

HOLME HOUSE/WEBSTER'S MEADOW, FOREST OF BOWLAND, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Rapid Walkover Assessment



Client: North Pennines AONB Partnership

NGR. SD 59076 48120 (centre)

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The Site	
Site Name	Holme House/Webster's Meadow, Forest of Bowland
County	Lancashire

Client	
Client Name	North Pennines AONB Partnership

Archiving	
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Non-Technical Summary

As part of a programme of moorland restoration on Holme House/Websters Meadow, Forest of Bowland, Lancashire, the potential for archaeological remains to be damaged or exposed was identified and as a result a specification for a programme of archaeological assessment, comprising a walkover survey, was devised. This was primarily because of the presence of prehistoric flint artefacts that had been found in eroding peat on nearby Fair Snape Fell. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by the North Pennines AONB Partnership to carry out a historic landscape survey, which comprised a Level 1 walkover survey, which was undertaken on the 30th and 31st July 2019.

The area lies within a region that is relatively rich in prehistoric remains dating from the Mesolithic onwards, with evident continuity of occupation of a considerable period. There are no known remains of Roman date, the nearest fort being some distance to the south at Ribchester. During the medieval period the area formed part of a royal forest, although it was historically split between Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire. In the post-medieval period the wider area became gradually more industrialised although on the high fell tops this was less evident, the land primarily being used for grazing and grouse shooting.

The survey comprised the walking of regular transects across the survey area, where this was practical, but more particularly the examination of the main areas of exposed peat. It revealed only two sites of archaeological interest, both of which were already recorded, and no flint artefacts. Several other sites recorded in an earlier desk-based assessment were not identified. The Level 1 survey also allowed an assessment of the significance and condition of those remains that were present to be carried out. This revealed that most were of relatively low significance although a WWII boundary marker was considered to be at some threat given that all the others had apparently disappeared.

The results of the project demonstrated that while there is still some potential for prehistoric remains to be present this is probably quite low. Remains of post-medieval date, albeit probably only boundary markers, are more likely, and it is possible that some of these originated in the medieval period.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank the North Pennines AONB Partnership for commissioning the project, and Chris Miller, Pennine PeatLIFE Project Officer at the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, for his information about the project and assistance on site, and the landowner, Jeremy Duckworth at the Bleasdale Estate, for their help in enabling access.

1. Introduction

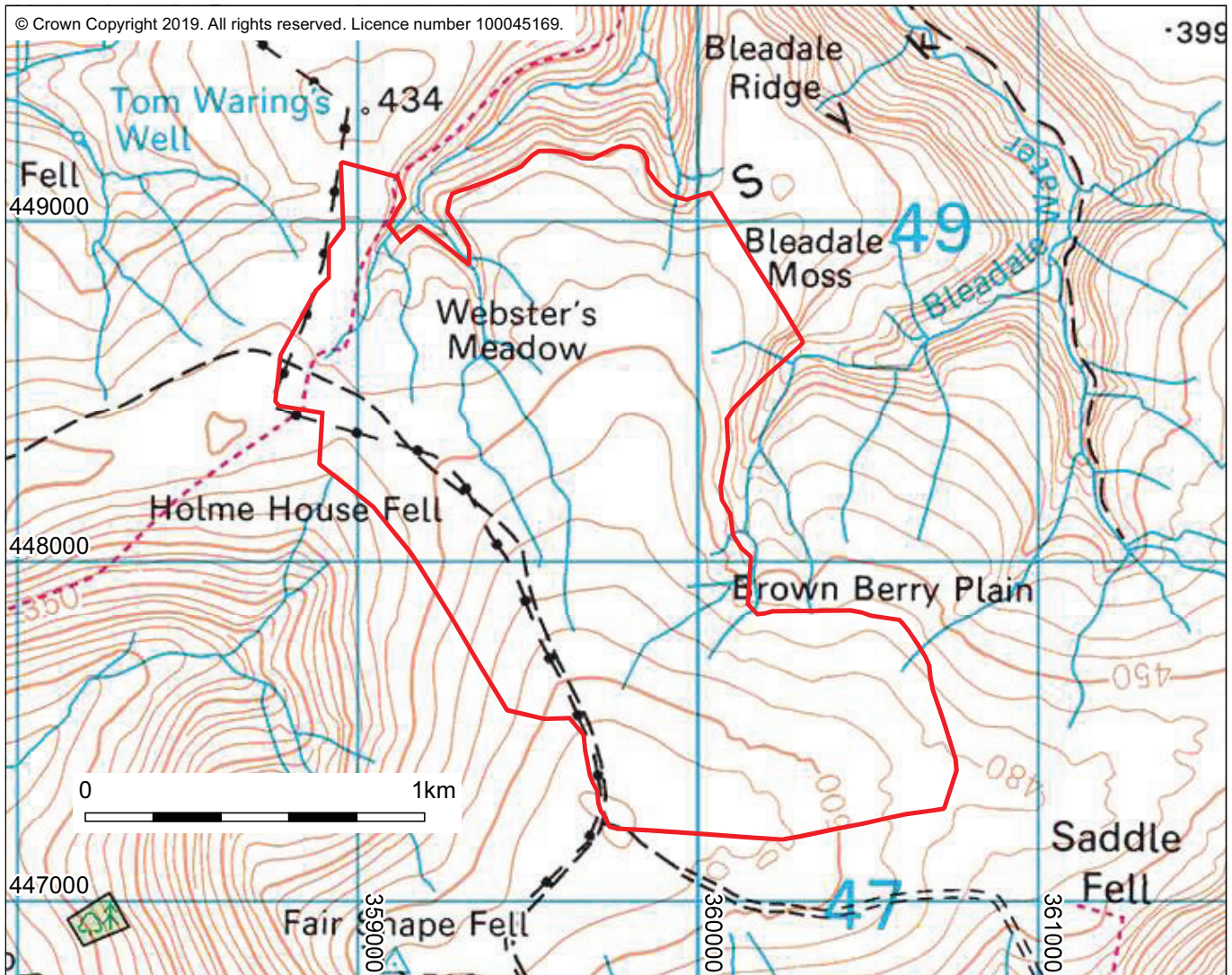
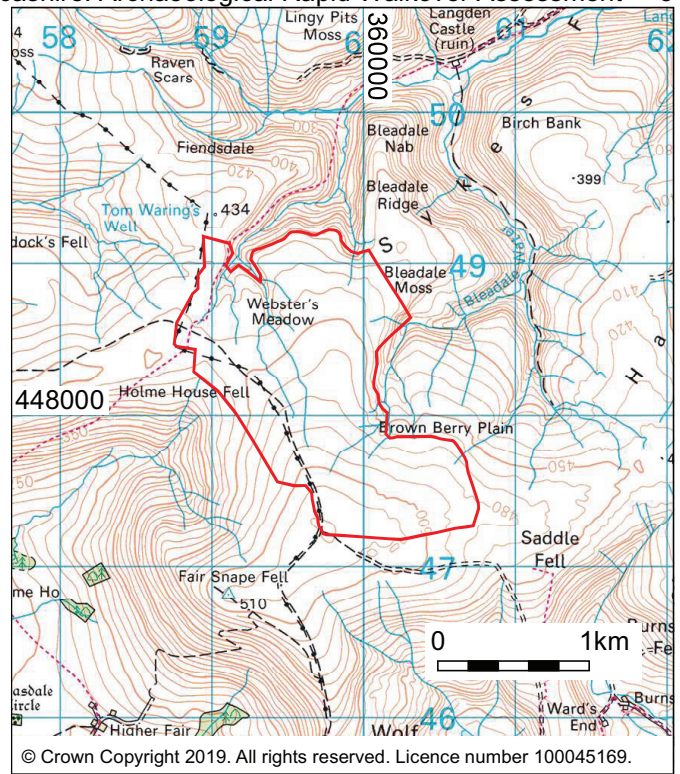
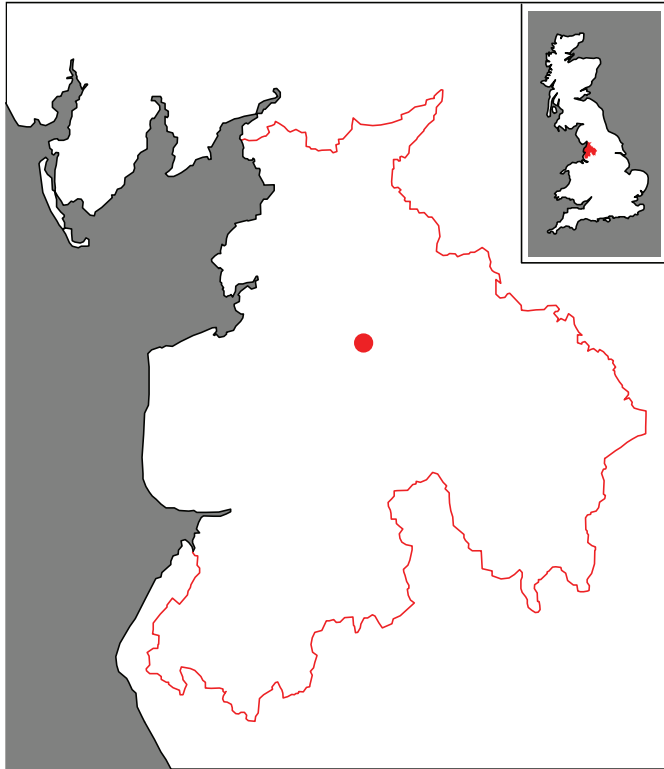
1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The survey area comprises approximately 222 hectares of heather moorland within the Forest of Bowland, between approximately 400m and 520m above sea level (Figure 1). The site is c16km south-east of Lancaster and 10km east of Garstang as the crow flies.

1.2.2 The surrounding landscape is characteristic of the upland moorland of the Bowland Fells (Countryside Commission 1998, 97). The solid geology of the fells comprises coarse-grained sandstone (gritstone), and there are open expanses of moorland and raw peat soils (blanket bog) at the summit (Countryside Commission 1998, 97-98).



Client: North Pennines AONB Partnership

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Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The walkover assessment essentially comprised just Level-1 walk-over survey, although this followed on from an earlier desk-based assessment. The methodology used for each element of the assessment is detailed below, as applicable. All of the work was carried out in accordance with the project design, and a suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with ClfA guidelines (see *Section 2.4.1*).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment had been carried out prior to the project (Oracle Heritage Services 2018). This had examined and compiled the relevant information held in the Historic Environment Record for Lancashire. This information was utilised in the compilation of this report as appropriate (note: the location of site 32 in the previous report is not clear in the figures and this has been duplicated in Figure 2).

2.3 Walkover Survey

2.3.1 A walk-over survey was carried out to English Heritage Level-1 type standards (Historic England 2017) and according to the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (although there are no specific guidelines for this type of project at present). This is a relatively low-level of investigation intended to provide basic descriptive details about each site of archaeological or historical interest within the Level 1 survey area. Since the primary focus of the assessment was to identify whether or not lithic artefacts like those found on Fair Snape Fell were present the walkover survey concentrated on the areas where the erosion of the peat was most severe and exposed the full sequence down to the eroded millstone grit and boulder clay below. This tended to be the area to the east of Fair Snape Fell, around Brown Berry Plain and the south end of Webster's Meadow. It comprised three types of recording:

- **Drawn Record:** the grid coordinates of each site or find of archaeological or historical interest were recorded using a Garmin Etrex 10 GPS, accurate to within c3m, with the grid reference noted on the *pro forma* record sheet (see below) and subsequently marked on a digital plan of the site;
- **Written Record:** a basic descriptive record of each site was made on Greenlane Archaeology standard *pro forma* record sheets. These records describe each site's form, size, and (where possible) function and date. In addition, the landscape and historic setting of the site was described, in particular its relationship with other sites identified, field boundaries, and the local topography. An assessment of the condition and significance of each site was also made, where possible, although a more detailed assessment of this was also made during the report writing stage (see *Section 5.1* below);
- **Photographic record:** photographs in colour digital format (both 12 meg jpeg and RAW format) were taken of each site. A written record was kept of all of the photographs that were taken detailing the direction, size of scale, date, and identity of the photographer. The digital photographs have also been used for illustrative purposes within the report.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design and current ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited with the client on completion of the project or deposited in the relevant record office as detailed on the inside cover of this report. A digital copy of this report will be provided for the relevant Historic Environment Record and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

3. Site History

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The site history is intended to provide an overview of the historical and archaeological development of the local area in order to place the results of the walkover survey into context. The information has been collated from a range of secondary sources and where possible is has been made as directly relevant to the immediate locality of the site as possible.

3.2 Prehistoric Period (c11,000BC – AD 1st century)

3.2.1 While there is generally limited evidence for human activity in the region in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, there are occasional finds that demonstrate that the wider area was occupied from an early date, although probably not very intensely. Approximately 20km south-west of the site the so-called Poulton Elk was discovered in 1970; this comprised a skeleton of a male elk, later carbon dated to the early Post-Glacial period, associated with antler harpoon points, at least some of which were evidently lodged in its body, which, with other injuries, show that it had been hunted by humans (Hallam *et al* 1973). Elsewhere in the wider region habitation of this date is typically found in cave sites, with a number known on the northern edge of Morecambe Bay and east into Yorkshire, with excavations at a small number of cave sites revealing the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country and artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type (Cowell 1996, 20-21; Young 2002). Human remains from one of these have also recently been dated to approximately 7,100 BC (Smith *et al* 2013). The county was clearly more densely inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered from across Lancashire (Barrowclough 2008, 48-53). Sites of this date typically comprise collections of distinctive artefacts, microliths, often discovered during field walking and eroding from river banks (*ibid*). Coastal areas and river valleys are notably places where such material is frequently found in the wider region (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152; Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 26). However, on the higher ground, in areas such as the North Pennines, numerous such artefacts have been discovered where they have eroded from peat (Cowell 1996, 21; Spikins 1999). Two flints, apparently end blade scrapers of probable Mesolithic date, were discovered on Fair Snape Fell, immediately outside of the walkover survey area (Edwards 1976, 32; Site 16 in the previous desk-based assessment; Oracle Heritage Services 2018). It was suggested at the time that the relative lack of such artefacts on the Bowland Fells was due to the lower number of visitors compared to areas further south and the corresponding lack of opportunities for them to be found (*ibid*; see also Cowell 1996, 21).

3.2.2 In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear in the region. One of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the county, particularly in the north (Barrowclough 2008, 76), having been manufactured at Langdale in the central Lake District (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). There is clearly, in general, some continuity from the preceding Mesolithic, with recent work at New Laund Farm, Whitewell, revealing evidence for continued occupation into the Iron Age (Anon nd). During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still; the closest example being the multi-period Bleasdale Circle, which comprised a number of different elements including a circle of timber posts (Dawkins 1900; Varley 1938). Funerary monuments, including stone circles, have frequently been examined more often than settlement sites (cf Barrowclough 2008, 108-129) with burials of 'Beaker' type more commonly found around the higher ground in the east of Lancashire (*op cit*, 130-133). One characteristic of the lower areas, which have more wetland, is the ritual deposition of metal artefacts, particularly weapons, in water, with one style of metalwork being characteristic of the Fylde area (*op cit*, 152). Sites of Iron Age date are considerably less common in Lancashire, or at least examples that are well dated. Throughout the county settlement sites (burials are almost unknown) tend to comprise small enclosed groups of hut circles, although these are very difficult to identify in the archaeological record (*op cit*, 192) with larger hill-top hillforts found where there is suitable topography. There is likely to be considerable continuity in settlement sites from the end of the Bronze Age, with the Iron Age representing a period of even greater

land enclosure and management, but the excavated sites of this period are mostly in the south of the county (*op cit*, 193), with the exception of a recently excavated site near Poulton-le-Fylde, which is, at present, unpublished (Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2014; 2018). There is likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period, at least in terms of 'native' settlement; it is evident that in rural parts of the wider region, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on settlement patterns (Philpott 2006, 73-74).

3.3 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1st century AD – 11th century AD)

3.3.1 There is little evidence for activity in the Roman period in the immediate area of the site, although as already noted in rural areas there was probably relatively little change after the Roman invasion. The nearest fort was at Ribchester, approximately 14km to the south-east, although the road running north from this heading to Burrow in Lonsdale skirted to the east of the high ground of Bowland (Shotter 2004). The fort at Ribchester was established in the late 1st century AD and continued to be occupied well into the 4th century, although it went through various permutations and phases of rebuilding (Edwards 2000, 46-53).

3.3.2 Physical and archaeological evidence from the post-Roman early medieval period is considerably less common in the region, especially in rural areas, although in Roman military sites, such as the fort at Ribchester, there is increasing evidence for continuity of activity into the 5th century AD. Place-name evidence shows that all of the settlements in the local area have names deriving from a mixture of Old English and Norse (Ekwall 1922, 153), suggesting a mixed population in the area, although earlier elements of both languages continued to be used into the medieval period proper. For example, Fair Snape combines two Norse elements and means the 'fair or beautiful pasture' (Ekwall 1922, 166), Bleasdale probably refers to a bare spot or a light spot on a hillside and is also Norse (*op cit*, 165), while Bowland probably derives from the Norse word for bend or bow (*op cit*, 142). Oakenclough, by contrast, utilises the Old English word for a narrow valley (*op cit*, 169).

3.4 Medieval Period (11th century AD – 16th century AD)

3.4.1 As already mentioned, all of the principal settlements in the area were certainly in existence by at least the medieval period, although their extent at that time is uncertain, and they are typically first recorded in documentary sources in the 12th or even 13th centuries (Ekwall 1922). The site is partly located within the township of Bleasdale, which historically formed part of the parish of Lancaster as it was within its forest (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 141-142). It was recorded in a perambulation roll of 1228 but otherwise is not recorded in great detail during the medieval period although some of the settlements within it almost certainly acted as vaccaries (farms rearing cattle) (*ibid*). However, the majority of the site was historically in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the parish of Slaidburn, which formed part of the Lordship of Bowland. This was created following the Norman Conquest and the land granted to Roger de Poitou in 1092, although it has been argued that the Lordship probably represents an earlier British upland estate (Spencer and Jolly 2010). After 1399 it became the property of the Crown and also became part of the Duchy of Lancaster.

3.5 Post-Medieval (16th century AD – present)

3.5.1 The Bleasdale estate is recorded from the early 17th century as belonging to the Parkinsons of Fair Snape and during the early 19th century the lease was acquired by the crown by William Garnett of Salford who greatly improved the estate and built Bleasdale Tower (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 1141-142). In the Slaidburn section of the site the manor operated largely under its own jurisdiction until it passed from the Crown into private hands in 1660 and the local courts were allowed to wane, ceasing altogether following the purchase of the estate by Peregrin Townley in 1835 (Spencer and Jolly 2010). Like the rest of the North West, the area was substantially influenced by the Industrial Revolution, although this is perhaps only notable in Oakenclough, where a paper mill was established (Wilcock 2012). The Jackson family, who acquired the mill in 1827, went on to establish a cotton mill and an associated settlement at nearby Calder Vale in 1835 (*ibid*).

3.5.2 The post-medieval period arguably had relatively little direct impact on the survey area, although it is uncertain how much tree cover there was in the medieval period and how much this was reduced to facilitate later uses. The most notable feature of this period is the range of parish and county markers placed along the boundary, mostly apparently comprising just cairns. These were later added to by a smaller number of stones placed during WWII to mark the boundary of a military training area (Oracle Heritage Services 2018). More recently the landscape has been utilised primarily as grazing for sheep and for grouse shooting.

4. Walk-Over Survey Results

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Of the sites already recorded in the earlier desk-based assessment 19 were within the walkover survey area or very close to its boundary, as shown in Figure 2.

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 Only two sites of archaeological interest were identified during the walkover survey, both of which appear to correspond with sites previously recorded in the Historic Environment Record and collated in the previous desk-based assessment (Oracle Heritage Services 2018; site 2 and site 21). These are summarised in Table 1 and a more detailed description is provided in *Appendix 2*.

Site	Type	Period
01	Cairn	Post-medieval
02	Boundary marker	20 th century

Table 1: Summary of sites of archaeological interest identified during the walkover survey

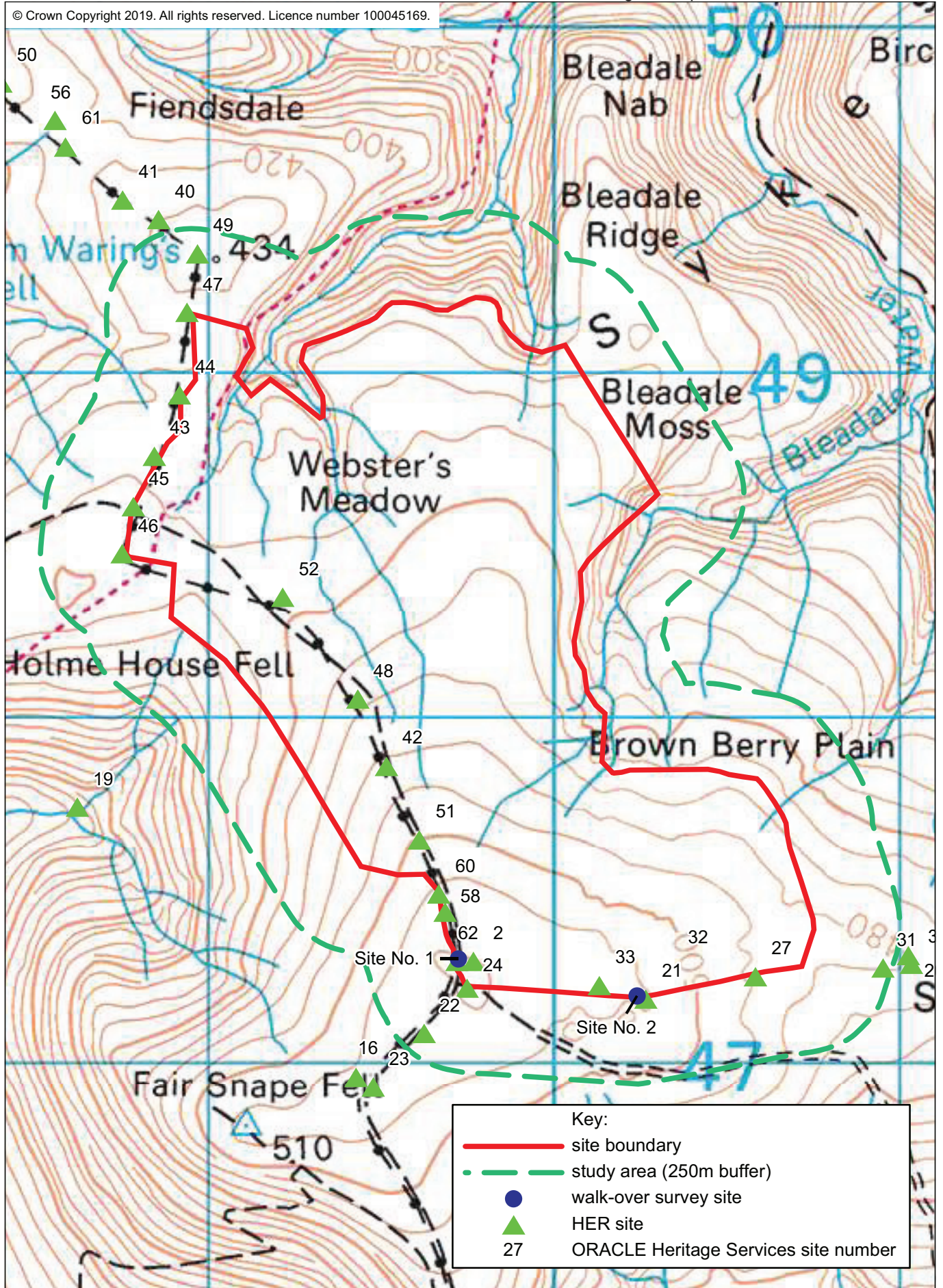


Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The discussion of the results of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey is intended to determine the archaeological significance and potential of any known remains (above or below ground), specifically within the area covered by the Level 1 survey, primarily in order to provide the information necessary for their protection during the proposed restoration work and future management beyond that. The system used to judge the significance of the remains identified within the Level 1 survey area, or those thought to have the potential to be present within the Level 1 survey area, is based on the criteria used to define Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013, Annex 4; *Appendix 3*).

5.2 Significance

5.2.1 The level of significance of the two sites recorded during the walkover survey within the survey area is categorised, according to each criterion, as high, medium, or low, and an average of this has been used to produce an overall level of significance for each site, rounded to the nearest value (see Table 2 below: H=high, M=medium, L=low). The overall result for each site is summarised in the gazetteer (*Appendix 2*) and the detail shown in Table 2. As can be seen all of the sites within the walkover survey area are considered to be of low to medium significance.

Site no.	Period	Rarity	Documentation	Group value	Survival/condition	Fragility/Vulnerability	Diversity	Potential	Overall significance
1	L	L	M	L	M	L	L	L	L
2	M	M	L	L	H	H	L	L	L/M

Table 2: Significance by site

5.2.2 Of the two sites, the cairn (**Site 1**) is evidently a relatively modern construction but of potential interest as it probably represents one of a number of piles of stones and mounds that marked the parish and county boundary as recorded from at least the late 19th century (see Oracle Heritage Services 2018, sites 25-63, of which 27, 32-33, 42-48, 51-52, 58, 60, and 62 are within or close to the walkover survey area; Figure 2) although it is clearly the same as site 2 recorded in the earlier desk-based assessment, which is described as a modern cairn. Similarly, **Site 2** appears to be the only surviving example of a row of stones placed to mark the extent of a WWII training area (see Oracle Heritage Services 2018, sites 20-24, of which 21, 22 and 24 are within or close to the walkover survey area; **Site 2** is probably the same as Site 21; Figure 2). What happened to the rest is not clear, especially given that some were apparently still visible in 2009 (Oracle Heritage Services 2018), so the long-term survival of this site is of potential concern.

5.3 Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

5.3.1 The details of those archaeological remains present within the survey area is presented in the previous desk-based assessment (Oracle Heritage Services 2018; see Figure 2). The potential for as yet unidentified archaeological remains to be present, however, is based on the known occurrence of such remains in the survey area and local environs (see *Section 3*). Where there are no remains known within the study area the potential is based on the known occurrence within the wider local area. The degree of potential is examined by period and the results are presented in Table 3 below; in each case the level of potential is expressed as low, medium, or high:

Period	Present in survey area?	Potential
Late Upper Palaeolithic	No	Low
Mesolithic	No	Medium
Neolithic	No	Low
Bronze Age	No	Low
Iron Age	No	Low
Roman	No	Low
Early Medieval	No	Low
Medieval	Yes?	Medium
Post-medieval	Yes	High

Table 3: Potential for unknown archaeological remains by period

5.3.2 For the majority of periods no remains are present within the survey area or even the wider region, so the likelihood of them being present within the survey area remains low. Mesolithic remains, albeit only two flints, have been found close to the survey area and so others might be expected to be present, even though none were found during the walkover survey. Medieval remains are not specifically recorded, although it is possible that some of the cairns acting as boundary markers might have medieval origins. Sites of post-medieval date are recorded in relatively large numbers, although the walkover survey appears to show that the vast majority of these have now disappeared. It is likely that some are still present, but buried beneath peat and/or vegetation.

5.4 Conclusion and Recommendations

5.5.1 Given that the primary purpose of the walkover survey was to identify whether prehistoric flint artefacts were present within the survey area and what the potential for more being discovered was, the results were relatively unproductive. However, the evidence for such activity was very limited, with only two artefacts previously recorded nearby. It is still possible that other similar artefacts might be found during groundworks carried out as part of the peat restoration, but on the available evidence these are likely to be very small in numbers and so further archaeological work is unlikely to be productive.

5.5.2 Of the two sites that were revealed the WWII boundary stone (**Site 2**) is the most significant, in particular because it appears to be the only surviving example of an original group of at least five such markers (Oracle Heritage Services 2018). Its long-term survival is therefore very tenuous, and it is at distinct risk of being lost. This risk is perhaps somewhat increased by the proposed peat restoration work, and so care must be taken during this to protect this site in order to preserve it. The cairn (**Site 1**), while less important, probably represents the remains of a range of such structures that originally marked the parish and county boundary and so also ought to be protected during groundworks.

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Appendix 1: Project Brief

Pennine PeatLIFE Forest Of Bowland

Peat Restoration Works

SD 5974 4811

Rapid Walkover Assessment

This brief has been prepared by Yorkshire Peat Partnership. The survey work outlined below has been developed in relation to proposals for moorland restoration and rewetting operations including gully blocking and revegetation of bare peat.

The intention of the survey is to recover and record any surviving lithics or other small finds, ecofacts etc. exposed by peat erosion, prior to the reprofiling of the ground surface.

The area has been targeted for survey because of the previous discovery of prehistoric lithics on Fair Snape Fell which demonstrates that people were active close to the restoration area back in Mesolithic or Neolithic times. There is therefore the potential for further finds to be discovered in the area.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Holme House/Websters Meadow is a heather moorland measuring approximately 210.5 hectares (of which 5.7 hectares is bare peat), and has a maximum height of 510 m ASL (See location & bare peat map in Appendix). It is located within the Forest Of Bowland SPA/SSSI near the summit of Fair Snape Fell. As part of the Pennine PeatLIFE project a moorland restoration project is proposed. The restoration works will involve the reprofiling and revegetation of areas of bare peat, the blocking of ditches, and the installation of sediment traps.
- 1.2 The restoration of the hydrology and ecology of intact areas of blanket peat has the potential to be beneficial for historic remains and may result in the long term survival of aspects of moorland archaeology and palaeoenvironmental remains that could otherwise be lost to natural erosion. However, there is also the potential for machine access and the cutting of peat dams and reprofiling work to either expose or damage archaeological features and deposits. The combination of upland location, peat accumulation and lack of intense agricultural activity means that such areas can contain an exceptional survival of monuments (often including prehistoric remains). The peat itself may contain pollen which has the potential to provide information about the environmental conditions prevailing at the time of deposition. Peat can also contain buried flint scatters and ecofacts, typically tree remains. Some areas of blanket peat have been historically worked as peat cutting grounds, and may contain earthwork features associated with peat cutting activities.
- 1.3 Potential contractors should submit a costed proposal and brief method statement which is developed from this specification. The method statement

should indicate the work they would carry out to recover and record any surviving lithics or other small finds. The method statement and costings should be sent to Dr Chris Miller at the Yorkshire Peat Partnership.

- 1.4 The Project Area is a working landscape and Contractors will be expected to accede to all reasonable requests regarding access restrictions by those responsible for working the landscape, in particular as regards stock management, nesting birds and shooting.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REQUIREMENTS

2.1 The objectives of the proposed work are:

- To carry out a two day walkover survey to examine all areas where the base of the peat is exposed (approx. 5.7 ha)
- To recover and record any surviving lithics or other small finds, ecofacts etc. exposed by peat erosion, prior to the reprofiling of the ground surface.
- To provide a written report detailing the findings of the survey including an assessment of the significance of any finds, and whether any further work is required.
- To provide a shapefile detailing the location of any finds
- To provide a photographic record of any significant ecofacts, archaeological features, lithics or other small finds located within the areas of bare peat inspected
- Particular attention should be paid to ensure that the aims and objectives of the project are directly informed by the methodologies employed and that the project team displays the appropriate levels of expertise to carry out the work. The Contractor, the Contractor's staff and any sub-contractors will be expected to comply with relevant Codes of Practice of the Institute for Archaeologists.
- The walkover survey needs to be completed by the 31st July 2019 and due to the bird breeding season cannot start before the 1st of July 2019.

2.2 It is expected that the on-site assessment will consist of the following approaches.

2.2.1 Controlled walk over GPS survey to recover and record any surviving lithics or other small finds, ecofacts etc. Written records of features need to be submitted to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record and supplemented with a digital photographic record.

2.2.2 An annotated photographic record is required of any significant ecofacts, archaeological features, lithics or other small finds located within the areas of bare peat inspected. The locations of any such features or samples should also be recorded as part of the GPS survey.

3.0 RECORDING STANDARDS

3.1 The written method statement should contain details of how digital data accompanying the written report will be submitted to the Lancashire County Council HER and concorded with existing records in

the HBSMR system. An index of sites supplied in a format readable in MS Access or excel (for example .csv or .mdb), will accompany a completed OASIS record and GIS/CAD data. The index should record sites in accordance with the Thesaurus of Monument Types and core fields should be those necessary for records to be compliant with MIDAS Heritage to level 1 (Basic).

3.2 All photographs should be clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken, photographer's name and cross referenced to the specific feature recorded on the plan. All photographic material should be suitably stored and packaged to archival standards.

4.0 REPORTING

4.1 One hard copy of an A4 size report and one pdf copy of the report should be supplied to Yorkshire Peat Partnership **no later than** 31st August 2019 unless agreed otherwise in writing.

4.2 Lancashire County Council HER is taking part in the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

Contractors are advised to contact the Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Record prior to completing the form.

4.3 Copyright, and all other intellectual property rights, in relation to the Project will pass to Lancashire County Council on payment of the final invoice with the Yorkshire Peat Partnership and their successors in title being granted a full and unrestricted license to use the report and other material relating to the project in connection with their statutory duties. Lancashire County Council may enter the information contained within the report into an electronic database and/or place the information on a website.

5.0 SITE ARCHIVE

5.1 The long term care of the project archive should be provided for in accordance with *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991), and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* by UKIC Archaeology Section (1990). Lancashire County Council does not accept archive material.

5.2 Any drawn survey records should be presented as wet ink plots on standard 'A' size matt surface polyester film sheets, (minimum thickness 75 microns) with appropriate grid marks, height values, compass points and information panel incorporating title, drawing number, keys, credits etc. Drawing conventions should follow the guidelines set out in *Understanding landscapes: a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2007).

6.0 METHOD STATEMENT/SCHEDULE OF WORKS

6.1 The method Statement/Schedule of Works should include:-

- i) Outline of proposed work programme including details of the survey methodologies, survey equipment and recording proforma etc which would be adopted.
- ii) Date when archaeological works can commence on site.
- iii) Details of professional personnel, including any subcontractors, who will be undertaking the archaeological works. The Contractor should demonstrate, by providing CV's if requested, that the staff appointed to direct, supervise and work on this project have relevant experience and understanding of archaeological remains in a moorland context, and have the skills appropriate to undertake out GPS/Walkover survey techniques to a professional standard.
- iv) Date by which the report would be complete.
- v) Copy of Health and Safety Risk Assessment.

7.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

7.1 The contractor will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. This work will require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations, prior to submission of the quotation.

8 ACCESS

8.1 Access to the site is through the Bleasdale Estate which can be accessed from Delph Lane at SD 54548 46604. The road turns into an offroad track at SD 56808 47020 (close to Hazlehurst Farm) ending in a parking area at SD 58231 48427.

8.2 A 4x4 vehicle is required to use the offroad track. A longer route via a public footpath starting from the roadside is also available.

8.3 To avoid the bird breeding season and the start of the grouse shooting season access to the site is only available from the 1st of July to the 31st July 2019 inclusive.

8.4 The landowner Jerney Duckworth needs to be contacted prior to the successful contractor accessing the site (contact details will be supplied to the successful contractor).

8.5 On the first day of access you will need to be accompanied by a member of Pennine PeatLIFE staff.

9 CONTACT DETAILS

Dr Chris Miller

Pennine PeatLIFE Project Officer

Yorkshire Peat Partnership

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust#

Unit 23

Client: North Pennines AONB Partnership

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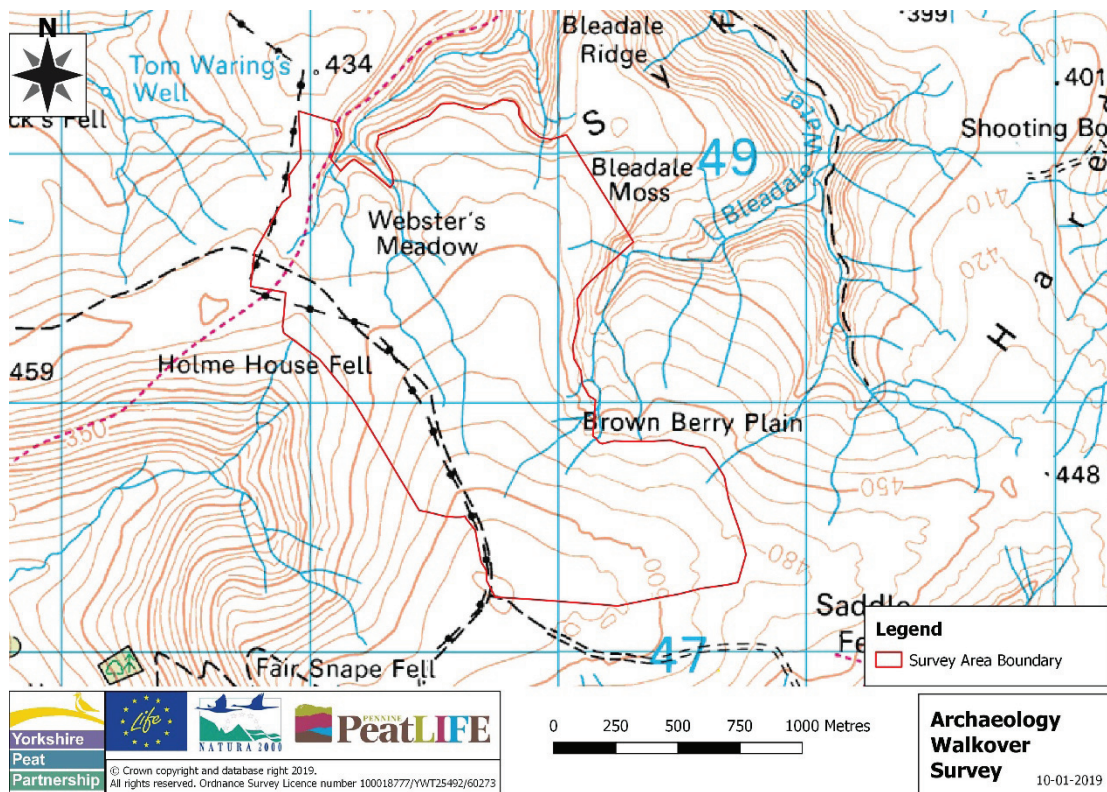
10 REFERENCES

English Heritage, 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*.

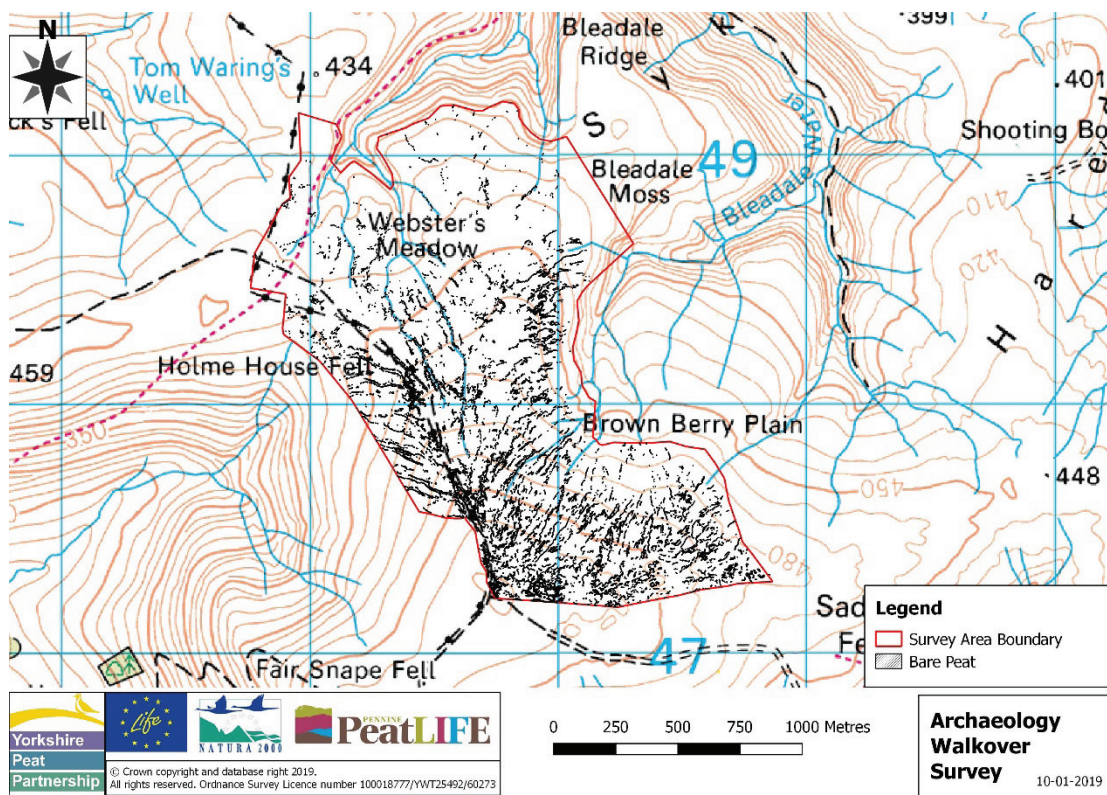
English Heritage, 2007 *Understanding landscapes: a guide to good recording practice*.

UKIC Archaeology Section, 1990, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage*

11 APPENDIX



Location Map



Bare Peat Area

Appendix 2: Site Gazetteer

Site Number: 1

HER No: 12776

Site name: Cairn on Hareden Fell

NGR: SD 59724 47295

Sources: HER; Oracle Heritage Services 2018 (site 2); Walkover

Designation: none

Monument type: cairn

Description: Described (in Oracle Heritage Services 2018) as 5m wide by 5m long and 1.5m wide, modern non-earthfast cairn with pyramidal shape. Walkover survey revealed it to be 3.6m long by 3.3m wide and 1m to 1.1m tall, constructed from rounded millstone grit stones with a round fence post inserted into the centre.

Period: Post-medieval

Significance: Low/Medium

Survey date: 30/07/2019

Compiler: D Elsworth

Comments: Probably originated as one of a number of mounds and piles of stones that marked the historic boundary between Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, which are recorded separately in the HER (see Oracle Heritage Services 2018).

Photo reference: WM19_1_06, WM19_1_07 and WM19_1_08



Plate 1 (left): Cairn (Site 1), viewed from the east

Plate 2 (right): Cairn (Site 1), viewed from the south

Site Number: 2

HER No: 31444

Site name: War Department marker stone on Hareden Fell

NGR: SD 60242 47188

Sources: HER; Oracle Heritage Services 2018 (probably site 21)

Designation: none

Monument type: boundary marker

Description: Described (in Oracle Heritage Services 2018) as one of a number of marker stones showing the extent of the WWII War Department training area. The stones were originally all set in the ground but several have become dislodged or have eroded out of the ground. The walkover survey revealed that it comprised a square-section stone post, 0.3m square and slightly less than 0.5m tall, with chamfered edges. The north face was inscribed 'W ▲ D N° 29'.

Period: 20th century

Significance: Low/medium

Survey date: 30/07/2019

Compiler: D Elsworth

Comments: The other examples recorded in the HER could not be located during walkover survey.

Photo reference: WM19_1_10 and WM19_1_11



Plate 3 (left): Boundary marker (Site 2), viewed from the north



Plate 4 (right): Boundary marker (Site 2), viewed from the north-east

Appendix 3: Significance Criteria

After DCMS 2013, Annex 1: '*Principals of Selection for Scheduled Monuments*'

- i) *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation;
- ii) *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context;
- iii) *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of record of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records;
- iv) *Group Value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement and cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group;
- v) *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features;
- vi) *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection which scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed historic buildings;
- vii) *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high-quality features, others because of a single important attribute;
- viii) *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.