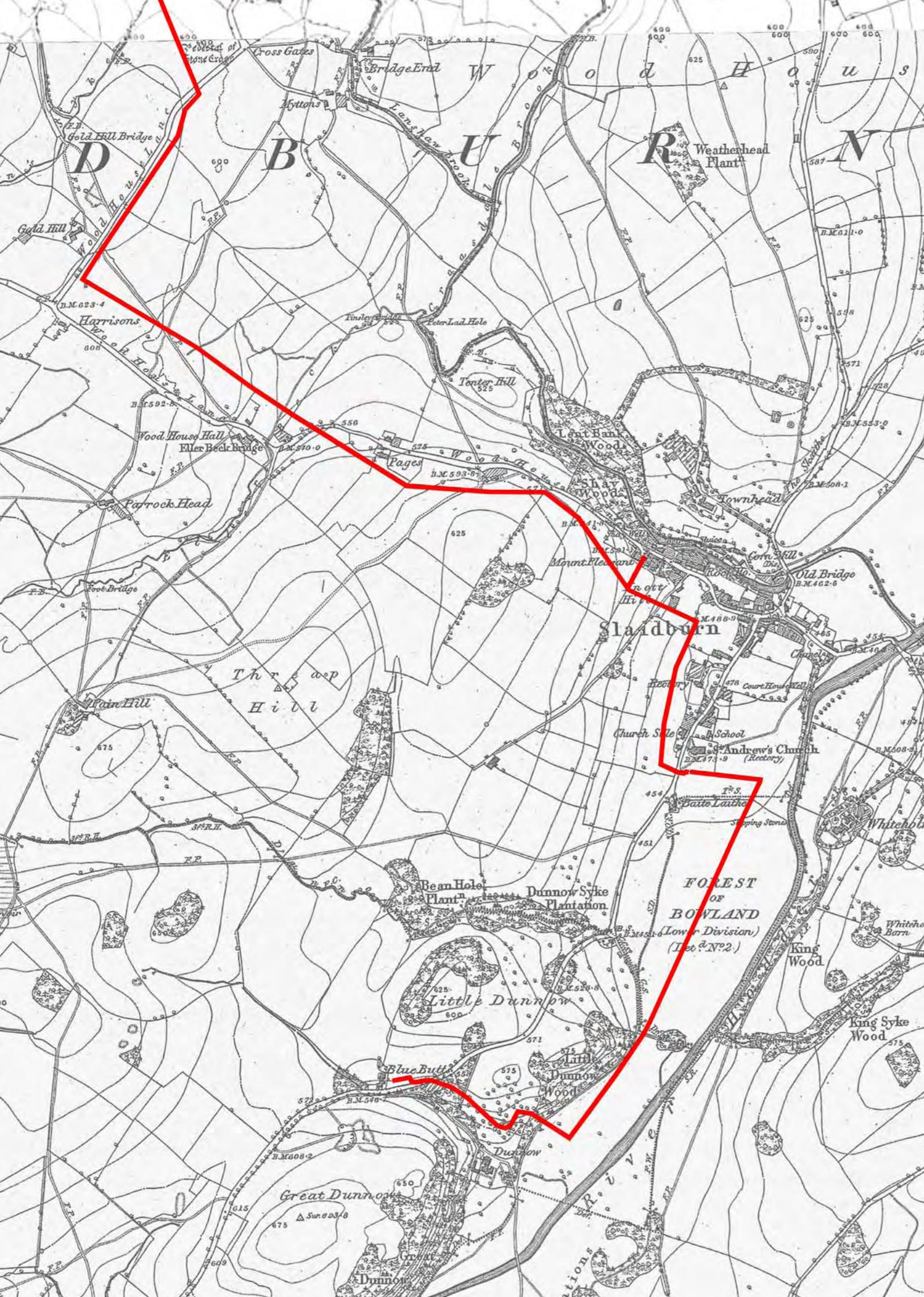


Figure 2a: Gazetteer sites plan, north







**B**

**U**

**R**

**Slaidburn**

**FOREST OF BOWLAND**  
(Lower Division)  
(Det. N<sup>o</sup> 2.)

Bean Hole Plant<sup>n</sup>

Dunnow Syke Plantation

Blue Butte

Little Dunnow Wood

Great Dunnow

Great Dunnow

King Syke Wood

King Wood

Whiteb<sup>n</sup>

Whiteb<sup>n</sup> Barn

Weatherhead Plant<sup>n</sup>

Townhead

Old Bridge

Church St<sup>n</sup>

St. Andrew's Church (Rectory)

Gate Laithe

Sliding Stone

Sliding Stone

Dunnow

Dunnow

Harrisons

Wood House Hall

Eller Beck Bridge

Parrock Head

Foot Bridge

Main Hill

Threeap Hill

Tenter Hill

Peter Lad Hole

Tinley Bridge

Pages

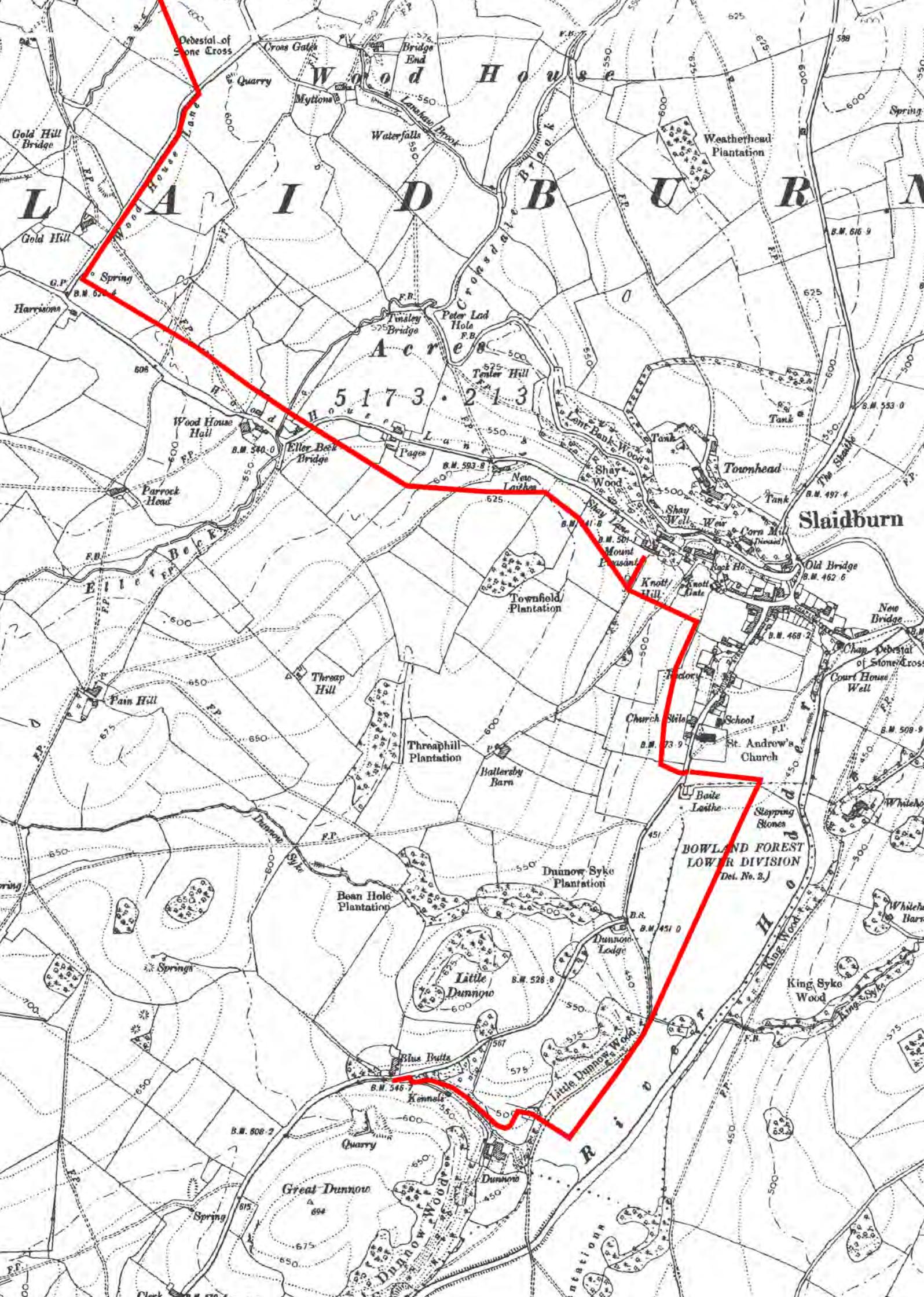
Mount Pleasant

St. Andrew's Church

Gold Hill

Gold Hill Bridge

Gold Hill



Pedestal of Stone Cross

Cross Gate

Bridge End

Wood House

Gold Hill Bridge

Quarry

Mytton

Waterfalls

Weatherhead Plantation

L A N C A S H I R E

Gold Hill

G.P. Spring

Harrisons

Wood House Hall

Eller Beck Bridge

Tonley Bridge

Peter Lad Hole

Tenter Hill

Parrock Head

Pages

New Laithe

Shay Wood

Townhead

Slaidburn

Eller Beck

Pann Hill

Throap Hill

Throaphill Plantation

Batterby Barn

Church Stile

School

St. Andrew's Church

Old Bridge

New Bridge

Chap. Pedestal of Stone Cross

Court House Wall

Dunnow Syke

Bean Hole Plantation

Dunnow Syke Plantation

Little Dunnow

Dunnow Lodge

St. Andrew's Church

St. Andrew's Church

Bowland Forest Lower Division

Det. No. 2.J

Spring

Spring

Blus Butts

Kennels

Little Dunnow Wood

Little Dunnow Wood

King Syke Wood

Spring

Spring

Quarry

Great Dunnow

Dunnow

King Syke Wood

King Syke Wood

Spring

Spring

Quarry

Great Dunnow

Dunnow

King Syke Wood

King Syke Wood

Spring

Spring

Quarry

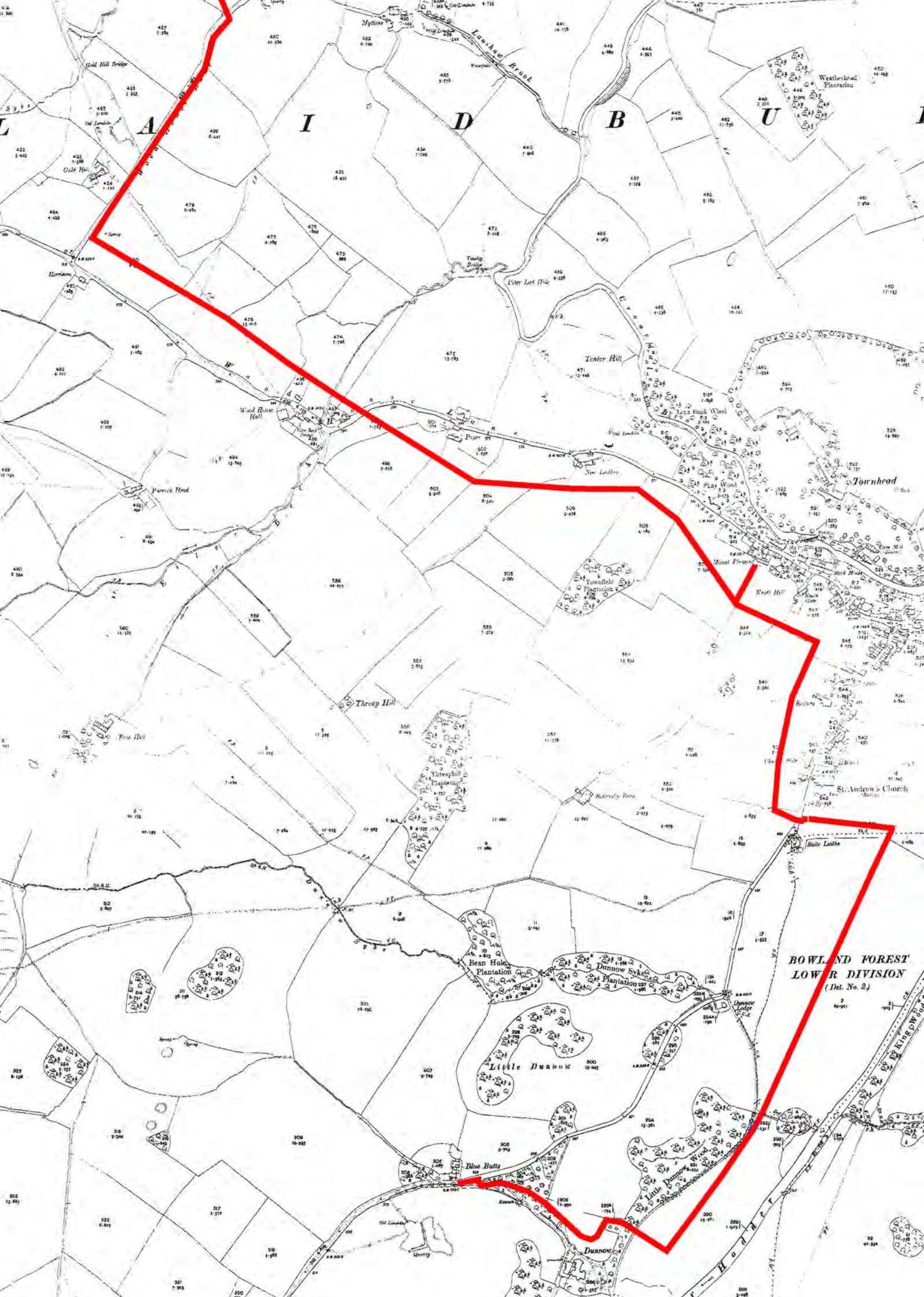
Great Dunnow

Dunnow

King Syke Wood

King Syke Wood

5173.213



# I D B U

**BOWLAND FOREST  
LOWER DIVISION  
(Det. No. 2)**

Old Hill Bridge  
Old Lane  
Old Hill  
Harrington

Wood House  
Holl

Thorp Hill

Bean Hole  
Plantation

Dunnow Syke  
Plantation

Little Dunnow

Blue Butts

Dunnow

St. Andrew's Church

Bulle Lathes

St. Andrew's Church  
Bulle Lathes

St. Andrew's Church  
Bulle Lathes

St. Andrew's Church  
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St. Andrew's Church  
Bulle Lathes

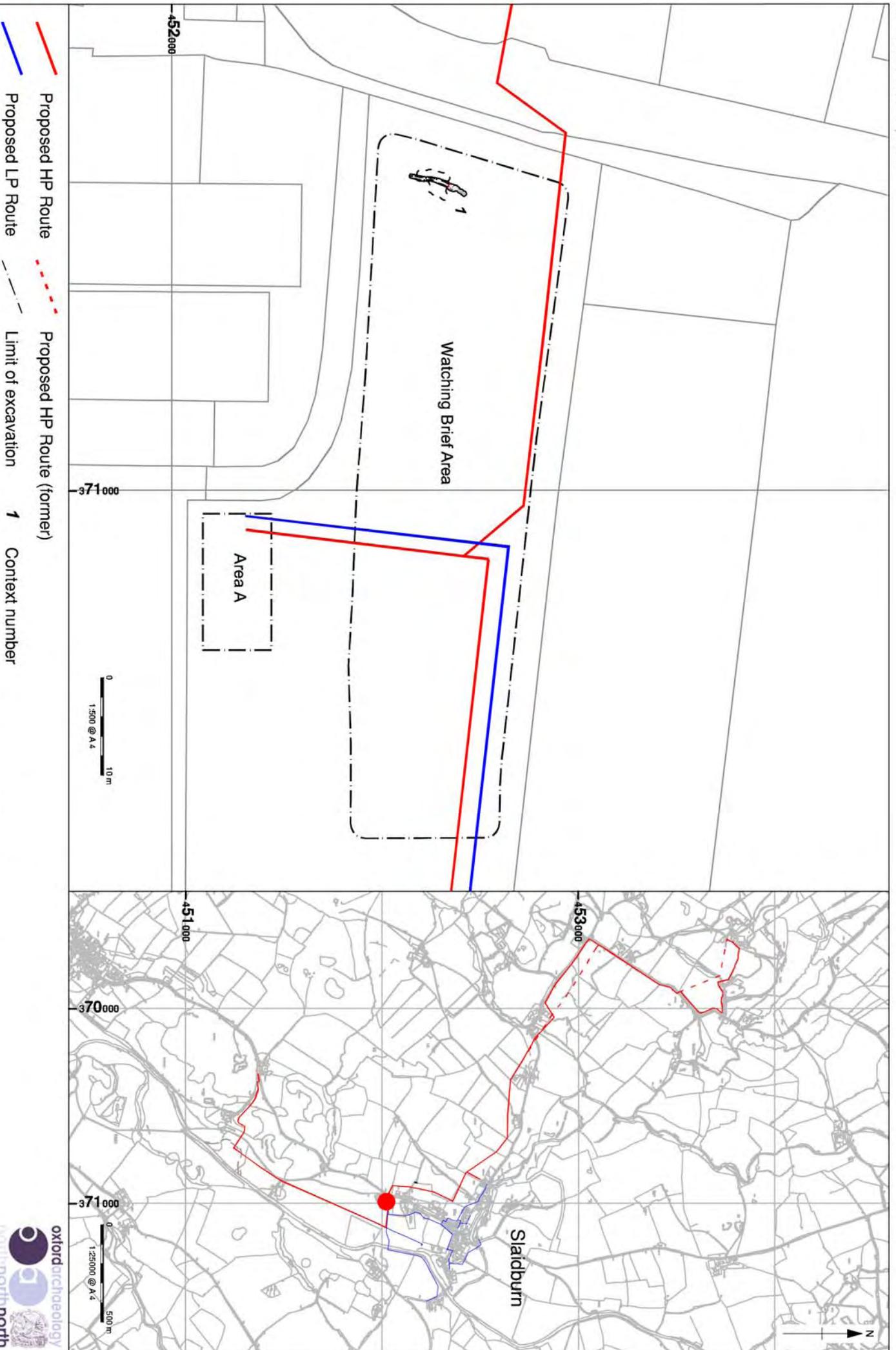
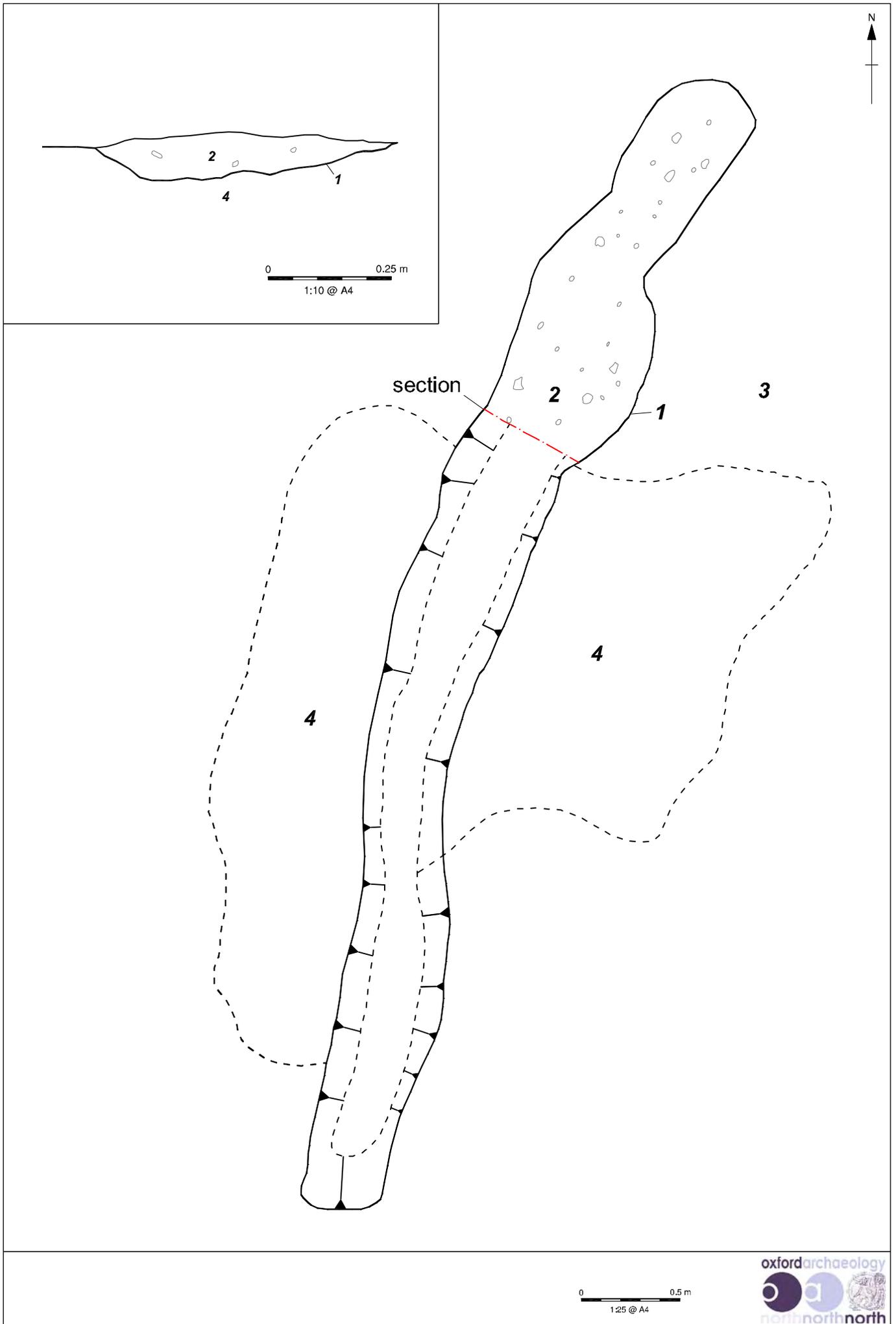


Figure 7: Location of strip and record and watching brief areas



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Figure 8: Plan and south-facing section of feature 1, Area A

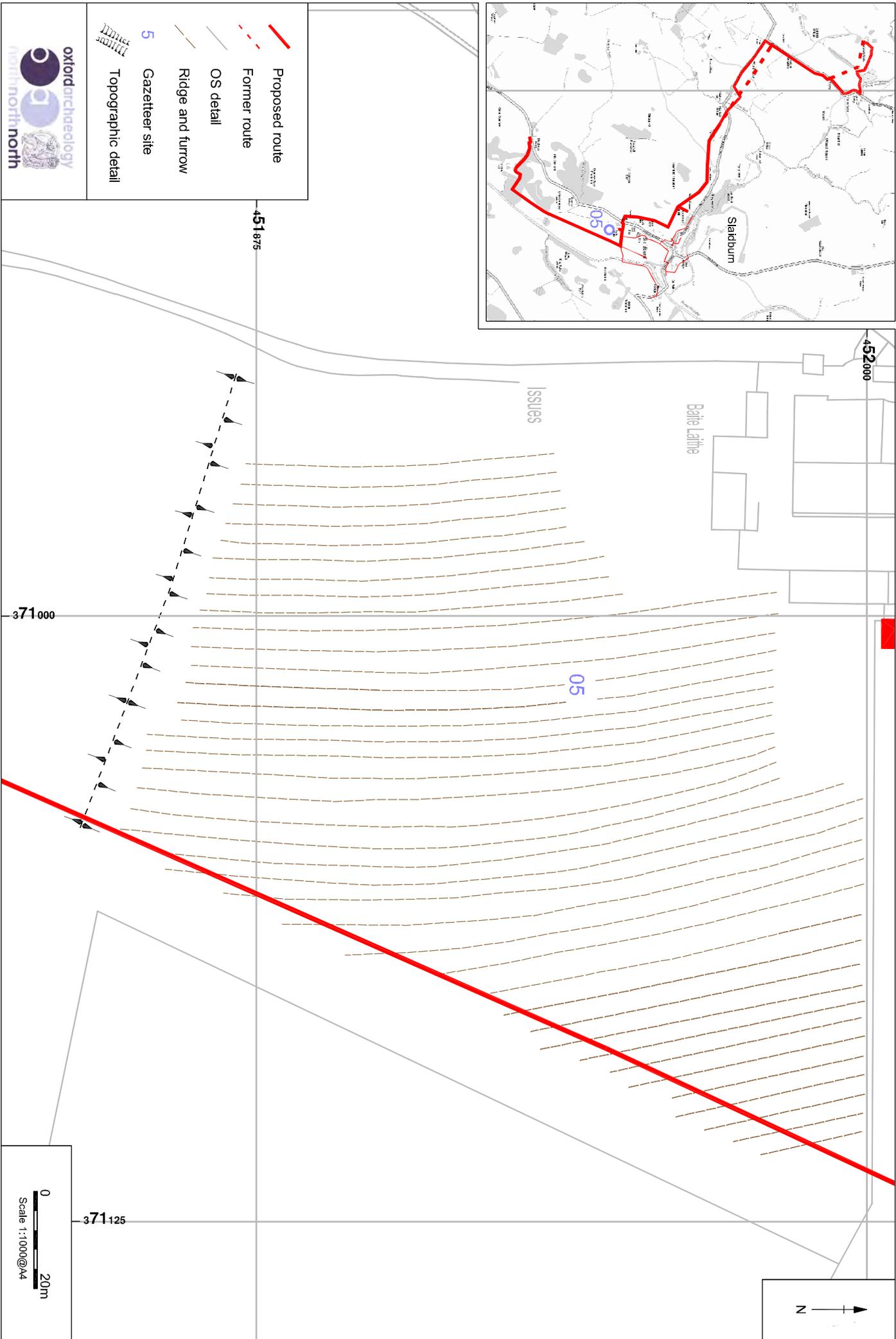
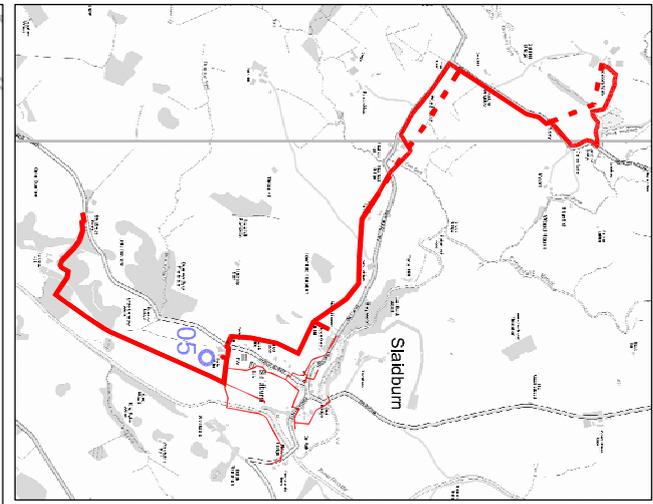


Figure 9: Topographic detail of Site 05





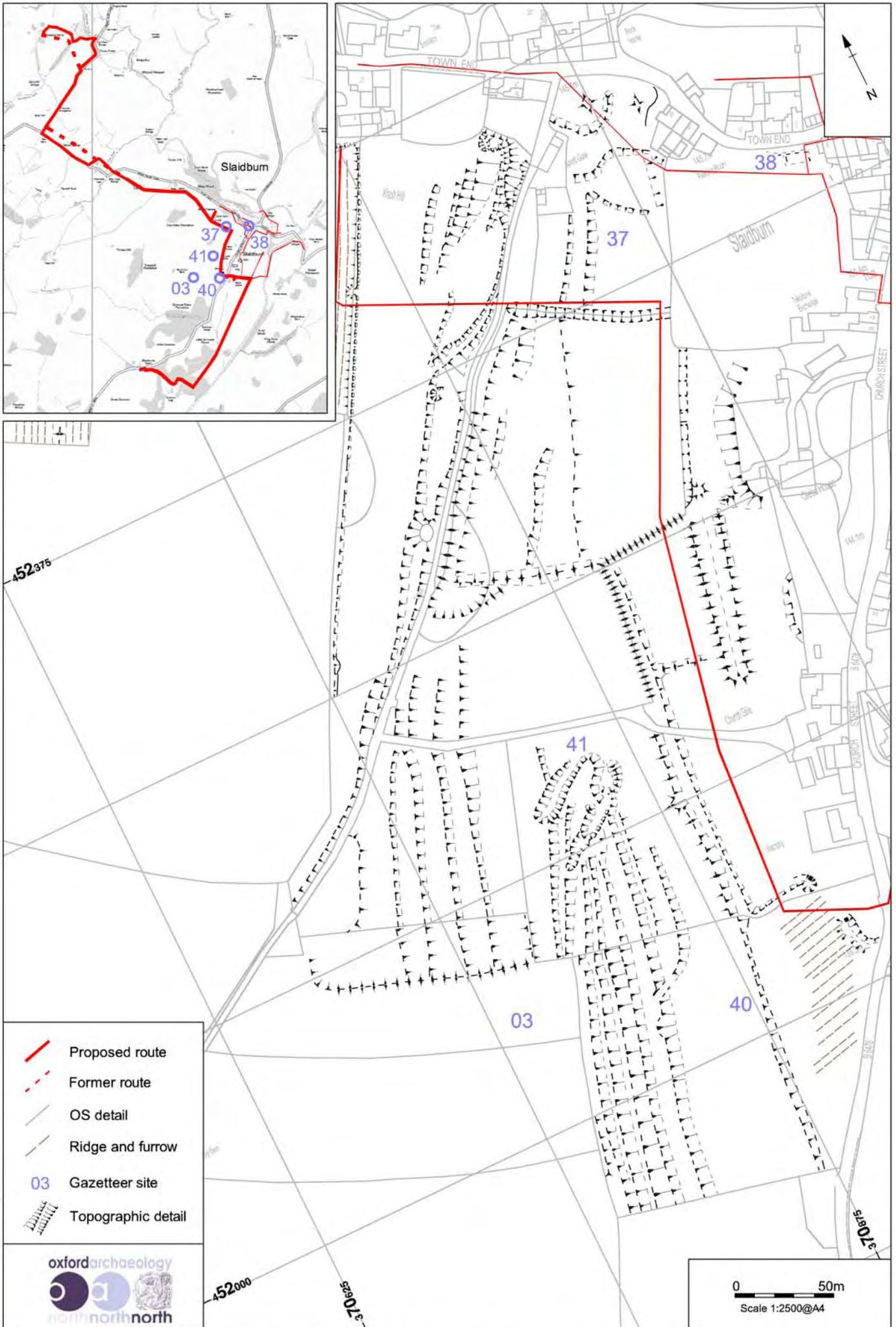


Figure 11: Topographic detail of Sites 03, 37, 38, 40 and 41

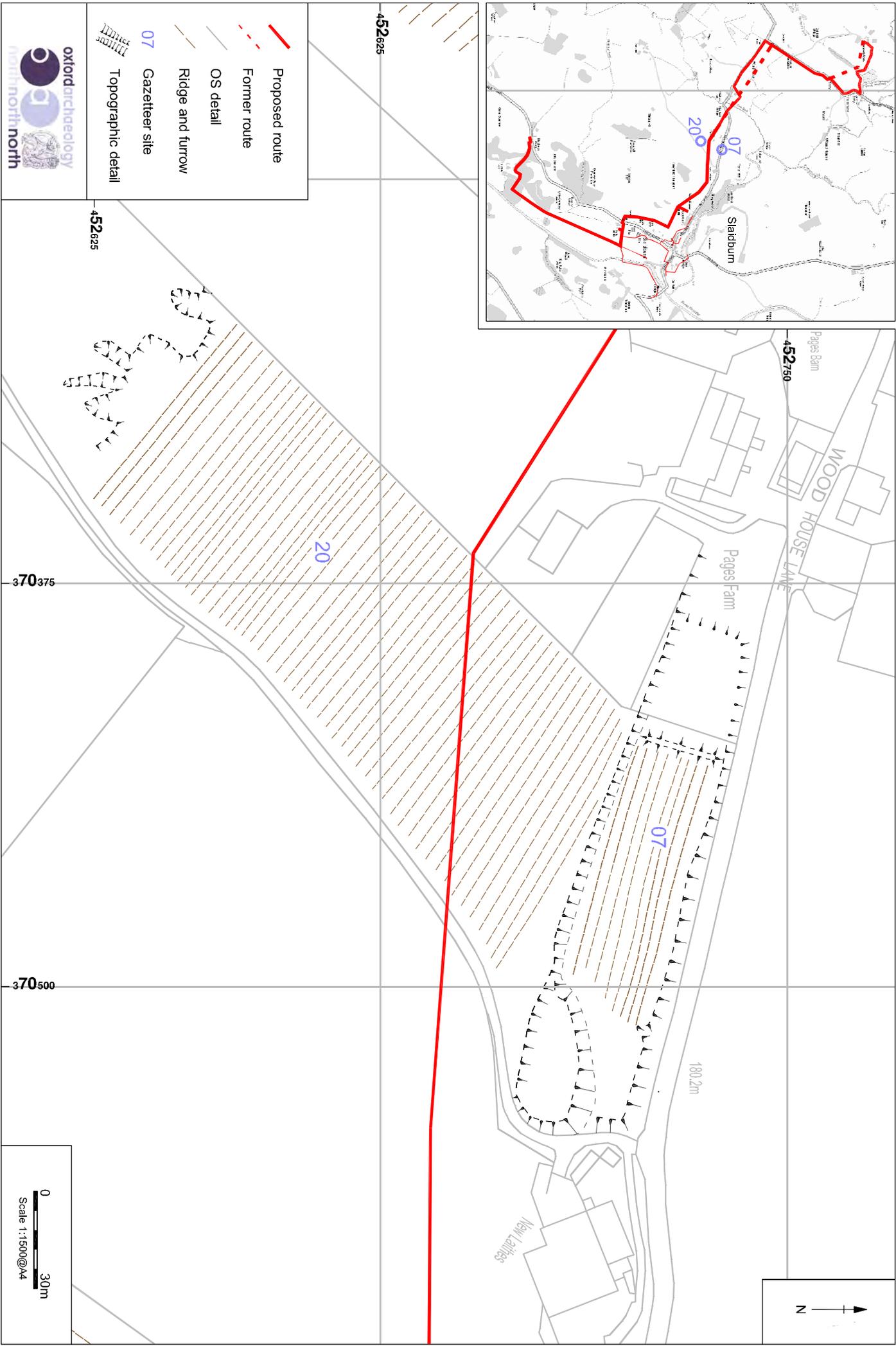
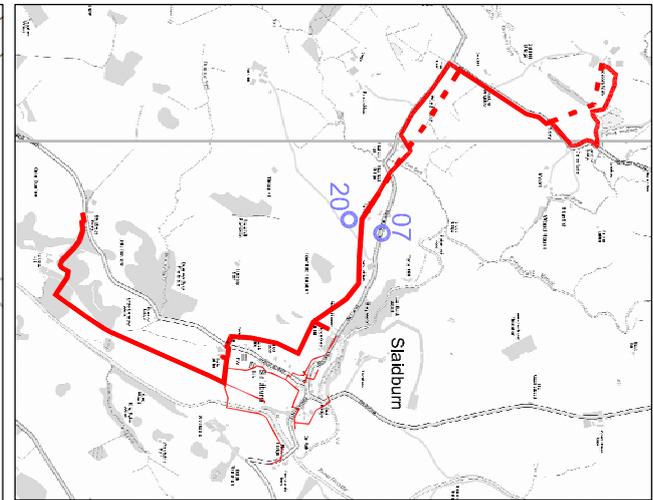


Figure 12: Topographic detail of Sites 07 and 20

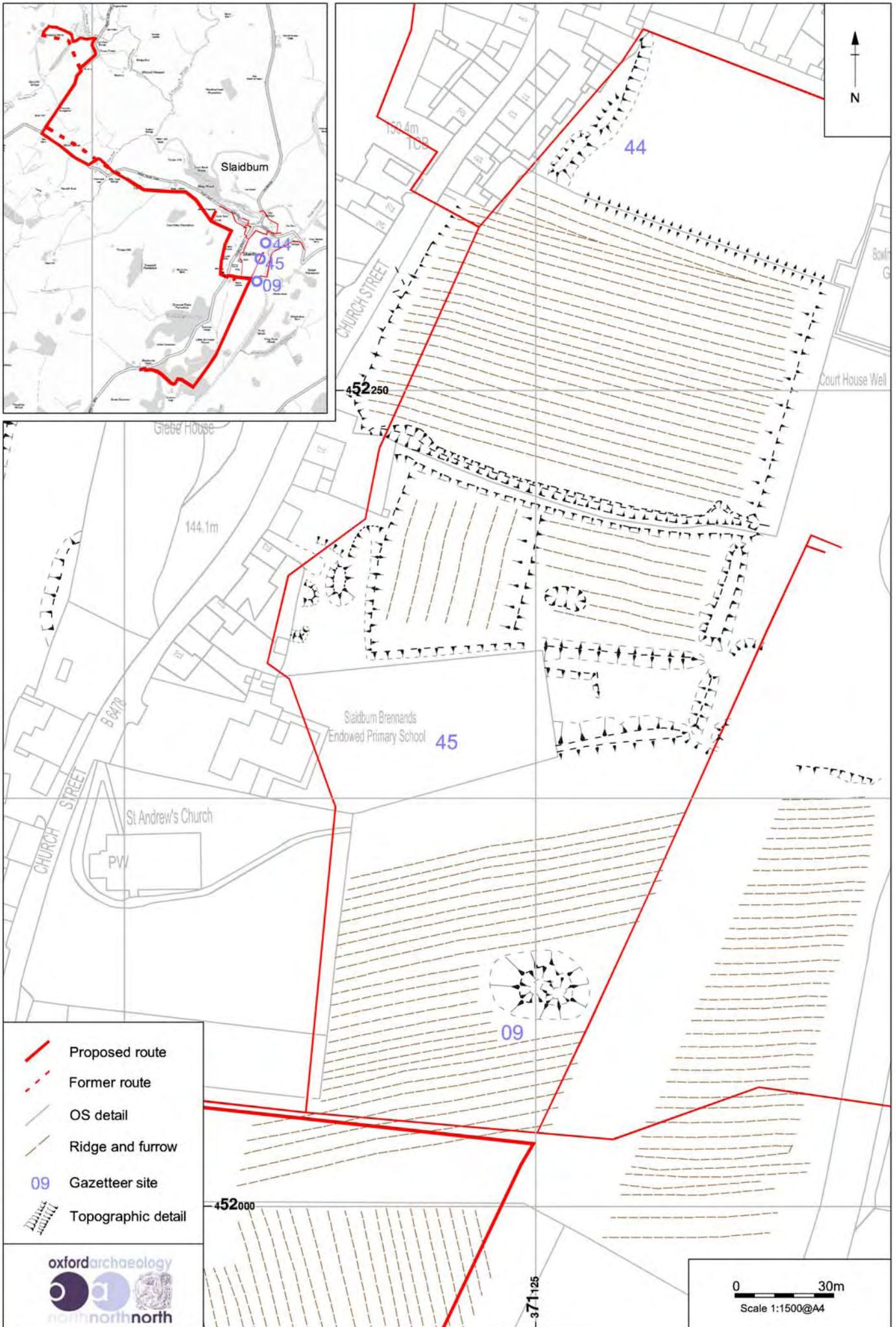


Figure 13: Topographic detail of Sites 09, 44 and 45

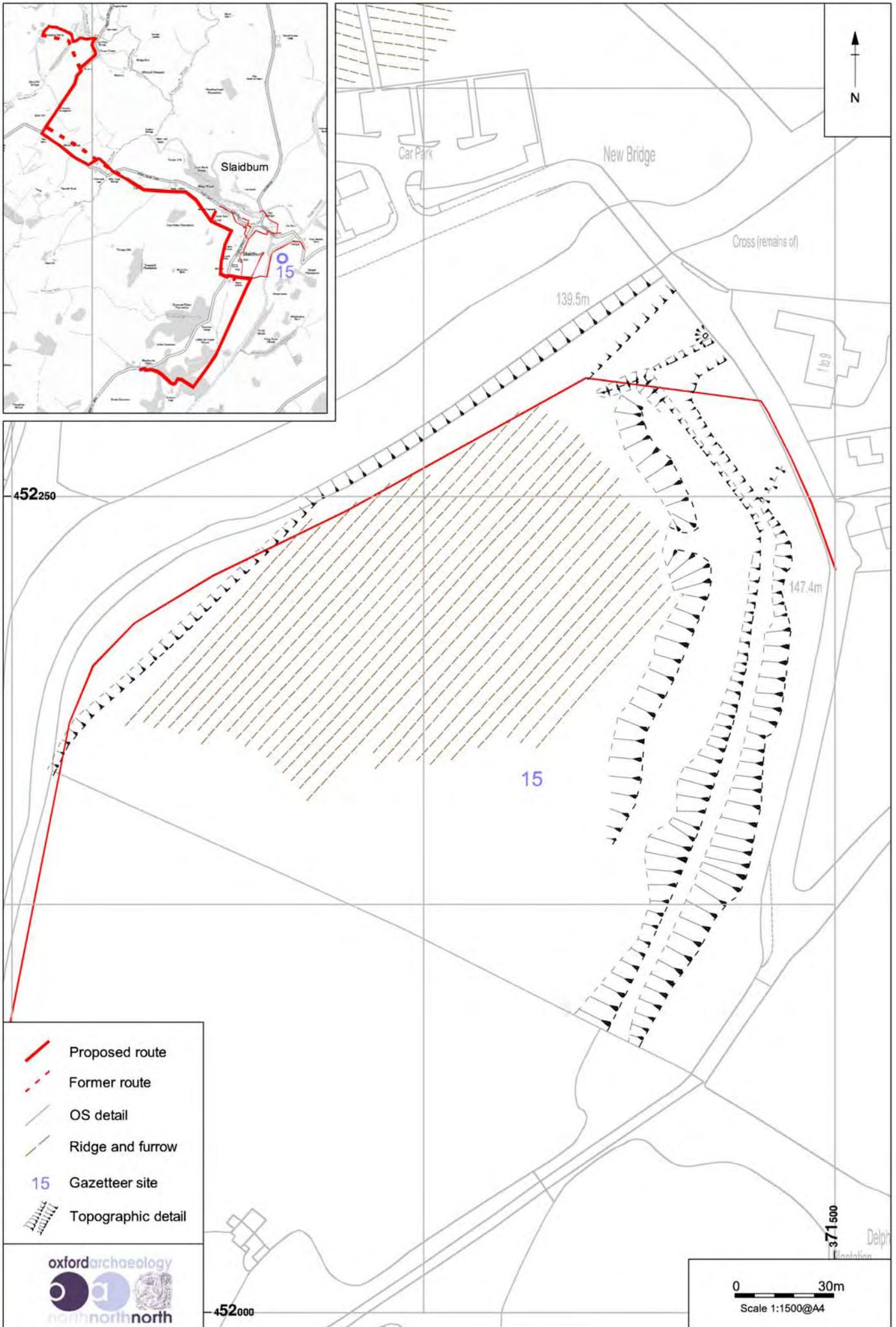


Figure 14: Topographic detail of Site 15

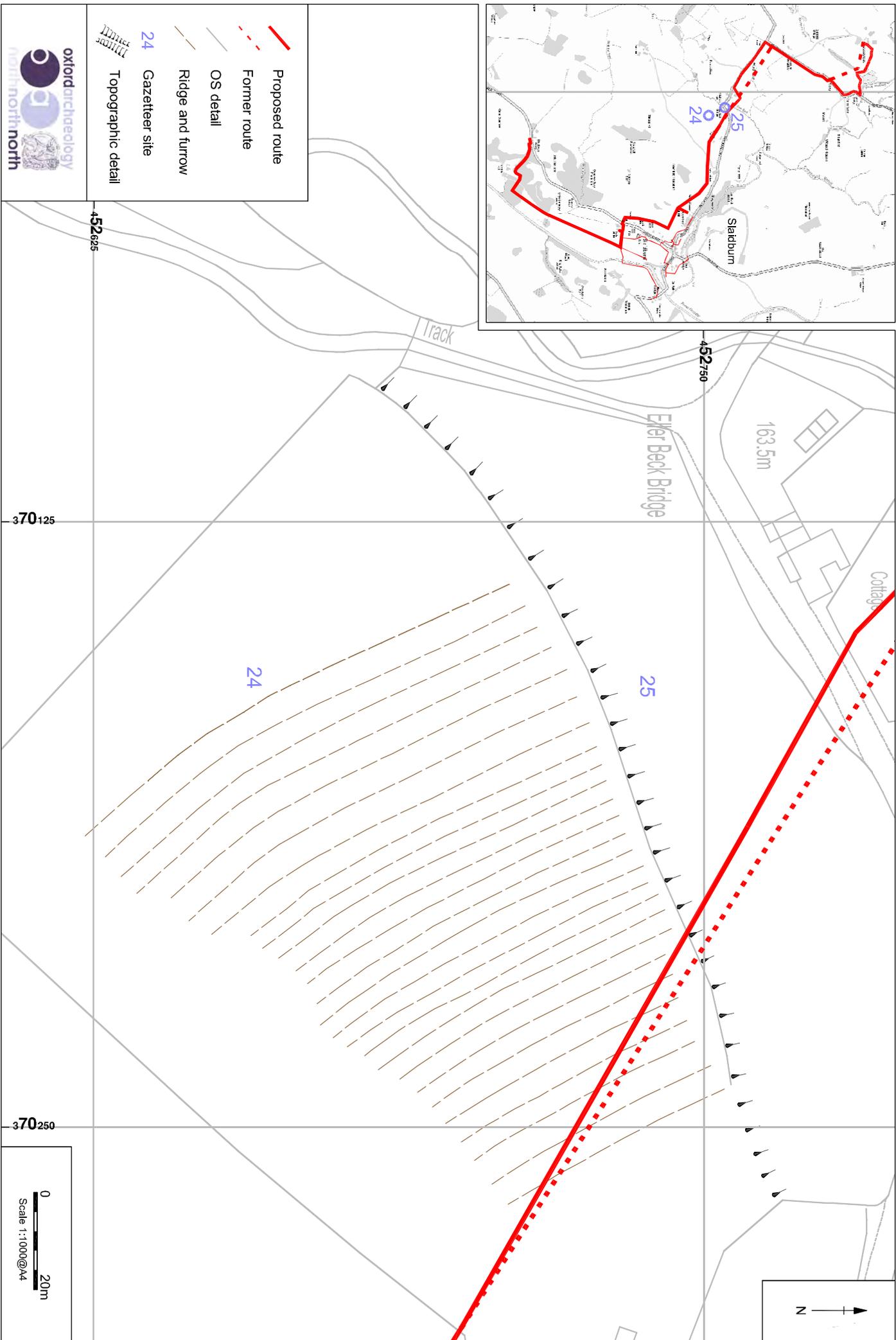
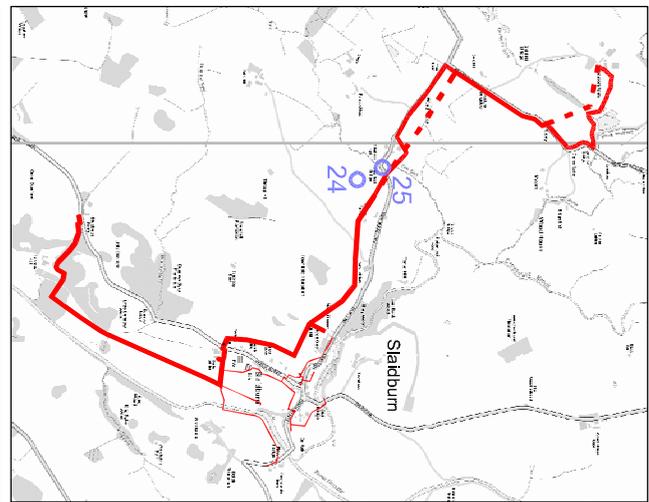


Figure 15: Topographic detail of Sites 24 and 25

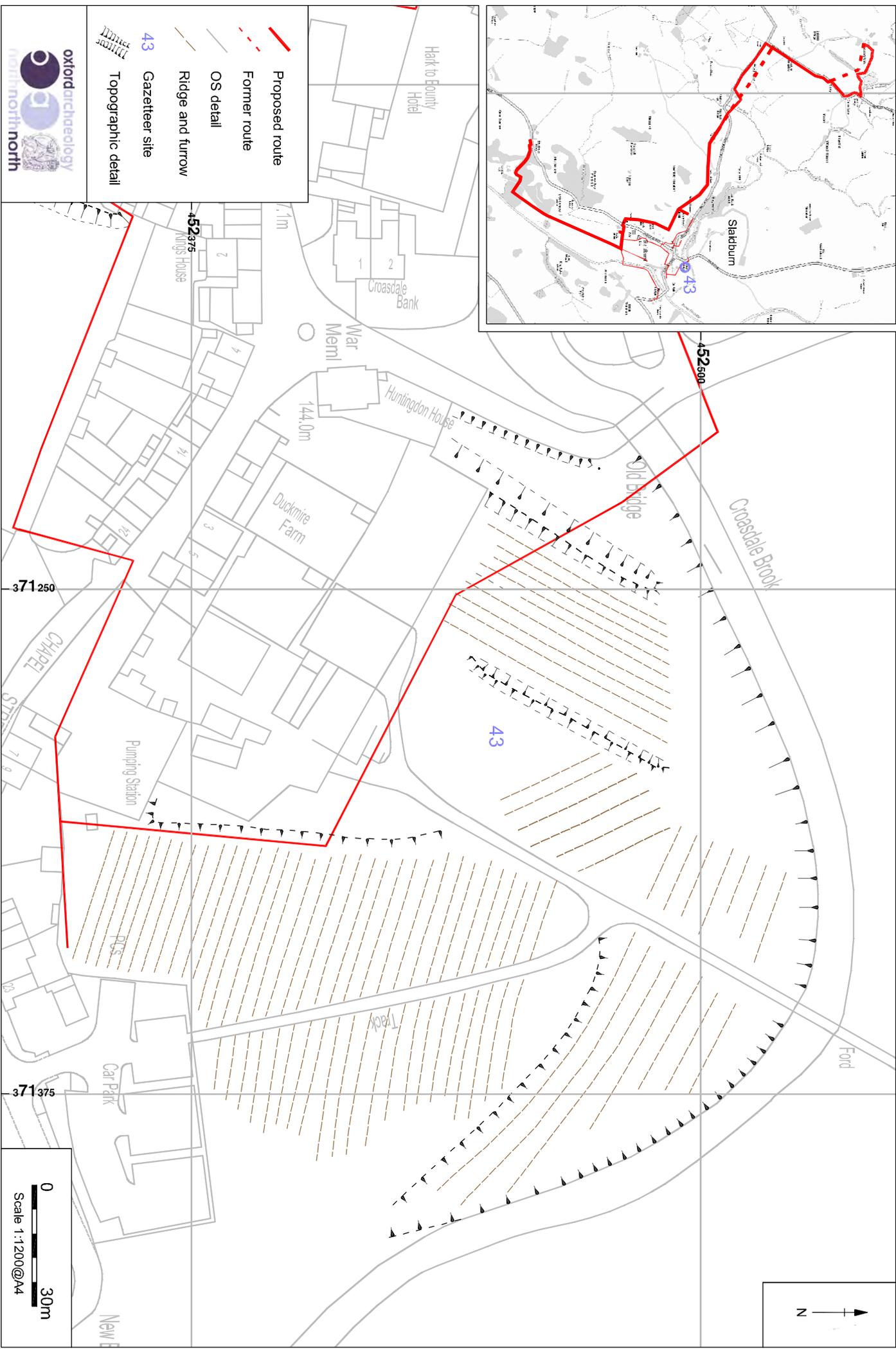
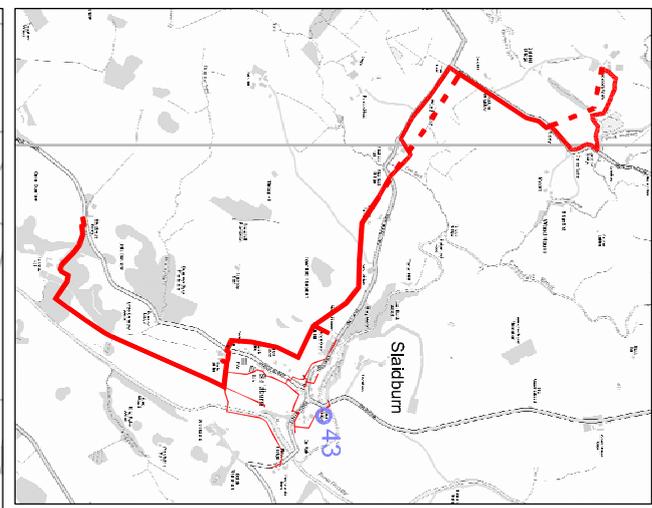
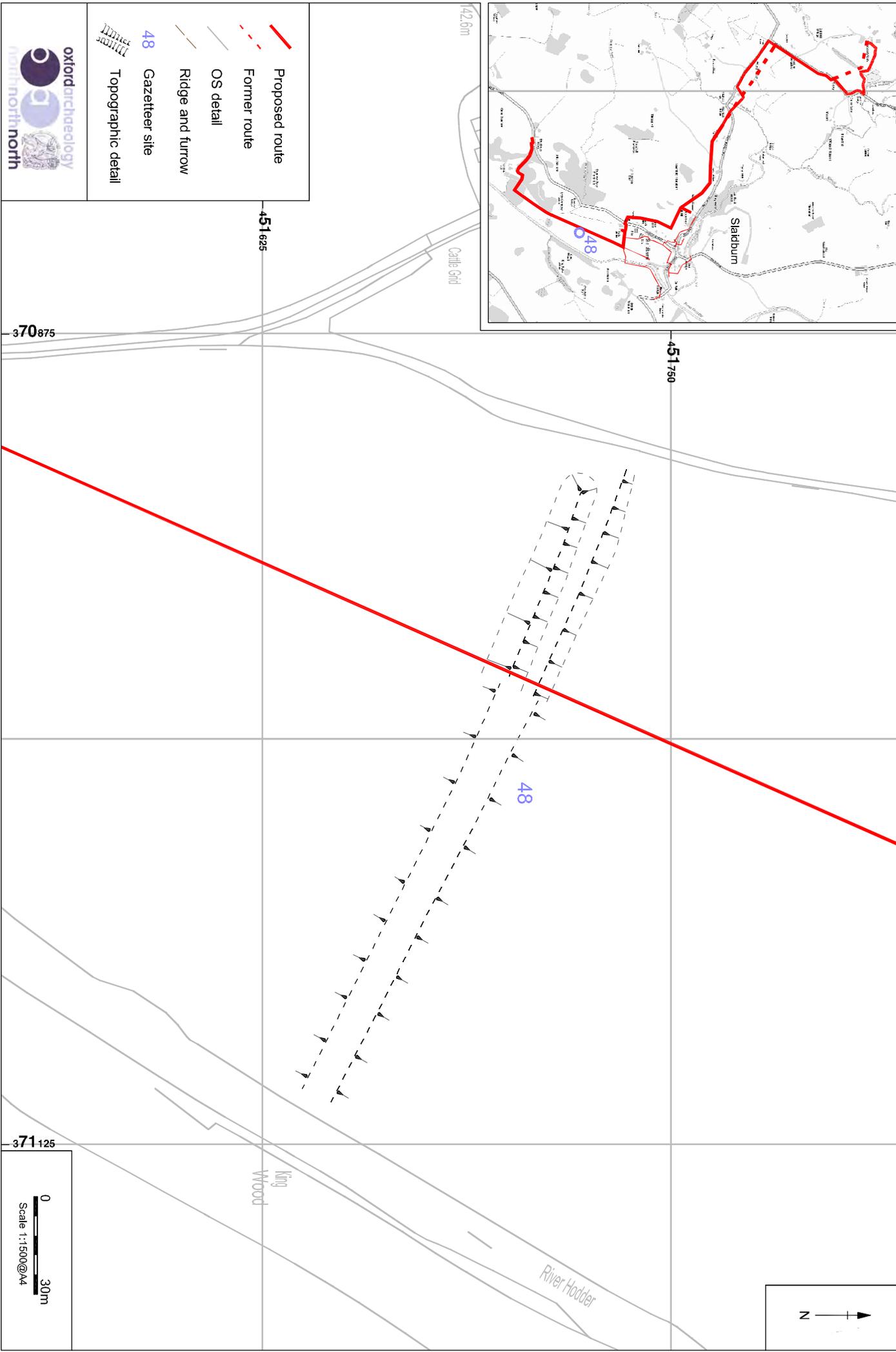
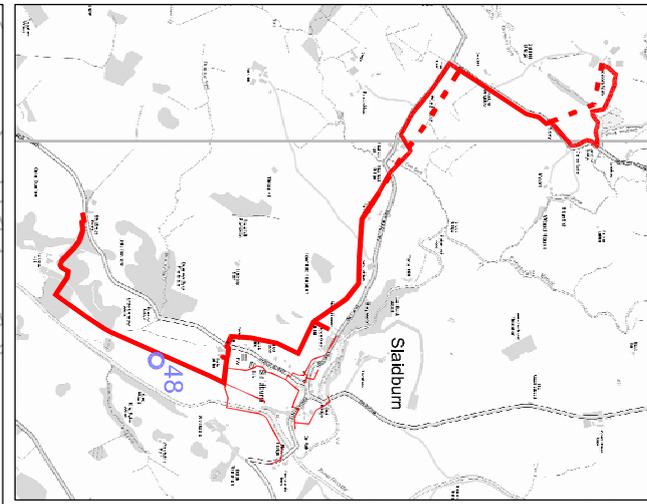


Figure 16: Topographic detail of Site 43



-  Proposed route
-  Former route
-  OS detail
-  Ridge and furrow
-  Gazetteer site
-  Topographic detail



Figure 17: Topographic detail of Site 48

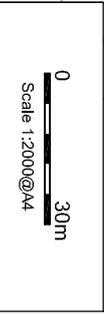
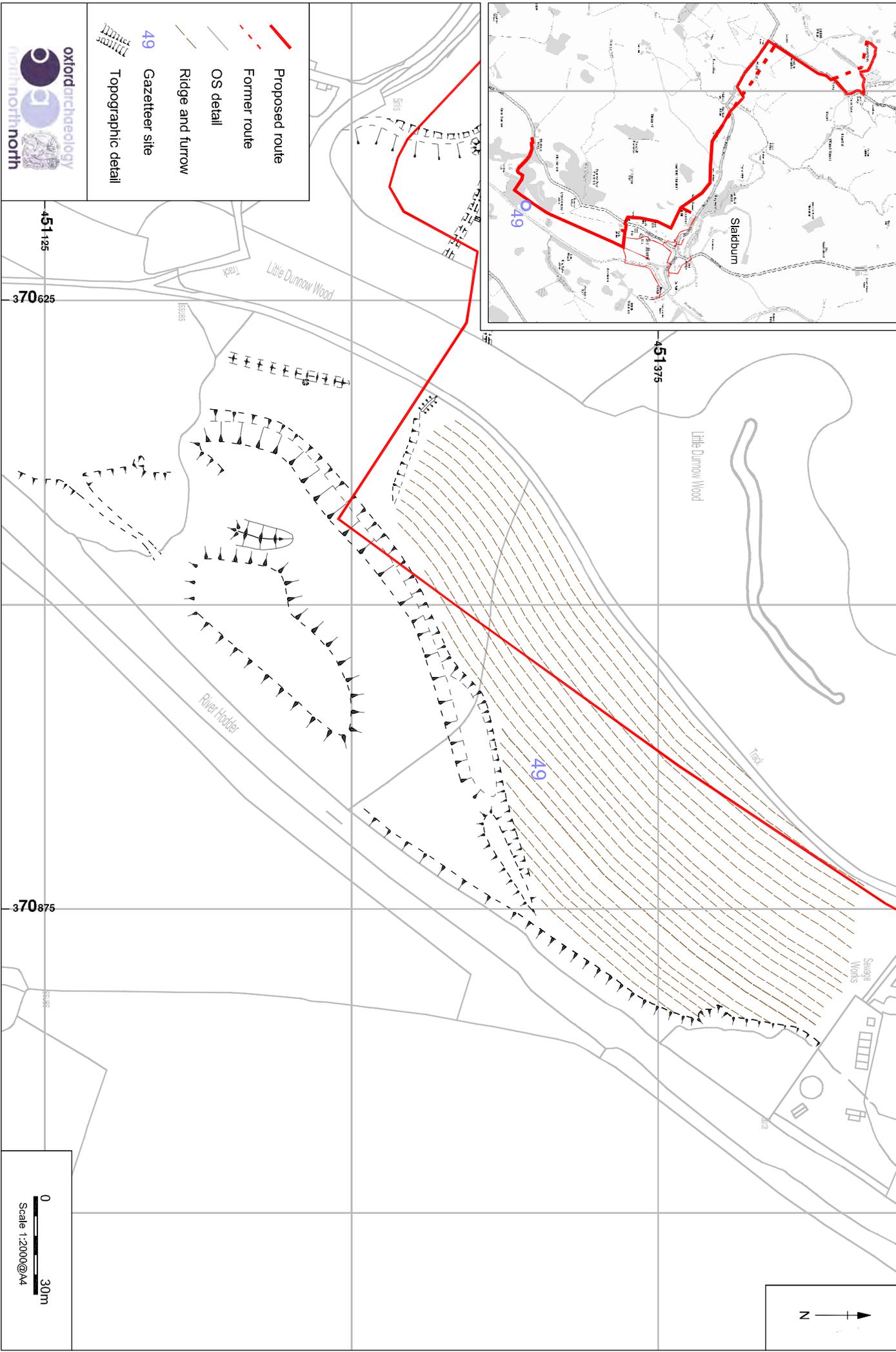
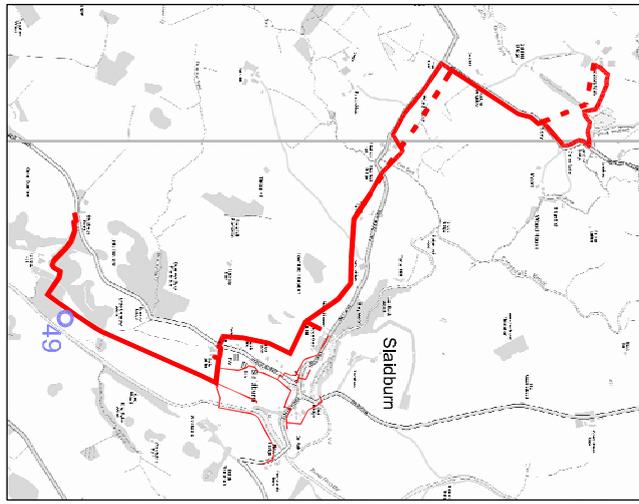


Figure 18: Topographic detail of Site 49



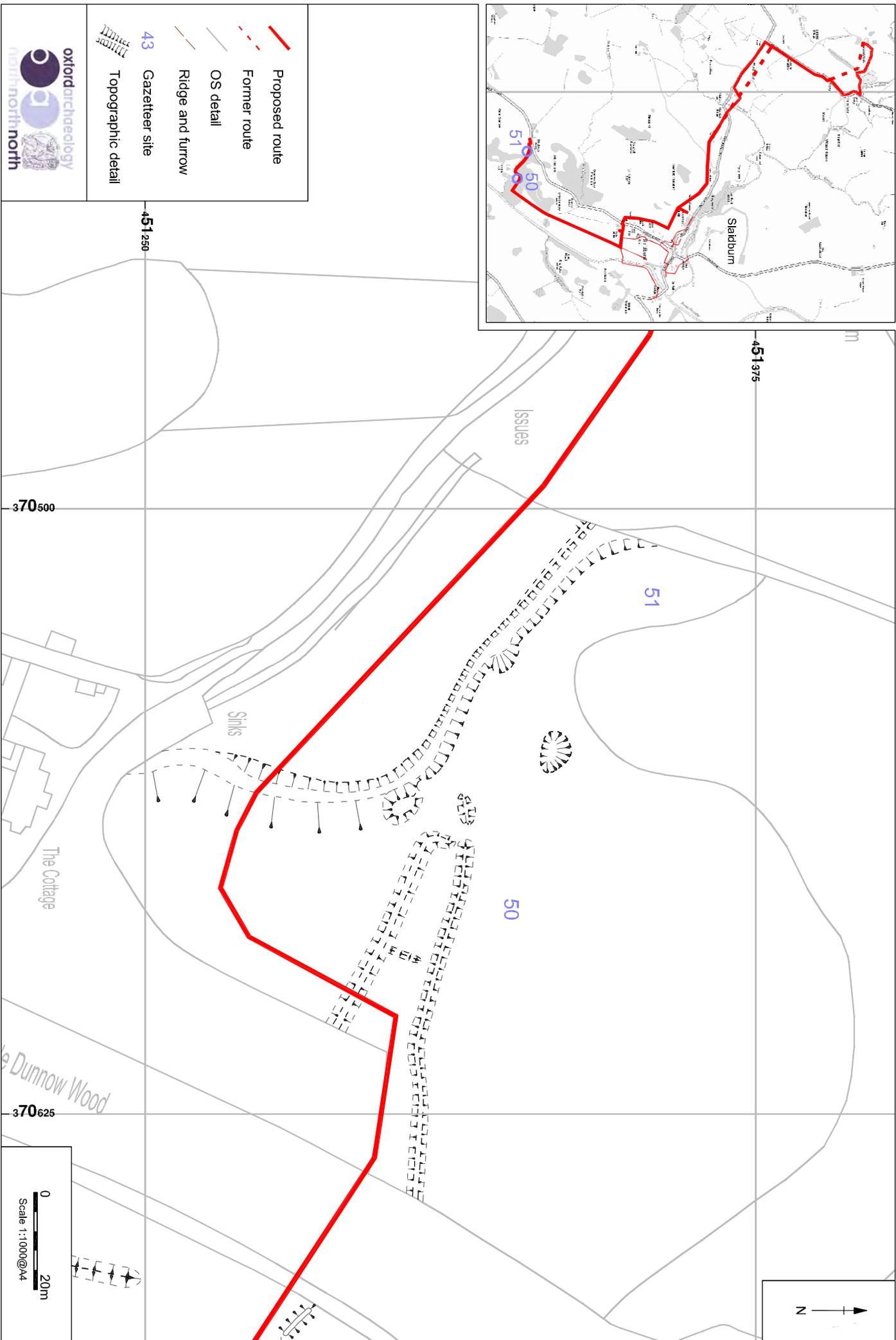
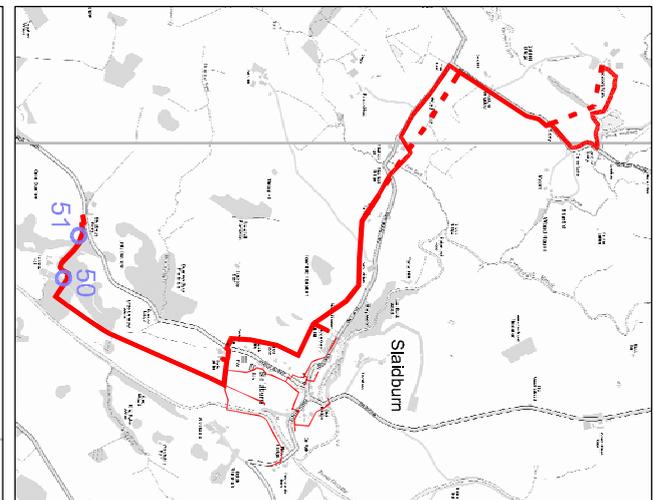


Figure 19: Topographic detail of Sites 50 and 51

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

<b>Context</b>	<b>Site sub div</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>
<b>1</b>	Watching brief	Linear feature along the western part of the stripped area	Medieval to early post-medieval
<b>2</b>	Watching brief	Fill of <b>1</b>	Medieval to early post-medieval
<b>3</b>	Watching brief	Topsoil	Post-medieval
<b>4</b>	Watching Brief	Subsoil representing a natural geological horizon	n/a
<b>5</b>	Area A	Topsoil/dump	Post-medieval
<b>6</b>	Area A	Subsoil representing a natural geological horizon	n/a
<b>7</b>	Area A	Subsoil representing a natural geological horizon, beneath <b>6</b>	n/a

## APPENDIX 2: FINDS CATALOGUE

Context	Object no	Quantity	Material	Description	Period
2	1000	9	Ceramic	Gritty, coarse ware partially reduced x 3  Blackware (red fabric) x 1  Slipwares x 3 Feather-trailed, Metropolitan-type, probably made in Staffs,  Glazed white earthenware; hand-painted thin cup china x 2	1050 - 1250  Late seventeenth - eighteenth century  Late seventeenth - eighteenth century  Nineteenth century
2	1001	2	Stone	Chert; worked flakes	Bronze Age?
2	1002	1	Glass	Window glass: Forest-type potash	Seventeenth century
3	1003	4	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stems: narrow and medium-bored, both smoothed and coarse present	Eighteenth - nineteenth century  -
3	1004	3	Stone	Chert flake: square-shaped, retouched along each edge. Possible loomweight. Lava stone, burnt fragment	Bronze Age - post medieval?
3	1005	3	Glass	Complete bottles x 2: moulded clear sauce, and metal-capped dark green medicine  Window pane fragment (silica)	Eighteenth - nineteenth century  Eighteenth - nineteenth century
3	1006	18	Ceramic	Coarse gritty and coarse white ware, with iron stone inclusions x 2 (1050-1250)  Coarse, dark-glazed red earthenware (pancheon) x 2, fine dark glazed red earthenware x 1  Blackware, purple gritty x 3, included	1050 - 1250  Seventeenth - eighteenth century  Seventeenth -

				tyg handle	eighteenth century
				Blackware buff fabric x 2.	Seventeenth - eighteenth century
				Midland Purple-type ware with brown pitted glaze x 2	Sixteenth - seventeenth century
				Slipwares: Metropolitan-type floral decorated plate, possible Staffs product x 1, press-moulded yellow and brown porringer fragments x 2	Seventeenth - eighteenth century
				Mottled ware	Seventeenth - eighteenth century
				Yellow ware	Seventeenth century
				Stoneware: German import (Raeren?)	Sixteenth-eighteenth century