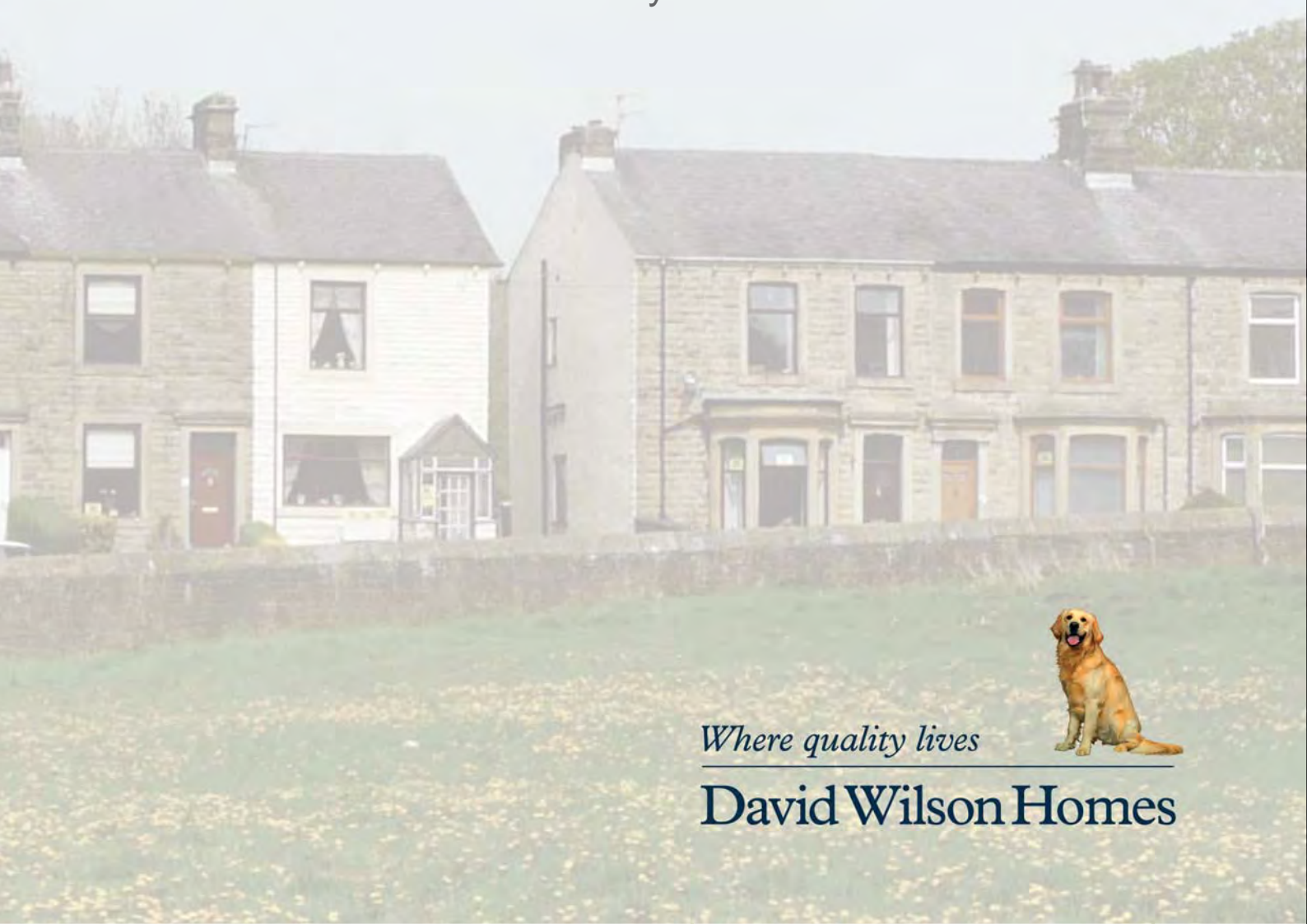


Application for Residential Development at
Mitton Road, Whalley

**Archaeological
Assessment**

July 2012



Where quality lives



David Wilson Homes

CASTLERING ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT NO. 380

**APPLICATION FOR RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
AT MITTON ROAD
WHALLEY
LANCASHIRE
SD 727 363**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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SYNOPSIS

This assessment, in respect of proposals for residential development at Mitton Road, Whalley, has been prepared by Castlering Archaeology in order to evaluate the potential impacts of the proposals on the archaeological resource, with the objective of eliminating and / or minimising any adverse repercussions of the proposed development on the said resource. The assessment comprised a desk-based study followed by non-intrusive site inspections which were complemented by the monitoring of a series of test pit excavations by RSK Ltd.

Information provided by Lancashire Historic Environment Record produced four known sites of archaeological interest in close proximity to the southeast side of the application site. The record includes the Grade II Listed Railway Viaduct that stands impressively between the site and the town centre. The remaining three sites relate to observations and investigations made into a series of undated earthworks and a buried stone culvert discovered at several locations during work in the area of the earthworks.

While no previously recorded archaeology is located within the application site and no archaeology was revealed during the recent site visits or trial pitting, the assessment has shown that the site lies in an area of high historical significance. The site lies on the north bank of the River Calder and west of the town of Whalley, the history and archaeology of which is closely linked to the Cistercian Abbey founded in the late 13th century, although a settlement is known to have existed in the Pre-Conquest period.

To date there is little evidence of the extent of contemporary structures and earthworks beyond the Abbey precinct. A 1762 estate map records the late-medieval field patterns that survived on the application site, the origins of which may lie in medieval times. In addition the potential to recover archaeological evidence from river valley sites has been highlighted, particularly in studies since the 1990s.

The assessment has therefore identified the potential archaeological resource within the application site and the potential impact that the proposed development may have.

There will be no direct impact on any statutory or non-statutory archaeological sites, other than the visual impact on the Grade II Viaduct, which is being addressed in the current design and landscaping for the site in order to limit any adverse affect on its setting.

The evidence currently available indicates that the archaeological potential of the site is not sufficient to preclude the development.

However, the assessment has shown that there is a moderate potential for unknown buried archaeological remains and chance finds to be recovered within the application site, dating from the prehistoric to post-medieval period in general. Following preliminary consultation with Lancashire Planning Officer (Archaeology), it has been agreed that in order to fully evaluate the archaeological potential of the site, an appropriate staged mitigation strategy will be recommended as a condition of the application, in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (2012, Section 12). Mitigation should allow for sufficient archaeological recording of potential below-ground archaeological remains.

Allowing for the implementation of an appropriate mitigation strategy, it is considered that the overall residual effects of the proposed development on the archaeological resource will be minor.

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Appendix 1

List of Sites of Archaeological Interest referred to in the Text
(Lancashire Historic Environment Record PRNs)

Appendix 2

Results of Trial Pit monitoring 15.3.12

Abbreviations:

AD	Anno Domini	AP	Aerial Photographs
BGS	British Geological Survey	<i>c.</i>	<i>circa</i>
DoE	Department of the Environment	EH	English Heritage
HER	Historic Environment Record	IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LHER	Lancashire Historic Environment Record	LRO	Lancashire Record Office
LUAU	Lancaster University Archaeological Unit	<i>mbgl</i>	<i>metres below ground level</i>
mOD	metres over datum	OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Record Number		

Every effort has been made to provide accurate information within this report. However
Castlering Archaeology cannot be held responsible for any errors and inaccuracies contained therein.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report comprises the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and site inspection undertaken in March 2012 at the request of David Wilson Homes, in support of an application for residential development at Mitton Road, Whalley. The site and the town lie north of the River Calder within the Ribble Valley District of Lancashire.

1.2 The application site extends to approximately 8.5ha, comprising two fields of pastureland sited south of Mitton Road and north of Riddings Lane, a minor track that parallels the north bank of the River Calder. Broad Lane forms the eastern boundary and the Grade II Listed railway viaduct stands immediately east of the lane. The western boundary of the site is formed by the embanked A59 town western by-pass built in the 1960s period (Fig. 1 *overleaf*).

1.3 The site excludes the 19th century dwelling known as 'Cross House' located at the junction of Broad Lane and Riddings Lane and the 20th century properties that front Mitton Road and back onto the application site.

1.4 Within the site, the topographical survey undertaken as part of the application shows that the land slopes south towards the river, from c.49.39mOD in the northwest at the gated entrance off Mitton Road to c.43.13m on the southeast boundary.

1.5 The application site lies west of the town of Whalley and west of the Conservation Area boundary (para 4.5 & Fig. 5 *following*). The residential development proposals together with associated parking, access and areas of soft landscaping and gardens is indicated on Fig. 2 *following*.

1.6 Whalley is primarily a residential town with a small commercial centre along King Street, located east of the railway and north of the River Calder. The history and archaeology of the town is closely linked to the Cistercian Abbey founded in the late 13th century, although a settlement is known to have existed in the Pre-Conquest period. While a general background history of the town is included within the report, the primary objective is to focus on the history and potential archaeology of the application site itself.

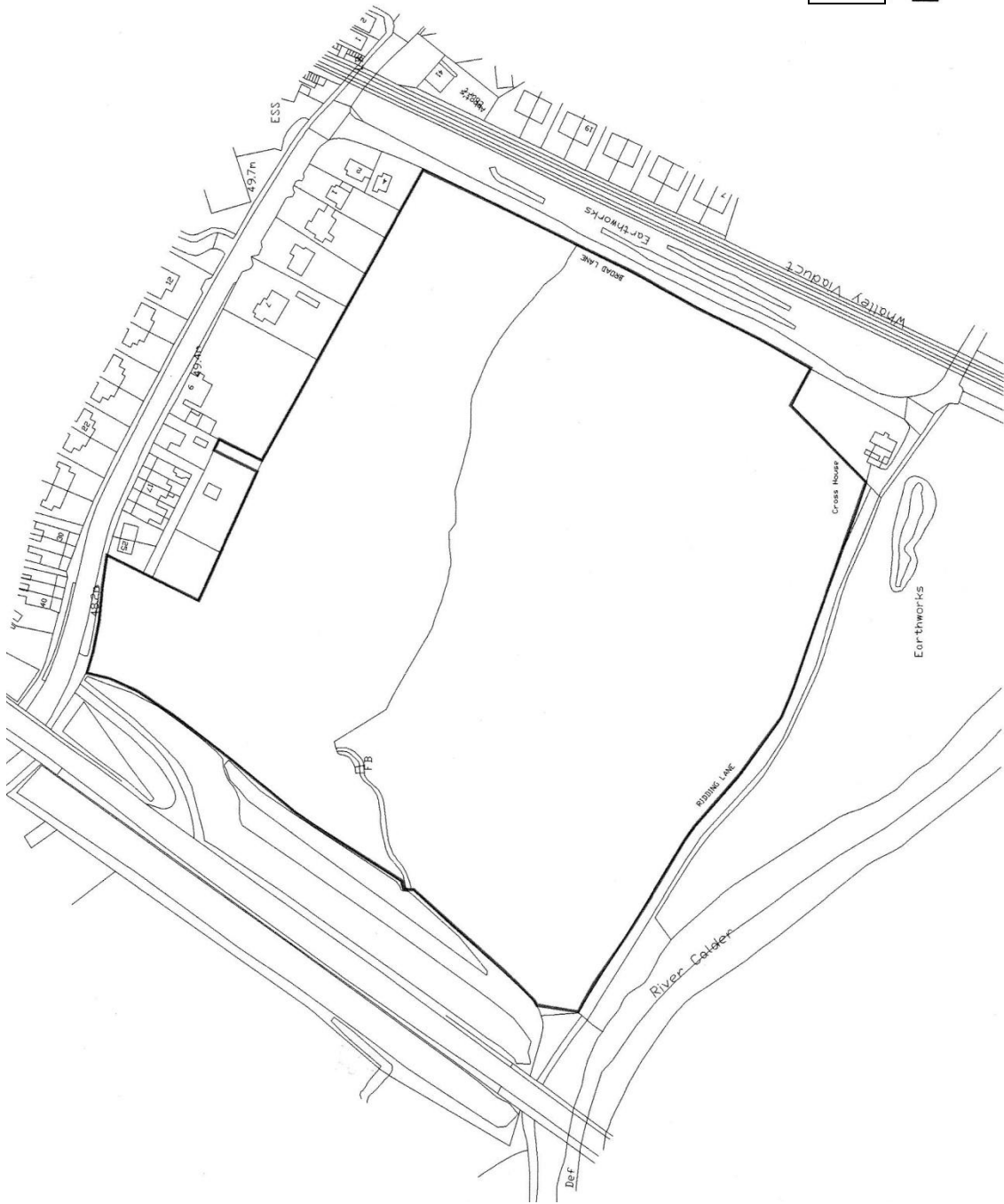


Fig. 1

Mitton Rd Whalley Boundary Plan

2. AIMS

The principle aim of the assessment is to:

- evaluate the archaeological resource by identifying known and potential archaeological sites within and adjacent to the application site;
- determine the potential for any negative / positive impact on the archaeological remains that may exist on the site;
- inform further archaeological works and any subsequent mitigation strategy in order to eliminate and / or minimise any adverse repercussions that future development works may have on the archaeological resource.

3. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Guidance

3.1 The assessment has been undertaken using proven archaeological techniques, which comply with Guidelines and Codes of Conduct set out by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA, 2009); in particular the *Standard & Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* (IfA, 1994, revised October 2008).

3.2 For the purpose of this report, the application site is considered as the main study area, although the historical and archaeological context of the area immediately surrounding the site was considered in terms of its potential association with the site.

3.3 Desk-based study

The desk-based study has consulted relevant readily available records held at the following repositories:

- Lancashire County Archaeology Service, Preston (LCAS)
- Lancashire County Record Office, Preston (LRO)
- English Heritage (EH)
- Clitheroe Library Local Studies (CL)
- Whalley Library (WL)
- Whalley Conservation Area Plan

together with online data.

The assessment has consulted:

- Listed Building and Scheduled Monument information
- Historic Environment Records (LHER) held by LA (Appendix 1 *following*)
- archaeological interventions / assessments
- printed maps & manuscripts
- place and field-name evidence
- aerial photographic collections
- photographic and pictorial sources
- published & unpublished works.

3.4 Preliminary discussions have also been held with Lancashire County Archaeology Service, advisers to the Local Planning Authority, in respect of the application site.

3.5 Walk-over site visit

The site inspections were undertaken in March 2012 as reported on in Section 9 *following*. The inspection is a non-intrusive process designed to:

- assess the current land-use and topography
- identify any unrecorded structures or earthworks
- identify the potential for buried archaeological deposits
- relate the existing landscape to the results of the desk-based assessment.

3.6 Geotechnical Test Pit monitoring

A further site visit was undertaken on March 15th 2012, at the request of David Wilson Homes, to monitor the excavation of nine trial pits by RSK for geotechnical purposes. The results of the monitoring are referred to in 8.7 *following* and listed in Appendix 2 of this report.

3.7 Assessment Criteria

The results of the assessment have identified a number of archaeological sites adjacent to the application site and the potential impact that the proposed development may have on the archaeological resource. The impact assessment is based on evidence collated during the assessment and professional judgement. The method of assessment is limited to assessing in detail any impact and the significance of the effects arising from the current application and outlining suitable mitigation measures, where possible at this stage, to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse impacts on the archaeological resource.

4. PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE AND LEGISLATION

RELATING TO THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

National Planning Policy Framework; Section 12

4.1 The assessment follows the guidance published in the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012), which sets out the Government's requirements for conserving and enhancing the historic environment; namely

all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged.

4.2 This assessment complies with NPPF Policy 12, paras 128 and 129, in providing a document identifying the potential impact that the development may have on the archaeological resource.

4.3 Interrogation of Lancashire HER in respect of the application site has produced four known sites of archaeological interest in close proximity to the application site boundary, namely PRNs 2085, 15124, 15134 and 15145; the Grade II Listed Viaduct, the foundations of possible outer north west gatehouse and two areas investigated in the 1980s when a stone culvert was revealed (Fig. 3 below). The sites are referred to by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and discussed in more detail within the report.

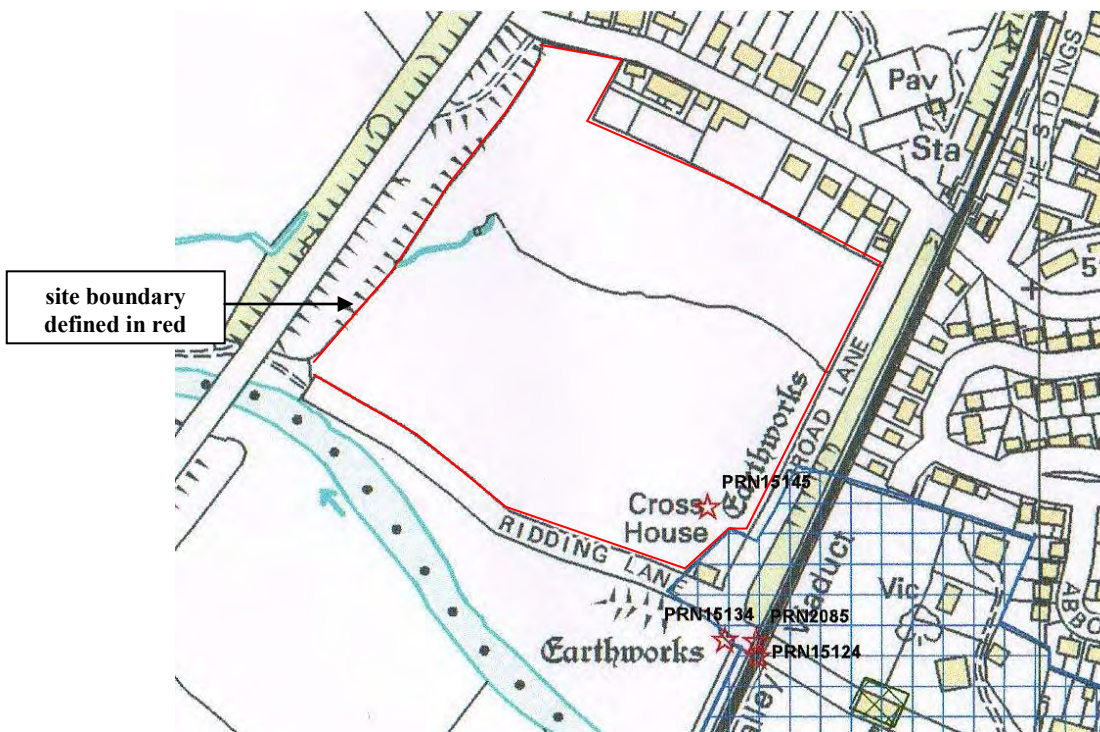


Fig. 3 HER Records – known sites of archaeological interest

4.4 The Earthworks (PRNs 15124, 15134 and 15145)

The linear earthworks identified by name on Figs 3-5 actually lie east of Broad Lane and immediately west of the Grade II Listed Viaduct (PRN 2025). However, map evidence misguidedly suggests that the earthworks have been sited along the west side of Broad Lane, placing it within the proposed development site.

Legislation

4.5 Archaeological sites and historic buildings of particular significance are considered worthy of statutory protection.

- Scheduled Monuments (SM) comprise buildings, structures and above or below-ground earthworks considered to be of national importance due to their historic, architectural or archaeological interest. Scheduled Monuments are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

4.6 While there are no Scheduled Monuments within the application site, the town includes three scheduled monuments, namely the Abbey, including the Northwest Gatehouse; the three pre-Conquest cross shafts sited within the churchyard and the Bridge over the River Calder into the town, which has medieval origins (SMS 1008636, 1362365, 1009489 and 1005107 respectively). The scheduled areas lie east of the Viaduct beyond the application site but serve as an indication of associated archaeological remains that may be revealed during ground disturbing works in and around the town in general.

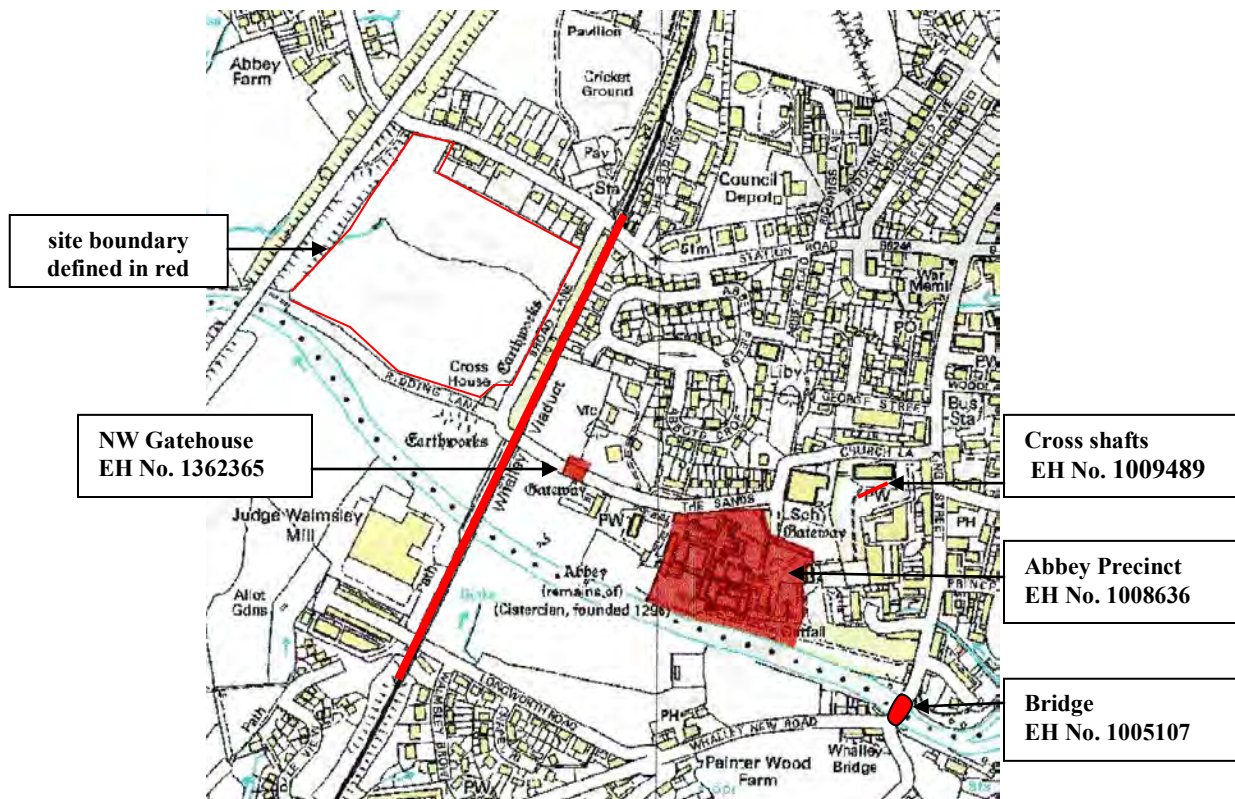


Fig. 4 Scheduled Areas & Grade II Listed Viaduct

- Listed Buildings / Structures are protected under Section 1 of the 1990 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act in order to preserve their architectural / historic character and setting.

While there are no Listed Buildings within the development site, the railway viaduct (PRN 2085) that stands east of the site and Broad Lane is a designated Grade II Listed building (EH LB No. 1164458). There are in excess of twenty Listed buildings within the Conservation Area of Whalley, however, they lie east of the Viaduct and are not within view of the application site.

Whalley Conservation Areas

4.7 The first Conservations Areas in England were created in 1967 and Conservation areas are currently designated under the provisions of Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. A conservation area is defined as ‘an area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’. The application site lies west of the boundary of the Conservation Area as outlined *below* (Fig. 5). The Conservation Area was designated in September 1972, mainly covering the Abbey and the town centre. The document was updated in the early 1990s when the area was extended to include the part east of the Railway Viaduct.

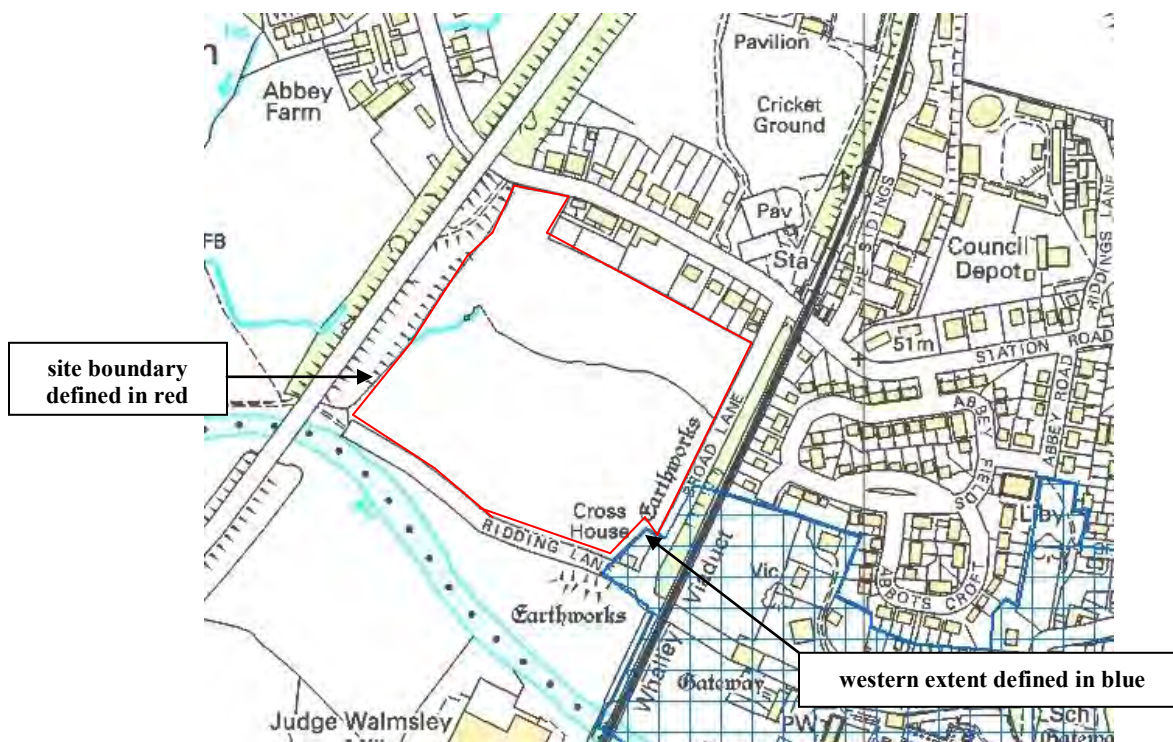


Fig. 5 The application site & western extent of Whalley Conservation Area

Emerging Ribble Valley Local Plan

4.8 The Emerging Ribble Valley Local Plan is designed to help to guide and shape the pattern of development within the borough. The draft document has similar considerations to the old local plan in respect of the archaeological resource, whereby there will be a presumption in favour of the preservation of important archaeological remains and their setting.

4.9 The old Ribble Valley Local Plan was adopted in June 1998 and POLICY ENV14 stated that:

In considering development proposals, the Borough Council will apply a presumption in favour of the preservation of ancient monuments and other nationally important archaeological remains and their settings. The case for preservation of archaeological remains will be assessed having regard to the intrinsic importance of the remains which will be weighed against the need for the proposed development.

5. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF THE SITE

5.1 The Solid Geology of the town comprises Bowland Shales overlain by glacial till (BGS 1960 & 1975). The soils comprise loams and clay of the Brickfield 3 series (1970 soil survey & Jarvis et al 1984).

5.2 The site comprises fairly flat agricultural land that slopes south towards the River Calder. The application site is part of the low-lying land that flanks the River Calder extending west from the town towards Ribchester. In general the land surrounding the town is predominantly improved pasture, mainly utilised for sheep and cattle grazing. High moorland rises to the east towards Pendle Hill (532m) and Nab Hill rises south of the town, above the River.

6. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 The history of the town and the Abbey have been well-documented in the years since Whitaker, the Lancashire historian, published his *History of the Original Parish of Whalley and Honor of Clitheroe* in 1801. The Victoria County History (Farrer & Brownbill, 1966) also focuses primarily on the Abbey, including information from Whitaker. More recently *Whalley Historic Town Assessment*, published in May 2006 as part of the Lancashire historic Town Survey Programme, provides background information on the historical development and the current archaeological knowledge of the town

6.2 This report draws on previous historic assessments with the addition of cartographic information in order to produce an historical and archaeological background for the application site.

Prehistory (up to 600 BC)

6.3 Settlement in Northwest England in general was governed by the cycles of glaciation. The earliest evidence comes primarily from artefacts dating to the Mesolithic period found in both upland and lowland areas. Limited evidence of activity has been recovered but anticipated occupation in the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods (up to 3,000 BC) would be by seasonal / nomadic hunter-gatherers, although to date there is little archaeological evidence for this period in Lancashire. River valleys would have provided a natural corridor as a means of trade and transport. Marles Wood (SD 6750 3410), c.5km west of the application site on the south bank of the River Ribble, has produced flints of Mesolithic date, perhaps indicating a settlement or temporary flint-working site. The site is also close to the alignment of the Roman road leading northwest to pass north of Whalley.

6.4 The Neolithic period (c.4000-2000 BC) is generally associated with the beginnings of agriculture and settled communities. The main evidence for Neolithic settlement in the region is lithic scatters, and the distribution of these shows a pattern of land use around river valley bottoms and coastal lowlands (Middleton *et al* 1995 in OAN 2007). While no archaeological evidence for this period has been retrieved within the town of Whalley, evidence of occupation has been recovered from Portfield, c.1.9km southeast of the application site, where limited archaeological investigations by Crosby in the 1960s and 1970s (Crosby 1998) uncovered chert objects dated to the Bronze Age and Neolithic period (c.1800-700 BC and 3400-1800 BC *respectively*) together with pottery dating to the medieval and Roman periods.

The Iron Age

6.5 There is evidence that occupation continued at Portfield into the Iron Age (c. 600 BC – 43 AD), when a hillfort was established on the site. The hillfort (SM No.1013608) may have been occupied by the Brigantes, the tribal inhabitants of the territory which was to later become Lancashire. The Portfield site shows evidence of human activity and occupation from Neolithic times through to the present day.

Romano-British Period (43 AD to 410 AD)

6.6 Whitaker (1884, 21) held the theory that the town of Whalley was built on the site of a Roman camp, based on a number of Roman coin finds in the churchyard (PRN 184). More recently Roman finds were recovered during a watching brief on the site of the Abbey Conference Centre in 1999 (PRN 23774), but there is no other evidence to substantiate Whitaker's theory. Green's article in the *Whalley Historical and Archaeological Journal* of 1993 (para 6.29) refers to the possible Roman fort or villa in the area of St Mary and All Saints Church, as documented in Chadwick's article 'Suspected Roman Fort or Villa' article (1991).

6.7 Evidence of occupation in Lancashire in general during the Roman period has been well documented and the archaeological record for this period is constantly added to, particularly in respect of the urban and

military sites. The Roman army penetrated north across 'Brigantia' under the direction of Petillius Cerealis *c.* 72AD, establishing a permanent presence with the construction of the forts, including that at Ribchester. The fort at Ribchester lies 7.5km west of the application site, on the north bank of the Calder. The fort covers an area of about seven acres, of which about a third has been destroyed by the erosion of the river. The Roman name for the settlement '*Bremetenacum Veteranorum*' is interpreted as 'Hilltop Settlement of the Veterans', which suggests retired men of the Roman army were settled there.

6.8 The fort overlooks a fording point on the river and is sited at what was the most easterly navigable point of the river. A series of roads were constructed to link the forts and the road from Ribchester to Elslack forded the Calder 1.4km west of the application site passing through Mitton Wood. The route can still be traced within the landscape, taking advantage of the natural river valley corridor. In general it is considered that the area outside Roman urban and military centres would be occupied by farming communities.

6.9 Beyond the Roman towns and forts, there has been little research on native settlement. However, over the past few years further light has been shed on the understanding of rural settlement. Metal detecting and other chance finds reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme have greatly increased the number of Roman objects from a rural context, and aerial reconnaissance has increased knowledge of the landscape of the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods. Roman administration was eventually abandoned in the 4th century, but the Roman way of life probably continued for several centuries thereafter.

Post-Roman to Pre-Conquest Period (410-1066AD)

6.10 The Anglo-Saxons, who had invaded the country from the north in the 6th century, gradually expanded their kingdoms until finally Whalley became part of the powerful Kingdom of Northumbria, which included all of modern Lancashire. Christianity had been introduced by the Romans and centres of Christianity existed in the area, long before the construction of the medieval churches. The present Church of St Mary and All Saints is said to be on the site of an eighth century church (PRN 724).

6.11 Documentary evidence is mainly based on placenames and subsequent evidence recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Anglo-Saxon settlements are thought to have comprised an agricultural community living in small dwellings and farmsteads, ideally near a stream or river. Whalley is mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles of AD798 where it is recorded as *Hwaellege* (Ingram 1823; Farrer and Brownbill 1966, 349) from the Old English word meaning *hwaell* or hill (Ekwall, 1922, 76). There are many variations on the name - *Wallei*, *Wallebi*, *Wallege* etc and eventually *Wallay* by 1258 (Farrer and Brownbill 1966, 383).

6.12 Ingram (1823, 83) refers to the battle in AD798 recorded in The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and subsequent writings. The battle between Duke Wada and King Eardwlf (*c.*790 – 830AD), King of Northumbria, was fought at 'Billingahoth juxta Walalege', interpreted as modern Billington and Whalley. There is some dispute about the site, but earthworks identified downstream of the application site and west of the present sewage works have been considered as a possible location (Peter Isles *pers comm*).

6.13 The presence of an 8th century church and the reference to the battle suggest settlement in Whalley in this period. In addition, the three stone cross shafts sited within St Mary's Churchyard that form SM 23741 are considered to be of Anglo-Saxon date. There are fragments of other crosses built into the church walls also. However to date, no archaeological evidence has been uncovered for Anglo-Saxon settlement. A church at Whalley is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, although the present Church of St Mary and All Saints is of post-conquest origins.

Medieval Whalley

6.14 The Post-conquest town was the centre of the historic Parish of Whalley, part of Blackburn Hundred, a 'hundred' being a geographical division. The medieval history of the town is as one with the history of the Cistercian Abbey of St Mary the Virgin, also known as Locus Benedictus de Whalley, founded by Henry de Lacy, third Earl of Lincoln, in April 1296. The history of the Abbey has been well-documented particularly since the 19th century (Whitaker, Farrer & Brownbill etc). In brief, the Abbey was built southwest of the existing church, as recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. In 1283 monks from the small Cistercian abbey at Stanlaw in Cheshire applied for Papal and Royal permission to move to Whalley, to lands granted by the Earl

of Lincoln. These lands had previously been endowed to the existing Church and on the arrival of the monks, the glebe lands belonging to St Mary and All Saints Church passed to the Abbey (Whitaker 1872, 202). In 1308 the foundation stone of the Abbey was laid.

6.15 The existing Northwest Gatehouse on the street known as The Sands was built in the 14th century and the Abbey was finally completed in the early 15th century. In the early 16th century the Lady Chapel and Abbot's Lodgings were added. The extents of the Abbey form Scheduled Monument No. 1008636 and several of the buildings within the scheduled area are individually Grade I Listed, including the Northwest Gatehouse (Fig. 4 *previous*). Several Abbey buildings lay outside the main complex including the Cornmill (PRN 228), sited to the east of the monastic complex.

6.16 The present bridge over the Calder leading into the town from the south, although primarily modern in appearance, has a medieval core. Fell (1979, 4) states that the bridge is first mentioned in 1317 when Adam de Huddleston granted a quarry to the monks 'beyond the bridge at Whalley'. Quarrying would have taken place at The Nab to gain sandstone for building works. The bridge has statutory protection for its medieval origins (PRN 726 & Fig. 4 *previous*). The medieval town was presumably a linear development straddling King Street, the existing main street that leads north from the bridge.

Landscape beyond the Abbey precincts

6.17 The medieval town centred around the Church site and the Cistercian abbey, curtailed by the River Calder on the south side. The Abbey precincts defined the western extent of the settlement and beyond the monastic precincts and the town it is assumed that the landscape comprised an enclosed field system, as depicted in the view from the south by the Buck Brothers in 1727 (Fig. 6 *below*).

6.18 Within the town, the street known as 'The Sands' connected the settlement to the fields west of the town through the Northwest Gatehouse (PRN 18212). This route, which now leads through one of the arches of the Viaduct, before continuing as Riddings Lane, must date to the 13th century foundation of the Abbey at least.

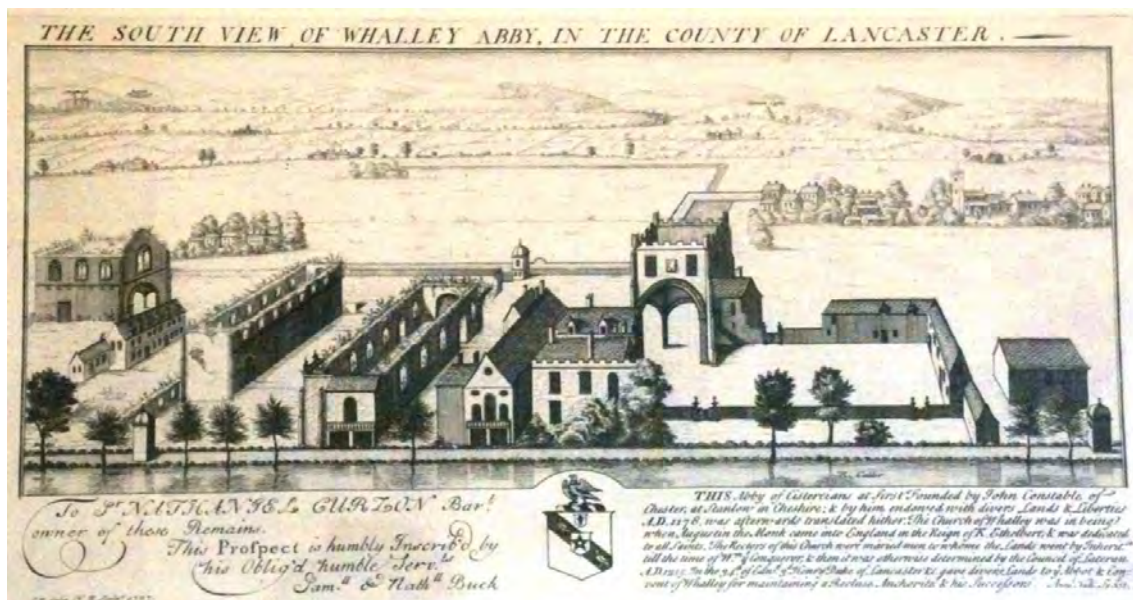


Fig. 6 The South View of Whalley Abbey dated 1727, by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck

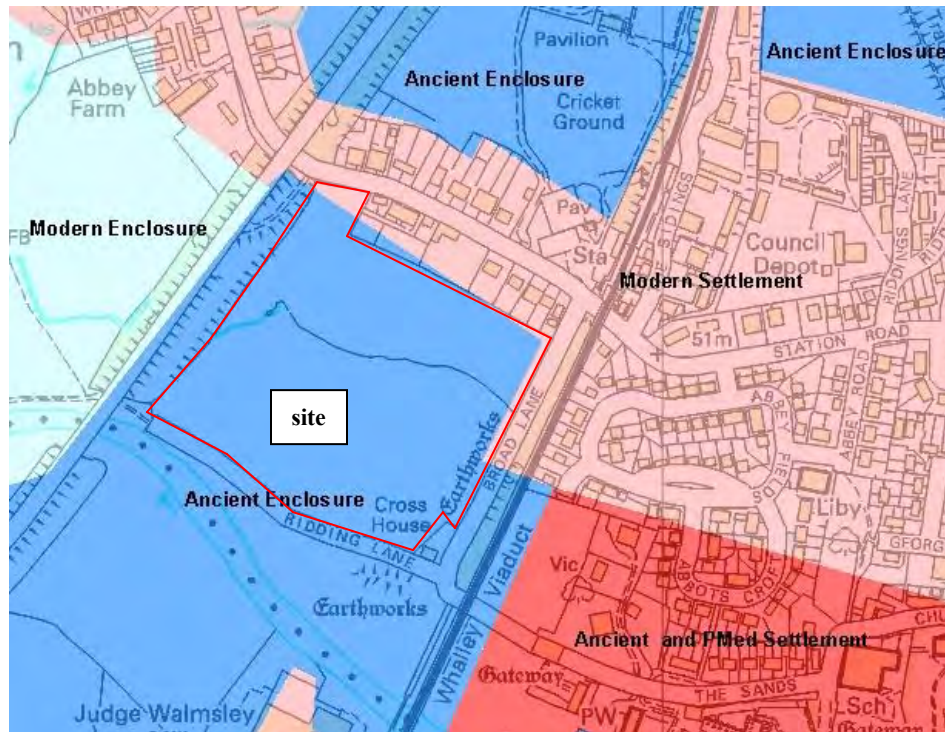


Fig. 7 Historic Landscape Characterisation (LCAS)

6.19 The Historic Landscape Characterisation map *above* records the application site as ‘Ancient Enclosure’, interpreted as land that was enclosed prior to *c.*1600AD. The ancient enclosures are characterised as small and irregular parcels of land, little of which survive around the town today.

Post-1536 Dissolution of the Monasteries

6.20 Between 1536 and 1541 Henry VIII disbanded monasteries and other religious houses in England, Wales and Ireland. The Act of Supremacy, passed by Parliament in 1534, had made him ‘Supreme Head’ of the Church in England, thus separating England from the Papal authority to which Henry had been tied. Henry (the Crown) appropriated the monasteries’ income and disposed of their assets. The lands belonging to Whalley Abbey were taken back into the hands of the Crown.

6.21 In 1553 the monastic lands were leased to John Braddyll (1557-1616) of nearby Portfield. The Braddyll family had long been associated with the Abbey. In the 1330s, a John Braddyll released his rights to land in Billington to Richard Topcliffe, the Abbot’s brother, and in 1347 his son, William Braddyll, lived on the same estate, still under the control of the Abbey. Like a number of country gentlemen, however, the Braddylls saw an opportunity to increase their landholdings through the suppression of the monasteries. In 1567 Braddyll and Richard Assheton (1529 – 1597), a younger son of the Middleton Asshetons, were allowed to purchase ‘all the desmesne of Whalley and the lands called Whalley Park, and all the capital house and site of the said monastery of Whalley’ for the sum of £2,132 3s 9d (Farrer & Brownbill 1911).

**Fig. 8**

Portrait of John Braddyll of Portfield and Whalley

By Robert Peake, attributed to c.1551 – 1619

(www.historicportraits.com)

6.22 Shortly after the purchase, Assheton and Braddyll divided the land. Assheton became the owner of the Abbot's lodgings and Braddyll took possession of most of the outlying former Abbey lands. In 1587 the former Abbot's Lodgings and Infirmary were repaired and updated to provide a comfortable family house for Assheton's nephew, Ralph Assheton of Great Lever, when Richard moved to the Downham estate. Under the new ownership, many of the remaining Abbey buildings were removed and local townfolk utilised the building stone provided by the ruins for their own building work.

Civil War

6.23 The Civil War in the 1640s appears to have had little impact on the town. Ralph Assheton took the Parliamentary side. A minor battle took place on the border of Read near Whalley on 19th April 1643, when the Earl of Derby was ambushed and defeated by the Parliamentary forces as he marched towards Padiham. The Royalists reportedly fled back to Whalley, before being driven south over the Calder (Farrer & Brownbill, 1911).

18th century Cartographic evidence

The Curzon Estate Map, 1762

6.24 By the 18th century, the Abbey lands had passed by marriage to the Curzon family, when Mary Assheton (1695-1776), a descendent of the Ralph Assheton who lived at Whalley, married Nathaniel Curzon of Keddleston, Derbyshire. Mary inherited the Assheton estate of Whalley in 1716. There followed successive generations of Assheton Curzon / Aston Curzons.

6.25 The earliest cartographic evidence for the application site and the town is the *Map of the demesne lands of Whalley belonging to Ashton Curzon, Esq* dated 1762 (Fig. 9 *overleaf*). The map shows how little the town has expanded beyond the monastic complex by the mid-18th century, depicting the Abbey house, ruins and the two gatehouses, the parish church, and scattered development to the north and west. The main road from Blackburn to Clitheroe, leading through the town along King Street, was turnpiked following an Act of Parliament in 1776 and the town appears to have expanded little beyond the street frontages.

6.26 West of the town, the application site comprises land west of Broad Lane and the depiction the wider lane indicates the origins of its name (para 6.30 & 8.3; Plate 8 *following*). The application site comprises:

1. Ridding & Ridding Meadow; 1k. Tom Field; 6. Meadow; part of the Meadow recorded as 4acres, 3 roods and 28 perches; the small parcel of land recorded as 14; part of 4 and parts of the western side of '6'.

The map records a footpath running along the western boundary and the stream following the western boundary of Ridding Meadow and Tom Field. The stream flows in a westerly direction away from the site, in the manner of the watercourse which has been culverted under the modern by-pass (Plate 4 *following*).

A small dwelling and garden are recorded within the width of Broad Lane close to the position of the existing Cross House. A barrier and possible toll are recorded at the junction of Broad Lane and Riddings Lane. Riddings Lane continues west, branching south to stepping stones across the Calder.

6.27 On the north side of the site a series of small dwellings with garden plots front Mitton Road.

6.28 East of Broad Lane, an inverted L-shaped 'Canal' is recorded enclosing two parcels of land called 'The Canals' and Bean Field. Whitaker (1808) suggests 'The Canals' indicate the site of former monastic fish ponds. The north wing of the Canal as recorded in 1762 is in the position of the ancient 'Earthwork' recorded by the OS from 1848 until it was built-over in the late 20th century. The 1762 map records no similar 'Canal' or 'Earthwork' parallel to Broad Lane or south of Broad Lane on 'School Field'. These earthworks (Fig. 3 *previous*; PRN 151450) are discussed in Section 8 *following*.

6.29 Green's article in the Whalley Historical and Archaeological Journal of 1993 suggests, in his illustrations, that a western continuation of the 'Canal' may have followed the line of the present ditched boundary between the north and south fields of the application site, joining the north-south brook flowing from Wiswell Moor into the Calder. The theory follows his belief that the monks may have utilised existing ditches and ancient stream boundaries.

6.30 The present ditched boundary is recorded on the 1762 map, but there is no indication that it is anything other than a boundary.

6.31 Yates county map of 1786 records little expansion within the town since 1762 and the small-scale of the map sheds little light on the application site itself.

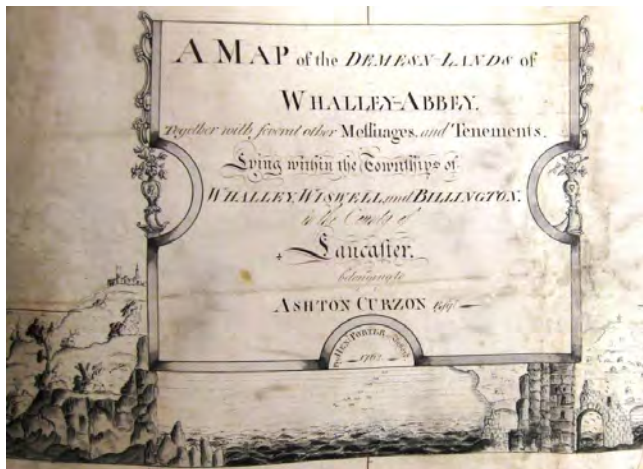


Fig. 9:

Map of the demesne lands of Whalley belonging to Ashton Curzon, Esq

dated 1762

(LRO DDWe/ Map 1)



19th century cartography

6.32 The small-scale early 19th century county maps, for example Baugh's of 1818 and Greenwood's of 1818, provide little evidence for the application site. There are no title or enclosure maps for Whalley. Consequently the first edition 1848 OS map is the earliest accurately scaled map of the town and the application site. The map shows how the fields have been enlarged since 1762. There are fewer dwellings fronting Mitton Road than recorded in 1762. Broad Lane is narrower than in 1762 and it is assumed that the line of trees within the site boundary abutting Broad Lane were once part of the lane itself. Some of the trees survive on the site today (Plate 7 & para 8.3 *following*). The map also records the property known as Cross House on the southeast boundary of the application site.

6.33 To the east of Broad Lane, the 1848 map records the 'Remains of Trench', the feature recorded as a 'Canal' in 1762. The feature curves south to follow the east side of Broad Lane, stopping short of The Vicarage. The map text shows that the feature is considered to be of antiquity. The trench alongside Broad Lane and the short section that extends south of Riddings Lane towards the river are recorded for the first time in 1848 (PRN 15134, Fig. 3 *previous* and Section 7 *following*).

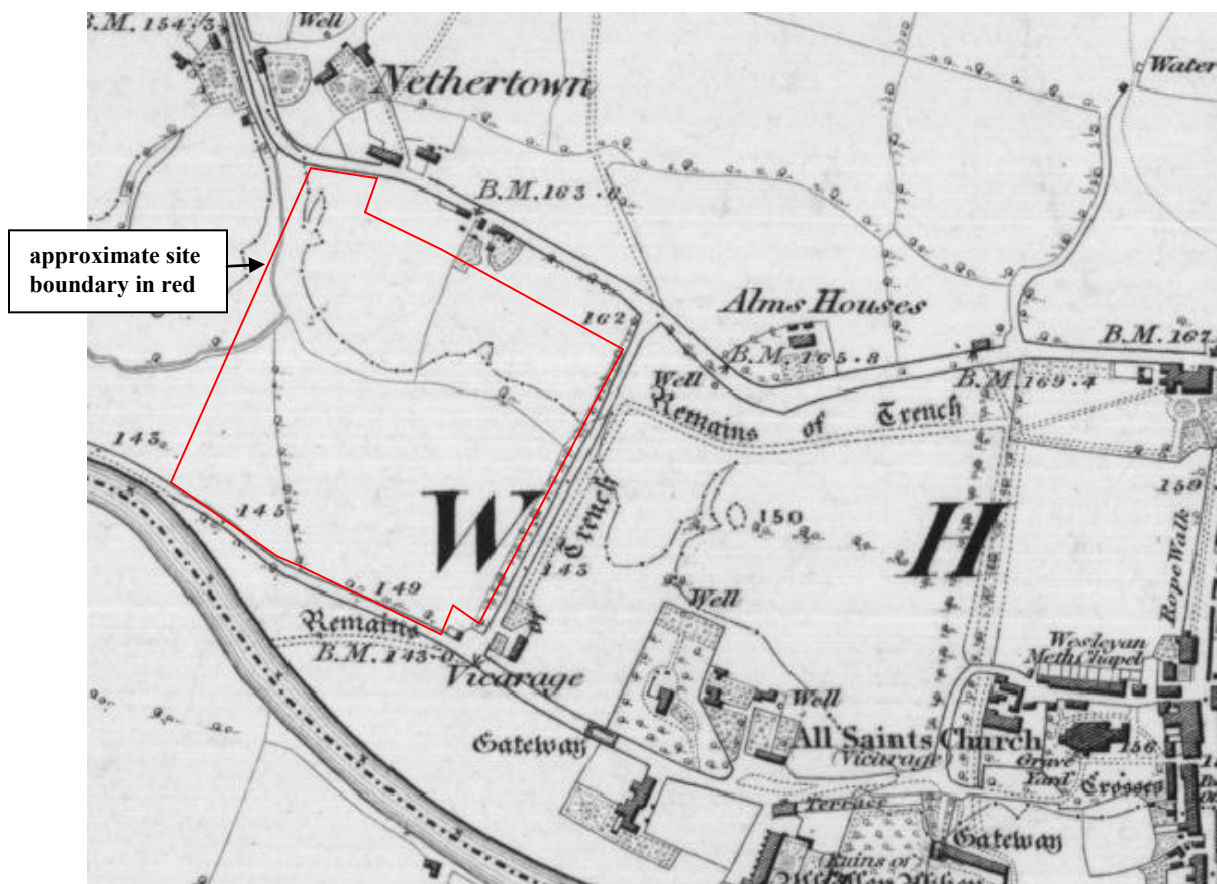


Fig. 10 1848 OS map

19th century – the advent of the Railway

6.34 Whalley remained a small rural settlement until the mid 19th century when the construction of the Blackburn, Clitheroe and West Yorkshire Railway in the late 1840s period had a tremendous impact on the town and the landscape west of the town. The railway made the town more accessible, population increased slightly and the town expanded to the east and north, with both terraced and more prestigious detached houses being built. The advent of the railway radically altered the lowland landscape and the section that passes west of the town was carried across the River Calder by the viaduct completed in 1851. The Viaduct is the longest and largest railway viaduct in Lancashire, extending 680 yards long and comprising forty-eight semi-circular headed arches constructed in red brick. The central arch rises above Riddings Lane and the view from the west frames the northwest gatehouse of the Abbey (PRN 15124). The structure, although architecturally fairly plain, dominates the west side of the present town and rises to 70ft above the River Calder. The Viaduct stands east of the Broad Lane boundary to the application site and is a Grade II Listed structure (Fig. 3 & 4 *previous*; PRN 2085).

6.35 The Vicarage recorded in 1848 was demolished in advance of the construction of the Viaduct. During construction works in 1851, the foundations of a substantial stone building were discovered at The Sands. This was interpreted by Whitaker in 1884 as the site of an outer gatehouse (Fig. 3 *previous*; PRN 15124), standing *c.*70m west of the existing northwest gatehouse (PRN 18212) and perhaps also dating to the early-to mid 14th century. The site would presumably have stood *c.*80m east of the application site boundary below the existing middle arch of the viaduct.

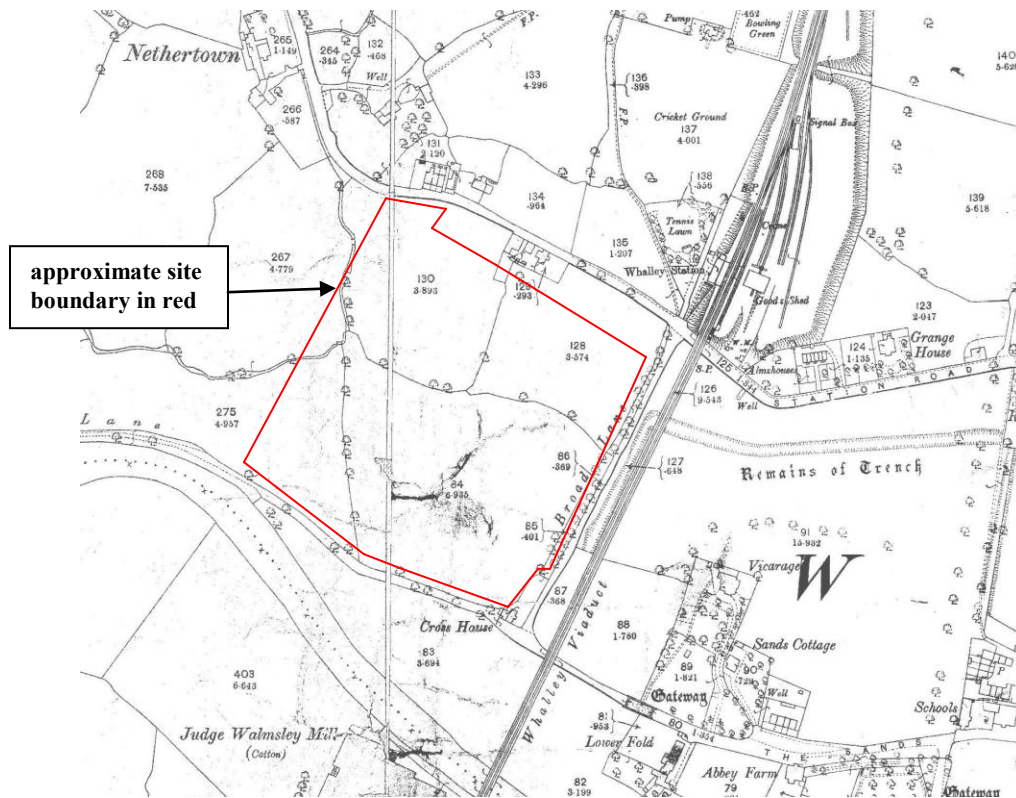


Fig. 11 1893 OS 25" map

20th century

6.36 The 1913 and 1933 OS maps *below* show little change in the landscape in general outside the Abbey precincts and the town since 1848. Within the application site, the boundary that divided the northern field is recorded in 1913 but has been removed by 1933. By 1933, the extent of the housing stock fronting Mitton Lane and bordering the north side of the application site has been completed.

6.37 The 1913 and 1933 maps both continue to record the remains of the ‘trench’, surviving to the north of the Abbey and the section that now parallels the Viaduct. The short section that extends south of Riddings Lane towards the river is unrecorded by both 1913 and 1933 maps.

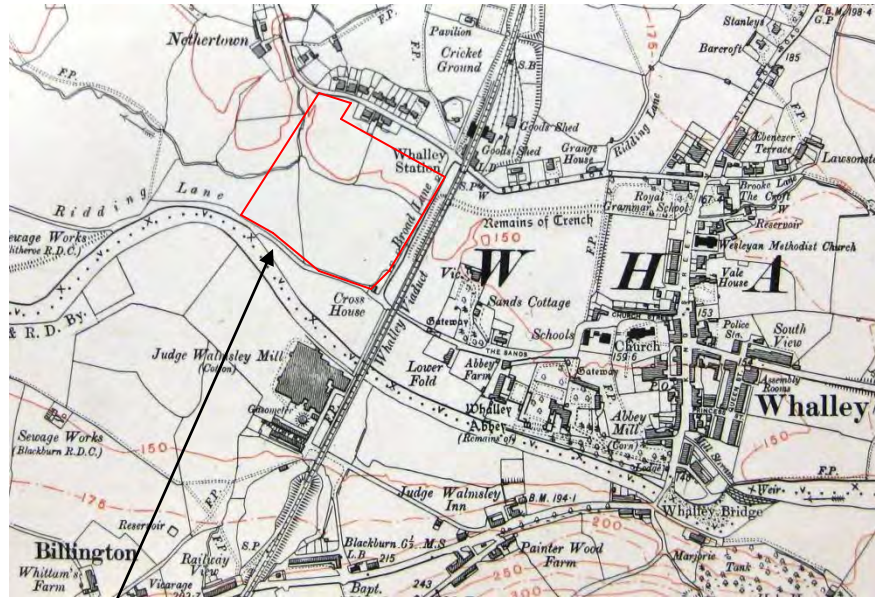


Fig. 12 above: 1913 OS 6" map

approximate site boundary in red

Fig. 13 below: 1933 OS map 6" map

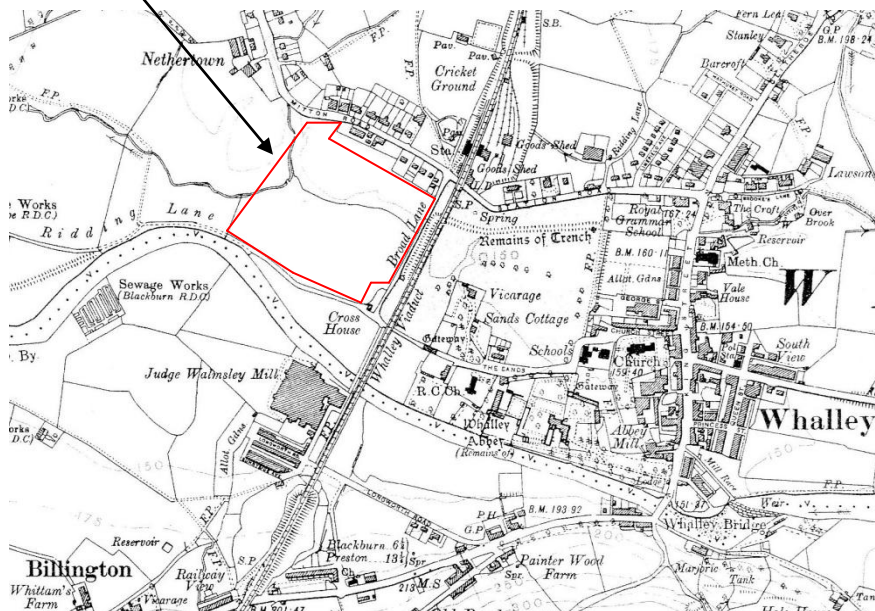




Fig. 14 1940s AP (LHER)

1940s Aerial Photography

6.38 The 1940s aerial photographic archive held by Lancashire Historic Environment Record was examined as part of the current assessment. The vertical AP above records the application site at this time and shows that, other than the construction of the Viaduct, the application site and land north of the Abbey has changed little since the 1848 OS record. No archaeological features are evident within the application site.

6.39 The AP shows no further development on land east of the Viaduct and the east-west trench at this location is less well-defined on the 1940s AP than on the earlier 1933 OS map.

Late 20th century developments

6.40 In the mid-1960s, the A59 by-pass was constructed passing west of the town and the application site. The construction has had a greater impact on the agricultural land west of the town than the mid-19th century railway.

6.41 East of the Viaduct, the land north of the Abbey buildings was built-over by housing developments at Abbey Fields, destroying evidence of the 'Canal' or 'Trench' recorded at this location by the 1762 Estate Map and 1848 OS map. The new housing is seen in the late-1970s AP *overleaf*.

6.42 The 1970s AP and the 1975 OS map *overleaf* record the application site as it appears today. They also indicate that the undated earthworks survive at the two locations west of the Viaduct. These features are discussed in Section 8 *following*.

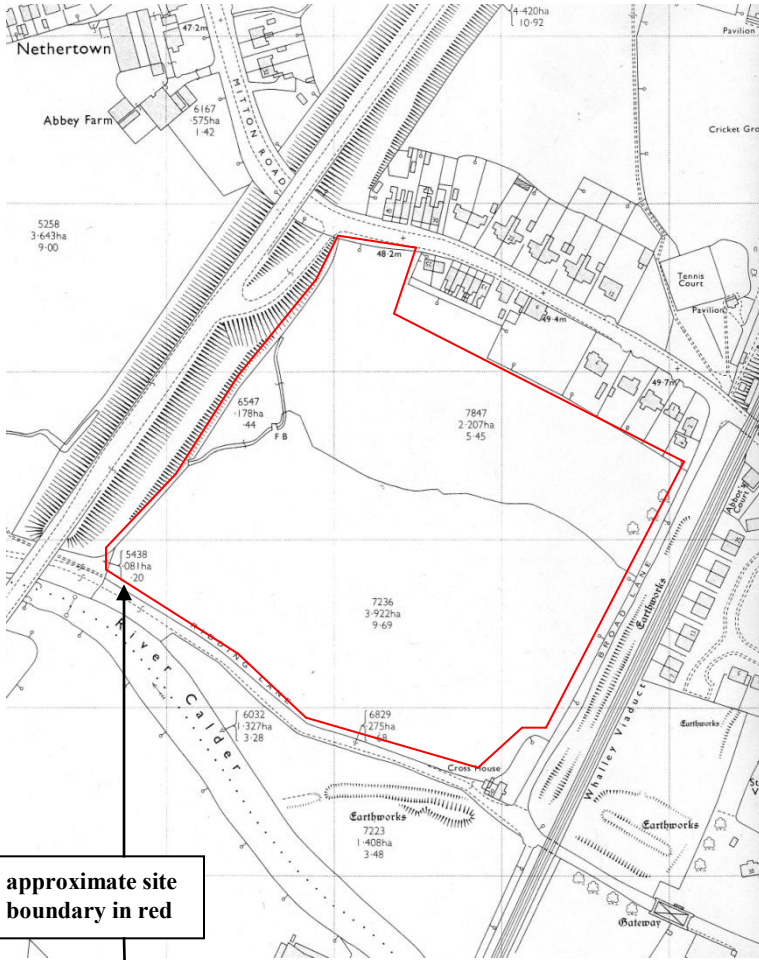


Fig. 15 1975 OS map

Scale 1:2500

Fig. 16 below

View towards the application site and the town from the south

1978/9 AP (LHER)



7. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE SITE

7.1 Although the history of Whalley and the Abbey has been well-documented, there has been little opportunity to test the archaeology of the town and its environs in modern times. While several archaeological interventions and building surveys have been undertaken on the Abbey site since 1989, principally by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU 1991), the extent of the non-monastic medieval town is relatively unknown in archaeological terms.

Undated earthworks (PRN 15145)

7.2 The 1786 Estate map (Fig. 9 *previous*) provided the first record of undated earthworks on the north side of the town. The earthworks, documented by Whitaker in 1808 and Farrer & Brownbill in 1911 (552), are recorded as 'Canal' on the 1786 estate plan and subsequently as 'Remains of Trench' or 'Earthworks' by the OS since 1848. The alignment north of the Abbey, recorded as 'Canal' in 1786, is now built-over by modern housing (Fig. 18 *following* 'E1').

7.3 The north-south continuation of the 1786 'Canal' was first recorded by the OS in 1848 (Fig. 10 *previous*). The north-south alignment (Fig. 18 'E2') that from the mid-19th century ran parallel to the west side of the Viaduct may survive at sub-surface level. However, during the recent site visit, Birse were undertaking works to strengthen the Viaduct at this location and it was not possible to look for any surviving above ground evidence. The OS map indicates that the alignment pre-dates the construction of the Viaduct.

7.4 In 1990, LUAU undertook observations on a length of trench that had already been excavated to renew a section of Victorian sewer from the northeast corner of the field opposite Cross House towards the River Calder (PRN 15134; Fig. 18 'E3' & Neil 1991). A large number of unworked sandstone blocks and slabs were exposed. The stones were interpreted as a culvert 0.82m wide by 0.61m deep, aligned southwest to northeast, built of unbonded but substantial stonework. Beyond the excavated trench, the culvert was visible as a depression in the field entering the river *c.*40m west of the Viaduct.

7.5 A second culvert, of identical construction, was uncovered on an east-west alignment which continued to pass below the Viaduct. Both features were located at *c.*1mbgl and were interpreted as part of the same system. To the east of the Viaduct a linear depression on an east-west alignment described as 'distinct' in 1990 was also considered to be part of the culvert system.

7.6 In 1985-6, the earthworks (Fig. 18 'E4') east of the Viaduct were excavated and surveyed by Whalley History Group and Pendle Heritage Centre Archaeological Group directed by David Taylor. The excavation focussed on earthworks opposite Arch 26. The feature was described as a ditch with earth bank on both sides and the ditch had been largely destroyed by a stone drain. The ditch fill produced one sherd of late-medieval ware (Dixon 1987 in Neil 1991).

7.7 Taylor was of the opinion that some of the earthworks south of The Sands were related to the construction of the Viaduct (in Neil 1991).

Discussion

7.8 The alignment of the culvert strongly suggests it has been associated with the Abbey precinct. While there is no evidence that the culvert or earthworks extended into the application site, the mid-1980s / 1990s observations indicate a link between the Abbey precincts and the area west of the Viaduct.

The Ribble Valley Aggregates Study

7.9 Between May 2005 and December 2006, Oxford Archaeology North (OAN) and Liverpool University Department of Geography (LUAG) were commissioned by English Heritage to undertake an assessment of the potential for usable aggregates within the Ribble Valley, and the impact that the extraction of these aggregates would have on the known and currently unknown archaeology within the area. OAN collated all the evidence about historic and archaeological sites within the study area and analysed their locations, e.g. how close to water they were, their elevation, whether they were on a slope and so on, to discover the conditions most favourable to settlement and human activity for each major period within the area.

7.10 Fig. 17 below shows the study area for the project. The current application site lies adjacent to the boundary of their study, which is formed by the A59 by-pass, west of the site and Whalley.

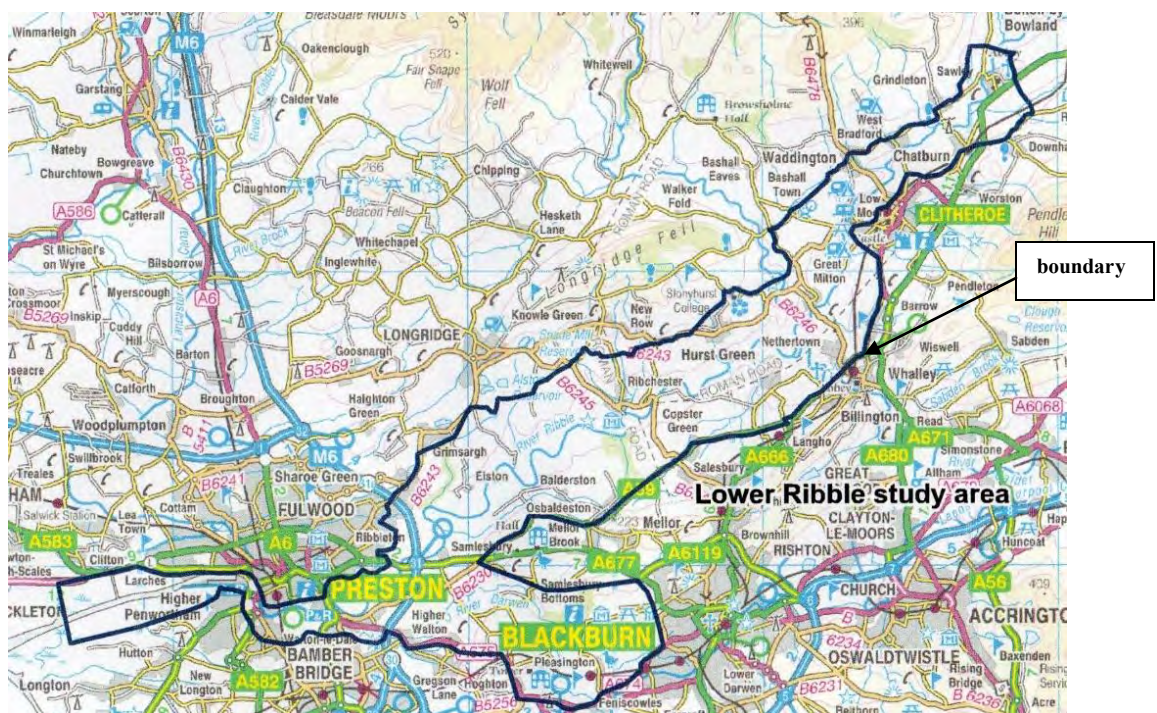


Fig. 17 Ribble Valley Aggregates Study – Lower Ribble study area (OAN 2006)

7.11 Although the application site lies outside the 2006 study area boundary, the background history and archaeology remains the same. In addition the general conclusions drawn from the Aggregates Study can be applied to the Lower Calder Valley. The study concluded that the majority of the Lower Ribble Valley study area was shown to be of medium archaeological potential, with zones of high potential along the line of the roads around Ribchester and along the river tributaries. Zones of potential were defined mainly by the elevation and the highest potential was seen to be the areas covering the valley floor.

7.12 The study states that the River Ribble represents both a natural boundary and a routeway, and the deposits within its valley have the potential to contain evidence for multi-period episodes of occupation.

7.13 The report concluded that the deposits within the Lower Ribble Valley, and indeed, across north Lancashire, contain a significant palaeoenvironmental resource, especially for later prehistory and the historic period. The Research Framework for North West England (Brennand et al 2006) also acknowledged that considerable further work needs to be undertaken on environmental analyses, especially on lowland and later deposits.

Discussion

7.14 The conclusions are not surprising. Land surrounding water has been the focus of settlement since prehistoric times and the potential to recover evidence often in the form of animal remains, environmental data, or artefacts on land, where the water table has fluctuated was highlighted, particularly by the extensive North West Wetland Surveys undertaken in the 1990s (Middleton et al 1995).

8. THE EXISTING SITE

8.1 The site visits were undertaken in March 2012 in fine weather. The application area comprises two fields separated by a tree-lined boundary. The site has a gated entrance in the northwest corner and a stone wall boundary to Mitton Road, where the proposed access will also be positioned (Plate 1). Land slopes gradually south towards the boundary that separates the north and south field. The ditched boundary was dry during the visits, but there was standing water on the surface of the southern field to the south of the hedgeline.

8.2 The southwest corner of the northern field includes several features contemporary with the construction of the by-pass in the 1960s. A concrete footbridge links the two fields and, below the embanked boundary with the modern road, a culvert was also built to take any ditch water away from the site in a westerly direction (Plate 4). Five re-inforced concrete pillars lying in an area of disturbed ground near the culvert site are presumably left-over from the by-pass construction phase (Plate 3). The pillars and the brickwork dumped in this area appear to indicate the site of a construction compound associated with the by-pass.

8.3 On the east side of the northern field, a line of six mature broadleaf stands parallel to the Boundary Lane hedgeline. These trees may have formed the western boundary of the broader 18th century lane (Plate 7).

8.4 A drainage run can be followed by the line of inspection chambers that follow a line down the west side of the site and continue along half of the south boundary. The postulated alignment is shown in blue on Fig. 17 *below*. It is assumed that this is a foul water run.

8.5 The southern field comprises fairly level ground extending south towards the hedged boundary with Riddings Lane. The clayey topsoil can be seen in pockets of animal disturbance along the south boundary and a few sherds of 19th / 20th century ceramics have come to the surface. No archaeological features are evident.

8.6 Plates 2, 5 and 6 show the views across the fields from the west towards the Grade II Listed Viaduct.

Observations made during the watching brief

8.7 On March 15th, the excavation of eight trial pits by RSK Environment Ltd for technical purposes was monitored by Castlering Archaeology. A series of 8 trial pits measuring an average of 1.2m long by 0.6m wide were excavated to an average depth of 2m in both fields, to allow for geotechnical data to be gathered. Although no archaeological features were revealed, the test pits allowed for observations to be made on the current geology of the site

8.8 In general the trial pits revealed 0.1m of turf and topsoil overlying dark greyish-brown silty soil exposed to an average thickness of 200m, which sealed buff orange / brown clay / sand and / or sand and gravels. The subsoil was interpreted as undisturbed natural geological deposits. The location of the trial pits and the detailed observations form Appendix 2 of this report.

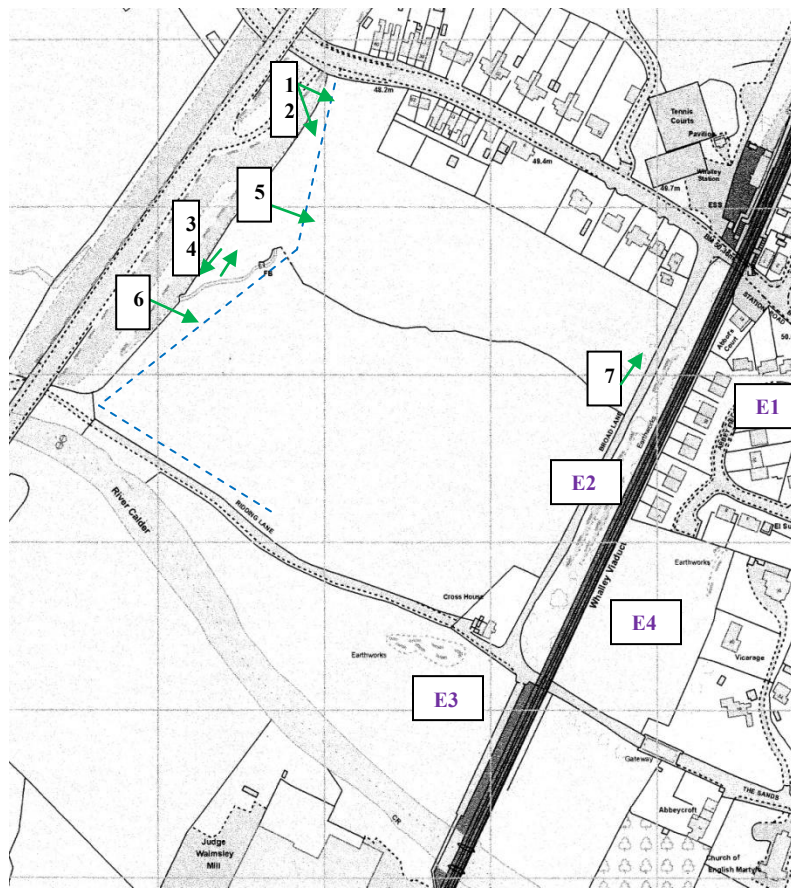


Fig. 18
Earthworks E1- E4;
Drainage run in blue - - -
& photo directions - - - - -



Plate 1
North field, viewed from the west along Mitton Road boundary



Plate 2

North field, viewed from north west towards the Viaduct



Plate 3

Re-inforced concrete pillars and building waste, west of the footbridge



Plate 4

Modern culvert turning west below the by-pass



Plate 5

View across the north field towards the Viaduct



Plate 6

View across the north field towards the Viaduct



Plate 7 Line of mature trees, which appears to have formed the former boundary of Broad Lane

9. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

9.1 The evidence currently available indicates that the archaeological potential of the site is not sufficient to preclude the development. No previously recorded archaeological sites lie within the application site and no above ground archaeology was revealed during the recent site visits. No buried archaeological remains were uncovered during the trial pitting, as reported in Appendix 2.

9.2 However, the assessment has identified the potential below-ground archaeological resource within the application site and the impact / potential impact that the proposed development may have, as follows.

Potential below-ground remains associated with the Medieval Abbey

9.3 The above ground survival of the Abbey remains has already been well recorded and there is undoubtedly a great potential for the survival of buried archaeology to be uncovered within the Abbey precinct and the town to the east of the Viaduct. The extent of contemporary structures and earthworks beyond the Abbey precinct, however, remains unknown. Whitaker (1801) refers to the foundations of a substantial stone building being discovered during the construction of the railway Viaduct and suggested that this could have been the site of an outer gateway (PRN 15124) beyond the existing Northwest Gateway (PRN 18212).

9.4 The stonework observed by Whitaker, however, may have been part of the culverted system uncovered by LUAU (PRN 15154 & Neil 1990), during the replacement of the sewer system. The alignment of the culvert strongly suggests it has been associated with the Abbey precinct.

9.5 The 1985-6 investigations into the earthworks east of the Viaduct also uncovered the stone drain which has destroyed the feature described as a ditch with earth bank on both sides, the fill of which produced one sherd of late-medieval ware (PRN 15145).

9.6 While there is no evidence that the culvert or earthworks extended into the application site, the mid-1980s / 1990s observations indicate a link between the Abbey precincts and the area west of the Viaduct. The potential to locate buried archaeological remains associated with the monastic period within the application site cannot therefore be discounted.

9.7 Green's article of 1993 suggests that a western continuation of the 'Canal' as recorded in 1752 may have followed the line of the present ditched boundary between the north and south fields of the application site, follows his belief that the monks may have utilised existing ditches and ancient stream boundaries in constructing a water supply. The theory remains untested.

9.8 The recovery of new archaeological evidence associated with the Abbey would be considered significant at any location around the town.

Medieval / Late-medieval field boundaries

9.9 The 1762 map (Fig. 9 *previous*) records the smaller field system that existed on the site in the 18th century. The Historic Landscape Characterisation Map (Fig. 7 *previous*) records the application site as 'Ancient Enclosure', interpreted as land that was enclosed prior to c.1600AD. The 1762 map gives some indication of the smaller field system that existed within the application site boundary. The origins of the boundaries recorded in 1762 are unknown, although the application site has clearly been part of the Abbey holdings prior to the Dissolution.

9.10 While evidence of some of the field boundaries recorded in 1762 has been obliterated by the construction of the western by-pass and the remaining above-ground evidence removed in the enlargement of

the field system since the 18th century record, former field boundaries have proved a rich source of archaeological finds. The proposed development therefore has the potential to uncover evidence of the former medieval / late medieval boundaries that once existed on the site.

9.11 The recovery of new archaeological evidence associated with the early agricultural landscape would be a positive contribution to the history of the town.

Prehistoric Evidence

9.12 The North West Wetlands Survey (Middleton et al 1995) drew attention to the archaeological potential of waterlogged deposits and river valleys in the county in general and the Aggregates Study undertaken by OAN and LUAG in 2006 highlighted the potential for buried archaeological deposits in the Lower Ribble valley, a premise that can be applied to the application site.

9.13 Evidence of settlement increases through time and a greater number of archaeological sites from the medieval period are recorded in the environs of the site than any earlier period. This does not necessarily indicate lack of settlement in the earlier periods. Although no archaeological features or artefacts were recovered during the test pitting on the site (Appendix 2), the potential for paleoenvironmental sampling appears to be good. The potential to recover artefacts and / or faunal and organic material relating to the prehistoric period, when activity appears to have followed the course of rivers in general, cannot be discounted within the application site.

9.14 The recovery of new archaeological evidence associated with the prehistoric period would be a significant contribution to the archaeological record.

9.15 It must be acknowledged, however, that paleoenvironmental resources which might shed light on the past occupation of the site and / or the sedimentary evolution of the site are often located at a depth greater than that being disturbed as part of the proposed construction works on site. Significant depths of sediment overburden on river terraces can often mean that paleoenvironmental material may be obscured beyond the means of archaeological investigation (OAN 2006).

General Archaeological Potential

9.16 While no significant above ground archaeological features other than those referred to above have been identified during the assessment, construction works of this size are generally considered to have the potential to reveal hitherto unknown archaeological remains, as well as possible artefactual evidence.

9.17 Theories in respect of a Roman settlement in the area of Whalley have been postulated by Whitaker in 1808 and more recently authors.

9.18 Ingram (1823, 83) refers to the battle in AD798 recorded in The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and subsequent writings. The battle between Duke Wada and King Eardwlf (*c.*790 – 830AD), King of Northumbria, was fought at ‘Billingahoth juxta Walalege’, interpreted as modern Billington and Whalley. There is some dispute about the site, but earthworks identified downstream of the application site and west of the present sewage works have been considered as a possible location (Peter Isles *pers comm*).

9.19 On the basis of existing evidence, the potential for unrecorded archaeological remains of Roman or Anglo-Saxon date is considered to be low. However, the retrieval of evidence or chance finds from these or any other period cannot be discounted.

9.20 Any archaeological evidence that does survive below-ground is likely to be well-preserved, due to the lack of any previous development on the site.

Negative / Positive Impact

9.21 The proposed development could have both a negative and a positive impact on the potential archaeological resource. Any direct impact on buried archaeological remains is seen as substantial and negative. Without mitigation, the negative impacts are likely to come from the construction phase during which the physical impact on the archaeological resource would be permanent and irreversible. However, the opportunity to investigate the potential for buried archaeological remains as part of mitigation for the proposed development is seen as positive.

Proposed Mitigation Measures

9.22 The determination of the presence or absence of the below-ground archaeological resource is not something that can be predicted with absolute certainty. While no significant above ground archaeological features other than those referred to above have been identified during the site visits, construction works of this size are generally considered to have the potential to reveal hitherto unknown archaeological remains, as well as possible artefactual evidence. Any archaeological evidence that does survive below-ground is likely to be well-preserved, due to the lack of any development on the site. Therefore, in line with NPPF (2012), it is proposed that a scheme-wide programme of evaluation is undertaken, in order to assess the presence, nature and extent of the below-ground archaeological remains. An appropriate mitigation strategy for the site would allow for sufficient archaeological recording of potential below-ground remains and findspots.

Pre-Construction Phase

9.23 Following preliminary consultation with Lancashire Planning Officer (Archaeology), it has been agreed that in order to fully evaluate the archaeological potential of the site, a combined programme of mitigation will be recommended as a condition of the application. Appropriate mitigation should include geophysical survey, followed by trenching, some of which should target anomalies identified by the geophysics. The programme of archaeological work should allow for sufficient archaeological recording of potential below-ground remains and findspots.

9.24 The site has the potential to contain important organic remains which could shed light on the past history, occupation and land-use of the site. A programme of environment sampling is therefore strongly recommended.

Finds Recovery

9.25 While there is no recorded evidence of finds retrieval within the development area, it is possible that chance finds may be recovered during ground disturbance. A metal detecting survey might allow for the recovery of metal artefacts.

9.26 Should further archaeological investigation be required, these should be appropriate to the significance of the evidence uncovered.

Consultation

9.27 The scale and scope of mitigation works would be based on the final development plans to be confirmed in consultation with Lancashire County Archaeologist (Planning).

Post-mitigation - Residual Impact Significance

9.28 This assessment concludes that, providing adequate mitigation strategies and methodologies are formulated for the site as a condition of planning consent, the proposed development will have limited adverse impact on the archaeology of the site.

9.29 In addition, the site may provide the opportunity to significantly enhance the archaeological record.

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10.3 Maps, plans & Illustrations

1727 Samuel and Nathaniel Buck (SB: 1696 - 1779)

The South View of Whalley Abbey in the County of Lancaster, dated 1727

1762 Map of the demesne lands of Whalley Abbey together with several other messuages lying within the townships of Whalley, Wiswell and Billington in the County of Lancaster belonging to Ashton Curzon, Esq by Henry Porter (1751-1789), Rufford (LRO DDWt/Map 1)

1786 William Yates's Map of the County of Lancashire (CL)

1818 Greenwood's Map of Lancashire (LRO)

1848 OS first edition 1:10,560 map, Sheet 55 (LRO)

1893 OS 25" map, Lancashire Sheets 55.9 & 55.10 (LHER)

1912 OS 25" map, Lancashire Sheets 55.9 & 55.10 (CL)

1913 OS 6" map, Lancashire Sheet 55SW (LRO)

- 1932 OS 25" map, Lancashire Sheets 55.10 (CL)
1933 OS 25" map, Lancashire Sheets 55.9 (CL)
1933 OS 6" map, Lancashire Sheet 55SW (LRO)
1938 OS 25" map, Lancashire Sheets 55.10 (LRO)
1975 OS 1:2500 map, SD 7326 /7336 (CL)
2006 OS 1:2500 map, SD 7326 /7336 (CL)

BGS:

- 1960 OS BGS Clitheroe sheet 68 solid, Scale: 1:63,360
1975 OS BGS Clitheroe sheet 68 drift, Scale: 1: 50,000
1970 OS soil survey of GB, Lancashire, Scale: 1:250,000

10.4 Aerial Photographs

Lancashire Historic Environment Record archive: 1940s & 1978/9 N32.84 (0725 No. 22)

10.5 Websites

www.english-heritage.org.uk www.communities.gov.uk

www.british-history.ac.uk www.ribblevalley.co.uk www.lancashirehistory.org

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT

SOURCE: LANCASHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

PRN No.	NGR	Name & Description
184	<i>approx.</i> SD 7324 3615	Roman findspot
185	<i>approx.</i> SD 732 361	Three decorated pre-Norman cross shafts, each constructed of local sandstone, located in the churchyard to the south of St Mary's Church, Whalley. Scheduled Monument No. 1009489
228	SD 7328 3600	Corn Mill site. See also PRN15132 corn mill evaluation, 1989-90
724	SD 7325 3617	Listed Grade I St. Mary and All Saints Church, Whalley.
725	SD 73120 36030	Abbey of St Mary the Virgin, also known as Locus Benedictus de Whalley, was founded by Henry de Lacy, third Earl of Lincoln, on the 4th of April 1296. Cistercian Abbey, 1283-1537. The site was bought by the Assheton family, who subsequently converted parts of the Abbot's House and Infirmary into a residence, which was complete by <i>c.</i> 1680. Now a Conference Centre. Grade I Listed EH no. 1164643 Cistercian Monastery Scheduled Monument No.1008636
726	SD 7329 3590	Whalley Bridge. Scheduled Monument No. 1005107
2085	SD 73829 36219	Grade II Listed Whalley Viaduct, stands east of the application site. Built by Blackburn, Bolton, Clitheroe & West Yorkshire Railway Company in 1851. EH LB no. 116445
15124	SD 72380 36210	Foundations of possible outer north west gatehouse found in 1851 during construction of the railway viaduct. Foundations of a substantial stone building were discovered at The Sands. This was interpreted by Whitaker in 1884 as the site of an outer gatehouse, standing <i>c.</i> 70m west of the existing northwest gatehouse (18212) and perhaps also dating to the early - to mid 14th century. The site would presumably have stood <i>c.</i> 80m east of the application site boundary below the existing middle arch of the viaduct
15132		1989-90 corn mill evaluation <i>see below</i>
15133		1989-90 evaluation <i>see below</i>
15134	<i>centrepont</i> SD 72810 3620	Watching brief during replacement of the Victorian relief sewer parallel to the River Calder. Four trial holes excavated in November 1988 along the proposed line of the replacement sewer to the south and west of the Abbey (LUAU; PRN 15133) and across the culverted mill race in Abbey Corn Mill field (LUAU; PRN 15132).
15145		Whalley earthworks, survey and excavation 1985-6 boundary ditch
19177		Railway Station
18212	SD 72901 36178	Grade I Listed early 14 th century Northwest Gateway to Whalley Abbey EH Listing No. 1362365. Scheduled Monument No.1008636
23774		Roman finds recovered during a watching brief on the site of the Abbey Conference Centre in 1999

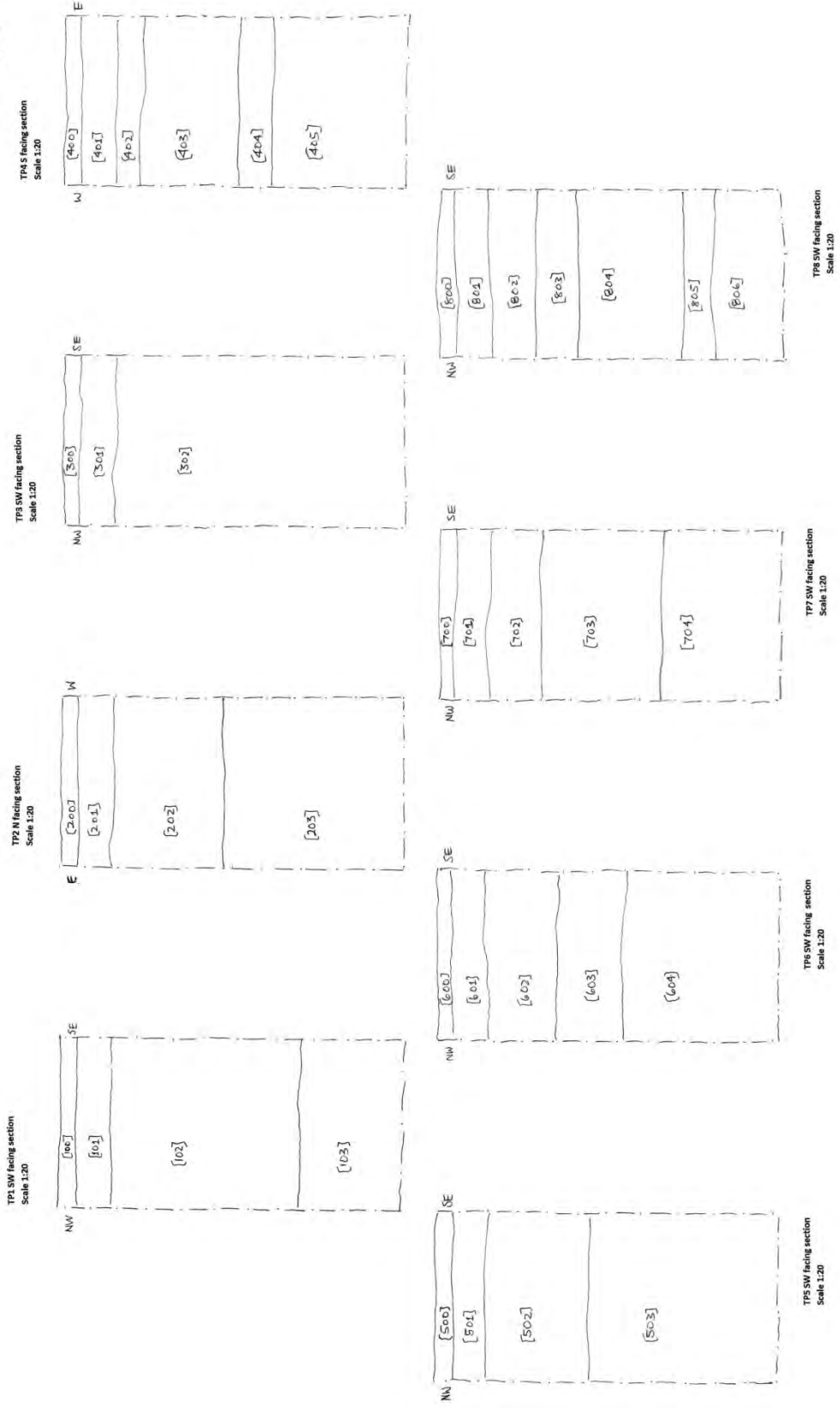
APPENDIX 2

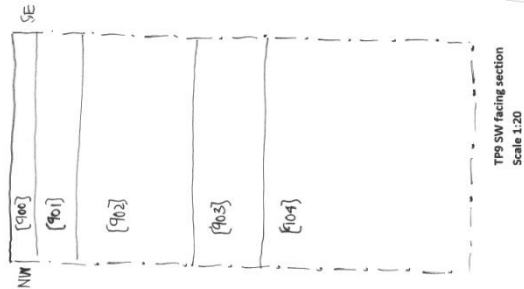
On March 15th, the excavation of eight trial pits by RSK Environment Ltd for technical purposes was monitored by Castlering Archaeology. A series of 8 trial pits measuring an average of 1.2m long by 0.6m wide were excavated to an average depth of 2m in both fields, to allow for geotechnical data to be gathered. Although no archaeological features were revealed, the test pits allowed for observations to be made on the current geology of the site.

A 1m wide sample section of each trench was recorded at a scale of 1:20 as indicated in TP1-9 *following*. The location of the trial pits are recorded on Appendix 2 plan *following*.

The Key to the geological information *follows* TP9.

Appendix 2
Land off Broad Lane, Whalley
Trial Pits 1.8
15.3.12





KEY

Trial Pit 1	100	Turf and topsoil
	101	Dark brown silty subsoil
	102	Buff / orange clayey sand – undisturbed natural glacial deposit
	103	Mid-light grey alluvial silt
Trial Pit 2	200	Turf and topsoil
	201	Dark brown silty subsoil
	202	Buff / orange clayey sand – undisturbed natural glacial deposit
	203	Buff / orange sand and gravels – natural alluvial deposit
Trial Pit 3	300	Turf and topsoil
	301	Dark greyish brown silty subsoil
	302	Buff / orange sand and gravels – natural alluvial deposit
Trial Pit 4	400	Turf and topsoil
	401	Mid-brown silt
	402	Buff / orange clayey sand – undisturbed natural glacial deposit
	403	Buff / orange clay
	404	Light grey alluvial silt
	405	Buff / orange sand and gravels – natural alluvial deposit
Trial Pit 5	500	Turf and topsoil
	501	Dark brown silty subsoil
	502	Buff / orange clayey sand – undisturbed natural glacial deposit
	503	Buff / orange sand and gravels – natural alluvial deposit
Trial Pit 6	600	Turf and topsoil
	601	Dark brown silty subsoil
	602	Buff / orange clayey sand – undisturbed natural glacial deposit
	603	Buff / orange clay
	604	Buff / grey silty matrix with sand and gravels
Trial Pit 7	700	Turf and topsoil
	701	Dark greyish-brown silty subsoil
	702	Buff / orange clayey sand – undisturbed natural glacial deposit
	703	Buff coloured clay
	704	Mid-grey clayey silt – alluvial deposit
Trial Pit 8	800	Turf and topsoil
	801	Dark greyish-brown silty subsoil
	802	Buff / orange clayey sand – undisturbed natural glacial deposit
	803	Buff coloured clay
	804	Light grey clayey silt - natural alluvial deposit
	805	Buff / orange sand and gravels – natural alluvial deposit
Trial Pit 9	900	Turf and topsoil
	901	Dark greyish-brown silty subsoil
	902	Buff / orange clayey sand – undisturbed natural glacial deposit
	903	Light grey sandy silty clay
	904	Buff / orange sand and gravels – natural alluvial deposit

