

**LAND ADJACENT TO
LOWER BLACK MOSS
RESERVOIR, BARLEY,
LANCASHIRE**



DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

CP. No: 1523/11

17/08/2011



NENTHEAD MINES HERITAGE CENTRE,
NENTHEAD,
ALSTON,
CUMBRIA,
CA9 3PD

TEL/FAX: (01434) 382045/043
WWW.NPARCHAEOLOGY.CO.UK

NP ARCHAEOLOGY LTD.

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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by NP Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

	01	02	03
PREPARED BY:	Jocelyn Strickland		
POSITION:	Project Supervisor		
DATE:	28/05/2010		
EDITED BY:	Martin Railton		
POSITION:	Project Manager		
DATE:	28/05/2010		
APPROVED BY:	Frank Giecoco		
POSITION:	Technical Director		
DATE:	28/05/2010		

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SUMMARY

In July 2011, NP Archaeology was commissioned by David Hopkin of United Utilities, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land adjacent to Lower Black Moss Reservoir, Barley, Lancashire (NGR SD 8228 4102). A more efficient hydraulic profile is to be provided in case of any out of channel flow from the existing spillway to the south of Lower Black Moss Reservoir. This work will involve the excavation of earth in order to re-profile the area to maintain the slope as well as create an even surface.

Historical maps from the mid and late 19th century show that there were buildings located within the area of proposed groundworks. It is thought that these former buildings would have been contemporary with the nearby sites of Over Houses Farm and Darney's Cottage, both of which are related to the development of the former Forest of Pendle.

As a result of this, and in accordance with guidance given in Planning Policy Statement 5 (Planning for the Historic Environment), Peter Isles, Historic Specialist Advisor with Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service advised United Utilities that a programme of archaeological work, a desk-based assessment, was required in order to ascertain the potential for archaeological deposits on site and assess the impact on those deposits by the proposed groundwork.

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources in the Nelson Local Studies Library as well as the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Lancaster. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, the Forest of Pendle History Group was contacted for any relevant information on Barley. A number of published sources and several relevant web sites were also consulted to provide background information.

The desk-based assessment has shown that there was a building present within the site boundary at the time of the 1848 First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping. The date of this building could not be found within the historical record. It was most probably a farm building associated with the larger agricultural building, still extant, located further southeast. It is not known if this building was contemporary with Over Houses Farm and Darney's Cottage. The site visit showed that the remains of a building were still present. This building was constructed of dressed limestone blocks, most of which appeared to still have been present, and had a south facing entrance with fireplaces on the western wall and consisted of at least two rooms. No datestone or initials were noted on any of the surface rubble stones.

Given the potential for the survival of post-medieval deposits relating to the early development of Barley Village within the proposed development area, it is

recommended that an archaeological evaluation be conducted prior to groundworks in order to provide further information on the level and extent of any sub-surface archaeological features and to record the building remains still present. A definitive decision on the level and extent of archaeological mitigation will be decided by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NP Archaeology would like to thank David Hopkin of United Utilities for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work.

NP Archaeology would also like to extend their thanks to Peter Isles, Historic Specialist Advisor with Lancashire County Archaeology Service, as well as the staff at the Nelson Local Studies Library and the Forest of Pendle History Group, for all their assistance throughout the project.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Jocelyn Strickland. The report was written, and the drawings were produced, by Jocelyn Strickland. The project was managed by Frank Giocco, Technical Director for NPA, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In July 2011, NP Archaeology were invited by United Utilities to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment for land adjacent to Lower Black Moss Reservoir, Barley, Lancashire (NGR SD 8228 4102), prior to groundworks associated with providing a more efficient hydraulic profile that consisted of re-profiling the area to create a more even surface while maintaining a slope towards the river. Historical maps show that buildings survived within this area during the mid and late 19th century. The origin of these buildings is unknown but it is possible that they are contemporary with other still extant buildings within the immediate vicinity that relate to the development of the former Forest of Pendle. As a result, Peter Isles of Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service recommended that an archaeological desk-based assessment be undertaken prior to groundworks. This is in line with government advice as set out in PPS5, Planning for the Historic Environment (DCLG 2010).
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised two distinct phases of investigation: a search of both published and unpublished records and a site visit. A search was made of records held by the Lancashire Historic Environment Record in Preston, and local libraries in the vicinity, holding local historical information, as well as a search of the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. The aims of the site visit were to identify any previously unrecorded surface archaeological features and to make an assessment of the condition of individual historic features.
- 1.1.3 The principal objective of this assessment was to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the development area. This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake a desk-based assessment of land adjacent to Lower Black Moss Reservoir, Barley, Lancashire (NGR SD 8228 4102). All work undertaken was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists, as set out in Standard and Guidance For Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (IfA 2008) and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted in order to achieve a full understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site.

2.2.2 The desk-based assessment included the following:

- the collation and assessment of any relevant information held in the Historic Environment Record (HER) in order to identify important sites and to assess the potential of known sites;
- the consultation of documentary collections including trade directories, miscellaneous records, and histories;
- an assessment of relevant published sources including articles in national, regional and local journals;
- an assessment of relevant unpublished documents including, where appropriate, reports compiled by heritage conservation professionals and student theses;
- collation and assessment of cartographic information relevant to the area in order to identify historical land use, boundaries, trackways and early buildings and to provide an assessment of potential extent of disturbance to the archaeological resource caused by cellars and other intrusive features;
- an assessment of any available geotechnical data (e.g. boreholes and test pits) to assess the condition of buried deposits and to identify any local geological conditions;
- an assessment of the topography of the area through maps and site visit to assess the archaeological potential of areas not identified

through the County Historic Environment Record, and to determine any constraints to archaeological site survival,

- the assessment of any available aerial photographs that show the proposed development area.

2.2.3 The study area consisted of a broad overall history of this area of Barley with Wheatley Booth, with an additional detailed 500 metre radius, centred on the proposed development area, which was studied in more depth. This radius is distinct from the site boundary, which only refers to the area of the proposed development. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), historical maps and secondary sources. The following resources were consulted:

- *Lancashire Historic Environment Record*: the HER in Preston, a database of archaeological sites within the county was accessed. This was in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest and any other, non-designated sites within the study area, which included monuments, findspots, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. A brief record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the study area, and are listed in *Appendix 1*. The HER also contained details of previous archaeological work undertaken in the area. Aerial photographs of the area were studied in order to identify the presence or absence of any archaeological remains in the vicinity of the study area;
- *Lancashire Record Office*: the records pertaining to Barley held at the Lancashire Records Office in Preston, including the Tithe and Enclosure maps, could not be studied while the desk-based assessment was undertaken due to the temporary closure of the County Records Office in Preston.
- *Nelson Local Studies Library*: the collection of historical engravings, plans, local history books, pamphlets and photographs held within the local studies section of Nelson Library were consulted for any relevant information regarding this area of Barley with Wheatley Booth;
- *Online Sources*: several online sources were consulted as part of the desk-based assessment, including English Heritage (www.english-heritage.org.uk/NMR and [viewfinder](http://www.viewfinder.com)) as well as www.pastscape.org.uk.

2.3 SITE VISIT

- 2.3.1 A site visit was undertaken on July 28th, 2011 in order to assess the nature and extent of any archaeological features within the proposed development area, and to assess any areas of the site where modern development may have had an effect on below ground remains.

2.4 THE ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). Copies of the report will be sent to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record, where viewing will be available upon request.
- 2.4.2 NP Archaeology, and the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, supports the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by NP Archaeology, as a part of this national project under the unique identifier **northpen3-106017**.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 Barley lies within the broad valleys of the Lancashire Valleys. The Lancashire Valleys are bounded in the northwest by the rural valley of the river Ribble and the Millstone Grit outcrop of Pendle Hill in the Bowland Fringe and in the south by the Southern Pennines. The Lancashire Valleys are concentrated in a broad trough that runs northeastwards from Mellor Brook outside of Blackburn (Countryside Commission 1998). The proposed development area is located immediately south of the Lower Black Moss Reservoir and currently consists of undulating land that slopes toward the Black Moss Water (Figures 1 and 2).
- 3.1.2 The Lancashire Valleys occupy a broad trough that is underlain by Coal Measures. The bottom of the trough is covered by glacial deposits. The Millstone Grit outcrop of the Pendle Hill area forms part of the northern boundary within this area (*ibid*). The area around Black Moss Water, Over Houses and Foot House Gate all lie in shales (United Utilities no date).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 *Introduction:* this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area. The location of known sites within the 500 metre study area is depicted in Figure 3 and summarised in Appendix 1.
- 3.2.2 *Place Name Evidence:* in 1324 Barley was known as *Barelegh* meaning the infertile lea or meadow. The township of Barley with Wheatley Booth contained three older divisions: Barley Booth to the west, Wheatley Booth to the north and east that included Hay Booth and Whitehalgh (now known as Whitehough). Booth means cowsheds (North West Water 1983).
- 3.2.3 *Prehistoric (up to 43 AD):* a Bronze Age burial mound has been recorded at nearby Pendle Hill. This site was later used as a warning fire site, used by the locals to warn of Scottish raiders. In 1887 a beacon was marked on the site to mark the Queen's Jubilee Celebrations. Now it is a tradition for ramblers to Pendle Hill to bring a stone to add to the pile (North West Water 1983).
- 3.2.4 *Medieval (1066 AD-1485 AD):* lands granted by William I (1066-1087 AD) to Roger de Poitou formed the original Lancashire. The Blackburn Hundred, or Blackburnshire, was granted by de Poitou to the DeLacy family of Pontefract. These estates, with there many manors, formed the Honor of

Clitheroe. The DeLacys were given the right to hunt these lands. The legal definition of a forest was the wood where the King hunted and in which the King's subjects were given the right to hunt was known as a chase. Therefore this area was referred to as '*The Forest or Chase of Pendle*' (Brigg 1989).

- 3.2.5 During the 13th century the DeLacys reorganised their land policy in order to create stock breeding farms, or vaccaries, within the Forest. The vaccaries were leased to important people for a small rent that was easy to collect. By 1323 there were three tenants in Barley Booth: Gilbert de la Legh, Robert de Penhille and John de Dinelay. In 1324 it was recorded that John de Dinelay for Hagh held 'the farm' of the vaccary in part of Wheatley with Barley Booth for 18 shillings (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, Brigg 1989, Pickup n.d.).
- 3.2.6 There is little information regarding Barley with Wheatley Booth during the 14th and 15th centuries; however, a survey of Blackburnshire chases in 1507 showed that there was considerable development in Barley Booth that now had nine tenants (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, Pickup n.d.). Following deforestation in 1507 most of the tenant farmers became copyholders, able to farm on their own account. This encouraged the growth of small farms and created an upsurge in population (*ibid*).
- 3.2.7 *Post-medieval to modern (1485 to present)*: since the 13th century the inhabitants of Barley Booth have largely been employed in pastoral farming. By the 17th century many of the homes contained handlooms and spinning wheels that produced woolen cloth. Cotton production was established in the area by the early 19th century. In 1826 it was recorded that Barley had a population of 737 and contained 345 looms. By the 1820s textiles were at a market low and many of the village inhabitants left to find employment elsewhere (Pickup n.d.). In 1801 Barley had a population of 528 individuals and in 1821 had a population of 765. Following this the population began to decline until in 1891 the population of Barley was 303 (Barrowford Almanac 1898). By the 20th century the population was 287 (North West Water 1983).
- 3.2.8 The Nelson Local Board formed in 1864 with one of their main objectives being to provide piped water, from small reservoirs, to the townspeople. The first reservoirs, Upper Ogden and Upper Black Moss, were authorised under the Nelson Gas and Water Act of 1888. By law one third of the average amount of water had to be flowing down a stream in order for landowners and farmers further downstream to use. This meant that Black Moss had to be finished before the Ogden Stream could be made drinkable (Pickup n.d.). In 1926 the Upper Black Moss Reservoir was described as the being 4.5 metres (15 Feet) at its greatest depth. This was due to the reservoir being constructed on a continuous bed of boulder clay. Signs of

slipping occurred due to the clay nature of the material used to build the banks. In order to counteract this, wide trenches were cut into the outer slope of the bank that were infilled with broken stones that formed buttresses to the puddle wall (Bates 1926). The Upper Black Moss Reservoir was completed in 1894 (Rothwell 2005). This reservoir can hold 45 million gallons of water and has a surface area of 5.17 hectares and is 9.45 metres deep, differing from the 4.5 metres stated in 1926 (North West Water n.d.).

- 3.2.9 As the textile industry grew in Nelson so did the demand for water. In 1890 the Local Board obtained permission to construct the Lower Ogden and Lower Black Moss Reservoir; construction of the latter reservoir finished in 1904 (Pickup n.d.). Bates described the stratigraphy of the soil that was encountered during the construction of this reservoir. It was thought that the conditions of the ground here would have been similar to those encountered during the construction of the Upper Black Moss Reservoir. Boulder clay was encountered during the excavation of trenches for the Lower Reservoir; however, the deepest areas of the trenches were found to be full of stones. The water tightness of the reservoir was questioned and the trench had to be deepened. At a depth of 10.6 metres silty clay, or what Bates referred to as 'book leaf' clay, was encountered, and at a depth of 12.1 metres a thick bed of gravel was encountered. Boulder clay was found beneath the bed of gravel (Bates 1926). The Lower Black Moss Reservoir can hold 65 million gallons of water, is 11.8 metres deep and has a surface area of 7.23 hectares (North West Water n.d.).
- 3.2.10 During the construction of the reservoirs, the population of Barley almost doubled overnight due to the Irish groundsmen that came to the village to help with the construction. The Irish labourers used the nearby Wilkinson Farm as their chapel. Wilkinson Farm is the oldest property in the village dating to the 17th century (North West Water 1983, Pickup n.d.).
- 3.2.11 In 1926, while touring the Upper and Lower Black Moss Reservoirs, Bates stated that he crossed a footbridge, walked over a field and a low bank to *Old Overhouses*. He described this as a '*yeoman's cottage built between the years 1560 to 1580 AD. The mullion windows, though innocent of glass, have remained unsullied from the talons of improving vandal. The walls in places are five feet thick; there is a fireplace with a ten feet span, built on lines of great simplicity... the front of the house faces due south and commands an aspect of field and meadow, of stream and wood*' (Bates 1926). At this time the property was described as a ruin. *Old Overhouses* could refer to any building within the immediate location of Over Houses Farm. It is possible that the cottage that Bates referred to was Darney's Cottage.

- 3.2.12 William Darney was an itinerant preacher and contemporary of John Wesley, who retired to the cottage around 1746 and died there in 1774. An 1875 photograph of the cottage refers to it as Upper Houses. This most probably refers to the location instead of the name of the property. The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1848 shows that the name Upper Houses was close to Darney's Cottage as well as two adjacent buildings. By the time of the Second Edition Mapping this area was known as Overhouses (Taylor 2004). An additional photograph from the late 19th century shows Darney's Cottage. At this time the cottage does not appear to be in a ruinous state (Pendle Forest History Group website). Darney's Cottage does face south, as Bates noted, and does contain mullioned windows. An archaeological building recording of Darney's Cottage stated that the building was probably mid-17th century in date and that the mullioned windows could have been reused from another buildings (Taylor 2004). If this date is correct, then the building that Bates referred to was not Darney's Cottage, although it is possible that he assumed an incorrect date for the cottage he described. It could be possible that he described a ruinous building adjacent to Darney's Cottage as Taylor noted that house platforms could be seen to the side of the stream opposite Darney's Cottage and further platforms were close by.
- 3.2.13 However, it could be possible that Bates was describing the building within the present day site boundary. When comparing the Over Houses area on the 1848 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map with that of the later 1973 Ordnance Survey map all of the buildings on the 1848 map are present with the exception of two. Both of these buildings are to the east of Over Houses and to the southwest of Lower Black Moss Reservoir. One of these buildings is within the present site boundary. It is therefore possible that Bates was referring to either of these buildings.
- 3.2.14 Bates also mentioned that he crossed a foot bridge and a field before getting to *Old Overhouses*. On the 1931 Ordnance Survey Map there were two bridges within this area. One was adjacent to the southern end of Lower Black Moss Reservoir which when crossing a field would lead to the area around the present day site boundary. The other was to the south of Over Houses that when crossing a field led to the area of Darney's Cottage. In summary, there is the possibility that the yeoman's cottage that Bates described was the ruinous building present within the site boundary.

4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably historical maps, and on the secondary sources that are referred to in Section 3.2 above. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There were three HER records that included one Listed Building for the study area defined as a 500 metre radius, centred on the proposed development area. A list of the HER sites identified by the assessment is given in Appendix 1 and illustrated in Figure 3.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

4.2.1 *HER*: there were a total of three HER records within the study area that has been defined as a 500 metre radius around the site. These consisted of Darney's Cottage; a Grade II Listed building that was the subject of an archaeological building recording and watching brief in 2004 and a barn at Over Houses. Both of these buildings were post-medieval in date.

4.2.2 *Conservation Areas*: the proposed development area was not located within a Conservation Area.

4.2.3 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM)*: there were no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the proposed development site or within the wider 500 metre search radius around the site.

4.2.4 *Aerial Photography*: aerial photographs of the proposed development site, from the 1940s and 1960s, were assessed on the Lancashire County Council website: Maps and Related Information Online (MARIO). The earlier of the two aerial photographs showed that there was a former building located to the east of a tree lined hedge, to the south of Lower Black Moss Reservoir, but was a ruin by the 1940s.

4.2.5 *Archaeological Investigations*: in 2004 an archaeological building recording and watching brief was undertaken at Darney's Cottage, to the north and west of the proposed development site. The building survey found that the cottage was of probable mid-17th century date but had undergone many alterations. The two mullioned windows noted on the south elevation were thought to have been reused and were built in when the cottage was altered at a later date. Excavation to the east of the cottage showed that there had been no other building on the site and that the area had been used as a garden (Taylor 2004).

4.2.6 In the same year an additional building recording was undertaken on the Barn at Over Houses, Barley prior to the conversion of the building. The barn was thought to date to around 1800 but had a more modern extension on one side. The barn was a good example of a typical combination barn of the region (Haigh 2004).

4.3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

4.3.1 A search of maps recording this area of Barley with Wheatley Booth was carried out at Nelson Local Studies Library. Only those that reveal the area around the development site and of direct relevance have been included (Appendix 2).

4.3.2 *1843 Survey of Over House Farm (Figure 4):* in 1843 John Greenwood surveyed many of the properties located within Barley with Wheatley Booth. One such survey was undertaken of Over Houses Farm that then belonged to Miss Betsey Hartley. Although the proposed development site was not shown on this map, it does show that the building shown on the First Edition mapping was not considered to be part of Over Houses Farm. The building within the proposed development site was located to the east of a tree-lined hedge and was the property of a Miss Stockport (Survey of Estates in Barley with Wheatley Booth 1843). The Stockport surname was not listed within either the 1841 or 1861 census reports.

4.3.3 The only reference that could be found to Stockport was in 1809 when William Stockport the Elder of High Whitaker, in the township of Padiham, left in his will a copyhold estate that had recently been divided into two farms: Lower and Higher Farm. Lower Farm consisted of one messuage, one barn with other buildings, one garden and the closes called Bank Meadows, the Lower Holme, the Higher Holme, The Further Rushy Hack (?), the Lined Field, the Stang, the Back Stang and the top of the Hill. Higher Farm consisted of one newly erected messuage, barn and other buildings and the closes called Great Meadows as was then divided into the too (?) Doles and the Ing End Moor. Both of these Farms were located within Wheatley Booth. The exact locations of these properties are unknown. The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map shows an area annotated as the Stangs to the east of the proposed development site, Ing End was to the west and a property known as Higher Barn was to the north of the proposed development site (Wheatley Booth: Lower Farm and Higher Farm 1809).

4.3.4 *First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1848 (Figure 5):* at the time of the 1848 Ordnance Survey mapping a standing building was present within the proposed development area. This was located to the northwest of Black

Moss Water as well as another standing building. An area annotated as Upper Houses was located to the west of the proposed development site. At this time it appears as if there were two semidetached rectangular shaped buildings present with three smaller buildings on the eastern side of one of the rectangular shaped buildings. This cluster of buildings was located to the north of a large building; all of which were located to the north, northwest of what appeared to be a large dwelling. At the time of the site visit this larger building was identified as a still extant large farm building. It is possible that these were associated farm buildings to the larger agricultural building located to the southeast (Mario OS First Edition 1:2,500).

- 4.3.5 *Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1892*: the Second Edition mapping retained the shape of the First Edition. The area annotated as Upper Houses at the time of the earlier mapping was now known as Over Houses (oldmaps.co.uk).
- 4.3.6 *Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1912 (Figure 6)*: by 1912 the Lower Black Moss Reservoir had been constructed to the northeast of the proposed development site. The aforementioned buildings that were located within the development site were still present but were now shown as only two semidetached rectangular shaped buildings. The smaller buildings on the eastern elevation and the larger building due south were no longer present. Due east of these buildings was the overflow associated with the reservoir. The large farm building, further southeast, was still present.
- 4.3.7 *1931 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 7)*: this mapping retained the same shape as the Third Edition Ordnance Survey mapping.

4.4 SITE VISIT

- 4.4.1 The site was visited on July 28th, 2011 in an attempt to identify any features or structures surviving at the site that would be of archaeological interest, and to determine any constraints to archaeological site survival.
- 4.4.2 At first sight the area within the proposed development site appeared to be a large earthen mound measuring approximately 1.5 metres in height (Plate 1). Upon closer inspection this was actually the ruins of a building, some of which had been grown over with grass.



Plate 1: Initial view of former building, looking northwest

- 4.4.3 This former building measured approximately 12 metres long by 4 metres wide, although this was difficult to ascertain and is a very basic approximation due to the large piles of building debris around the site (Plate 2). The building was constructed of dressed limestone blocks. This was a two-roomed building with an entrance on the south elevation and a trough to the rear of the building. The entrance was located on the south elevation; a stone door lintel was possibly still *in situ* (Plates 3 and 4).



Plate 2: Area of piled building debris to the north of the former building, looking west



Plate 3: Entrance on south elevation with possible in situ stone door lintel



Plate 4: Possible in situ door lintel, on south elevation, with other associated doorway masonry

- 4.4.4 To the west of the entrance were the remains of a wall that measured 0.63 metres high (Plate 5). Adjacent to this were the remains of an internal wall that measured 4 metres in length and was 1 metre in width (Plate 6). This appeared to have been the only surviving internal wall and roughly aligns with the buildings noted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping.



Plate 5: Remains of standing wall on south elevation



Plate 6: Remains of internal wall, looking north

- 4.4.5 Another standing wall was located on the north elevation of the building. This stood for a height of 1.4 metres (Plates 7 and 8). The large blocks noted in this area look as if the building at once had substantial corner quoins.



Plate 7: Remains of standing wall on north elevation, looking west



Plate 8: Large masonry appear to have been former corner quoins, looking south

4.4.6 Along the southwestern and northwestern internal elevation of the building were two possible flues or fireplaces (Plates 9 and 10).



Plate 9: Fireplace / flue along northwestern internal elevation



Plate 10: Close up of fireplace / flue on southwestern internal elevation

- 4.4.7 What appeared to be a former stone constructed trough was noted on the north elevation, at what would have been the rear of the building on the westernmost extent of the building (Plate 11).



Plate 11: Possible trough to rear of building (north elevation), looking west, southwest

- 4.4.8 The surface rubble was inspected for any decorations, datestones and/or carved initials. None were noted but that is not to say that this may not be present on any of the underlying stones.
- 4.4.9 No earthworks were noted in the adjacent field to the north of the site boundary. The field directly north of the former building was at slightly higher elevation; the reason for this is unknown. The field to the west appears to be used as grazing land. No archaeological remains or earthworks were noted in these areas.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.1.1 No prehistoric, Roman or medieval material has been recorded within the site boundary or within the wider search radius. Therefore the potential for archaeological remains to be located within the proposed development area from the aforementioned periods is considered to be low.
- 5.1.2 Historic maps from the mid 19th century show that two semi-detached buildings were located within the proposed development site. On the eastern elevation of one of these buildings were three smaller buildings. These buildings were located to the north of a larger building. A survey from 1843 showed that this land belonged to a Miss Stockport. Further information regarding this surname or property could not be located within the historical record. The site visit revealed that there were still the remains of a former building present on site. These were located to the north of a large farm building. The former building within the present site boundary was of dressed limestone block construction. There was an entrance on the south elevation and it consisted of two rooms, the internal dividing wall was still present. Standing walls were still present on the north and south elevations that measured 1.4 metres and 0.63 metres respectively. The entire structure measured approximately 12 metres in length by 5 metres in width, although this was difficult to measure due to the large amount of building debris within the area. This building ruin was at a lower elevation than the adjacent land to the north, by about c. 0.5 metres. It is possible that these buildings could have been associated farm buildings with the larger agricultural building to the southeast, or possibly an old yeoman's cottage, maybe even the one that Bates referred to in 1926.
- 5.1.3 There is the possibility that these buildings could have been contemporary with the adjacent Over Houses Farm. However, no direct reference could be found to these buildings within the present day site boundary and therefore no firm dating evidence could be established.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1 The exact date for this building could not be found, but it was present at the time of the First Edition Ordnance Mapping in 1848. It is probable that this building was either a small yeoman's cottage or farm building possibly associated with the much larger farm building to the south.

- 5.2.2 The North West Regional Research Framework states that isolated farmsteads are nationally less well studied than villages. Farmstead abandonment, during the 17th through to the 20th century, is a well-known phenomenon in North West England that is an under researched archaeological resource. Evidence comes from extant remains with little investigation to subsurface remains that would help refine dating and theories for reason for abandonment. Many of the abandoned farmsteads were located around the reservoir gathering areas in east Lancashire. Analysis of these sites would provide a more complete picture of the nature of settlement of evolution in the region (Brennand 2007).
- 5.2.3 Given the archaeological potential of the site it is recommended that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken in order to provide further evidence for potential sub-surface features, prior to groundworks being undertaken. This will help to determine the extent and nature of the survival of archaeological remains and to allow for preservation of the buildings through recording. A definitive decision on the level and extent of archaeological mitigation will be decided by the Lancashire County Council Archaeology Officer.

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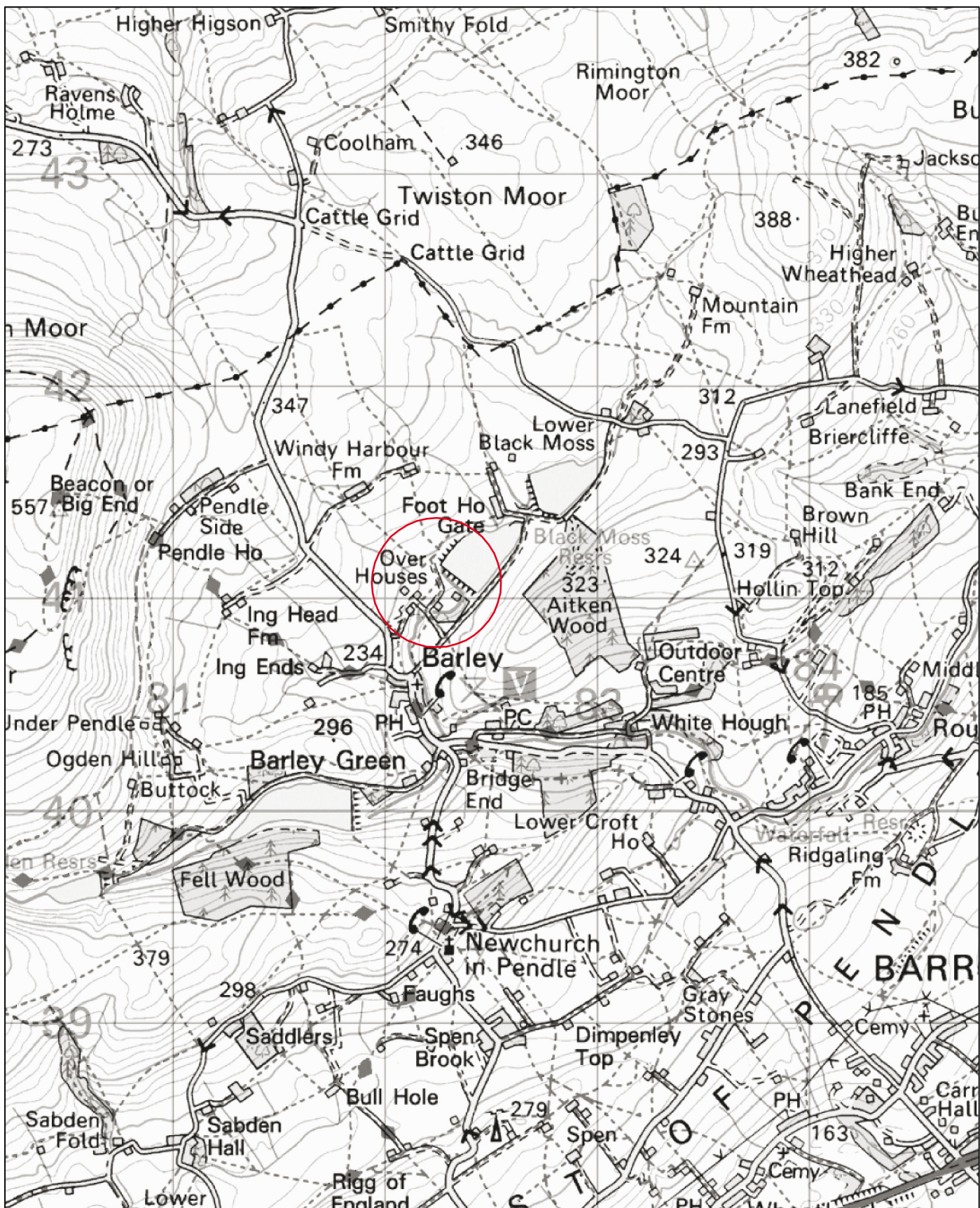
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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

Table 1: Historic Environment Record (HER) Events within a 500 metre radius of the proposed site boundary

ID	SMR #	Site Name	Description	NGR (S)	NGR (D)	Period
1	PRN 17531-MLA 17494	Darney's Cottage off Barley Lane, Barley	Cottage built around c. 1600 but probably rebuilt. Home of William Darney, a contemporary of John Wesley. A Grade II Listed Building.	82152	40983	Post-medieval
2	PRN 25431-MLA 24789	Archaeological Building Survey and Watching Brief of Darney's Cottage	Survey found the building to be of probable mid-17 th century date and had undergone many alterations. It is probable that the two mullioned windows on the south elevation were reused. Limited excavation showed that there had been no other buildings on this site.	82152	40982	Post-medieval
3	PRN 26070-MLA 25195	Barn at Overhouses, Barley	A stone-built barn of three bays. Originally of combination form having two internal shippons with hayloft and central threshing bay. Thought to date around 1800. Surveyed in 2004.	82104	41005	Post-medieval

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES






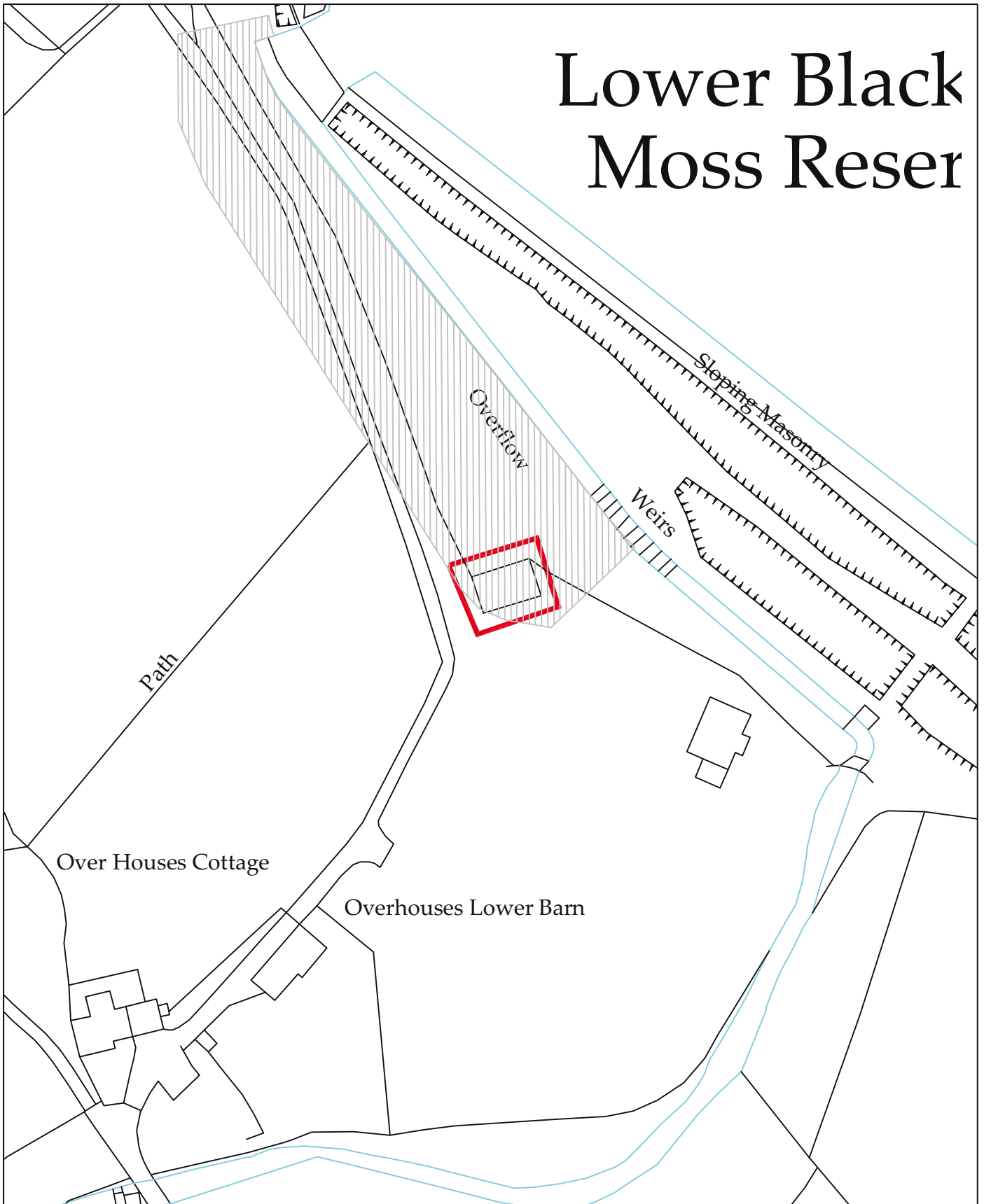
 <p>NP Archaeology Ltd 2011</p>	PROJECT: Black Moss, Barley, Lancashire	KEY:	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</p>
	SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4	 Location of site	
	REPORT No: CP 1523/11		
	CLIENT: United Utilities		
	DRAWN BY: JS		
	DATE: July 2011		
FIGURE: 1			

Figure 1: Site location

Lower Black Moss Reser







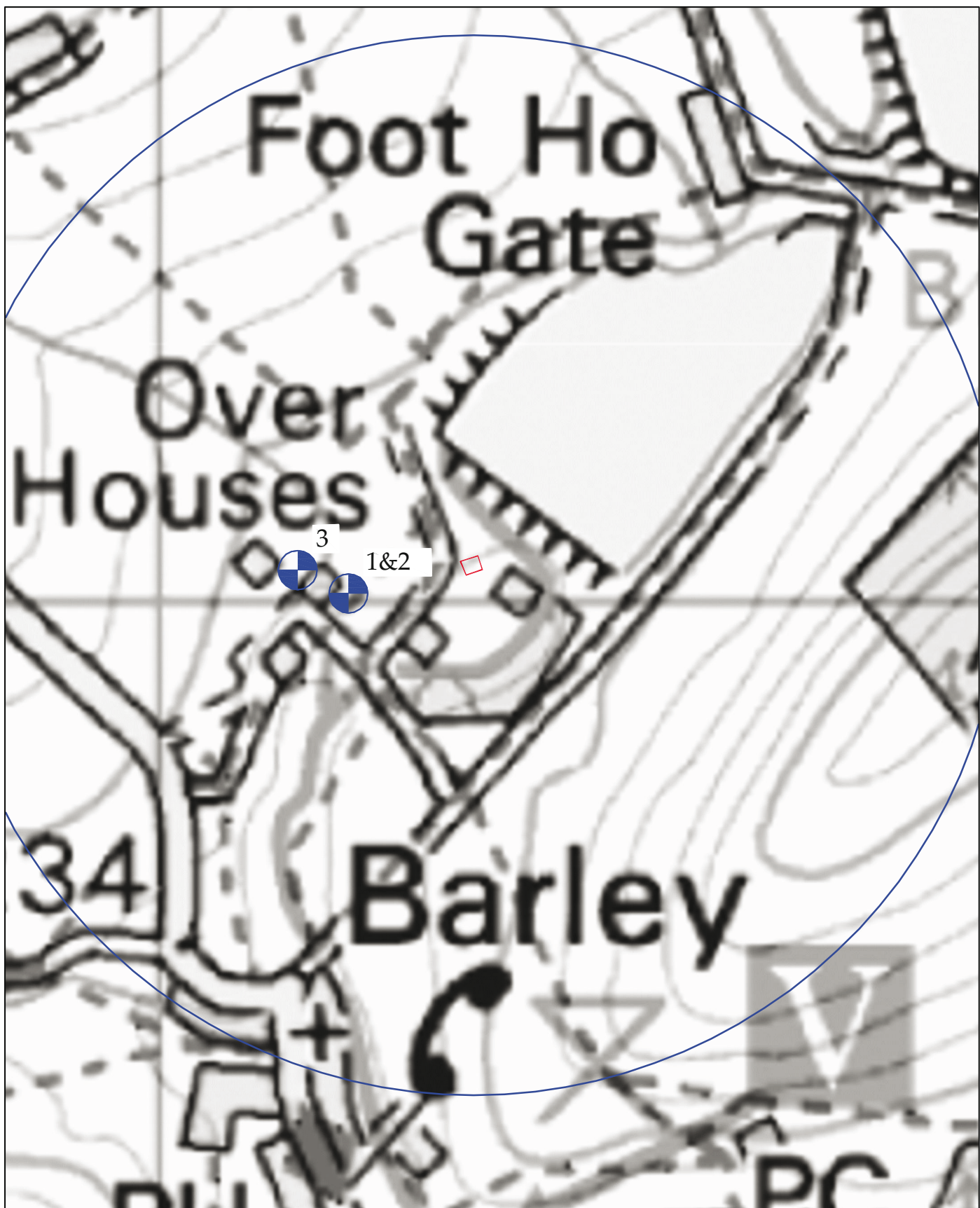
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Figure 2: Detailed location of lead adjacent to Lower Black Moss Reservoir, Barley



	<p>PROJECT: Black Moss, Barley, Lancashire</p> <p>SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP 1523/11</p> <p>CLIENT: United Utilities</p> <p>DRAWN BY: JS</p> <p>DATE: July 2011</p> <p>FIGURE: 3</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site location HER site 500m radius 	<div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;"> Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732 </p>
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Figure 2: Location of known Historical and Cultural events within 500m of the site boundary

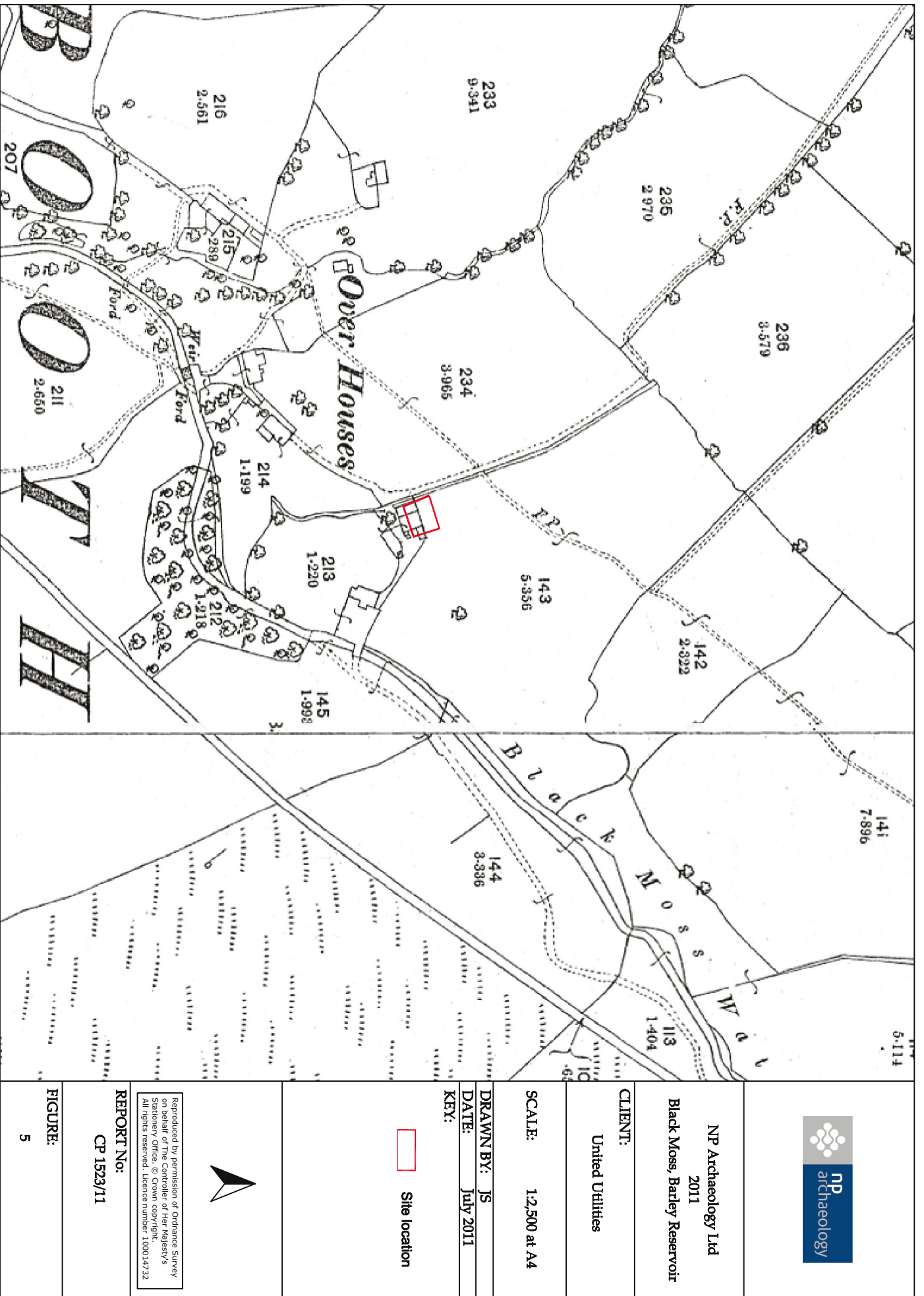


Figure 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1848



NP Archaeology Ltd
2011
Black Moss, Barley Reservoir

CLIENT:
United Utilities

SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4

DRAWN BY: JS
DATE: July 2011

KEY:
 Site location

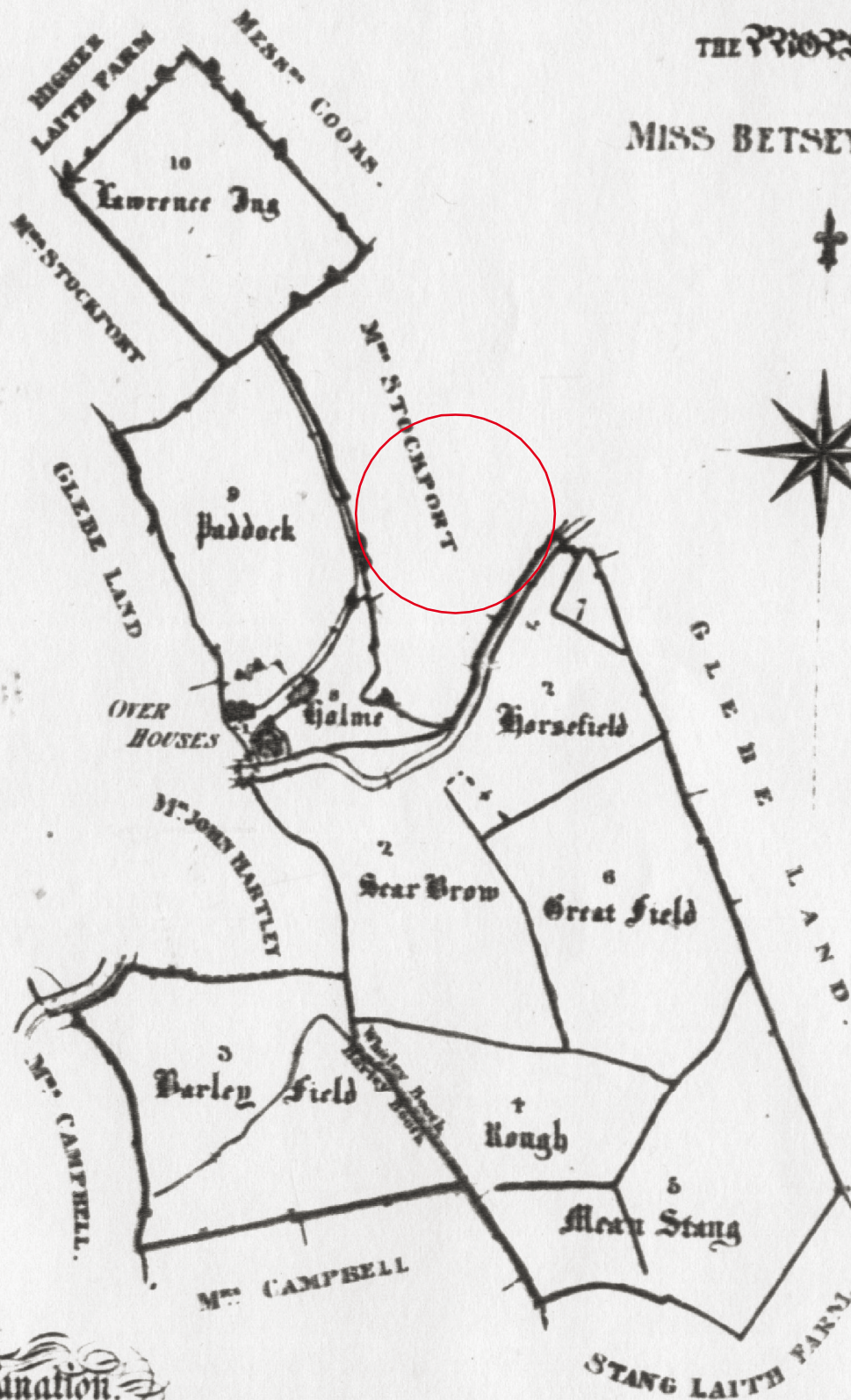


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REPORT No:
CP 1523/11

FIGURE:
5

THE PROPERTIES OF
MISS BETSEY HARTLEY



Explanation.




 <p>NP Archaeology Ltd 2011</p>	<p>PROJECT: Black Moss, Barley, Lancashire SCALE: Not to Scale REPORT No: CP 1523/11 CLIENT: United Utilities DRAWN BY: JS DATE: July 2011 FIGURE: 4</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Location of site</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</p>
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Figure 4: Survey of Overhouse Farm, 1842

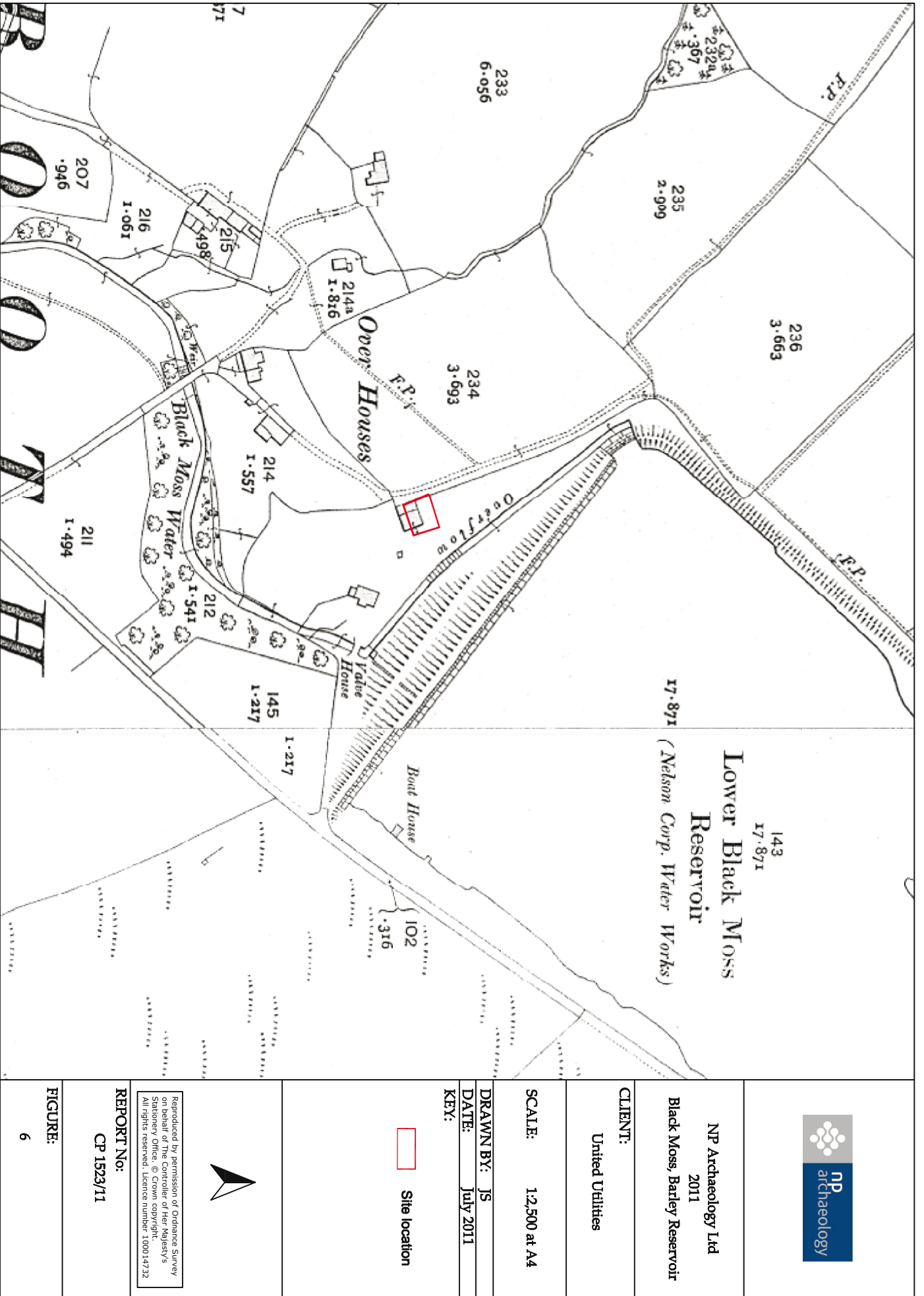


Figure 6: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1912

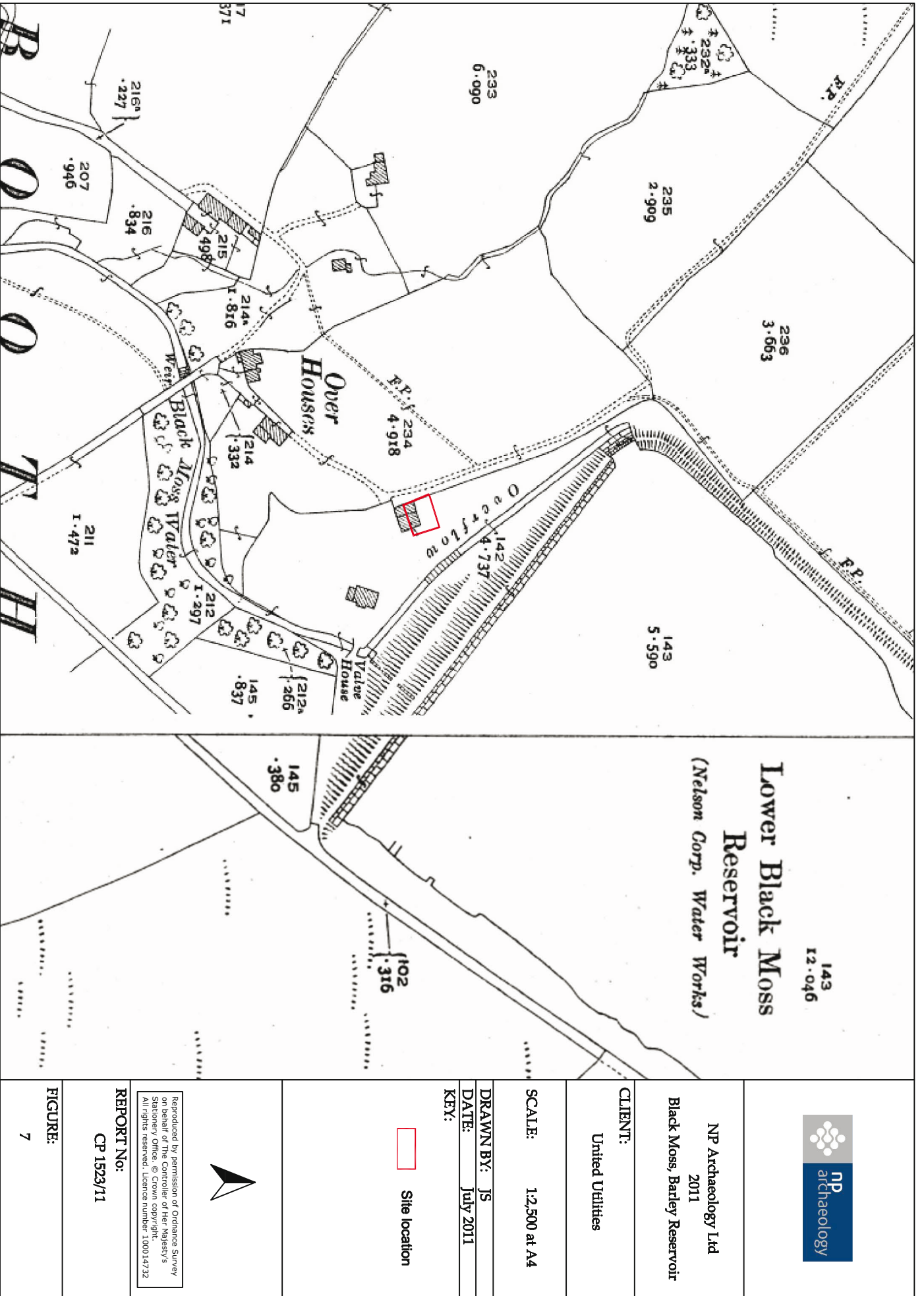


Figure 7: 1931 Ordnance Survey Map