



# **Ugnow Farm, Blackburn**

## **Lancashire**

### **Archaeological Assessment Report**



**Oxford Archaeology North**

April 2003

**National Wind Power Ltd**

Issue No:	2002-3/100
OA North Job No:	L9206
NGR:	SD 7407 2008

**Document Title:** Uglow Farm, Blackburn, Cumbria

**Document Type:** Archaeological Assessment Report

**Client Name:** National Wind Power Ltd

**Issue Number:** 2002-3/100

**OA Job Number:** L9206

**National Grid Reference:** SD 7407 2008

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**Document File Location** Jamie/Projects/9206wind/Uglow

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Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Location of Gazetteer Sites

Figure 3: Yates' Map (1786)

Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6" (1849)

Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25" (1893)

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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OA North would like to thank Clare Wilson of National Wind Power Limited for commissioning this work and for assistance in the setting up of the project. We would also like to thank the staff of the Lancashire Record Office (Preston) for their considerable efforts on behalf of the project, and to Peter Iles, Lancashire County Council, for providing the SMR information.

The documentary data was researched by Jo Dawson, and the desk-top study was written by Angela Boyle. The walk-over survey was undertaken and written by David Tonks. The report was edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Carol Allen. The report was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

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## SUMMARY

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Oxford Archaeology North were commissioned by National Wind Power Ltd to undertake a desk based assessment to inform a planning application for a small wind power scheme at Ugflow Farm, Blackburn, Cumbria (NGR SD 7407 2008). The work involved a desk-based study in conjunction with a walk-over survey. The work was undertaken in the first week of the April 2003.

The desk-based study demonstrated finds of prehistoric lithics within the environs of the proposed turbines and that there was the potential for further finds associated with a ridge running along the northern side of the site. A possible prehistoric settlement has been suggested as being on the site of Ugflow Farm.

An early routeway, shown on Yates map of 1786, crosses the Hog Lowe Pike ridge and may potentially have medieval origins.

The present day landscape of the study area is partly the enclosed land of a post-medieval farm and its northern section, incorporating the proposed turbines, is unimproved moorland. Within the study area are the drainage features and boundaries typical of farmed land and a series of post-medieval quarries.

The walk-over survey reinforced the desk-based study, finding further post-medieval boundaries and drains and a building platform on the western side of the site.

The study has highlighted the archaeological potential of the area, but not confirmed any significant archaeological monuments within the environs of the study area. It is recommended that an archaeological evaluation examines the potential for sub-surface survival of archaeological remains within the area of the proposed turbines.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North have been commissioned by Claire Wilson of National Wind Power to undertake a desk based assessment of a proposed small wind power scheme at Ugnow Farm, Blackburn, Lancashire.
- 1.1.2 This desk-based assessment forms an initial stage of archaeological investigation. For the purposes of this report the archaeological and cartographic sources, including results from any archaeological investigations in the close proximity of the area of proposed development and a study area around it, were examined. This was carried out to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and importance of any archaeological remains that may be present within the area of the proposed wind farm. The work was undertaken in the first week of April 2003.

### 1.2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The proposed power scheme lies entirely within the north-eastern portion of the parish of Turton at NGR SD 7407 2008 (Fig 1). The name Turton is thought to be a shortened form of a Scandinavian personal name compounded with the Old English *tûn* (Wyld 1911).
- 1.2.2 The land is currently a combination of farmland and moorland. The southernmost part of the area is within a region of later, probably post-medieval, intake from the moor and the northern part of the area is enclosed, probably as a result of Parliamentary Enclosure, and unimproved moorland. To the north and east of the study area the moorland is unenclosed.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A Project Design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted in April 2001 by OA North in response to a request from National Wind Power Ltd for a basic archaeological assessment in order to identify the archaeological potential of the study area.
- 2.1.2 The project design provided for an archaeological assessment involving a desk-based study, a walk-over survey and a written report, which would interpret the data discovered during the project in advance of the proposed construction of wind turbines. The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the project design.

### 2.2 DESK-BASED STUDY

- 2.2.1 Existing archaeological information was obtained from the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) (Lancashire County Council Offices in Preston). Manuscript maps and selected other documents were studied in the Lancashire County Record Office in Preston (CRO). Available maps and plans included Yates Map of Lancashire of 1786 (Fig 3) and the OS 1st edition maps of 1849 (Fig 4) and 1893 (Fig 5). There was no tithe map or enclosure map for Turton parish, and the estate plans for parts of Turton parish do not cover the site. Many of the county maps were at a scale which was too small to inform the present study. A list of the documents which were consulted is given in the bibliography.
- 2.2.2 *Aerial Photographic Study*: vertical and oblique photographs were located and studied in the Lancashire County Council Offices in Preston. The vertical photographs (HSL 1963, JAS 1989, CUCAP 2000) provided little information with regard to archaeological potential, although some information on recent land-use could be ascertained. The most useful source of photographs were a series of oblique photographs taken in c1983 (Olivier 1979-84).

### 2.3 WALK-OVER SURVEY

- 2.3.1 A field walkover survey was conducted of the study area, the work was undertaken on 8th April 2003 when the site conditions were good. Its aim was to record the existence, location, and extent of any previously unrecorded sites, as well as to check the condition of the sites identified by the literature search. The survey was to OA North 'level 1' standard for the entire study area (OA North 2002). It involved a rapid site inspection, intended to identify and record the extant archaeological resource, and is appropriate to an exploratory survey. The extent of a site was defined for sites or features greater than 50m in size but others were recorded as a central point only. The reconnaissance was undertaken in a systematic fashion, walking on approximately 30m wide transects, within the extent of the defined study area. The emphasis for the recording was on a written description, which recorded the type and period of the site, in c50 words. The archaeological information was recorded in standardised form on *pro-forma* record sheets, and included accurate national grid references. A photographic record in black and white print and digital images was undertaken.



- 2.3.2 In order to locate the sites encountered, a combination of Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques and manual triangulation methods was used to record the features. The GPS instrumentation uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude and altitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The use of GPS techniques has proved to be an essential and extremely cost effective means of locating monuments, and under optimum conditions can achieve accuracies of better than +/- 1m.
- 2.3.3 The walk-over survey was concentrated in the areas where there was to be the greatest impact by turbines, and communication lines. In addition a cursory check was made of the nearby SMR sites.

## **2.4 GAZETTEER OF SITES**

- 2.4.1 All of the information concerning archaeological sites in the vicinity of the development site has been collated into a gazetteer (*Appendix 2*), which provides details of their location, origin, and character. Locations are given as eight-figure National Grid References where possible. A summary description of each site is provided in conjunction with a reference to the source of the information (SMR, cartographic and documentary) with references as appropriate, and an assessment has been given of the interpretation and archaeological potential of the site. The sites have been marked onto a digital map (Fig 2).
- 2.4.2 Other sites beyond the extent of the study area, which were considered to be of background relevance, are mentioned in the text with appropriate SMR references.

## **2.5 ARCHIVE**

- 2.5.1 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 Lancashire Record Office (Preston) and an additional copy will be sent to the Lancashire SMR, with a summary being sent to the National Monuments Record on completion of the overall project.

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### 3. DESK-BASED SURVEY RESULTS

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#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The following assessment of the archaeological resource examines an area within one kilometre radius of the development location. The study also encompasses significant archaeological monuments that are more remote but which may have an influence or bearing upon the archaeology of the area. The known archaeological sites and finds within the study area are discussed by period below (Fig 2).
- 3.1.2 With the exception of the discovery of a small number of prehistoric flint artefacts all sites are post-medieval in date. A general aerial photograph of Musbury Heights did not reveal anything of archaeological significance (ACHO 1979-84). Sites 1 to 16 were recognised from the documentary survey, as shown on Fig 2 and described below.

#### 3.2 PREHISTORIC PERIOD

- 3.2.2 The north-eastern edge of the site is formed by a long natural ridge that may have served for upland communications in the prehistoric period and may therefore provide a focus for artefact losses or temporal settlement. Certainly there is a small number of finds of prehistoric date in the vicinity; a small collection of Mesolithic (10,000 BC - 4,000 BC) type flint and chert artefacts was reported to have been found at Hog Lowe Pike (Site 15), c150m west of the north-east corner of the study area; however, the source of this reference is uncertain. Flint arrowheads of unspecific prehistoric date have also been found on Musbury Heights (Site 16) to the north-east of the study area; the flint is of good quality and would have been traded from outside the region. The site of Uglow Farm (Site 08) is a suspected prehistoric settlement site (Hallam 1990) although the basis for this is unclear. This may be partially based on the site name of low, which suggests the location of an ancient burial mound.

#### 3.3 MEDIEVAL

- 3.3.1 The field system of the Uglow Farm incorporates predominantly straight sided fields that extend out from the Broadhead Road into an area of former wasteland. It would appear to be a late, or post-medieval, intake. There are, however, more irregular field systems to the south of the Broadhead Road and it is probable that there was an earlier, possibly medieval, agricultural intake of land around the head of Broadhead Brook centered on the Higher Head and Higher Giles's Farms, and that the Uglow Farm (formerly Hog Lowe) was a later northern extension of this intake. In the medieval period the study area was almost certainly wasteland and would have been subject to non-intensive agricultural exploitation.
- 3.3.2 Yates map of 1786 (Fig 3) shows a 'road' extending over Hog Low Pike to Grane, which is no longer extant but would appear to correspond to the track passing through Uglow Farm (Site 06) and which thence becomes a path as it extends north from the farm lands. While this is only reported on a post-medieval map there is a likelihood that this is the line of an old communication route, and that it extended back into the medieval period.

### 3.4 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 3.4.1 The population of Turton township in 1821 was 2090. The following extract is taken from the Pigot Directory (Pigot 1834, 223):

*“Turton, a chapelry and village, in Bolton parish, five miles north of that town, is situated upon the site of a Roman road, and in the vicinity have been found many antique relics. The chapelry contains the villages of Chapel Town and Walmsey. A fair is held here on the 4th and 5th of September for cattle.”*

- 3.4.2 The entries which appear in the Commercial Directories for 1823, 1848 and 1851 are essentially the same. The History of the County Palatine of Lancaster (Baines 1825, 669) records the discovery of the copper head of an old British Standard, and the ruins of a bardsit or Druidical temple.
- 3.4.3 **Historic Landscapes:** the site forms part of the outfield or moorland pasture of historic farmland, and the farmland in the southern part of the area was a relatively late intake (*Section 3.3.1*). The divide between the intake and the enclosed moorland (Site 19) runs through the centre of the site and is almost certainly an historic one, albeit post-medieval.
- 3.4.4 **Buildings:** Uglow Farm (Site 8) which is within the study area is a working farm which predates 1849 (OS 1st edition map, Fig 4). It would appear to date back to 1786 as there is a settlement shown on Yates map which would appear to correspond with Uglow. Top of Great Meadow (Site 12) and New Biggin (Site 14) are the recorded sites of a house and farmhouse, though no trace now remains above ground. A further five buildings are now in ruins, located at Top o’ th’ Moss (Site 07), Musden Head (Site 09), Red Barn (Site 10), Causeway End (Site 11) and Bailiffs Rake or Nettle Hall (Site 13).
- 3.4.5 **Sandstone Quarries:** a lot of mining and quarrying has taken place in the area particularly south of the reservoirs, which have altered the character of the land considerably.
- 3.4.6 A number of sandstone quarries, now disused, are known to have existed in the vicinity of the proposed development area near Black Height (Site 1), near Uglow Farm (Site 02), at Bentley Moss (Site 03), at Whowells, near Musden Head (Site 04) and at Cotes, near Musden Head (Site 05). The sites at Bentley Moss and Whowells (Site 03 and 04) are only shown on the OS 1st edition map but not on the current sheet. The disused quarry near Uglow Farm (Site 02), which is within the proposed development area and was progressively enlarged during the post-medieval period will have destroyed any earlier archaeology that existed there.
- 3.4.7 A further two quarries are shown on the OS 1st edition map but are not recorded on the SMR, but were seen on the walkover survey. A large quarry (Site 17) appears on both the current and previous maps and a small quarry (Site 18) appears only on the Ordnance survey 1st edition map (1849).

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## 4. WALK-OVER SURVEY RESULTS

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### 4.1 GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1.1 The survey area extended to approximately 74 acres of land and lay on the side of a hill inclining downwards from north to south. The upland area comprised mainly ericaceous peat moorland giving way on the lower ground to rough, steeply undulating grassy scrubland. The upland heather in the north of the study area had recently been burned exposing the surface of the peat, and the ground was boggy in many areas.
- 4.1.2 The recent laying of a Transco high pressure gas pipeline through the south-east corner of the site had disturbed a great portion of that part of the study area (Fig 2). The land to the east of the access road was wooded and part had also recently been landscaped following the pipeline works.
- 4.1.3 The study area was bordered to the north and east by modern stock-proof wire fencing, and to the south and west by a combination of dry-stone walls reinforced with modern fencing.

### 4.2 SURVEY RESULTS

- 4.2.1 A further six sites were identified in the study area, sites 17 to 22, as shown on Fig 2, in addition to those records identified by the documentary study were enhanced by the site visit. The site descriptions of all the sites have been incorporated into the site gazetteer.
- 4.2.2 **Prehistoric:** Uglow Farm (Site 08) is situated below Hog Lowe Pike and is the location of a possible prehistoric settlement site (Hallam 1990). However, the site is at present occupied by a post-medieval working farm which pre-dates 1849, and dates back to at least 1742 (farmer peers Comm). Whilst a small collection of Mesolithic flint and chert artefacts have reportedly been found at Hog Lowe Pike (Site 15), and flint arrowheads of prehistoric date have been found at Musbury Heights, no prehistoric features nor artefacts were recovered or identified during the course of the walkover survey.
- 4.2.3 **Medieval:** the line of the old road going over Hog Lowe (Site 06) was investigated but was found to be a conventional farm track, and there was no indication of any antiquity. The moorland section over Bentley Moss had no evidence of any meting and survives only as a footpath.
- 4.2.4 **Post-Medieval:** the post-medieval remains for the most part relate to the farm and agricultural landscape within the enclosed lands of Uglow Farm. Uglow Farm (Site 8) is a post-medieval farm that dates back to at least the mid eighteenth century. The farmhouse buildings have recently been converted and the dwelling now comprises two semi-detached houses with the addition of a modern barn.
- 4.2.5 The edge of the farm intake is defined by a boundary ditch (Site 19), measuring between 5m and 8m in width and c1m to 1.5m in depth, and is aligned roughly north-west/south-east, roughly perpendicular to the southern perimeter of the study area boundary (Fig 2). To the south is an adjacent section of dry-stone wall. Its northern extent it is cut by boundary line (Site 20), a flat bottomed 'V' shaped ditch, which is well defined and oriented north-east to south-west. Site 19 was the original intake

boundary, and as such was one of the earliest boundaries in the study area, and was probably of early post-medieval date. Running parallel to Site 20 was a further ditched boundary (Site 21). At its northern end it was only c2m wide, but further downslope it widened and towards the bottom was between 6m and 7m across and around 1.5m deep. It is likely to be a historic field boundary which also acts as a drainage channel.

- 4.2.6 On the western side of the study area is an area of land which has been deliberately terraced as a flat, rectangular platform approximately 20m x 9m (Site 22); this was almost certainly a building platform for possibly a barn or similar farm building.
- 4.2.7 Within the extent of the farm land was a series of stone quarries of varying sizes which probably served local needs, for the construction of the farmhouse and the dry-stone walls. The largest (Site 17), adjacent to the farm, was c15m across and open to the north facing the farmhouse, and it therefore probably provided the stone for the farm. The quarry has now been landscaped and in part turned into an ornamental pond. A further quarry (Site 18) is adjacent to the Site 19 dry-stone wall and is a sub-rectangular hollow, measuring c20m x 10m x 3m. The quarry has largely silted up and is currently full of water reeds.

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## 5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPACT

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### 5.1 POTENTIAL

- 5.1.1 **The Landscape:** the study area was in part enclosed for the Uglo Farm intake, and the northern part, where the turbines will be sited, was enclosed as a result of parliamentary enclosure at some stage between Yates Map (1786) and the OS 1st edition map (1849). The area has the potential for prehistoric remains particularly along the top of the Hog Lowe Pike ridge, where flint scatters (Site 15) have been found previously. This ridge may have been an early communication route, and also at Uglo Farm (Site 08) a possible prehistoric site has been reported by John Hallam (1990). In addition there is the line of an historic route or road extending through the study area, as shown on Yates map of 1786. Such a communication route may potentially extend back into the medieval period or even earlier. None of these sites are confirmed but exist as potential indicators of activity.

### 5.2 IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 5.2.1 The proposed development will comprise two turbines and the associated communication lines (tracks and buried cables). The two turbines are at the highest point of the study area, near Causeway Height. No sites are reported within the vicinity of these turbines but there is the potential for lithic scatters comparable to Site 15, within this topographic setting.
- 5.2.2 The communication route for the turbines will extend along the line of an existing gas pipeline and as such will be within an area extensively disturbed. As such it will not have an undue impact on an identified archaeological resource.
- 5.2.3 **Recommendations:** given the uncertainty of the archaeological resource there is a need to evaluate the proposed areas of impact, particularly on the proposed turbine sites, in advance of the development.

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## 6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Ordnance Survey, 1849 1st Edition, 6": 1 mile

Ordnance Survey, 1893 *Lancashire Sheet 71.14*, 1st Edition, 25": 1 mile

Ordnance Survey, 1911 *Lancashire Sheet 71.14*, 2nd Edition, 25": 1 mile

Ordnance Survey, 1930 *Lancashire Sheet 71.14*, 3rd Edition, 25": 1 mile

Ordnance Survey, 1893 *Lancashire Sheet 71.15*, 1st Edition, 25": 1 mile

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Ordnance Survey, 1929 *Lancashire Sheet 79.3*, 3rd Edition, 25": 1 mile

Yates, W, 1786 *Map of Lancashire*

### 6.2 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

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## APPENDIX 2

### GAZETTEER OF SITES

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Black Height
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7443 2115
<b>Site type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>SMR No</b>	7379
<b>Sources</b>	OS 1st edn 6" to 1 mile map (1849)
<b>Description</b>	Two post-medieval quarries, shown on the OS 1st edition map.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Black Height
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7469 2111
<b>Site type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>SMR No</b>	7380
<b>Sources</b>	OS 1st edn 6" to 1 mile map (1849)
<b>Description</b>	Two post-medieval sandstone quarries shown on the OS 1st edition map and on the current sheet.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Bentley Moss
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7485 2170
<b>Site type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>SMR No</b>	7448
<b>Sources</b>	OS 1st edn 6" to 1 mile map (1849)
<b>Description</b>	A post-medieval sandstone quarry, shown on the OS 1st edition map.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>04</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Whowells
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7495 2031
<b>Site type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>SMR No</b>	8468
<b>Sources</b>	OS 1st edn 6" to 1 mile map (1849)
<b>Description</b>	A post-medieval sandstone quarry within enclosed land, which is shown on the OS 1st edition map.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>05</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Cotes
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7503 2053
<b>Site type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>SMR No</b>	8469
<b>Sources</b>	OS 1st edn 6" to 1 mile map (1849)
<b>Description</b>	A post-medieval sandstone quarry near Musden Head, which is shown on the OS 1st edition map.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>06</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Hog Lowe Pike
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7518 2195 – 7466 2067
<b>Site type</b>	Old Road
<b>Period</b>	Medieval/ Post-Medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Yates 1786; Site visit
<b>Description</b>	The line of a road extending over the top of Hog Lowe Pike as shown on Yates map of Lancashire. It is probably the line of an old communication route and may extend back into the medieval period. It now survives as a footpath.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>07</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Top-o'-th'-moss
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7441 2167
<b>Site type</b>	Farmhouse
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>SMR No</b>	11967
<b>Sources</b>	1798 Poor Rate Survey; 1893 OS map
<b>Description</b>	A post-medieval farmhouse, now ruined, predating 1798. The 1798 Poor Rate Survey lists it as a farmhouse, barn and outbuildings with 27 acres of land, 20 of which are described as moss. It is not listed in the later 1834 Poor Rate Survey. The 1893 OS map shows two conjoined L-shaped buildings of dimensions 100 x 40 x 30 ft.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>08</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Ugnow Farm
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7488 2101
<b>Site type</b>	Farmhouse and Settlement Site
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>SMR No</b>	11979
<b>Sources</b>	Site visit; Hallam 1990; OS 1st edn 6" to 1 mile map (1849)
<b>Description</b>	Situated below Hog Lowe Pike, this is a possible prehistoric settlement site (Hallam 1990) at present occupied as a post-medieval working farm which pre-dates 1849, very possibly dating back to at least 1742. The farmhouse buildings have recently been converted and the dwelling now comprises two semi-detached houses with the addition of a modern barn. Ugnow Farm is shown on the OS 1 <sup>st</sup> edition map as Hog Lowe.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>09</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Musden Head (also called Barnes Fold and Hill Top)
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7594 2143
<b>Site type</b>	House
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>SMR No</b>	11998
<b>Sources</b>	1793 Poor Rate Survey; 1893 OS map
<b>Description</b>	A now ruined, post-medieval house pre-dating 1793, listed as number 41 in the 1793 Poor Rate Survey. The 1893 OS map shows three buildings, an irregular 50 x 25 ft building, a single 30 x 30 x 15 ft building and a single building with an appendage 30 x 25 ft. There are extant walls up to several feet in height which include a porch and a front door.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Musden Head (also called Red Barn)
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7593 2052
<b>Site type</b>	House and Shippon
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval

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<b>SMR No</b>	12470
<b>Sources</b>	1893 OS map; Poor rate Survey 1793-4; Hallam 1990
<b>Description</b>	A post-medieval house and shippon, now ruined, but with some walls free-standing to several feet. The doors and windows have been blocked and it has probably been used as a sheepfold/stock shelter. There is an earthfast food store with two shelves at the rear of the house, which still stand to 2-4 ft high. It is probably listed as entry number 37 in the 1793-4 Poor rate Survey and has a datestone of 1743. The 1893 OS map shows two buildings forming an L-shape of dimensions 70 x 20 x 30 ft and 40 x 20 ft, and in 1922 the house and shippon were reported as empty (Hallam 1990).

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Causeway End.
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7563 2105
<b>Site type</b>	House and Hunting Lodge
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>SMR No</b>	12472
<b>Sources</b>	1793-4 Poor Rate Survey; 1893 OS map
<b>Description</b>	A post-medieval house and hunting lodge, now ruined, that predates 1793. It is listed as entry number 40 in the 1793-4 Poor Rate Survey and shows on the 1893 OS map as comprising two buildings measuring 50 x 30ft and 35 x 20ft. There are also two shooting boxes, used by the Porritt family during grouse shoots. These are two storeys high with each storey comprising two rooms and the walls are standing to roof height.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Top of Great Meadow
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7597 2113
<b>Site type</b>	Site of House
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>SMR No</b>	12473
<b>Sources</b>	1793-4 Poor Rate Survey; 1893 OS map
<b>Description</b>	The site of a post-medieval house, pre-dating 1793 and shown as in ruins on the 1893 OS map. It is possibly listed as entry number 13 in the 1793 Poor Rate Survey and no trace currently survives above ground.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Bailiffs Rake (also called Nettle Hall)
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7591 2108
<b>Site type</b>	House
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>SMR No</b>	12474
<b>Sources</b>	1793-4 Poor Rate Survey; 1893 OS map
<b>Description</b>	A post-medieval house, now ruined, predating 1793. It is included as part of entry number 10 in the 1793-4 Poor Rate Survey and is shown on the 1893 OS map as comprising a single L-shaped building measuring 85 x 40 x 30 ft. A plan of the farm and lands appears in Court liber and some walls are currently standing to several feet.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Site name</b>	New Biggin
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7587 2064
<b>Site type</b>	Site of farmhouse
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>SMR No</b>	12475
<b>Sources</b>	1793-4 Poor Rate Survey; 1893 OS map

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<b>Description</b>	The site of a post-medieval house which is almost certainly listed as entry number 38 in the 1793-4 Poor Rate Survey. It is shown on the 1893 OS map as a single building measuring 65 x 30 x 25 ft. There is a reference implying that the site was a ruin in 1926 (Haslingden's Land of Waterfalls, reported in SMR) which quotes 'Through the gate..... past the pile of stones which are all that is left of Newbiggin Farm' and the site of the ruin is currently grassed over'.
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<b>Site number</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Hog Law Pike
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7477 2140
<b>Site type</b>	Flint Artefacts
<b>Period</b>	Mesolithic ?
<b>SMR No</b>	12557
<b>Sources</b>	Hallam 1990
<b>Description</b>	A small collection of Mesolithic type flint and chert artefacts reported to have been found on this site, although no source is offered in the secondary source (Hallam 1990).

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Musberry Heights
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7569 2180
<b>Site type</b>	Flint Artefacts
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>SMR No</b>	19140
<b>Sources</b>	PAFC 1985
<b>Description</b>	Flint arrowheads of prehistoric date found on Musbury Heights.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Ugnow Farm
<b>NGR</b>	SD 74862 20929
<b>Site type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>Sources</b>	OS 1st edn 6" to 1 mile map (1849); site visit
<b>Description</b>	A post-medieval quarry shown on the OS 1st edition and current maps. It is roughly a three-quarter circle in plan and open at one end, the quarry is c15.0m in diameter. The rock has been quarried-out to a depth in excess of 10-15m from the side of a small hillock, leaving largely sheer sides to this height. It has been landscaped by the present owner and is now in part an ornamental pond.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Causeway Height
<b>NGR</b>	SD 75095 20908
<b>Site type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>Sources</b>	OS 1st edn 6" to 1 mile map (1849); site visit
<b>Description</b>	A post-medieval quarry shown on the 1st edition OS map. It is a very roughly rectangular cut and measuring approximately 20m x 10m x 3m. The quarry has largely silted up and is currently full of reeds and other vegetation.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Causeway Height
<b>NGR</b>	SD 75164 20936 to 74977 21330
<b>Site type</b>	Field Boundary

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<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Site visit
<b>Description</b>	A wide and shallow ditch oriented roughly north-west / south-east and is largely perpendicular to the southern perimeter wall and fence of Ugnow Farm. From the south-eastern end the boundary is only just visible for the first 40m (heading north-west) and there is currently a dry-stone wall running along it for this distance. Thereafter the feature is heavily truncated by a newly lain high pressure gas main which creates a breach in the feature of c20m. Thereafter the feature can be seen more clearly as a wide and shallow ditch c5.0-8.0m wide and between 1.0m and 1.5m deep. It is clearly silted up and the presence of water reeds along its base emphasise its position and orientation. The ditch terminates at SD 74977 21330, a point at which another ditch (Site 20) cuts across it. It is an old field boundary marking the edge of the farm intake.

<b>Site number</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Hog Lowe Pike
<b>NGR</b>	SD 74999 21390 to 74930 21131
<b>Site type</b>	Field Boundary / Drainage Ditch
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Site visit
<b>Description</b>	A flat bottomed 'V' shaped ditch, which is well defined and oriented north-east / south-west. There is a slight bank of probable spoil running along the westernmost edge, where the ditch has been cleaned out. This ditch cuts across the end of Site 19, with which it was clearly associated.

<b>Site number</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Hog Lowe Pike
<b>NGR</b>	74920 21413 to 74873 21209
<b>Site type</b>	Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Site visit
<b>Description</b>	A ditch oriented north-east / south-west. At the upper, north-eastern, end it is c2.0m wide, but further downslope it widens rapidly to between 6m and 7m across and around 1.5m deep. Whilst it largely respects the more modern dry-stone wall field boundary, it does cross this and continues outside the study area at a point approximately 30m north of a series of stock-shelters at SD 74873 21209. It is parallel to and probably associated with Site 20, and was likely to have been a field boundary as well as a drainage channel.

<b>Site number</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Ugnow Farm
<b>NGR</b>	SD 74942 21082
<b>Site type</b>	Building Platform
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Sources</b>	Site visit
<b>Description</b>	A terraced platform c40.0m south of the stock shelters, at SD 74873 21209. It is rectangular in plan and measures c20m (east/west) and c9m (north/south). Whilst there is currently no visible evidence for a building or the remains of one, this is probably a building platform for a barn or similar farm building.

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## ILLUSTRATIONS

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Figure 1: Site location

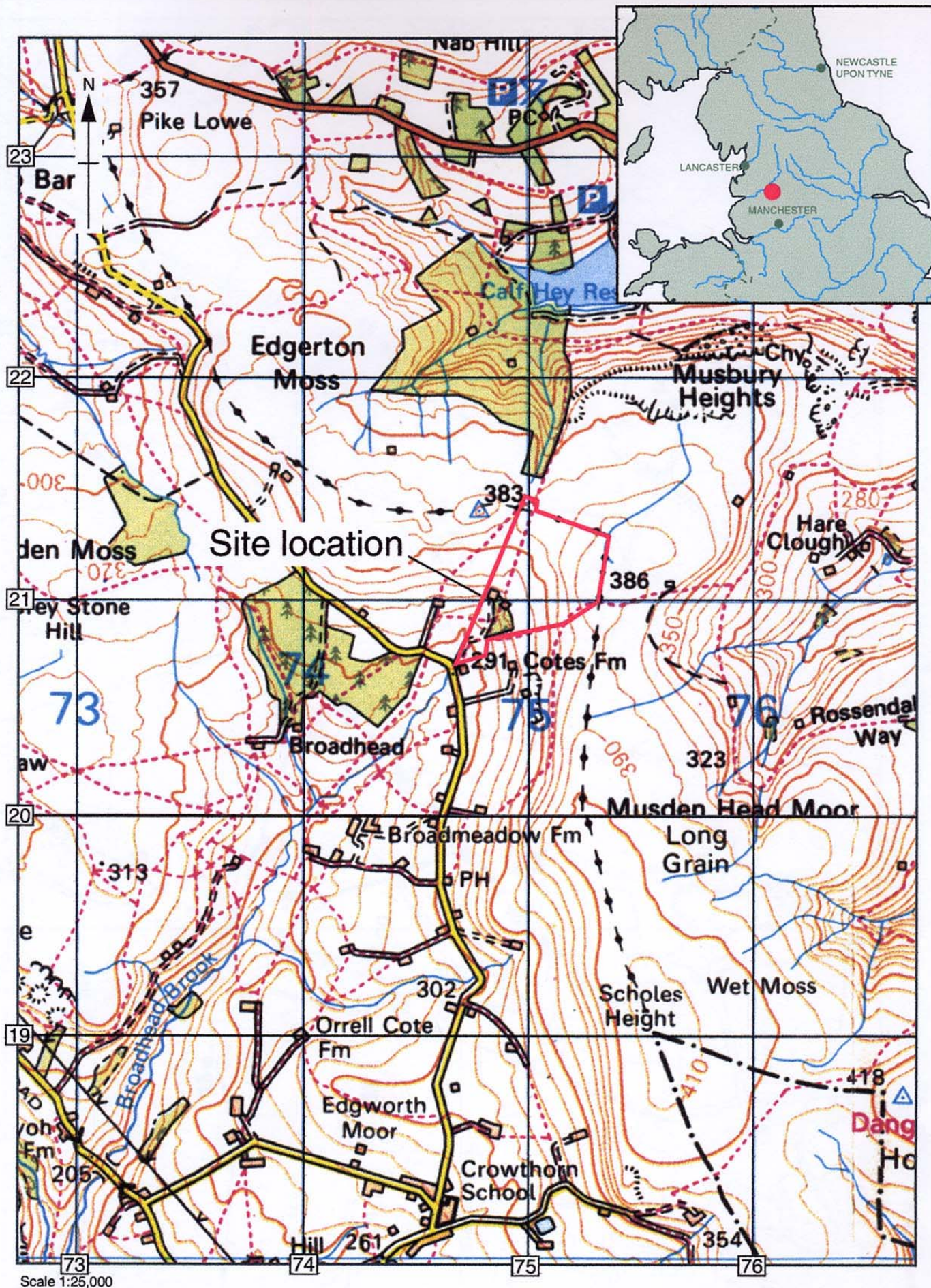
Figure 2: Location of Gazetteer Sites

Figure 3: Yates' Map (1786)

Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6" (1849)

Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25" (1893)





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Figure 1: Site location



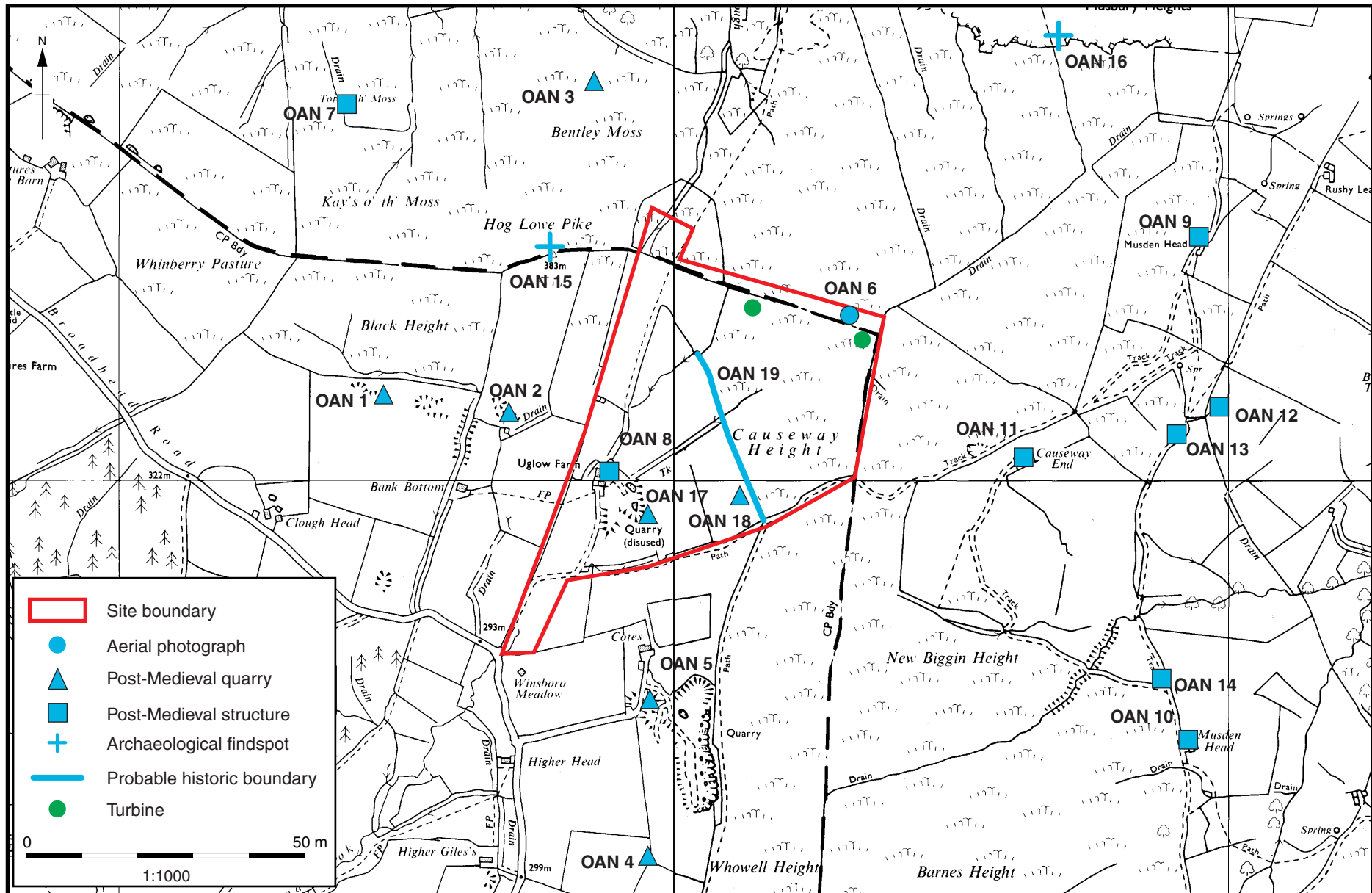


Figure 2: Archaeological features mapping



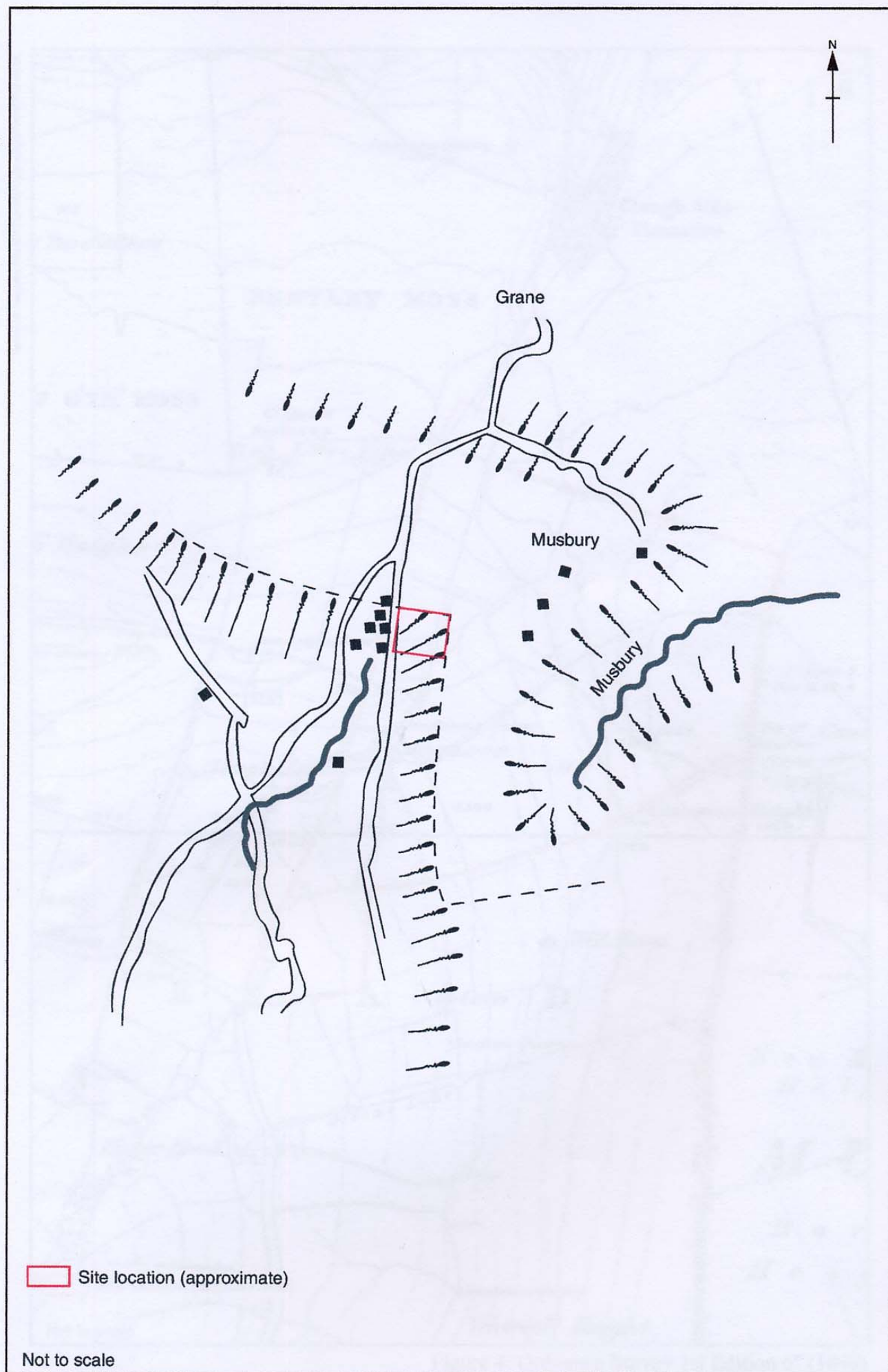


Figure 3: Yates' map (1786)



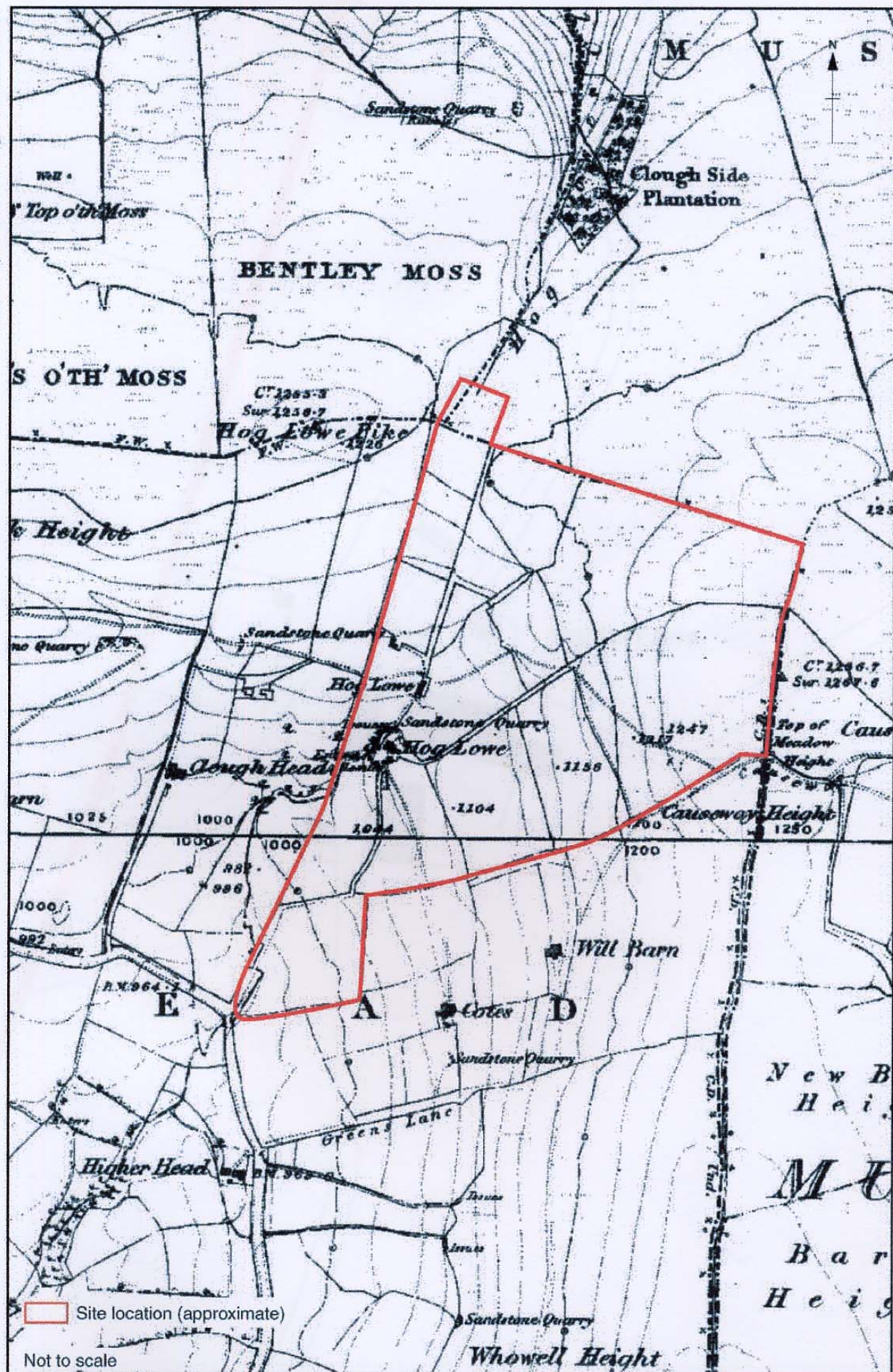


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" (1849)

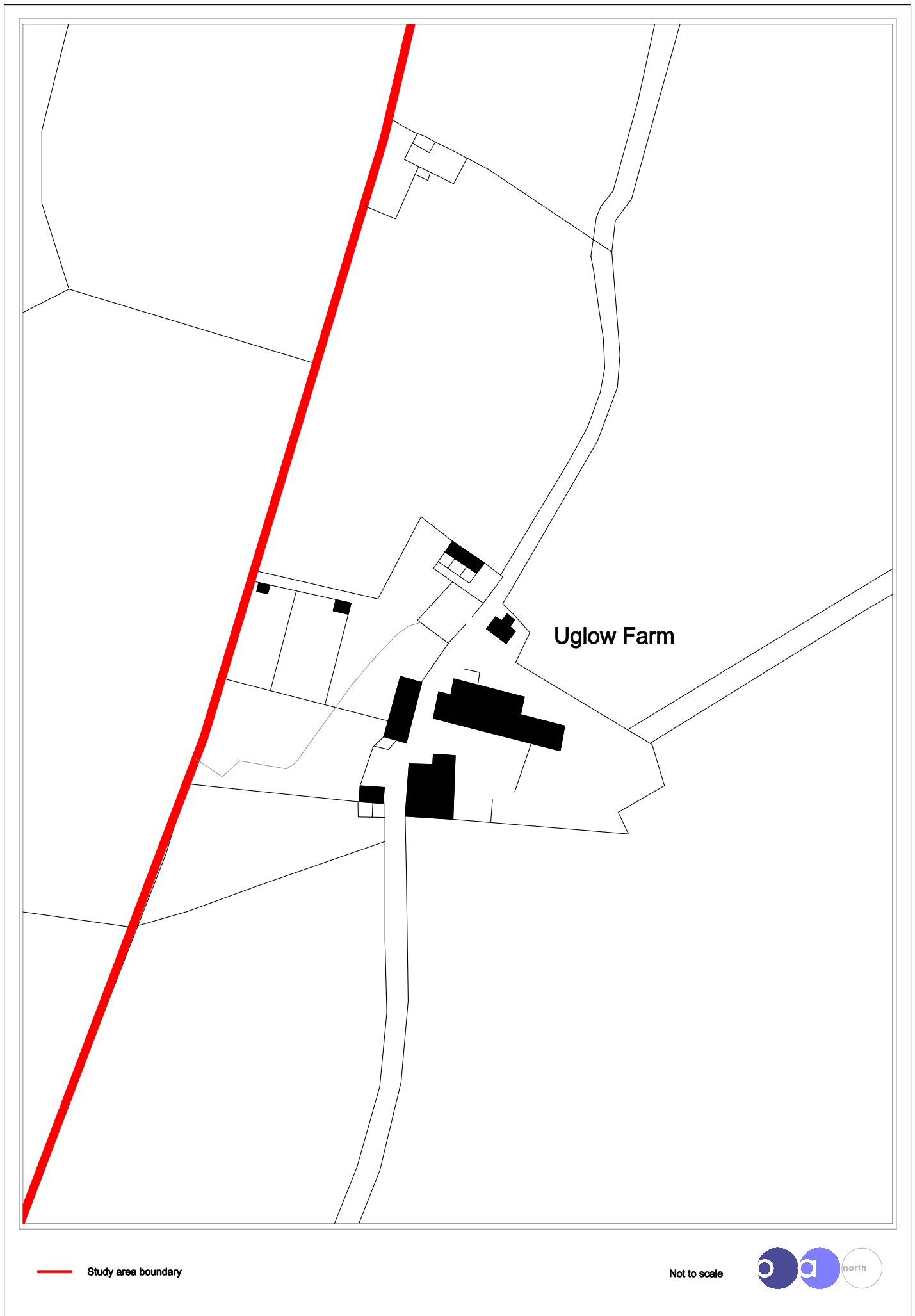


Figure 5 : Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" (1893)