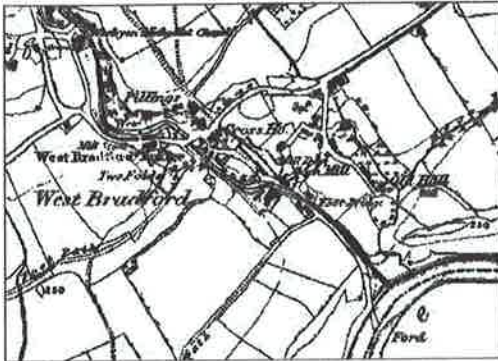


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RIBBLE LINK MAIN, BOWLAND FRINGE AND PENDLE HILL LANCASHIRE



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



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SUMMARY

Following a proposal by United Utilities to construct a new water main from Lowcocks Service Reservoir (SD 74574595) to Laundwood Pumping Station (SD 65364563), it was recommended by County Sites and Monuments, the Lancashire County Council's Archaeology Service, that an archaeological desk-top assessment and rapid visual inspection be undertaken of the pipeline route prior to the commencement of work. Oxford Archaeology North carried out the desk-top assessment in March 2003 with the visual inspection to follow.

A brief outline of the topographical, geological, historical and archaeological backgrounds for the assessment area was produced, spanning the prehistoric period to the twentieth century. Little can be said of the area prior to the medieval period, although there is evidence of prehistoric and roman activity in the form of a bronze age site at Horse hey farm and the roman road from Ribchester to Burrow in Lonsdale, and many local settlements have names with Anglo-Saxon and Conquest origins. The Medieval history of the area has been gathered mainly from documentary sources, although it is thought that many of the extant post-medieval farms and settlements have medieval vaccary origins. In the post-medieval period, the area was used mainly for farming, with some small-scale quarrying and industry, particularly in the Waddington and West Bradford area.

The desk-top assessment identified 55 sites of archaeological interest within the study area, of which the majority were recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record. The majority of these were post-medieval in date, and consisted mainly of quarries, lime kilns, and listed buildings. Eleven of these sites are directly within the corridor of the pipeline, and are likely to be adversely affected by its construction.

As a result of the assessment it is recommended that a walkover survey is carried out on six sites, and this will be covered during the rapid assessment which follows this desk-top assessment. The topographic survey of two other sites will also be carried out at this time. Evaluation of four vulnerable sites is also recommended. Following the walkover survey, it is possible that further work may be required if standing buildings are located. A targeted watching brief may also be recommended following the walkover in areas recognised as being of potential archaeological interest.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank United Utilities Ltd, who commissioned the work. Further thanks are extended to Peter Iles at the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record office and the staff of the Lancashire Record Office (Preston).

The data collection for the desk-top assessment was undertaken by Joanne Dawson and the report written by Joanne Cook. The project was managed by Alison Plummer, and the report was edited by Alison Plummer and Carol Allen.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Following a proposal by United Utilities Ltd to construct a new water main from Lowcocks Service Reservoir (SD 74574595) to Laundwood Pumping Station (SD 65364563), it was recommended by County Sites and Monuments, the Lancashire County Council's Archaeology Service, that an archaeological desk-top assessment and rapid visual inspection be undertaken of the pipeline route prior to the commencement of work. A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in response to this brief, and following its acceptance by United Utilities Ltd, the assessment was carried out in March 2003 with the visual inspection to follow.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by OAN in response to a request by United Utilities for an archaeological desk-top assessment of the route of a new water main from Lowcocks Service Reservoir (SD 74574595) to Laundwood Pumping Station (SD 65364563; Fig 1). Following its acceptance OAN was commissioned by United Utilities to carry out the work. 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-TOP ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project design. The study area consisted of a corridor of approximately 250m either side of the pipeline, with specific attention paid to the area directly within the pipeline route. The more general area around the pipeline route was also examined to provide an historical and archaeological background.

2.2.2 ***Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record:*** the Sites and Monuments Record for Lancashire, held in Preston, was consulted. This consists of a list of known archaeological sites within the county, and is maintained by Lancashire County Council Archaeological Services. Each site recorded within the assessment area was accessed and a brief entry including grid reference, sources, and description, was added to the gazetteer (*Appendix 2*).

2.2.3 ***Lancashire County Record Office (LCRO) Preston:*** the county record office in Preston holds the majority of original documents and maps for the area of the Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill. It was visited primarily to consult early maps of the area, which can provide details of the development of the landscape, and other documents relevant to the study area. The County Council, via the record office, also hold a collection of oblique and vertical aerial photographs of the region, which were consulted.

2.2.4 ***Clitheroe Library, Clitheroe:*** the library at Clitheroe was consulted as it holds a collection of old journals and local newspapers.

2.2.5 ***The Museum of Lancashire, Preston and Clitheroe Castle Museum:*** these museums were both consulted for their local history and archaeology collections.

2.3 ARCHIVE

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be

deposited in the county record office (Lancashire) on completion of the project.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The route of the pipeline falls within the area known as the 'Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill' (Countryside Commission, 1998). This is a transitional region between the upland core of the Bowland Fells and the flat landscape of the Lancaster and Amounderness coastal plain. It is mainly between 50m and 150m above sea-level, and consists of an undulating rolling landscape which is predominantly used for permanent pasture, mostly improved, with some woodland and arable land.
- 3.1.2 The underlying carboniferous geology is mainly of the Worsthorne Shale Group, although there are areas of both Clitheroe and Chatburn Limestones. This is overlain by a drift geology of cambric stagnogley soils of the brickfield 3 association (Ordnance Survey 1983).

3.2 HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

The more general historical background consists entirely of information from secondary sources, including early histories of the area and archaeological reports. It includes evidence from a relatively wide area around the route of the pipeline in order to put it into its historical context and provide a general understanding of the factors, which have shaped the heritage of the area.

- 3.2.1 **Prehistory:** Evidence for prehistoric activity in the region is currently sparse. This may be due to a lack of research or the fact that encroaching peat in the moorlands may have obscured early prehistoric sites. Elsewhere in the Pennines the investigation of erosion scars in the peat has uncovered sites previously covered in similar environmental circumstances (Newman and Hodgkinson 1997). However, it is likely that the Bowland Landscape and its fringes were populated by nomadic hunters from as early as 10,000 BC (Countryside Commission 1992), when much of the area was covered in broadleaved forests. Woodland clearance began in the Neolithic period, around 3,000 BC and this process continued throughout the Bronze Age. Evidence for late Neolithic/early Bronze Age activity in the area has been found in the form of sites at Bleasdale Circle and Oak Farm near Chipping, along with remains found in a cave above Whitewell and a possible assembly of tumuli on Waddington Fell (*ibid*). Along the route itself there are possible Bronze Age hut circles at Horse Hey Farm (Site 19). Locations of casual finds are also recorded along the Hodder (Middleton 1996) and at one location a bronze age was discovered (Site 39) (*Appendix 2*) records the discovery of a bronze axe. The evidence for Iron Age activity in the region is sparse, although this is attributed to a lack of research rather than an abandonment of the landscape, as pollen evidence has indicated an increase in activity represented by woodland clearance at this time (MacKay and Tallis 1994, 578).

- 3.2.2 **Roman:** By the end of the Iron Age the Bowland area was in the control of the Brigantes, whose principal centre was thought to be at Ingleborough (Newman and Hodgkinson 1997, 20) to the north-west of the study area. The Romans occupied the central Pennines area, including Bowland, in AD 70-72, and a fort was established at Ribchester in the early 70s (*ibid*). The county of Lancashire in general was unattractive for commercial occupation, so few settlements were established, although Chipping, to the west of the study area was an important market place (Countryside Commission 1992, 13). The Roman road from Ribchester to Burrow in Lonsdale passes through the study area (Site 09) but there is little direct evidence of Roman activity elsewhere along the route.
- 3.2.3 **Early Medieval:** There is little evidence for early Medieval activity in the region, with the nearest known remains being found at Ribblehead near Ingleborough, and the Minster site of Whalley. However documentary evidence suggests that the Bowland area passed out of British control and was integrated into the Kingdom of Northumbria in the seventh century AD (Newman and Hodgkinson 1997, 21). The majority of place names in the region, such as Chipping and Waddington in the study area are of Anglo-Saxon origin, and these towns are likely to have been established before the Viking Conquest in the ninth century (*ibid*). Traces of the Viking occupation can be seen in the place-names of the Bowland Region, for example Battersby (*ibid*), and in the origin of upland features such as 'fell', 'moss', 'thwaite' and 'beck' (Countryside Commission 1992, 13). The name Bowland itself has Anglo-Saxon origins, as 'Boelanda' or 'the land by the bow', in the sense of the bend of the River Ribble (Ekwall 1960, 56). The lands at Waddow and Bashall both have early origins although the houses themselves are later. Waddow and nearby Waddington are thought to derive from the Anglo-Saxon 'Wada' with Waddington being 'The Tūn of Wada's People' (Ekwall 1960, 490), although the town is recorded in the Domesday Book as 'Widitun' (*ibid*). Similarly Bashall Eaves is recorded as 'Baschelf' (*ibid*, 29). The town of West Bradford is also recorded in the Domesday Book as 'Bradeforde' (*ibid*, 58) and there is known to have been a settlement at Lees (Sites 03-06) since the eleventh century (Newman and Hodgkinson 1997, fig 2). Environmentally there is evidence for further depletion of the woodland cover throughout the Anglo-Saxon period, and cultivation of the heavy clay soils in the lower lying areas took place for the first time (*ibid*). This clearance continued throughout the tenth century.

Medieval: At the time of the Norman Conquest the Bowland area was divided between the Earldoms of Northumbria and Mercia, with the River Ribble as its boundary. After the conquest the lands were granted to Count Roger de Poitou and formed the original county of Lancashire. In these lands a wide hunting territory was established that continued until the twelfth century, after which the land was primarily used for cattle and horse rearing. After Roger de Poitou, the ownership of the land passed to Robert de Lacy in the reign of Henry I. It was then decreed that no further hunting should take place on the land without the permission of the de Lacies (Newman and Hodgkinson 1997, 22). As a result, Bowland and Pendle, along with Trawden and Rossendale became a chase rather than a forest; a forest at that time being a specific legal

term referring to land reserved for hunting and held by the King (Countryside Commission 1992, 14). In the later medieval period there was a decline in the importance of hunting in the area, and a rise in cattle rearing. It is thought that many of the medieval vaccary, or cattle ranching, sites may be obscured or indeed still occupied by post-medieval farms (Newman and Hodgkinson, 1997, 24). Towns such as Clitheroe were granted charters in the mid-thirteenth century (White 1996, 127). The corn mills at Lillands near Waddington (Site 31) and West Bradford (Sites 49-51) may be on the site of earlier medieval mills (Rothwell 1990, 30-1). A house and land at Bashall (Sites 23-25) are first mentioned in a charter Roll of 1251 although the current house dates from the reign of Charles I (Whitaker 1973, 32). The house at Waddow dates from the sixteenth century

- 3.2.4 **Post Medieval:** The current landscape in the region, of small to medium-scale irregular fields around small villages and hamlets, is largely due to the development of the medieval vaccaries into multi-tenanted nucleated settlements (Newman and Hodgkinson 1997, 26). Post-Medieval vernacular stone buildings with stone-flagged or slate roofs (see Sites 06 and 22 for example) make up the core of the settlements and farms. In many cases these are surrounded by fields marked with ridge and furrow (Sites 15 and 29). The development of small-scale quarrying and mining in this period has left behind disused quarries and lime kilns (see Sites 03, 05 and 10 for example) but the main evidence for industry in this area is seen to the east at Waddington and West Bradford (Plate 1). At Waddington, a fulling mill, dye house and tenter field (Site 35 may be related to these) are known to have existed before the eighteenth century (Rothwell 1990, 29-30) and towards the end of the eighteenth century a tannery and tile works (Site 36) were established (*ibid*). At West Bradford a medieval corn mill (Site 51 may be associated with this) was rebuilt a number of times, and once corn milling had ceased by c1840 it was used for bone crushing, bobbin turning and chairmaking (*ibid*).
- 3.2.5 **Modern:** The modern landscape in the region has changed little since the post-medieval period, with the principle settlements being the market town of Clitheroe and the villages of Waddington and West Bradford. The area attracts reasonable numbers of recreational walkers and tourists but the Countryside Commission (1998) identified certain areas of concern in the region. These include the decline in woodland due to a lack of management, and the loss of character caused by the removal of hedgerows, road widening schemes and the dilution of traditional vernacular building styles with modern nondescript housing (*ibid*, 95-6).

4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary records, principally maps and deeds, and secondary sources including archaeological reports and research. A short entry was added to the gazetteer (*Appendix 2*) for each site of archaeological interest identified within the study area, and their position shown on Fig 2.

4.2 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

4.2.1 Of the 55 sites identified, 45 were recorded through reference to the SMR. These have been identified over a number of years, through various sources, ranging from aerial photographs to documentary records, with detailed surveys being undertaken separately of listed buildings. The sites identified in this manner range in period from the Bronze Age through to post-medieval, with the majority being towards the latter in date. There are a range of different types of site, mainly resulting from agricultural and small-scale industrial activity, in particular the remains of disused quarries and limekilns.

4.3 LANCASHIRE RECORD OFFICE (PRESTON)

4.3.1 The Lancashire Record Office was consulted as it holds the Tithe Maps, aerial photographs, the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile maps of 1850 and the 1908 25" to 1 mile editions. The collection was somewhat incomplete as the estate maps from Yorkshire are not held there.

4.3.2 *Cartographic Sources*: three Tithe Maps were consulted. These were the 1848 Plan of the Township of West Bradford (PR 3031/4/4), the 1849 Plan of the lands subject to tithe in the Township of Bashall (PR 3031/4/5) and the 1850 Plan of the lands subject to tithe in the Township of Waddington (PR 3031/4/6). Of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps, sheets 181 and 182, surveyed in 1847 and published in 1850 were consulted. Of the 1908 editions, sheets 181.3, 7, 11, 12 and 182.3, 6, 7, 9, 10-13 were consulted.

4.3.3 *Tithe Map for West Bradford, 1848 (PR 3031/4/4)*: five sites not recorded in the SMR were revealed by consulting this Tithe Map. They were Sites 40, 41, 46, 50 and 55. These referred mainly to the names of fields suggesting particular activities took place in those locations and provide evidence for settlement or industry on the outskirts of West Bradford.

4.3.4 *Tithe Map for Bashall, 1849 (PR 3031/4/5)*: no sites of interest were revealed on this map, as much of the land was recorded as belonging to 'John Taylor' and no details were given.

4.3.5 *Tithe Map for Waddington (PR 3031/4/6)*: two sites not recorded in the SMR were revealed by consulting this map. They were Sites 28 and 31, although

Site 31 may be associated with Site 32 recorded in the SMR. Site 28 refers to the land of Waddow Hall, and 31 is a corn fulling mill.

- 4.3.6 *Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" to 1 mile, 1850*: 20 of the sites listed in the SMR were also recorded on the OS 1st edition map of 1850. These were all thought to be post-medieval, and consisted mainly of disused quarries and limekilns, and buildings. No new sites were revealed by consulting this map.
- 4.3.7 *Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, 1908*: this map revealed one new site. This was Site 04, an earthwork near Lees of unknown period and use.
- 4.3.8 *Aerial Photographs*: six sites recorded in the SMR also showed up on aerial photographs, namely Sites 01, 08-9, 15-6 and 29. Site 01 is a barn, 08 is a cropmark, 09 is a Roman road, 15 and 29 are areas of field boundaries and/or ridge and furrow, and 16 is a barn. The two sites that were not previously recorded in the SMR were 18 and 26, a quarry and sheepfold respectively. With the exception of the Roman road, these features are thought to be post-medieval.

4.4 CLITHEROE LIBRARY, CLITHEROE

- 4.4.1 The library at Clitheroe was consulted as it holds an extensive collection of old journals and newspapers. However, no new sites were identified that could be definitively placed within the pipeline corridor.

4.5 THE MUSEUM OF LANCASHIRE, PRESTON AND CLITHEROE CASTLE MUSEUM

- 4.5.1 These museums were both consulted, but could provide no further information, or new sites within the pipeline corridor.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

- 5.1.1 The desk-top assessment has identified 55 sites in the area, with dates ranging from the Bronze Age through to the post-medieval period. The majority of these sites relate to post-medieval agriculture, housing and small-scale industry and little of certainty can be said about the development of the landscape before that time. However, the fact that both Bronze Age and Roman sites have been noted adds support to the idea that there was some earlier settlement and activity in the area at that time. Documentary research into local place names has provided some indication for a continuation of occupation throughout the pre and post-Conquest periods, that is still in evidence in modern times.
- 5.1.2 All of the sites identified have only been subject to a limited investigation due to the nature of their identification and state of preservation. In some cases there is a possibility that two or more sites may be associated, either referring to the same feature or connected as part of a larger industrial landscape. Further study of these sites would be very valuable in answering these questions. A more detailed investigation of the post-medieval agricultural sites in particular may provide evidence for medieval and earlier activity at those locations, and may identify further sites of interest.

6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 THE PIPELINE IMPACT

6.1.1 The following table outlines the eleven sites crossed by the pipeline and easement area for which further work is recommended:

Site Number	Site Type	Period	Recommendation
03	Limestone Quarry	Post-Medieval	Walkover Survey
04	Earthwork	Unknown	Evaluation of area within easement and topographic survey of entire site
09	Road	Roman	Evaluation of area within easement
19	Hut Circles	Bronze Age	Evaluation of area within easement
22	Barn	Post-Medieval	Possible Survey
28	Boundary/ Grounds of Hall	Post-Medieval	Topographic Survey and Walkover
34	Potash Pit	Post-Medieval	Walkover Survey
45	Weir	Post-Medieval	Walkover Survey
47	Pillings House	Post-Medieval	Possible Level One Building Survey and evaluation
52	Well	Post-Medieval	Walkover Survey
55	Hansing Wells	Unknown	Walkover Survey

Table 1: Sites crossed by the pipeline and easement area

- 6.1.2 Of the sites listed in Table 1 above, Site 28 is only partially crossed by the pipeline, and as such will suffer relatively little damage. However, the impact on the other sites will be more substantial.
- 6.1.3 The earthwork identified as Site 04 may be of particular archaeological importance and it does not appear in the SMR, but as little is known about it the possible impact is difficult to assess. The pipeline may cross the eastern edge of the site, and as such an evaluation of the affected area is recommended, along with a topographic survey of the entire earthwork.
- 6.1.4 Site 19, the location of Bronze Age hut circles at Horse Hey Farm (Plate 2) has the potential to be of archaeological importance and may also be quite fragile. The pipeline may cross the site itself, but also the immediately surrounding landscape may provide further evidence for Bronze Age activity in the area. As such it is recommended that an evaluation take place of the locality within the easement area.
- 6.1.5 The two buildings listed above, in Table 1, may be crossed by the pipeline, and its impact on them may be substantial.
- 6.1.6 A further 42 sites lie within the pipeline corridor and may be affected by the development. Two further sites, namely 02 (Hole Barn) and 10 (a disused lime kiln) lie outside of the development area and are unlikely to be affected.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 Further work on the sites to be affected by the pipeline is detailed above in Table 1. Locations for which a walkover survey is recommended, Sites 03, 28, 34, 45, 52 and 55, will be covered during the rapid visual assessment to follow on from the desk-top assessment. The topographic survey of Sites 04 and 28 will also be undertaken during that assessment.
- 6.2.2 Evaluation of the earthwork* (Site 04), the Roman road (Site 09), hut circles (Site 19) and of Pillings House (Site 47) is recommended. A targeted watching brief is also recommended for those areas of the pipeline which are recognised as being of potential archaeological interest.
- 6.2.3 It is possible that a Level One Building Survey may be advisable if standing remains are found following the walkover survey of Pillings House (Site 47) and consideration may be given to further investigation of the barn (Site 22) if there are standing remains.

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8. ILLUSTRATIONS

8.1 FIGURES:

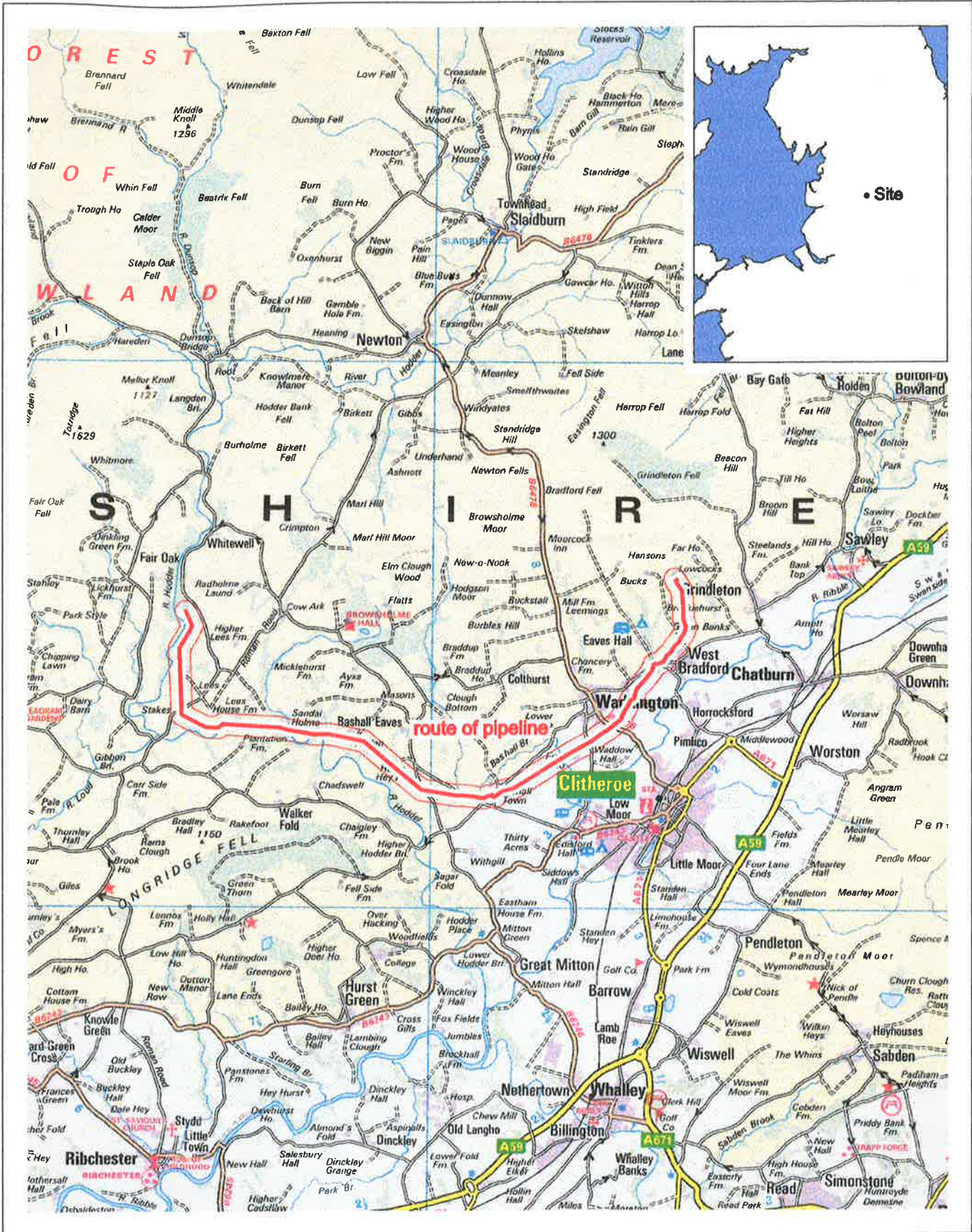
Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Plan showing gazetteer sites

8.2 PLATES:

Plate 1: Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 6" : 1 Mile map, showing Waddington and West Bradford

Plate 2: Aerial Photograph of Horse Hey Farm and the River Hodder, showing the characteristic landscape of the Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill

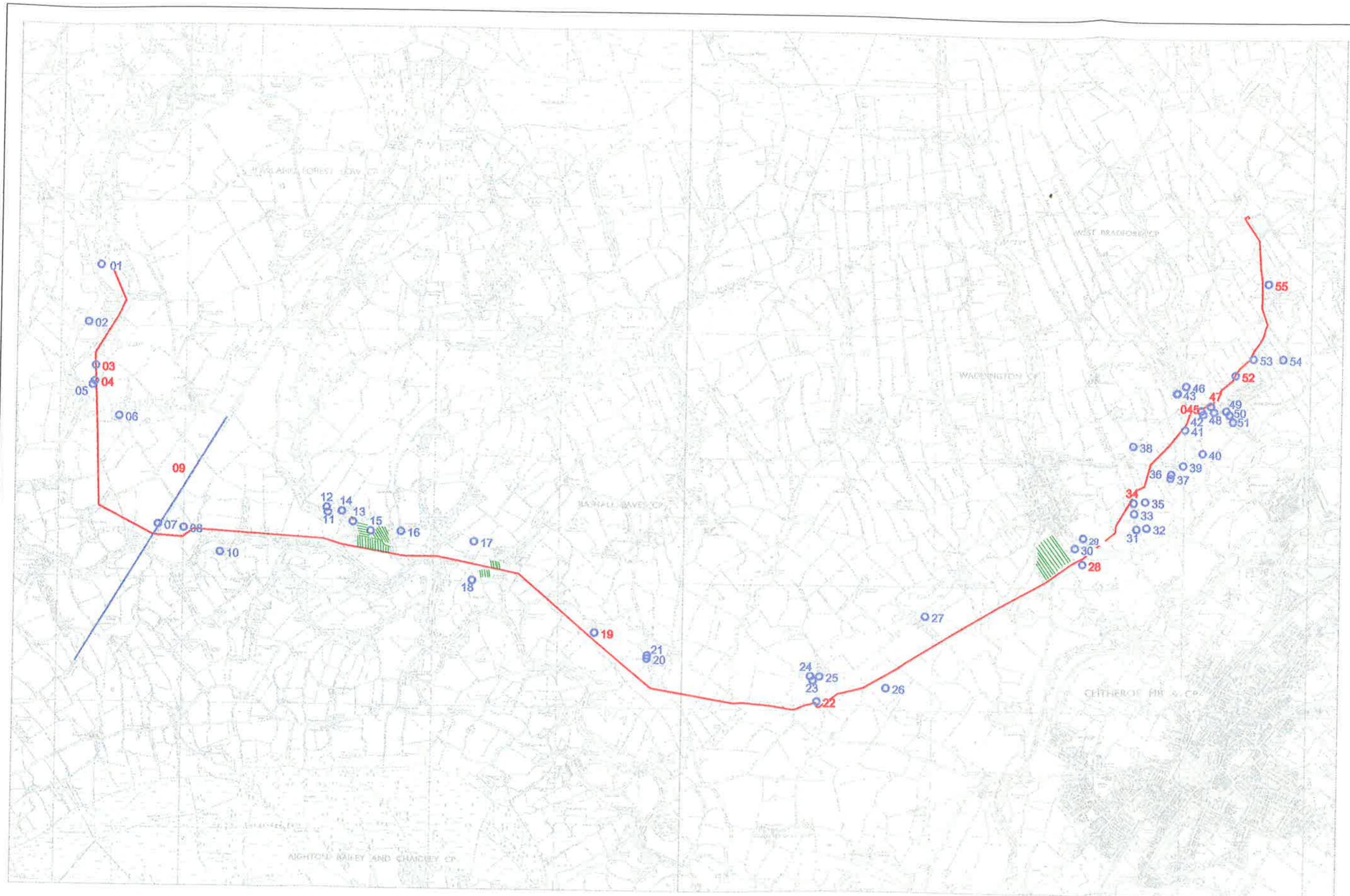


based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:250000
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 metres

Figure 1: Location Map



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10000
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— pipeline route
 /// ridge and furrow

○00 gazetteer sites
 ○00 gazetteer sites affected by pipeline

Scale 1:30,000 at A4
 0 2000
 metres



Figure 2 : Plan showing gazetteer sites



Plate 1: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 6" : 1 Mile map, showing Waddington (left) and West Bradford (right).



Plate 2: Aerial Photograph of Horse Hey Farm (centre right) and the River Hodder, showing the characteristic landscape of the Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

Oxford
Archaeology
North

April 2003

RIBBLE LINK MAIN, BOWLAND FRINGE AND PENDLE HILL, LANCASHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

PROJECT DESIGN

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request by United Utilities for an archaeological desk-based assessment in advance of a new water main known as the Ribble Link Main.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The construction of a new water main has been proposed by United Utilities (hereafter the client). The water main, known as the Ribble Main Link will be located within the area of the Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill (SD 74574595). As the scheme affects a number of areas of archaeological significance recorded on the County Sites and Monuments, the Lancashire County Council's Archaeology Service has issued a brief for a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken.
- 1.2 Sites identified within a two hundred and fifty-meter corridor of the pipeline on the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), are predominantly Post-Medieval in date but also include a Roman road and a number of Bronze Age finds.
- 1.3 OA North has considerable experience of the assessment, evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects during the past 20 years. Watching briefs, evaluations and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.
- 1.4 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.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1
- i) To determine the importance, extent, function or state of preservation of archaeological sites potentially affected by the scheme corridor;
 - ii) To provide an assessment on the impact of the scheme on the identified resource;
 - iii) To outline mitigating measures and further investigation as appropriate.
- 2.2 **Desk-based assessment:** a rapid desk-based assessment will be undertaken to place any findings that are made in to the context of known archaeological sites and/or artefact discovery sites in the immediate vicinity;
- 2.3 **Rapid visual inspection:** this will be detailed in a separate project design.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 3.1.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the time scale of the project. The

emphasis of the search is to indicate potential archaeological remains rather than to relate a detailed history of the site.

- 3.1.2 **Documentary and Cartographic Material:** this work will comprise a rapid desk-based survey of the existing resource. It will include an appraisal of the data in the Lancashire SMR, appropriate sections of County histories, early maps (printed and manuscript), and such primary documentation (tithe and estate plans etc.) as may be reasonably available. Particular attention will be paid to field and place names recorded on early cartographic sources relating to estate and parish boundaries, field boundaries, woodlands and routes, as these often provide important evidence of archaeological activity and transformation of the historic landscape. All available published and unpublished documentary sources will also be examined and assessed. The Lancashire Record Office (Preston) will also be consulted, as will the Lancashire City Library and Clitheroe local studies Clitheroe Castle Museum will be consulted as appropriate.
- 3.1.3 **Aerial Photography:** any relevant photographic material held by Lancashire County Council will also be studied. This may indicate the range and survival of archaeological and structural features in the designated area no longer visible at ground level.
- 3.1.4 **Physical Environment:** a rapid desk-based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken in order to set the archaeological features in context. Any engineering and/or borehole data relating to the site will also be examined.
- 3.2 **ARCHIVE/REPORT**
- 3.2.1 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Lancashire SMR (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 appropriate County Record Office.
- 3.2.2 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the client, and a further two copies submitted to the Lancashire SMR within eight weeks of completion of fieldwork. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, together with appropriate illustrations, including detailed plans and sections indicating the locations of archaeological features. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.
- 3.2.3 This report will identify areas of defined archaeology. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the identified archaeology within the

broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, section drawings, and plans. This report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on 3.5" disk (IBM compatible format), if required.

- 3.2.4 **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.

4 **PROJECT MONITORING**

- 4.1 Monitoring of this project will be undertaken through the auspices of the LCAS Archaeologist, who will be informed of the start and end dates of the work.

5 **WORK TIMETABLE**

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment is expected to take in the region of eight days to complete.
- 5.2 A draft client report will be submitted within three weeks of the commissioning date. The final report will follow within eight weeks of completion of the data collection.

6 **STAFFING**

- 6.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Alison Plummer BSc (Hons)** (OA North senior project manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 6.2 Present timetabling constraints preclude detailing at this stage exactly who will be undertaking the desk-based assessment element of the project.

7 **INSURANCE**

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

APPENDIX 2: SITE GAZETTEER

Site Name Laund wood
Site Number 01
NGR 65314549
SMR No 10325
Site Type Barn
Period Post-medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st edn 1850, JAS AIR, 1989

Description

The OS 1st edition map shows this as the site of Lilyholme Barn. The aerial photograph shows it as a large unroofed structure with two possible smaller structures attached to the west and south.

Assessment

This site lies to the west of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor and so may be affected by the development.

Site Name Holme Barn, Fair oak Farm, Bowland with Leagram
Site Number 02
NGR 6521345033
SMR No 20013
Site Type Barn
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR; Tillotson, 2000

Description

This is a stone-built barn, probably eighteenth century in date, with little outward alteration. It is built of mortared gritstone rubble with dressed stones to the quoins, window and doorway openings. The roof was probably covered with stone flags or blue slates originally but these have been replaced with asbestos cement sheets. The pegged oak roof is typical of the C18 and is consistent with the date of 1721. It was recorded archaeologically in December 1999 conversion into a visitor centre together with Warden's residential accommodation.

Assessment

This site lies to the west of the proposed pipeline route, outside of the development area and is unlikely to be affected by the development.

Site Name Lees
Site Number 03
NGR 65284468
SMR No 10312
Site Type Quarry
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st edn 1850

Description

Limestone quarry shown on OS 1st edition map of 1853 but not on the current sheet.

Assessment

This site immediately to the east of the proposed pipeline route and will be affected by the development.

Site Name Lees
Site Number 04
NGR 65284456
SMR No -
Site Type Earthwork
Period Unknown
Source OS 1908

Description

An earthwork is shown on the OS 25'' to 1 mile map of 1908, aligned north-south with a return to the west at the northern end and a second smaller bank to the west. There is a curving path leading northwards to a possible entrance on the western side. It is bordered by a strip of woodland to the west.

Assessment

This site lies immediately to the east of the proposed pipeline route and will be affected by the development

Site Name Lees
Site Number 05
NGR 65224452 to 65224450
SMR No 10311
Site Type Quarry; Lime Kiln
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st Edn 1850

Description

This is the site of a limestone quarry and limekiln, shown on the OS 1st edition 1:10,560 map but not on the current sheet

Assessment

This site lies to the west of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and so may be affected by the development.

Site Name Lower Lees Farmhouse
Site Number 06
NGR 65484428
SMR No 17567
Site Type Farmhouse
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR

Description

This is the site of a Grade II listed Farmhouse, built c.1678. It is constructed of rendered sandstone rubble with a blue slate roof. It has two storeys and two bays and a continuous drip course rises over the door and windows. The windows have an outer chamfer, and inner hollow chamfer. The ground floor windows each have two mullions remaining, having lost two mullions each whereas the first floor windows have only one mullion remaining, having also lost two mullions each. The cyma

moulding of the doorjambs continues around a shaped lintel. The right-hand gable has a one-light attic window and a chimney projecting on corbels at first floor level, and a later projecting stack for a ground-floor fireplace has been built up underneath. At the rear of the property are later extensions. Inside are pine ceiling beams and a moulded shouldered fireplace of late eighteenth century date at the left-hand end.

Assessment

This site lies to the east of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and so may be affected by the development.

Site Name Rough Moss
Site Number 07
NGR 65814343
SMR No 10305
Site Type Barn
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st Edn, 1850

Description

This is the site of Doe barn, shown on the OS 1st edition map.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and so may be affected by the development.

Site Name Lees, Bowland Forest Low
Site Number 08
NGR 660434
SMR No 3848
Site Type Cropmark, Linear
Period Unknown
Source SMR; Olivier, 1979-1984

Description

A pale linear feature was visible in three fields. There were also traces of agriculture, probably fairly recent, these were not plotted.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and so may be affected by the development.

Site Name Ribchester North the Burrow Fort
Site Number 09
NGR 65694321 to 67794667
SMR No 3156
Type Road
Period Roman
Source SMR

Description

This is the course of the roman road from Ribchester to Burrow in Lonsdale. It is shown on aerial photographs as an earthwork, and as an obvious alignment of field boundaries and tracks.

Assessment

This site crosses the proposed pipeline route and as such will be affected by the development.

Site Name Limekiln Wood
Site Number 10
NGR 6630043200
SMR No 5791
Site Type Lime Kiln
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st Edn, 1850

Description

This is the site of a limekiln, now disused, that is marked on the OS 1st edition map.

Assessment

This lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route, outside the development area, and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Name Limewood, Bashall
Site Number 11
NGR 67164353
SMR No 10304
Site Type Lime kiln
Period Post Medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st Edn 1850

Description

A limekiln is shown on the OS 1st edition map, but not on the current sheet.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and so may be affected by the development.

Site Name Limeswood, Bashall
Site Number 12
NGR 67154357
SMR No 10303
Site Type Lime kiln
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st Edn 1850

Description

A limekiln is shown on the OS 1st edition map, but not on the current sheet.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and so may be affected by the development.

Site Name Limeswood, Bashall Eaves
Site Number 13
NGR 67344350 to 67364347

SMR No 10301
Site Type Quarry; Lime Kiln; Bridge
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st Edn, 1850

Description

A limestone quarry and a lime kiln are shown on the OS 1st edition 1:10,560 map, but are not visible on the current sheet. The lime kiln has two trees in the rear corner and several keystones are falling from the arch. There have been several earth falls and a tree has fallen across. The bridge is in poor condition, although there have been some recent requests to rebuild it. It is currently closed off because of its condition.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and so may be affected by the development.

Site Name Limeswood, Bashall
Site Number 14
NGR 67274355
SMR No 10302
Site Type Quarry
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st Edn, 1850

Description

The OS 1st edition map shows a limestone quarry at this location.

Assessment

This site is situated to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor and may be affected by the development.

Site Name Bashall Eaves
Site Number 15
NGR 675434
SMR No 3846
Site Type Field Boundary; Ridge and Furrow
Period Unknown
Source SMR; Olivier, 1979-1984

Description

The aerial photo showed linear features indicating former field boundaries or drainage. There were also traces of ridge and furrow.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name Annas Clough
Site Number 16
NGR 67744339
SMR No 10199
Site Type Barn
Period Post-Medieval

Source SMR; OS 1st Edn, 1850; JAS AIR, 1988

Description

This is the site of Plane Barn, a post-medieval barn shown on the OS 1st edition map. The aerial photograph shows it as a roofless structure with two rooms.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name Buckhill
Site Number 17
NGR 68324331
SMR No 10198
Site Type Barn
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st Edn, 1850

Description

The OS 1st edition map shows this as the location of Papermill Barn, later the name changed to Peppermill Barn.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name Agden Clough
Site Number 18
NGR 68444306
SMR No -
Site Type Quarry
Period Unknown
Source JAS AIR, 1988

Description

The aerial photographs showed a depression, possibly a quarry or gravel pit.

Assessment

This site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name Horse Hey Farm
Site Number 19
NGR 693426
SMR No 2303
Site Type Settlement
Period Prehistoric
Source SMR

Description

Bronze Age huts were identified near to Horse Hey Farm in 1931.

Assessment

This site lies immediately to the north of the proposed pipeline route, and as such will be affected by the development

Site Name Lodge Gate
Site Number 20
NGR 6972742385
SMR No 17634
Site Type Gate Lodge
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR

Description

Lodge Gate is a grade II listed building, built in the mid-nineteenth century. It is constructed of squared sandstone with a hipped slate roof. It has a single storey with two bays each to the south and east. The windows are sashed with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds with semi-circular heads. There is a door in the south wall, between the bays, with a plain stone surround. There is also a central chimney.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and may be affected by the development.

Site Name Smithy
Site Number 21
NGR 6972042420
SMR No 10068
Site Type Blacksmiths workshop
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st Edn, 1850

Description

This is a post-medieval blacksmiths workshop, shown on OS 1st edition and also on the current sheet.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and may be affected by the development.

Site Name Bashall Town Barn, Twitter Lane, Bashall Eaves.
Site Number 22
NGR 7108742074
SMR No 20023
Site Type Barn
Period Post Medieval
Source SMR; Haigh, 2000

Description

The main part of the barn is stone built, squared stone laid in watershot courses. Dressings are of yellow sandstone. The barn's roof is of local slate on the east and of blue slate on the west; there are roof lights on both sides. The original barn is probably C18 although a very late C17 date is possible. The shippon to the southeast corner is later in date, and may be of the original C18 or early C19. The building recording was carried out prior to the conversion of the building to a farm shop and cafe.

Assessment

This site lies immediately to the north of the proposed pipeline route, and as such will be affected by the development.

Site Name	South of Bashall Hall
Site Number	23
NGR	7105342248
SMR No	17628
Site Type	Pavilion
Period	Post Medieval
Source	SMR

Description

This is a grade II listed garden pavilion approximately 90m south of Bashall Hall. It was built in the early eighteenth century and is constructed of sandstone rubble with ashlar north-west and south-east walls. It has two storeys, and has quoins with channelled rustication. The north-west wall has a central opening flanked by Tuscan pilasters, whose bases show the higher level of garden terrace to this site. The lower part of the opening is blocked, but the architrave to the upper part remains. Above this is an entablature and a moulded window above a doorway, but with architraves. Above is an entablature with a blocking course. The south-east wall has a pediment with urns, matching that to the north-west wall. Below this is a doorway with an architrave and moulded segmental pediment.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name	Bashall Hall
Site Number	24
NGR	7102242278
SMR No	17630
Site Type	Wall
Period	Post-Medieval
Source	SMR

Description

This site is the garden wall to the paddock south of Bashall Hall, constructed in the mid eighteenth century. This is a grade II listed building, constructed of sandstone rubble, mostly with triangular copings. The eastern wall, immediately to the south of the house, contains a chamfered doorway with a bolection-moulded architrave that has been partially reconstructed.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name	Bashall Hall
Site Number	25
NGR	7110442275
SMR No	17625

Site Type Barn
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR

Description

This is a barn, approximately 60m south of Bashall Hall. It is a grade II listed building, constructed in the early eighteenth century, although it has later alterations. It is constructed of sandstone rubble with a stone slate roof. The north-east wall has a wide entrance with long-and-short jambs and an external sliding door. At the far right is a smaller doorway with a similar external door. To the left are two windows with plain stone surrounds, and a pitching door above with plain reveals. The gables have copings with reused crocketed finials at the apex. The north-west wall has two windows with long-and-short jambs. Above are chamfered ventilation slits, and below the apex is a circular pitching hole with a plain stone surround. The south-east wall has three similar pitching holes. At the rear is a lean-to. Inside are bolted queen-port trusses.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name Between Bashall Hall and Cheethall Farm
Site Number 26
NGR 71634218
SMR No -
Site Type Sheepfold
Period Unknown
Source Jas Air, 1989

Description

This site appeared on the aerial photograph as the remains of a building, probably a sheepfold, but it does not appear on the current OS sheet.

Assessment

This site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name Between Waddington and Bashall, near Backridge
Site Number 27
NGR 71944276
SMR No 304
Site Type Inhumation; Stone axe; Metal: Bronze; Organic: Human bone
Period Unknown
Source SMR; Whitaker, 1818

Description

This is the site of several inhumations discovered in 1818 during the digging of a gravel pit. "In a line betwixt Waddington and Bashall, but especially about Backridge, have been discovered many skeletons which, from the manner in which they lay, must indicate the place of some great engagement...among some of these skeletons was found a broken celt...[and] some brass fibulae were discovered about the same time and place. The inference to be drawn from this late circumstance is, that on this spot has been a great engagement between the romans and the britains." (Whitaker, 1818;

547) This site has not been fully established, and no finds have been recorded from the gravel pit identified at Backridge, which has been disused since 1900.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development. However, as the exact findspot has not been located it is difficult to give an accurate assessment.

Site Name	Waddow Hall
Site Number	28
NGR	73194319
SMR No	-
Site Type	Unknown
Period	Unknown
Source	PR 3031/4/6, 1850

Description

This is the grounds of Waddow Hall, consisting of pleasure grounds, a park, and a wood. The full extent of the grounds is bounded to the south by the River Ribble, to the west by a minor road from Waddington adjoining the B6423, to the east by the Waddington-Clitheroe road and to the north by field boundaries. Only the northernmost section of the grounds fall within the development area.

Assessment

Part of the grounds lie to the south of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor with the extreme northmost limit cut by the route itself. This section of the grounds will be affected by the development.

Site Name	Waddow Lodge
Site Number	29
NGR	732434
SMR No	3439
Site Type	Ridge and Furrow
Period	Unknown
Source	SMR; Olivier, 1979-1984

Description

This site is an area of ridge and furrow shown on the aerial photographs.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name	Waddow Lodge, off B6478 Clitheroe Road
Site Number	30
NGR	7312343331
SMR No	20543
Site Type	Lodge
Period	Post-Medieval
Source	SMR; OS 1 st Edn, 1850

Description

This is the site of Waddow Lodge, seen on the 1st edition Lancashire OS sheet, and still extant.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name	Near Lillands, Waddington
Site Number	31
NGR	73634348
SMR No	-
Site Type	Mill
Period	Unknown
Source	PR 3031/4/6, 1850

Description

This is a site shown on the 1850 Tithe Map, that possibly represents the site of a Corn Fulling Mill. In plan it resembles two rectangular structures set together on an east-west axis, with the northern building set slightly to the west of the southern building. This site may in fact be the same as site number 32 taken from the modern SMR.

Assessment

This site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor and as such may be affected by the development. However as its exact position is somewhat in doubt it is difficult to make an accurate assessment.

Site Name	Lillands
Site Number	32
NGR	737435
SMR No	12898
Site Type	Pond
Period	Post-Medieval
Source	SMR; Higham, 1987

Description

This is the site of a post-medieval flax pool.

Assessment

This site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name	Lillands, Waddington
Site Number	33
NGR	7360043600
SMR No	20321
Type	Corn mill
Period	Post-Medieval
Source	SMR; Higham, 1987

Description

Site of corn mill documented by Mary Higham in 1987. Note that there is some possibility that this is the true position of the corn mill described as site number 30.

Assessment

This site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name Waddington, Near Bramley Meade Lodge
Site Number 34
NGR 7360043700
SMR No 20319
Site Type Potash Pit
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR; Higham, 1987

Description

Site of Potash pit. Documented by Mary Higham in 1987.

Assessment

This site lies immediately to the south of the proposed pipeline route and as such is likely to be affected by the development.

Site Name Waddington
Site Number 35
NGR 7370043700
SMR No 20317
Site Type Tenter Banks
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR; Higham, 1987

Description

Site documented by Mary Higham on November 1987. Tenter banks were areas of ground where new, washed cloth was left out to dry.

Assessment

This site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name Tile Works, Waddington
Site Number 36
NGR 739439
SMR No 12886
Site Type Tile Works
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR; Higham, 1987

Description

This is the site of Waddington tile works consisting of an engine bed, clay pits, settling pond and a dump of bricks and tiles.

Assessment

This site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name Waddington Tile Works, Coplow Hill
Site Number 37
NGR 739439
SMR No 2394
Site Type Brickworks; Tile Works; Brickearth Pit;
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR; Higham, 1987

Description

This is the site of Waddington Tile Works, and consists of an engine bed, clay pits, settling pond and a dump of bricks and tiles. It was operational in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Assessment

This site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name Lane Side, Waddington
Site Number 38
NGR 7359344152
SMR No 18183
Site Type House:domestic
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR

Description

This is a grade II listed building, built in 1752. It is constructed of squared sandstone with a stone slate roof. It is of double-pile plan, with end stacks, and a symmetrical composition of two storeys and two bays with chamfered quoins. The windows are sashed, with glazing bars and architraves, and those on the first floor also have aprons. The door has a surround of chamfered rustication, and the lintel is carved with false voussoirs, projecting progressively towards the centre. Above is a cornice, and above that is a large plaque. The latter has a bolection-moulded surround, a frieze with two decorated panels, a false keystone and a cornice. The plaque itself has a carved decoration and is inscribed 'I^T_M 1752'. The gables have copings with kneelers.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name West Bradford
Site Number 39
NGR 7400044000
SMR No 308
Site Type Metal: Bronze spearhead, looped
Period Prehistoric
Source SMR; Davey and Forster, 1975

Description

This is the site of a bronze spearhead, found in 1892. The blade, which has two side loops, is 0.24m in length with a shaft of 0.1m. The original is now in Hull Museum, and a cast is in Clitheroe Museum.

Assessment

This findspot lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development. However, there is no evidence that any further finds or sites have been located in the vicinity, so it is difficult to make an accurate assessment.

Site Name Near West Bradford
Site Number 40
NGR 74154410
SMR No -
Site Type Pit Field
Period Unknown
Source PR 3031/4/4, 1848

Description

This is the site of a pit field noted on the 1848 tithe map, but not located on the OS 1st edition or current map.

Assessment

This site is located to the south of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development. However, the lack of firm information about this site makes it difficult to form an accurate assessment.

Site Name Near West Bradford
Site Number 41
NGR 74004429
SMR No -
Site Type Unknown
Period Unknown
Source PR 3031/4/4, 1848

Description

On the 1848 Tithe Map, this is the site of Clay Butts and Bens Field. The use of 'clay' in field names derives from 'land with clayey soil' or 'land from which clay was dug'. There are many origins for the term 'butts'; it is thought to refer to land upon which archery was performed, or alternatively as a name for the irregular-shaped end-pieces of common land (Field, 1972). However both 'butts' and 'bens' also have early Scottish origins, as names for the kitchen and inner room respectively in a hut (Wright, 1986). This site may indicate, therefore, the presence of an early house, or common land.

Assessment

This site is located to the south of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development. However, the lack of firm information about this site makes it difficult to form an accurate assessment.

Site Name The Three Milestones, Waddington Road, West Bradford
Site Number 42
NGR 74150 44416
SMR No 18185
Site Type Public House

Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR

Description

This is the site of a public house, known as The Three Milestones, formerly known as Millstone Inn. It is a grade II listed building, built in the late eighteenth century. It is constructed of slobbered rubble with a stone slate roof. The main part of the building has two storeys, and a façade of two bays with end stacks and a central front door. The windows are tripartite, with plain stone surrounds and square mullions, the central lights being sashed with glazing bars. The door has a plain stone surround. To the left is a later bay with sashed windows having plain stone surrounds. To the right is a further part of the building, with a tripartite window on the ground floor of similar style to the others described above, and at the far right is a wide entrance with plain reveals. In the interior, the room to the left of the door has a moulded shouldered fireplace with a moulded cornice mantel.

Assessment

This site is situated to the south of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name Wesleyan Chapel, West Bradford
Site Number 43
NGR 73934458
SMR No 10084
Site Type Chapel
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st Edn, 1850

Description

A Wesleyan Chapel is shown in this position on the OS 1st Edition map.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name Old Town Head, West Bradford
Site Number 44
NGR 73934458
SMR No 10085
Site Type Ruined building (possibly now restored)
Period Post Medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st Edn, 1850

Description

A structure is shown on the OS 1st Edn map, annotated "ruin", but on the current sheet it is shown as a building, and may therefore have been restored.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name Pillings, West Bradford
Site Number 45
NGR 7413744440
SMR No 10078
Site Type Weir
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st Edn, 1850

Description

This weir, feeding the mill race and pond for the former corn mill site, is shown both on the OS 1st Edition map. It is presumably associated with the mill complex and pond described below in sites 49-51.

Assessment

This site lies immediately to the south of the proposed pipeline route and as such will be affected by the development.

Site Name Chapel, West Bradford
Site Number 46
NGR 74004464
SMR No -
Site Type Chapel
Period Unknown
Source PR 3031/4/4, 1848

Description

The 1848 tithe map describes a chapel at this position.

Assessment

This site lies to the north of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name Pillings, off Waddington Road, West Bradford
Site Number 47
NGR 7420644483
SMR No 18187
Site Type House: domestic
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR

Description

This is the site of Pillings House, a grade II listed building built in 1772. It is constructed of squared rubble with sandstone dressings and has a modern imitation slate roof. It has two storeys, with three bays that have projecting quoins and a string course. The windows are mullioned and transomed with inner cyma moulding and outer architraves. The windows in the outer bays have six lights whereas the middle bay has eight lights. The door, between the first and second bays, has an architrave with a pulvinated frieze and a moulded pediment on console brackets, which have acanthus leaf decoration. Above is a first floor plaque with an acanthus leaf border, inscribed 'A^T_A 1722'. There is a chimney to the left of the door. The left-hand (west) gable has a door with a chamfered surround. At the rear are double-chamfered mullioned windows with hoods, and a cross-stair window. In the interior, the middle room has a wide moulded fireplace with a segmental arch and moulded imposts. Set

into its rear corner is a bread oven. Beside the fireplace, towards the front, is a doorway with a moulded segmental stone head.

Assessment

This site lies immediately to the south of the proposed pipeline route, and as such will be affected by the development.

Site Name	West Bradford Bridge, Waddington Road, West Bradford
Site Number	48
NGR	7422644429
SMR No	18186
Site Type	Bridge
Period	Post-Medieval
Source	SMR

Description

This is the site of a grade II listed bridge, built around 1800. It is constructed of sandstone ashlar and has a single segmental arch with a furrowed band. The solid parapet has a rounded top, ramped where it meets pilaster strips at the outer ends and in the centre.

Assessment

This site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name	Mill Dam, Clitherore Road, West Bradford
Site Number	49
NGR	7433044440
SMR No	10079
Site Type	Mill pond
Period	Post-Medieval
Source	SMR; OS 1 st Edn, 1850

Description

On the OS 1st edition a mill pond is marked at this position, annotated "Mill Dam".

Assessment

This site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name	Mill, West Bradford
Site Number	50
NGR	74364441
SMR No	-
Site Type	Mill
Period	Unknown
Source	PR 3031/4/4, 1848

Description

The 1848 Tithe Map describes a mill at this location. This may be associated with the mill pond described above in site 47.

Assessment

This site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name Corn Mill, West Bradford
Site Number 51
NGR 7439044358 *
SMR No 10080
Site Type Corn Mill; Watermill; Mill
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st Edn, 1850

Description

This site is shown on the OS 1st edition map as "Corn Mill". On the current sheet it is significantly larger and is just called "mill". It is possible that this site and site 48 described above, are associated.

Assessment

This site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name Westfield End
Site Number 52
NGR 7440 4473
SMR No 10083
Site Type Well
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st Edn, 1850

Description

The OS 1st Edition map shows a well at this location.

Assessment

This site lies to immediately to the north of the proposed pipeline route and may be cut by it. As such it will be affected by the development.

Site Name Bowland Gate, West Bradford
Site Number 53
NGR 7455044860
SMR No 10086
Site Type Well
Period Post-Medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st Edn, 1850

Description

The OS 1st edition map shows a well at this location.

Assessment

This site is situated to the south of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name	Halsteads Farmhouse, West Bradford
Site Number	54
NGR	7477744864
SMR No	18192
Site Type	House:domestic
Period	Post-Medieval
Source	SMR •

Description

This is the site of Halsteads farmhouse, a grade II listed building, built in 1822. It is constructed of coursed sandstone with a stone slate roof. It has two storeys and three bays and end stacks. The windows are modern, with plain stone surrounds and the door between bays one and two also has a plain stone surround. Within a moulded pediment there is an inscription 'I^H_M 1822'.

Assessment

This site is situated to the south of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development.

Site Name	Hansing Wells
Site Number	55
NGR	74654546
SMR No	-
Site Type	Unknown
Period	Unknown
Source	PR 3031/4/4, 1848

Description

The 1848 Tithe Map describes a place called Hansing Wells at this location.

Assessment

This site is located to the east of the proposed pipeline route, within the pipeline corridor, and as such may be affected by the development. However the lack of any firm information about the nature of this site makes it difficult to form an accurate assessment.



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