



# Land Adjacent to Southport House, Sawley Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

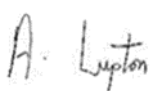
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## Land Adjacent to Southport House, Sawley

### *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

#### Contents

Summary.....	1
Acknowledgements.....	2
1 INTRODUCTION.....	3
2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY .....	3
3 METHODOLOGY .....	4
3.1 Sources Consulted .....	4
3.2 Assessment Methodology.....	5
4 PLANNING BACKGROUND .....	6
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE .....	8
5.1 Introduction.....	8
5.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations.....	8
5.3 Prehistoric and Roman Periods (500,000 BP – AD 410) .....	10
5.4 The Early Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1065) .....	11
5.5 Later Medieval (1066 – 1550) and Post-Medieval (1550-1900) Periods.....	11
5.6 Development of the Site Area.....	15
5.7 Lidar .....	16
6 SITE VISIT .....	17
7 SIGNIFICANCE .....	20
8 DEVELOPMENT PLANS .....	21
9 PREVIOUS IMPACTS AND SURVIVAL.....	21
10 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	22
APPENDIX A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED .....	23
APPENDIX B HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS .....	26



## List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map
- Fig. 2 Site Area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map of 1850
- Fig. 3 Site Area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map of 1886
- Fig. 4 Site Area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map of 1908
- Fig. 5 Heritage assets
- Fig. 6 Outline of monastic precinct, as defined by English Heritage (2004) superimposed on Lidar imagery
- Fig. 7 Existing and proposed site plans
- Fig. 8 Existing elevations
- Fig. 9 Existing and proposed elevations

## List of Plates

- Plate 1: Google Earth image of the Site Area and its surroundings (© Google 2021); arrow marks the Site Area
- Plate 2: Ruins of Sawley Abbey Church, facing north-west
- Plate 3: Sawley Arches, photographed c 1900, facing north-east (Red Rose Collection ref: ECL20140325012)
- Plate 4: Chicken sheds site from Old Skipton Road, facing west
- Plate 5: View northwards from south side of chicken shed site showing general condition
- Plate 6: Sawley Abbey site, facing south. Chicken sheds visible in middle distance, marked by an arrow
- Plate 7: View south-east from main village street, close to Long Buildings, with chicken sheds marked by an arrow
- Plate 8: Southport House and the junction between Old Skipton Road and main village street, facing east, with chicken sheds marked by an arrow

## List of Tables

- Table 1: Criteria used to determine importance of sites
- Table 2: Archaeological event records from the 1km study area

## Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) North was commissioned by Adam Turner and Simon Dawson, to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment for a proposed development of land adjacent to Southport House, Sawley, in the Ribble Valley. The site is currently occupied by disused and partly collapsed former chicken sheds incorporating large extant feed silos.

The village of Sawley grew up around the remains of Sawley Abbey which is a Scheduled Monument and Grade I listed building. Land within the abbey's scheduled outer precinct has been subject to landscape survey by English Heritage which revealed earthworks pertaining to its water management system, industrial sites, as well as Medieval and Post-medieval field boundaries and building platforms. The proposed development site lies to the south of the former abbey's outer precinct, on the Old Skipton Road, which was superseded by the modern A59. Southport House, a seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Grade II listed farmhouse to the west of the proposed development site, is believed to have been the Abbey's southern gate.

There are 15 listed buildings within a 1km study area around the Site Area, and Lancashire HER holds records of 47 non-statutory heritage assets which are predominantly sites identified from historic mapping and aerial imagery, and Portable Antiquities Scheme findspots. None of these are within the Site Area. Despite its location adjacent to the Sawley Abbey outer precinct, no archaeological evidence has been identified close to or within the Site Area and land within its immediate surroundings has been ploughed flat. Given the ground disturbance likely to have been caused by the construction and use of the mid-twentieth century chicken sheds, there are no recommendations for archaeological investigation of the Site Area either prior to or during its redevelopment.

Design plans for the proposed development indicate that the footprint of the present chicken shed complex will be divided into two plots, with a detached house placed within each. The buildings will be set back from the present lane and surrounded by green space, with a northern boundary garden wall and additional tree and wildflower planting along the shared access lane. With south-facing aspects, the proposed houses will be smaller and lower than present day buildings, and lessen the current detrimental effects upon the settings of the Scheduled Monument and Grade I listed buildings of Sawley Abbey, the Grade II listed Southport House and the Sawley Village Conservation Area. Sawley Village Conservation Area Assessment indicated that the chicken sheds impacted negatively upon the village, and that they should be removed when the opportunity arose.

## Acknowledgements

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) North was commissioned by Adam Turner and Simon Dawson, to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment for an area of proposed development adjacent to Southport House, Sawley, in the Ribble Valley 5km north-east of Clitheroe. The site, on the south side of the Old Skipton Road at the southern end of the village, will henceforth be known as the 'Site Area'. It is centred on NGR SD 77760 46184 and its location is shown on Figure 1.

1.1.2 The aim of this project is to:

- provide an assessment of the archaeological significance and potential of the site;
- assess the likely impacts of previous development on the survival of any archaeological remains; and
- assess the potential for impacts from the proposed development on the surviving archaeological resource.

1.1.3 For the purpose of this report various archaeological sources were consulted for an area with a 1km radius from the boundary of the Site Area (the Study Area). The sources consulted are discussed in *Section 3.1*, and a detailed list can be found in *Appendix B*.

## 2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1.1 The Site Area is situated in the southern part of the village of Sawley, c 300m north of the A59 and 500m south-east of Sawley Bridge. Topographically, Sawley, at c 75m AOD, is situated above a bend in the River Ribble. The land rises abruptly from the river to the west and to the east, the broad terrace occupied by the village and former abbey is defined by meadow and pastureland within the river bend, which rises steeply to Noddle Hill to the east (c 150m AOD). The Ribble acts not only as a topographic but also a civil boundary. Formerly within the West Riding of Yorkshire, since 1974 Sawley has been within the Ribble Valley area of Lancashire.

2.1.2 Sawley village is a Conservation Area, which shares some of its boundaries with the scheduled area surrounding Sawley Abbey. The village has four distinct areas; the abbey and associated standing buildings (all listed) on the eastern side of the main road through the village; the western side of the village road, characterised largely by twentieth-century development; the north-western part of the village with the eighteenth-century bridge, former farm-buildings and the Spread Eagle pub; and the north-eastern side of the village, characterised by twentieth-century dwellings, converted farm buildings and the road loop back past Noddle Hill quarries to the A59 (The Conservation Studio 2005).

2.1.3 The solid geology of the area is Carboniferous Chatburn Limestone formed c 350 million years ago in a local environment dominated by shallow carbonate seas (BGS 2021). Sandstone is also locally present, both limestone and sandstone quarries are recorded on the historic mapping on Noddle Hill (Figs 2-4). Superficial deposits are

sedimentary fluvial sands and gravels formed by the movement and formation of the terraces of the River Ribble (*ibid*). The valley landscape is characterised by freely draining floodplain soils with moderate to high fertility supporting grassland and some arable. Further upslope the soils have more acidity, supporting mainly base-rich, seasonally wet, pasture and woodland (Cranfield University 2021).



Plate 1: Google Earth image of the Site Area and its surroundings (© Google 2021); arrow marks the Site Area

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Sources Consulted

- 3.1.1 The archaeological assessment has focused on the site of the proposed development, although information for the immediate environs has been considered in order to provide an essential contextual background. The assessment was carried out in accordance with the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2019a; 2019b) and Historic England guidelines (2015).
- 3.1.2 The principal sources of information consulted were historic and modern maps, although published and unpublished secondary sources were also reviewed. The following repositories were consulted during the data-gathering process:



- **Historic England:** Listing data from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) is available as GIS shapefiles, as is the location of Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments. These were downloaded and are depicted on Fig 5;
- **Lancashire Historic Environment Record (LHER):** the LHER holds data on the historic environment for the county, including listed buildings, all known archaeological sites, along with the location and results of previous archaeological interventions in a linked GIS and database format (Fig 5). The LHER was consulted to establish the extent of sites of archaeological and historic interest within the study area. LHER PRN (Preferred Reference Numbers) are cited in the text with the prefix LHER;
- **Lancashire County Council:** *Old Maps of Lancashire*, produced by The Environment Directorate's Archaeology Service and *Maps and Related Information Online* (MARIO) were consulted;
- **Lancashire City Council:** The *Red Rose Collection* was searched for images and documents pertaining to the study area;
- **Britain from Above:** the *Britain from Above* project (2010-14) conserved and digitised around 95,000 images from the Aerofilms archive which includes the largest collection of aerial photographs of Britain taken before 1939. The website includes a searchable database of these images, which was consulted in order to establish the early/mid-twentieth-century layout of the application site and its surroundings;
- **Oxford Archaeology North:** OA North has an extensive archive of historic maps and secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU).

3.1.3 **Data limitations:** HER Terms and Conditions state that HER data remains current for two years only; as such, the desk-based assessment also has a shelf life of two years from the date at which it was issued.

## 3.2 Assessment Methodology

3.2.1 The assessment has identified the significance of the archaeological resource of the Site Area. In order to assess the potential impact of any future development, consideration has been afforded to:

- assessing the significance of the archaeological sites identified, and the impact upon them arising from development of the Site Area; and
- reviewing the evidence for past impacts that may have affected the archaeological sites of interest identified during the desk-based assessment.

3.2.2 Key impacts have been identified as those that would potentially lead to a change to the archaeological site. Table 1 shows the sensitivity of the site scaled in accordance with its relative importance using the following terms for the cultural heritage and archaeology issues, with guideline recommendations for a mitigation strategy.

Importance	Examples of Site Type	Mitigation
International	UNESCO World Heritage Sites and sites on the list of sites proposed for World Heritage Status.	<i>In-situ</i> preservation recommended. To be avoided
National	Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings	<i>In-situ</i> preservation recommended. To be avoided
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Statutory Designated Sites), Historic Environment Record/locally listed buildings/sites with a regional/county research interest	Avoidance recommended
Local/Borough	Sites with a local or borough archaeological value or interest Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Low Local	Sites with a low local archaeological value Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Negligible	Sites or features with no significant archaeological value or interest	Avoidance unnecessary

*Table 1: Criteria used to determine importance of sites*

- 3.1.2 In total, 62 sites (15 designated and 47 undesignated) were identified within the 1km study area (*Appendix B*). None of these are inside the Site Area. Those within the 1km study area are a mixture of standing buildings, sites identified from historic mapping, earthwork sites identified from the air and Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) findspots.
- 3.1.3 The most significant site is the Sawley Abbey precinct which is a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1015492) with its upstanding ruins, designated as a Grade I listed building (NHLE 1072099). The southern extent of the scheduled area is the Old Skipton Road, adjacent and to the north of the Site Area. Southport House (NHLE 1165453) was the abbey's southern gate and lies at the western end of the road, and c 50m west of the Site Area. At the northern end of the village, in the area of the abbey's northern gate c 400m distant from the Site Area, Sawley bridge is Grade II listed (NHLE 1072100), as is the Spread Eagle Hotel (NHLE 1072101) and Arches Cottage (NHLE 1072097). Abbey Cottage (NHLE 1165356) lies to the west of the Abbey ruins, c 250m to the north-west of the Site Area. Long Building (NHLE 1072098), 200m to the north-west of the Site Area, was built on the site of the abbey's mill to utilise its former water management system. It was a printworks in the late eighteenth century and converted later into a Methodist Chapel and domestic dwellings.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1.1 **National Policy Framework:** in considering any planning application for development, local planning authorities are bound by the policy framework set by government guidance. This guidance is a material consideration that, where relevant, must be taken into account in planning decisions. In accordance with central and local government policy, this assessment has been prepared in order to clarify the heritage

potential of the application site and to assess the need for any measures required to mitigate the impact of the proposed development.

- 4.1.2 *The National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) sets out national planning policies relating to historic environment conservation (MHCLG 2021). Valued sites of archaeological or cultural heritage that merit consideration in planning decisions are grouped as ‘heritage assets’ and are an ‘irreplaceable resource’, the conservation of which can bring wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits (MHCLG 2021, section 16.189-90). The policy framework states that the ‘significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting’ should be understood in order to assess the potential impact of any development (MHCLG 2021, section 16.194). In addition to standing features, heritage assets of archaeological interest can comprise sub-surface remains and, therefore, assessments should be undertaken for a site that ‘includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest’ (MHCLG 2021, section 16.194).
- 4.1.3 The NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance; ‘great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation’ (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be) (MHCLG 2021, section 16.199). ‘Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed buildings or grade II registered parks or gardens should be exceptional; assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, Grade I and II\* buildings, Grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional’ (MHCLG 2021, section 16.200). Therefore, preservation *in situ* is the preferred course in relation to such sites, unless exceptional circumstances exist.
- 4.1.4 It is normally accepted that non-designated sites will be preserved by record, in accordance with their significance and the magnitude of the harm to/loss of the site, to minimise or avoid conflict between conservation and development proposals (MHCLG 2021, section 16.203, 205). Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest will also be subject to the policies reserved for designated heritage assets if they are of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments (MHCLG 2021, section 16.200, footnote 68).
- 4.1.5 **Local Planning Legislation:** Echoing the national legislation, Ribble Valley Borough Council’s Core Strategy 2008–2028 (adopted 2014) Policy DME 4: Protecting Heritage Assets states that:
- “Applications for development that would result in harm to the significance of a scheduled monument or nationally important archaeological sites will not be supported. Developers will be expected to investigate the significance of non designated archaeology prior to determination of an application. Where this demonstrates that the significance is equivalent to that of designated assets, proposals which cause harm to the significance of non designated assets will not be supported. Where it can be demonstrated that the substantial public benefits of any proposals outweigh the harm to or loss of the above, the council will seek to ensure mitigation of damage through preservation of remains *in situ* as the preferred solution. Where

this is not justified developers will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording of the asset before or during excavation”.

- 4.1.6 Ribbles Valley Borough Council’s Core Strategy 2008–2028 (adopted 2014) Policy DME 4 also states that alterations or extensions to listed buildings or buildings of local heritage interest, or development proposals on sites within their setting which cause harm to the significance of the heritage asset will not be supported.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the local historical and archaeological background. This has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.

### 5.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

There have been 17 archaeological investigations within the 1km study area. Including a large-scale landscape survey of Sawley Abbey and its surroundings undertaken by English Heritage (2004); these have predominantly been focussed on land and buildings within the former abbey precinct but also include the survey of standing buildings outside the village centre. Also included is the ASLF Aggregate Extraction in the Lower Ribbles Valley project which involved identification of earthwork sites from aerial photography and Lidar (OA North 2007). The results of investigations pertinent to the Site Area will be discussed below.

Location	LHER reference	Report reference	Event
Spread Eagle Hotel	ELA1402/PRN10056	WYAS 2001	Watching Brief during groundworks revealed wall foundation and soakaway
Friends Meeting House	ELA2623/PRN17939	Architectural History Practice 2015	Photographic Survey
Arches Cottage, Main Road	ELA1389/PRN18080	Tyers 2000	Dendrochronological dating of timbers from Arches Cottage gave a felling date of 1522-50
Trafford Lodge, Main Road	ELA360/PRN23589	Bartlett and Bolton 1983	Geophysical survey, indeterminate results, possible pits
Trafford Lodge, Main Road, north of old abbey mill	ELA361/PRN23590	CLAU 1988	Watching Brief during groundworks identified medieval and post-medieval pottery/flagstone floor/one fragment of sandstone column
Mill House, Long Building	ELA362/PRN23591	H. Quartermaine pers comm, 1989	Watching Brief undertaken by CLAU during groundworks, revealed modern makeup



Riverside Lodge	ELA363/PRN23605	Field Obs; P Iles 1989	Site visit during extension revealed previous landscaping
Sawley Playground	ELA996/PRN24992	UMAU 2006	Watching Brief during groundworks south of abbey remains identified green-glazed floor tiles, dressed stone frags, building rubble and postholes in an area identified as a medieval building
Greenhead Farms, Gisburn Road	ELA843/PRN26001	Stephen Haigh 2003	Building Survey, 18 <sup>th</sup> century barn of five bays recorded ahead of domestic conversion
Sawley Abbey	ELA997/PRN26512	English Heritage 2004	Landscape Survey identified inner and outer abbey precincts of Medieval period, water system and Post-medieval landscape features
Cow Hill Lathe (Jackson's Barn)	ELA2369/PRN28022	Stephen Haigh 2013	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century barn of three bays record ahead of conversion
Sawley Abbey, play area and park	ELA963/PRN297	WYAS 2004	Geophysical Survey identified building platform in area of play area and also covered Scheduled area to north and west of the abbey, revealing earthworks identified by 2004 landscape survey and additional magnetic anomalies
Sawley Abbey	ELA1241/PRN30102	OA North 2006	Watching Brief during installation of signage (postholes)- unstratified finds of floor tiles, animal bone and Post-medieval pottery
Lower Ribble Valley including Sawley	ELA1375/PRN28021, 28100, 28099, 28023, 28025, 28027, 28028, 28029, 28030	OA North 2007	ASLF Extraction in the Lower Ribble Valley desk-based assessment and aerial/Lidar identification of sites, largely former field boundaries
Lower Ribble Valley including Sawley	ELA1376/PRN30725	OA North 2007	Field survey/ground truthing associated with ASLF Extraction in the Lower Ribble Valley
Lower Ribble Valley including Sawley	ELA1377/PRN1377	OA North 2007; Lang et al 2007	Core sampling and OSL dating of fluvial deposits in the Ribble Valley as part of ALSF aggregate extraction heritage study
St Mary's Well	ELA1653/PRN3584	Stephen Baldwin 2009	Watching Brief during pipe trench excavation identified two stone-lined conduits

			probably part of the monastic water system
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Table 2: Archaeological event records from the 1km study area

### 5.3 Prehistoric and Roman Periods (500,000 BP – AD 410)

- 5.3.1 **Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age:** finds and sites of prehistoric date are relatively rare in the Ribble Valley, probably due to later agricultural activity. Across Lancashire, the evidence suggests patterns of mobile land use focussed upon seasonal movement along river valleys between estuarine and upland areas (Middleton *et al* 1995; Evans *et al* 2021). At Portfield Camp, Whalley, excavations of a later prehistoric hillfort also revealed Neolithic pottery and flintwork (Beswick and Coombs 1986), indicating Neolithic occupation of a natural promontory, subsequently used as a defensive feature. In river valley contexts, the Bronze Age round barrows and other monuments that have been identified appear to be focussed on natural routeways and overlook river confluences, with extensive lithic scatters at the edges of mosslands and in river-bends possibly associated with paleochannels (Middleton *et al* 1995; Evans *et al* 2021). Neolithic stone axes, most of which derived from Langdale in Cumbria, have a similar distribution, including one from the Ribble near Sawley (LHER 296): ‘the axes from Lancashire have a definite riverine and mossland distribution... It is now clear, however, that many of the axes must have been deposited deliberately and the rivers had a specific significance’ (Middleton 1996, 38). Bronze Age and Iron Age activity seems focussed on similar types of places, although the environmental evidence suggests expansion of settlement and landscape exploitation (Middleton *et al* 1995; OA North 2007).
- 5.3.2 **Roman:** A great deal of research in northern England has focused on the Roman military and, in particular, the northern frontier system; the principal elements of this within the study area are the forts at Kirkham and Ribchester, and a military depot at Walton-le-Dale (OA North 2007). The Roman road from Ribchester to Ilkley (Margary 72a) is one of the few major trans-Pennine routes (taking advantage of the natural river valley corridor), and Ribchester sits at the junction with the north/south road, linking it to Lancaster (*ibid*). Stretches of the road’s route have been mapped since the 1840s by the Ordnance Survey and traced from aerial photos and Lidar analysis (OA North 2007; RRRRA 2018). Its route lies south of Sawley, skirting to the north of Pendle Hill, it runs south of Clitheroe to Downham past Rimington towards Thornton in Craven before reaching the fort at Elslack (RRRA 2018).
- 5.3.3 Beyond the major towns and forts, there has been little research on native settlement during the Roman period; however, new discoveries allow better understandings of its character and extent (*eg* Anstee *et al* 2018; Hooley and Hicks 2021). Metal detecting and other chance finds reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) have greatly increased the number of Roman objects from rural contexts, including a Roman copper alloy headstud brooch, dating 75 to 200AD, from west of Sawley Abbey (LHER 41173).

## 5.4 The Early Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1065)

- 5.4.1 During the period of Northumbrian influence in the region, the Ribble was the boundary between Northumbria and Mercia, and it is believed that Billinghamoth (Billangho, now Langho) near Hweallege (Whalley) was the site of a battle in AD 798 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911).
- 5.4.2 The pattern of settlement and landscape in the Early Medieval period is currently only understood at the most basic of levels, as very few dated sites have been identified. Most of the evidence is derived from the interpretation of findspots and place-names (Higham 2004). Agricultural heartland or focal places containing churches and higher-status settlements are characterised by settlement names (*eg* 'eccles-', '-ton', '-ham', '-bury'; *ibid*). These villages (*eg* Rimington, Downham, Grindleton) are often interspersed with pastureland (-field), wooded places ('-ley'), meadowland ('holme' and '-ings') and moorland and mossland areas used for summer grazing (*ibid*). These clusters seem to indicate that communities had access to seasonally available resources across different landscape zones and hint at the ways in which these resources may have been organised; they often seem to have been grouped into discrete territories representing hundreds/wapentakes, shires, or at least large parishes or estates (Higham 2004).
- 5.4.3 Sawley's placename is derived from the Old English 'salh', which translates as the willow and 'leah', meaning woodland (Gelling 1984, 203). It was historically in the west division of Staincliffe Wapentake in Yorkshire's West Riding named after a location in Bank Newton near Gargrave.

## 5.5 Later Medieval (1066 – 1550) and Post-Medieval (1550-1900) Periods

- 5.5.1 There is no record of any specific activity at the site prior to the arrival of the abbey. Domesday records two carucates of land in Sawley, at this time an outlier of the estate at Ripon, as being in the possession of the Archbishop of York (Faull and Stinson 1986, 380). In a summary of the Ripon holdings earlier in the text, the land is classified as waste (*op cit*, 303).
- 5.5.2 In 1147, Abbot Benedict, twelve monks and ten lay-brothers set out from the Cistercian monastery at Newminster, Northumberland, and travelled to its mother-house, Fountains Abbey. From there, they continued on to the site at 'Sallia' next to the River Ribble which was to become their home. The land on which Sawley Abbey was to be built had been granted by William de Percy, Lord of Topcliffe and Spofforth, supplemented by other early grants to the foundation, including holdings in Sawley, Dudland, Rimington and Stainton (Page 1974; English Heritage 2004).
- 5.5.3 Archaeological excavation at Sawley has indicated the first phase of construction, which included a small stone church and two timber buildings, took place between 1150 and 1160 (Coppack 2001, 323-326). This was followed in the early 1170s by the extension of the nave, the construction of an eastern stone range, including a dormitory, and further timber buildings (*ibid*). The years around 1190 saw the abbey hit crisis point; a twelfth-century document describes the site as 'terra nebulosa et pluviosa' [cloudy and rainy land] (Kitson 1909, 455) causing crops to fail and impacting

on the level of tithes received by the monastery from its local tenants. Matilda, daughter of William de Percy and Countess of Warwick, stepped in, gifting to Sawley Abbey the church of St Mary in Tadcaster with the chapel of Hazelwood, a yearly pension from the church at Newton Kyme and land at Catton, all in North Yorkshire, (McNulty 1939, 197). A third phase of construction ensued; the cloister was completed with a refectory for the monks forming a major part of the north range, the southern range was added for the lay-brothers and a separate dwelling for the abbot (Coppack 2001, 328-333).

- 5.5.4 In 1296 there were unwelcome additions to the area, in the shape of the foundation of the abbey at Whalley. This caused local ructions with the two abbeys competing for natural resources and local produce (English Heritage 2004). Unlike other Cistercian houses, the situation of Sawley was not secluded, but was close to major valley routeways. Consequently, the monks had to show more hospitality to passing travellers than other houses, and it was especially exposed to the Scots raids of the early fourteenth century (Page 1974). Despite these problems, further grants from various benefactors allowed the church to be extensively remodelled in the late fourteenth century, with the demolition of a large part of the nave and the extension and enlargement of the presbytery. The west range of the cloister was also altered (Coppack 2001, 333-335).
- 5.5.5 Landscape survey at Sawley Abbey has revealed details of its water system which survives as earthworks extending from St Mary's well (LHER 3584), a natural spring north-east of the central monastery range, which empties, ultimately, into the Ribble. One branch, the substantial main drain, feeds the monastery buildings and a second, including a holding pond or overflow, channels to a series of fishponds south of the main building range (English Heritage 2004, fig 14). Much of the system remains underground, sub-surface pipes or conduits visible in places as embankment.





*Plate 2: Ruins of Sawley Abbey Church, facing north-west*

- 5.5.6 Although the course of the water flowing westwards away from the abbey has been obfuscated by the construction of modern houses and the main road, the abbey mill was located west of the central part of the precinct, in the location of the ‘Long building’ recorded in the mid-nineteenth century as a printworks built to take advantage of the site’s water source (LHER 35125). Earthwork remains of the associated water system have been recorded west of the extant village buildings (English Heritage 2004, fig 19). Some of these may relate to flax-retting-ponds, indicative of cloth manufacture (*op cit*, 34). In addition, documentary evidence suggests the existence of a tannery and a brewery, neither of which have been positively identified. Both of which would have required access to water, downstream or unconnected to the main claustral range (*op cit*, 43).
- 5.5.7 Tracing of the former monastic layout and earthwork remains has identified the inner and outer abbey precinct boundaries, the former surrounding the main building range and the latter defining the immediate demesne landscape and ancillary buildings (Fig 6). It is believed that the main road accessing the village would have passed around the outer precinct, with entrance into the interior defined by gatehouses. After crossing the bridge from the north, the original road probably continued southwards (rather than turning sharply east), following the curving western wall of the outer precinct, traceable from an extant embanked field wall. This probably met the Old Skipton Road, which marked the southern boundary of the outer precinct. The junction between the two roads would have been in the location Southport House, south port (port meaning gate) indicating the former southern gate of the monastery precinct. It seems likely that there was also a northern gate, probably close to the bridge, to which belonged the Sawley arches, themselves reconstructed using

fragments of claustral sculpture adjacent to Arches Cottage in the nineteenth century (English Heritage 2004, 21; Plate 3). One of the pair was demolished by a lorry in the 1960s, the remaining example rebuilt as a field gate north of the abbey precinct (LHER 23905)



Plate 3: Sawley Arches, photographed c 1900, facing north-east (Red Rose Collection: ECL20140325012)

- 5.5.8 **Post-medieval period:** the order for the closure of Sawley Abbey came in the first half of 1536, but, due to a northern revolt against Henry VIII's decision to suppress the monasteries known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, the monks did not leave until February 1537 (Page 1974). Following the Dissolution, Sawley Abbey and its estates were granted to Sir Arthur Darcy. They then passed to Sir James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, who was created Baron of Sawley around 1615, the lands then passing to his granddaughter, Margaret, who was married to the Earl of Warwick. By the nineteenth century, Sawley had been acquired by the Weddell family, of Waddow Hall, north-west of Clitheroe. On the death of William Weddell, the lands then passed to Lord Grantham, also Earl de Grey of Wrest. The earldom was later inherited by George Frederick Samuel Robinson (Coppack *et al* 2002, 26).
- 5.5.9 As with most other English monasteries, the buildings were dismantled at the Dissolution with valuable items stripped and sold by the King's Commissioners. Parts of the abbey, such as windows and the rood screen, ended up in local churches (English Heritage 2004, 44). Many of the listed buildings in the village, built in stone and architecturally characteristic of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, incorporate medieval stonework, such as doors, window headers and decorative pieces clearly from the abbey. Abbey Cottage is believed to have been a post-Reformation

conversion of the former Abbot's house (NHLE 1165356; LHER 18079). Dendrochronological dating of the roof timbers from Arches Cottage returned a felling date of 1522-50 (NHLE 1072097; LHER 18080), suggesting its construction was contemporary with the Dissolution. Southport Farmhouse has a datestone of 1720 but incorporates earlier lintels and mullioned windows and decorative stonework from the abbey (NHLE 1165453; LHER 18085).

## 5.6 Development of the Site Area

- 5.6.1 Whilst the location of Sawley Abbey is marked on many county maps depicting the old West Riding of Yorkshire, the only pre-Ordnance Survey map identified which shows the village in any more detail is Jeffrey's map of Yorkshire (1772). The depiction comprises a small settlement with two north-to-south aligned roads running through it, probably the original road around the west wall of the outer precinct and a precursor to the present-day village road, established after the Dissolution.
- 5.6.2 **First edition 6" OS map of 1850** (Fig 2): surveyed in 1847, this is the first detailed depiction of the abbey and its environs. The ruins and Sawley Park are marked, as are the principal historic buildings in the village. The Bridge Inn is marked near the bridge, with the Spread Eagle public house on the corner of the main village road. North of the Spread Eagle a weir crosses the river, with a leat running southwards beneath the road, feeding the leat running on the same alignment as the road. Towards its southern end, the Long Building is labelled 'old print works' indicating it had gone out of use at this time. At the south end of the outer precinct, Southport House is labelled, as is the Hollins Lathe farm or barn to the north side of the Old Skipton Road. Hollins Syke flows down from the south of the building, running beneath the road, then directed west to Southport, again seemingly beneath the road, before flowing downhill into the Ribble. Between these two watercourses, a Smithy is marked, together with a building labelled Cowper Place, clearly indicating the area's industrial use.
- 5.6.3 Excavation of the church and cloister was undertaken around 1850, when the site was under the ownership of Earl de Grey, who also owned Fountains Abbey which was part of his Studley Royal estate. This work, essentially a thorough site clearance, was probably undertaken against the background of the romanticisation of the ruins and the creation of the surrounding parkland to promote tourism (English Heritage 2004, 46). The abbey ruins became a site visited by early artists, and were portrayed by Samuel Buck in 1721 and JMW Turner in 1816.
- 5.6.4 J Walbran, in his description of the remains at the time of the de Grey clearance work, referred to an old wall and gatehouses associated with the precinct as well as a 50 acre (c 20ha) close surrounding the abbey, which had been cleared 'of the hovels and straggling fences with which it has long been encumbered' (Walbran 1852, 75). At some time after this work, the wall which still stands today was erected around the abbey ruins (Coppack *et al* 2002, 28). It seems likely that the Sawley Arches were rebuilt, positioned across the main road through the village, in the same period (English Heritage 2004, 21).

- 5.6.5 The survey evidence together with the historic mapping suggest that the outer precinct had been split into two farmsteads in the Post-medieval period, one to the north-east of the former abbey range, and a second to the south-east, defined to its north by a substantial north-east/south-west-aligned bank (English Heritage 2004, fig 20), also clearly visible on Lidar (Fig 6). The northern farmstead appears to have been cleared to create Sawley Park, in or before the mid-nineteenth century. The southernmost, Hollins Lathe (lathe meaning barn), is still shown on the first edition OS map but has disappeared by 1884. These are likely to represent the hovels to which Walbran referred to in 1852. No buildings or features of interest are depicted in the Site Area south of the Old Skipton Road.
- 5.6.6 **25" OS map of 1886:** surveyed in 1884, this map shows the post-1850 wall erected around the abbey ruins (Fig 3). The plan of the abbey is also much more detailed, perhaps illustrating the results of the de Grey clearance and excavation. The school south of the abbey buildings is also depicted for the first time, occupying a former garden or allotment shown on the earlier map, within the boundary wall. Opposite the school, the Long Building, formerly a printworks, has been partially converted into a Methodist Chapel. Across the wider landscape, there has been some consolidation of the field boundaries shown in 1848. The route of Hollins Syke is more clearly depicted on this map. The watercourse on the same alignment to the north, derived from the former fishponds, appears to have been channelled, and a second watercourse, also deriving from the monastic system, is shown to meet Hollins Syke, the watercourses clearly forming three sides of the field to the north of the Old Skipton Road.
- 5.6.7 **Twentieth-century OS mapping:** there are relatively few substantial changes in the first half of the twentieth century, the number of buildings within the village remaining static between 1847 and 1955. The map of 1908 is the first to show the Sawley Arches, in the north of the village adjacent to Arches Cottage (Fig 4). By the mid-twentieth century, much of the central part of the village road west of the abbey has been built upon. The 1:2500 OS map of 1971-3 is the first one to show any structures on the Site Area and shows three large sheds with silos at their western ends, a similar layout to the currently extant farm buildings. A small building fronting onto the road at the western extent of the area, not shown on the 1955-60 OS 1:10560 map, is depicted on the LCC Mario 1960's aerial photograph.

## 5.7 Lidar

- 5.7.1 Lidar coverage of the site and the adjacent Sawley Abbey illustrates the surviving earthworks surrounding the abbey. Figure 6 illustrates the Lidar with the abbey's outer precinct as surveyed in detail on the ground by English Heritage (2004) superimposed. The ruins of the abbey are today surrounded by a high wall built in the later nineteenth century at the time that the site was cleared (*ibid*). The present wall does not contain what appears to have been the inner precinct (including the mill), to the west of the present-day village main street. The outer precinct includes the water system deriving from St Mary's Well (LHER 3584) and Post-medieval fields to the north and east and west of the monastery. The Lidar indicates that the Site Area and the fields immediately to its north and south are ploughed flat, the field to the north of the Site Area containing



just the slightest shade of a Post-medieval field boundary which is evident on the ground further to the north-east. The flat ploughed field north of Old Skipton Road is not included within the scheduled area (Fig 5) and was not part of either the English Heritage (2004) landscape survey or WYAS geophysical survey (2004).

## 6 SITE VISIT

- 6.1.1 The Site Area was visited on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2021 in showery conditions. The visit was undertaken to ascertain the condition of the Site Area, the potential for survival of archaeological remains, and the significance of the setting/intervisibility of the Site Area with the nearby scheduled area and listed buildings. The existing site layout is presented in Figs 6 and 7.
- 6.1.2 The former chicken sheds within the Site Area are derelict; one of the sheds has collapsed with the remainder disused and in a state of disrepair (Plates 4 and 5). Four disused silos, several metres high, remain extant and are visible from some distance. The ground surfaces are of concrete hardstanding interspersed with areas of uncontrolled scrub and undergrowth.
- 6.1.3 Visibility of the Site Area from the scheduled and listed abbey site (NHLE 1015492 and 1072099) is limited by the high nineteenth century wall surrounding the ruins. From the north end of the abbey ruins, the Site Area is just visible in the middle distance, beyond a shed within the abbey grounds, the high surrounding wall and the children's play area (Plate 6). The site's skyline is dominated by the four extant feed silos, and the white corrugated sheet roofing of one of the former chicken sheds (See Fig 9 north elevation). From the main street of the village, the Site Area is visible in the middle distance beyond the buildings on the eastern side of the road (dominated by the school, village hall and play area), across the fields in the southern part of the abbey precinct (Plate 7). A grown-out hedgerow on the northern side of the Old Skipton Road provides some shielding of the site's visibility.
- 6.1.4 The Grade-II listed Southport House (NHLE 1165453) is the closest designated building to the Site Area, located 50m to the west. Whilst its immediate visual setting is not presently affected by the former chicken sheds and silos (largely due to tree/hedgerow cover), they do visually impact the farmhouse's wider environs, as does the presently disused Old Skipton Road (Plate 8).

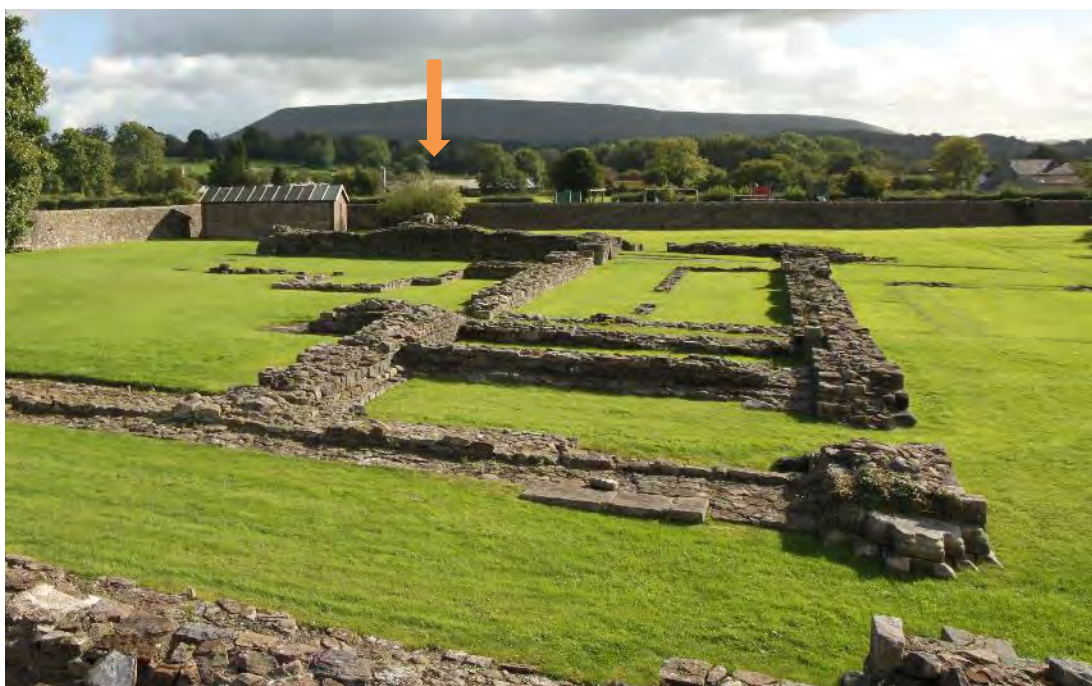


*Plate 4: Chicken sheds site from Old Skipton Road, facing west*



*Plate 5: View northwards from south side of chicken shed site showing general condition*





*Plate 6: Sawley Abbey site, facing south. Chicken sheds visible in middle distance, marked by an arrow*



*Plate 7: View south-east from main village street, close to Long Buildings, with chicken sheds marked by an arrow*



*Plate 8: Southport House and the junction between Old Skipton Road and main village street, facing east, with chicken sheds marked by an arrow*

## 7 SIGNIFICANCE

- 7.1.1 This assessment has identified no sites of archaeological interest within the boundary of the Site Area (Fig 5). There are no designated sites within the Site Area. The north side of the Old Skipton Road forms the southernmost boundary of the scheduled area of Sawley Abbey's outer precinct (nationally important), as well as that of the Sawley Conservation Area (regionally important). There are 26 listed buildings within 1km of the Site Area (Fig 2), the Grade II-listed Southport House being closest, c 50m to the west. The present building has a 1720 datestone, and is prominently positioned at the south end of the village, at the corner of the main village road and the Old Skipton Road, is probably on site of the former abbey gatehouse. Its fabric includes carved stones and re-used lintels of a probably medieval date.
- 7.1.2 The Lancashire HER holds records of 47 non-statutory heritage assets within the 1km study area: these are largely sites identified from historic mapping, aerial imagery and PAS findspots. None of these are within the Site Area. The closest site identified, 170m to the north, is that of a former medieval building within the abbey precinct, identified by a watching brief during the construction of a children's playground adjacent to the Village Hall (LHER 24992). The watching brief identified dressed building stone, green-glazed floor tiles and pottery (UMAU 2006). Quarries identified from historic mapping on Noddle Hill (LHER 10059, 10060, 10061) are the second closest, c 300m to the north-east.



- 7.1.3 Whilst the significance of sites associated with Sawley Abbey to the north and west is well-established, the archaeological significance of the Site Area remains unknown. It lies outside the outer precinct, on the side of a former main road close to a monastic gatehouse. The route of the road appears to be formed by a watercourse, Hollins Syke. This is not one of the main abbey watercourses, but may still have been of some significance to outlying industrial or settlement activity - it formed the focus for Hollins Lathe a former barn or farmhouse probably established in the Post-medieval period, but cleared alongside other 'hovels' (Walbran 1852, 75). Earthworks believed to be associated with the Post-Dissolution farmstead exist in the field to the north-east of the Site Area but these cannot be traced to the south of the Old Skipton Road.

## 8 DEVELOPMENT PLANS

- 8.1.1 Development proposals for the site comprise its subdivision into two plots, each containing a detached house set back from the present lane, within its own green space, bounded to the north by a stone wall. The existing hedgelines will be retained, and there will be additional tree and wildflower plantings north of the boundary wall, lining the shared access lane. The buildings will be within the existing footprint of the chicken shed site. The houses will have a south-facing aspect and with elevations generally lower than presently exist. Each house will have a two-storey element but this will be lower than the existing silos. The site layout and proposed elevations are illustrated in Figs 7-9.

## 9 PREVIOUS IMPACTS AND SURVIVAL

- 9.1.1 During the 2004 English Heritage analysis of the site, the ploughed fields to the south of the abbey and the immediate north of the Site Area were not surveyed and neither was geophysical survey undertaken. Part of the reason for this was that the field (visible in Plate 7) was under crop when the survey took place, although following its removal, no surviving archaeological remains were revealed (EH 2004, 4). Lidar imagery has confirmed that the field has been ploughed flat, as has the field to the south of Old Skipton Road, in which the chicken shed complex was constructed in the mid-twentieth century.
- 9.1.2 It seems unlikely that there would be archaeological remains pertaining to the medieval abbey outside its outer precinct. Whilst earthwork remains pertaining to the abbey have been identified within the precinct, these terminate within the complex. Some Post-medieval field boundaries exist within the outer precinct, but these have been ploughed out close to the Site Area and are not considered to be archaeologically significant. The Site Area itself has been disturbed by the construction of the chicken shed complex, which comprised many areas of concrete hardstanding and will have been levelled prior to its construction.

## 10 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 10.1.1 Current planning policy guidance for the historic environment, embodied in NPPF (MHCLG 2021; *Section 4.1*), advises that archaeological remains are an irreplaceable resource. It has been the intention of this study to identify the archaeological significance and potential of the Site Area, and assess the impact of proposed development, thus allowing the policy stated in NPPF (MHCLG 2021) to be enacted.
- 10.1.2 No archaeological evidence has been identified close to or within the Site Area and land within its immediate surroundings has been ploughed flat. There are no recommendations for archaeological investigation of the Site Area either prior to or during its redevelopment.
- 10.1.3 It should be noted that the present assessment has focused on the potential direct impacts to the sub-surface archaeological resource of the Site Area. Brief examination of the potential impacts of the redevelopment of the site has indicated this may impact upon the settings of the Scheduled Monument, Grade I listed buildings of Sawley Abbey, the Grade II listed Southport House and the Sawley Conservation Area.
- 10.1.4 The Sawley Village Conservation Area Assessment strongly indicated that the chicken sheds impacted negatively upon the village, and that their removal would be an opportunity (The Conservation Studio 2005, 17). Proposals for redevelopment of the site has taken into account the nature of the negative impact, and the proposed new building (s) have been designed with reduced scale, massing, skylining and visibility of roof structures. Extant grown-out hedgerows presently partly shield visibility of the Site Area from the village, and additional tree and wildflower planting will continue this dampening of visual impact.
- 10.1.5 The present assessment had made no recommendations for archaeological investigation of the Site Area on the grounds that no evidence for sites of archaeological significance was identified. However, any requirement for archaeological recording within the Site Area will be decided by the Lancashire County Council's Historic Environment Team, in their capacity as archaeological advisor to Ribble Valley.

## APPENDIX A      BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED

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## APPENDIX B HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS

<i>LHER PRN</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>NGR</i>
10052	Foxley Bank, limestone quarry and lime kiln shown on OS first edition	Monument	SD 76770 46011
10054	Bridge Inn, Sawley Public house shown on OS first edition, now Bridge End Farm	Monument	SD 77526 46567
10055	Weir on the River Ribble, Sawley Weir shown on OS first edition	Site of	SD 7763146618
10056	Spread Eagle Hotel, early C19 public house	Grade II Listed Building, NHLE 1072101	SD 77628 46569
10057	Abbey Corn Mill, west end of Long Building	Site of (removed from Schedule)	SD 77530 46338
10058	Old limestone quarry Noddle Hill	Monument	SD 78149 46350
10059	Old limestone quarry north of Sawley Abbey	Monument	SD 77959 46450
10060	Old limestone quarry	Monument	SD 78040 46450
10061	Old limestone quarry	Monument	SD 78040 46450
11256	Greenhead Farms Cropmark	AP (Aerial Photograph) site	SD 78500 46299
12826	Old Trafford Lodge, watching brief recorded Medieval/Post-medieval building remains, pottery finds	Intervention	SD 77571 46397
1506	Embankment, west bank of River Ribble near Sawley	AP site	SD 7730 4619
1521	Earthwork of a rectangular ditched enclosure on AP, River Ribble at Sawley	AP site	SD 77799 47080
1522	Field boundaries and ridge and furrow, Bridge End Farm	AP Site	SD 77489 46399
1523	Bank Bottom, cropmark	AP Site	SD 77160 46630
1524	Field boundaries and ridge and furrow, Bankwood	AP Site	SD 77104649
1525	Sawley Playing Fields, Grindleton, cropmark	AP Site	SD 7684 4635
1526	Sawley Bank Top Farm area, field boundaries and ditches	AP Site	SD 7709 4614
17933	Bank Hall, Grindleton House, deeds date to 1780	Grade II Listed Building, NHLE 1072189	SD 77207 46350
17934	Bank Hall, Grindleton early C19th Gazebo	Grade II Listed Building, NHLE 1072146	SD 77264 46327
17935	Bank House, Grindleton, C17th-19th	Grade II Listed Building, NHLE 1072147	SD 77161 46309
17939	Friends Meeting House and Cottage, built 1777 to replace a meeting house of 1742 on the same site, adjoining late C18th house at south-west end	Grade II Listed Building, NHLE 1072149	SD 77272 46683
17940	Green End, Grindleton, possibly late C17th	Grade II Listed Building, NHLE 1072150	SD 77290 46712
18079	Abbey Cottage, Sawley House, with late medieval remains. Probably post-Reformation conversion of part of the Abbot's House	Grade II Listed Building, NHLE 1165356	SD 77609 46389

18080	Arches Cottage, Main Road, Sawley Pair of houses, now one house, mid-C16 according to dendro	Grade II Listed Building, NHLE 1072097	SD 77622 46519
18081	Higher Greenhead Farm, 1711	Grade II Listed Building, NHLE 1165380	SD 78351 46145
18082	Long Building (former Ivy Cottage, Reading Room and connecting buildings), early C19th and industrial, with Medieval remains, converted into a Methodist Chapel in 1867 and now domestic	Grade II Listed Building, NHLE 1072098	SD 77570 46330
18084	Sawley Bridge, over the River Ribble, probably c 1800 with earlier remains.	Grade II Listed Building, NHLE 1072100	SD 77484 46600
18085	Southport Farmhouse, datestone of 1720	Grade II Listed Building, NHLE 1165453	SD 77630 46170
18087	A59, Sawley Milestone, probably c.1900 later re-sited after road widening	Grade II Listed Building, NHLE 1362314	SD 78549 46530
2091	Arnot House, 1677	Grade II* Listed Building, NHLE 1362326	SD 77326 45227
23589	Trafford Lodge, Main Road Geophysical survey, 1983	Intervention	SD 77566 46399
23590	Trafford Lodge Watching brief, 1988, remains of walls and floors, and a single sherd of medieval pottery and a fragment of medieval roof tile	Intervention	SD 77550 46413
23591	Mill House, Long Buildings, Sawley Watching brief, 1989, modern buildup and finds	Intervention	SD 77535 46343
23605	Riverside Lodge, site visit, 1989	Intervention	SD 77734 46609
23606	Sawley Abbey precinct cropmarks	AP site	SD 77670 46440
23905	Sawley Arch, Main Road, built in 1963 from c 1848 construction. Contains (decorated) stones of former abbey	Monument	SD 77645 46517
2489	Sawley Lodge, ridge and furrow and other earthworks	AP Site	SD 78110 47180
2490	River Ribble, former river bank or levee	AP Site	SD 77119 45650
26001	Barn at Greenhead Farms, Archaeological building survey	Intervention	SD 78315 46086
26002	Late C18 barn, Greenhead Farms converted to residential use in 2004	Intervention	SD 78315 46086
24992	Sawley Playground, adj. village hall, Watching Brief during the playground construction, revealed building with tiled floor	Intervention	SD 77670 46342
26512	Sawley Abbey, Sawley, Cistercian monastic precinct and post-medieval landscape. EH Archaeological Survey	Intervention	SD 77640 46410
28021	Former field boundary shown on first edition mapping (1850), no longer visible	ALSF DBA	SD 77529 46886
28022	Cow Hill Lathe (Jackson's Barn), late C18 combination barn, converted to holiday accommodation.	Intervention	SD 77483 46926

28023	Possible earthwork remains of ridge and furrow	AP site	SD 77567 46781
28025	Earthworks south of Lawson House, curving bank across south edge of field.	AP site, ALSF DBA	SD 77136 46892
28027	Earthworks west of Sawley Substantial linear ditch and bank running alongside the riverbank	AP site, ALSF DBA	SD 77297 46403
28028	Earthworks possible curving ridge and furrow possibly cut by linear ditch	AP site, ALSF DBA	SD 78500 46403
28029	South Greenhead Farm, Sawley, series of former watercourses	AP site, ALSF DBA	SD 78492 46052
28030	Sawley, possible earthwork remains of ridge and furrow	AP site, ALSF DBA	SD 78350 45664
28099	W of Sawley Robbed out Post-medieval field boundary.	AP site, ALSF DBA	SD 77413 46446
28100	North of Sawley, Post-medieval ridge and furrow	AP site, ALSF DBA	SD 77457 46776
28113	Either palaeochannels or sluices, south-west of Sawley Lodge	AP site, ALSF DBA	SD 77716 46978
31852	Small copper-alloy shoe clasp, c. 1550-1700.	PAS site	SD 78 45
296	A polished stone axe from the River Ribble at Sawley.	Findspot	SD 77 45
297	Sawley Abbey and outlying earthworks, 1147-1536.	Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1015492) Grade I listed building (NHLE 1072099)	SD 77670 46450
35125	Medieval water-powered corn mill. Recorded from late C18 as water-powered corn mill and as a calico printing and finishing works; abandoned by 1846, no longer extant (see also 10082).	Monument	SD 77501 46566
3292	Sawley Lodge earthworks, old field boundaries or drainage	AP Site	SD 78149 46980
37055	Bowland High School (formerly Foxley Bank Hydro and Rivermead School), supposedly c 1865 but not shown on OS mapping until 1955	Building	SD 76943 46213
38311	Sawley Lodge, built c 1850-86, rejected for listing	Building	SD 77916 47084
3584	St Marys Well, monastic well and conduits	Monument	SD 77863 46586
41029	West of Sawley Abbey, lead-alloy weight, c AD 1300 - 1600	PAS findspot	SD 77 46
41030	Circular lead-alloy weight, c AD1500-1800	PAS findspot	SD 77 46
41077	West of Sawley Abbey, two-piece button, c 1675-c1800 AD	PAS findspot	SD 77 46
41090	West of Sawley Abbey, copper alloy and iron buckle, c 1720-1790 AD	PAS findspot	SD 77 46
41093	West of Sawley Abbey, lead token from the German town of Borna, c1750-1900 AD	PAS findspot	SD 77 46
41102	West of Sawley Abbey. a silver penny of Edward II, 1309-10	PAS findspot	SD 77 46
41103	A silver short cross cut halfpenny possibly 1230s-40	PAS findspot	SD 77 46

41104	West of Sawley Abbey, a silver penny of Edward II, c.1309-10	PAS findspot	SD 77 46
41173	West of Sawley Abbey, Roman copper alloy headstud brooch dating 75 to 200AD.	PAS findspot	SD 77 46
41957	Near Spread Eagle Hotel, Sawley A cast lead spindle whorl, probably Medieval.	PAS findspot	SD 77 46

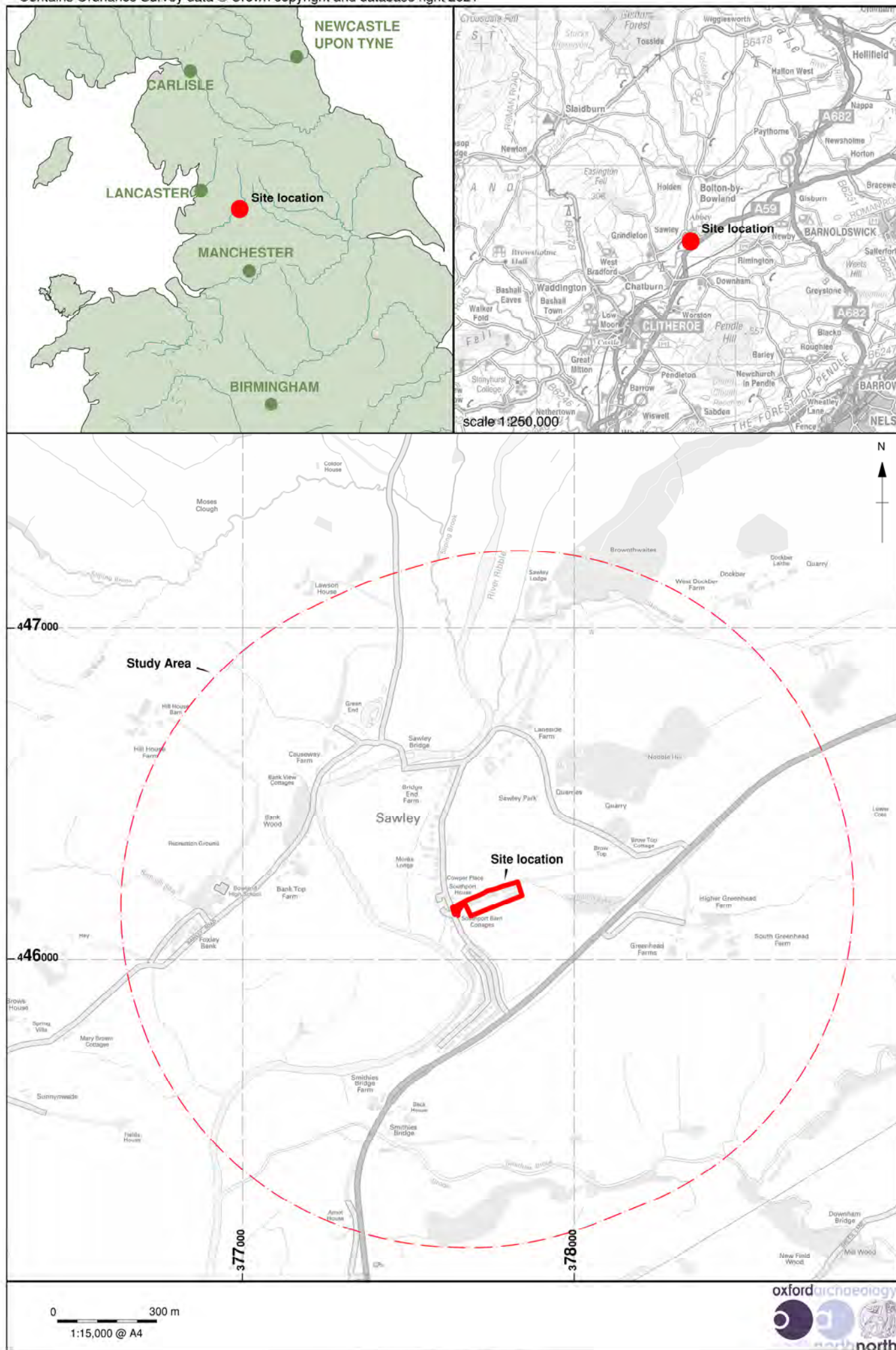


Figure 1: Site location



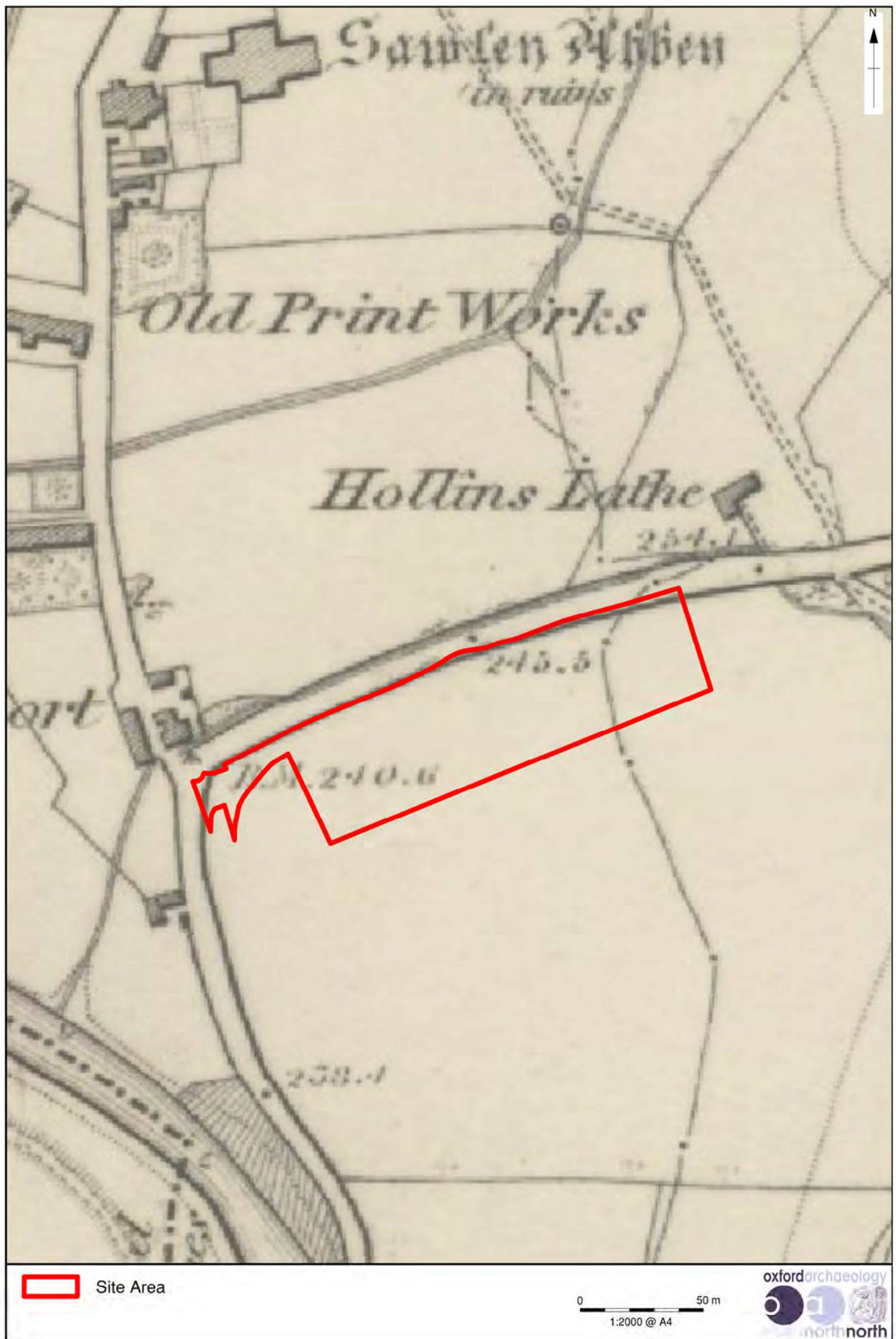


Figure 2: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile map of 1850

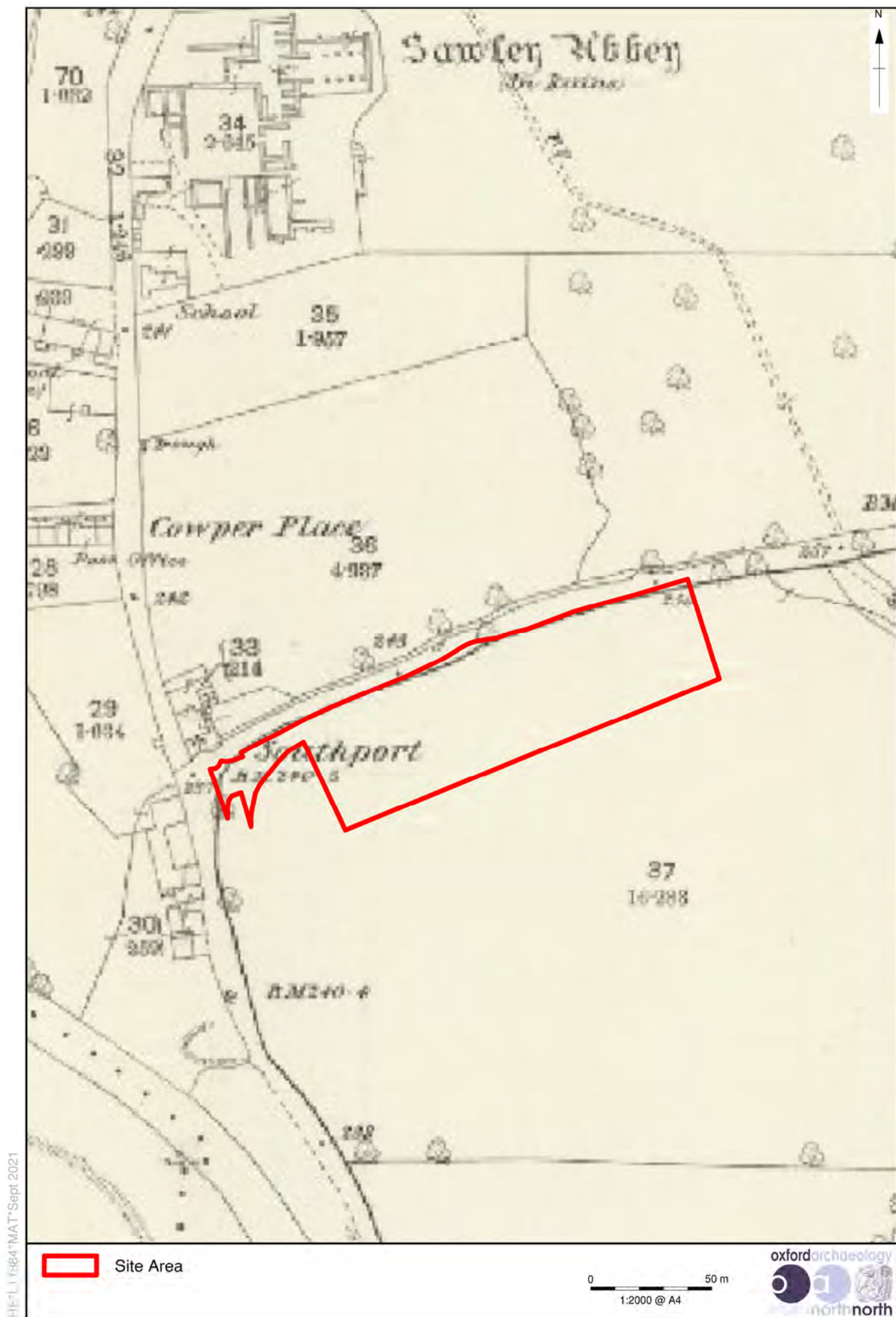


Figure 3: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile map of 1866



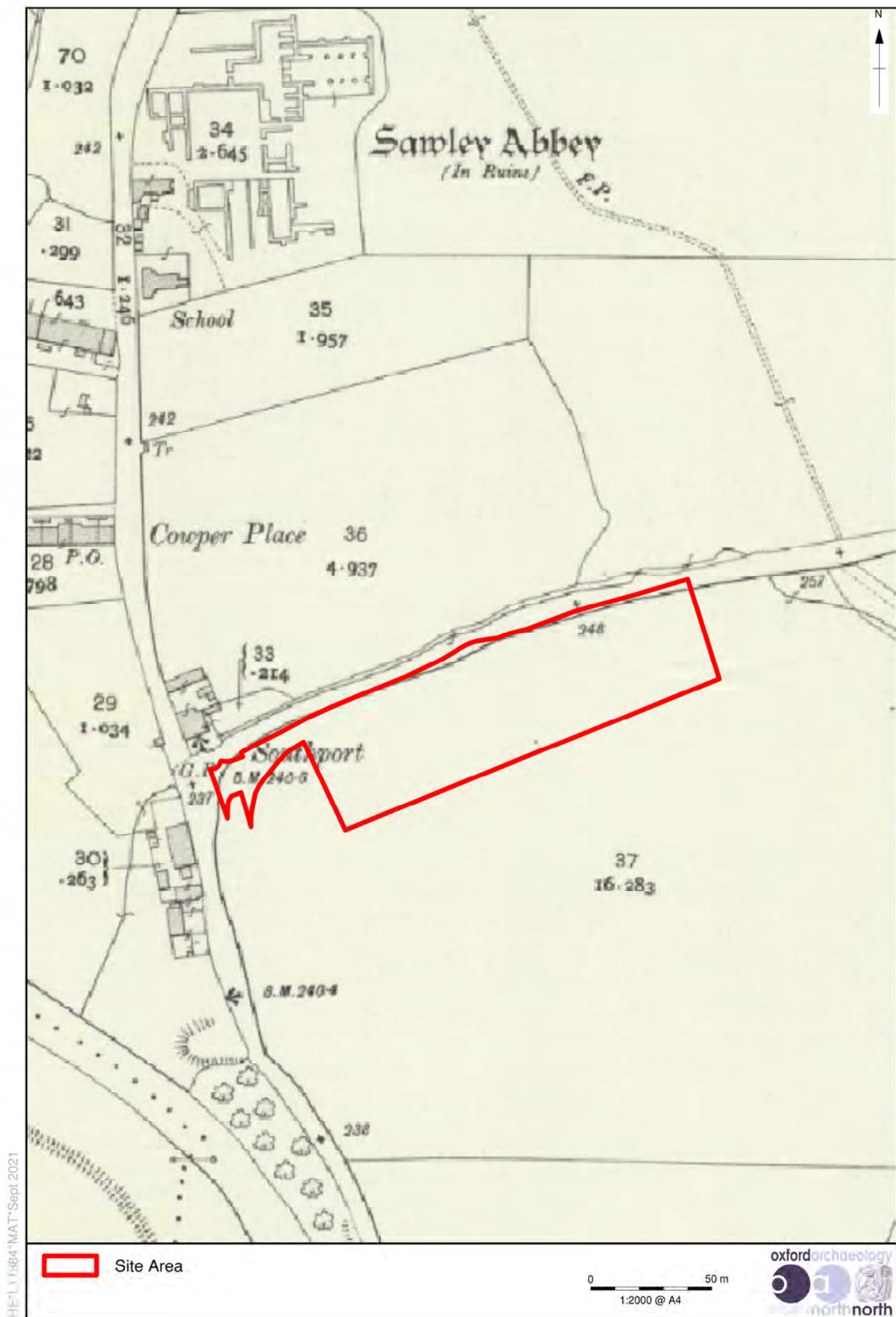


Figure 5: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile map of 1908

Figure 5: Heritage assets



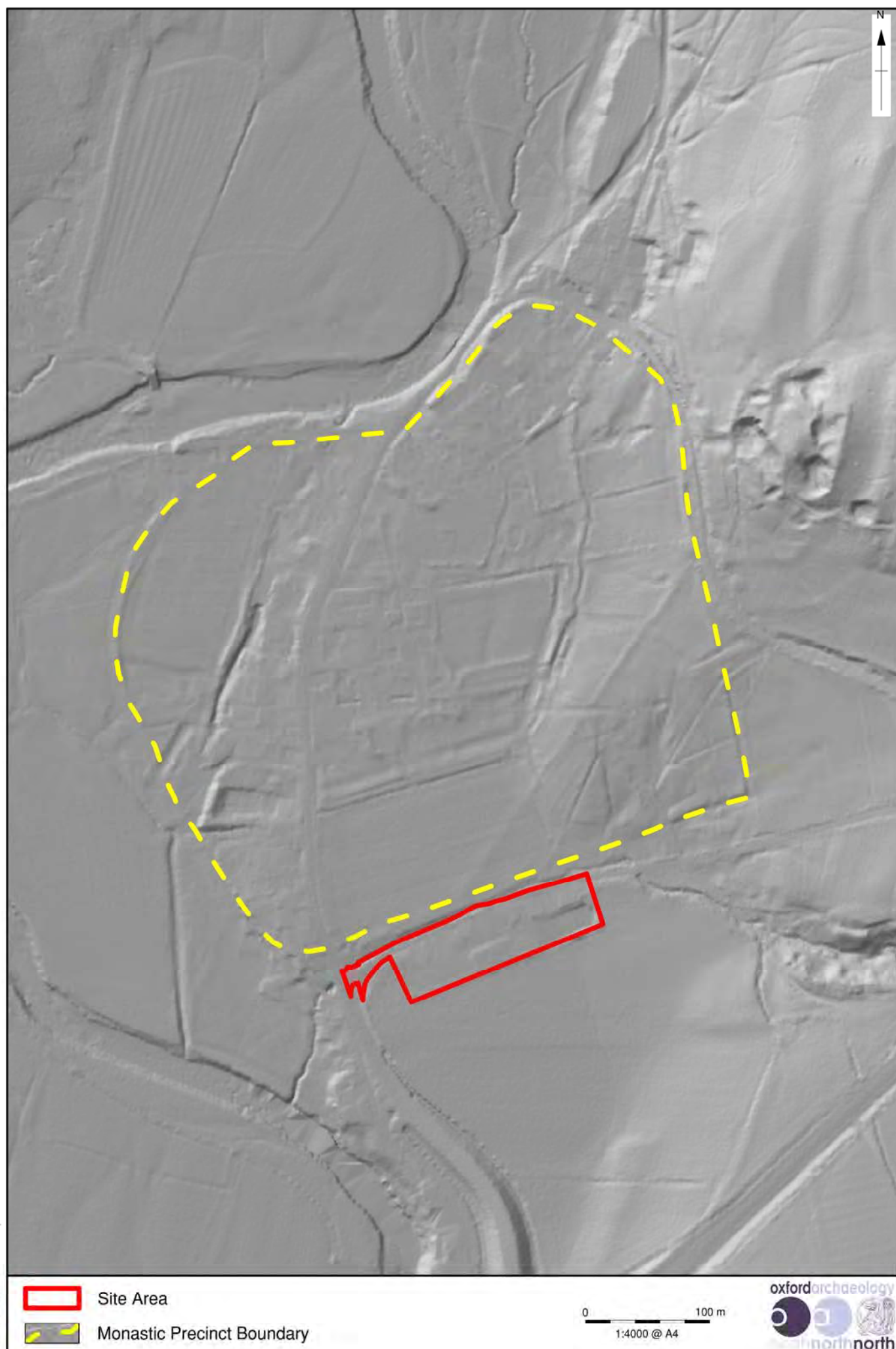


Figure 6: Outline of the monastic precinct superimposed on LiDar data



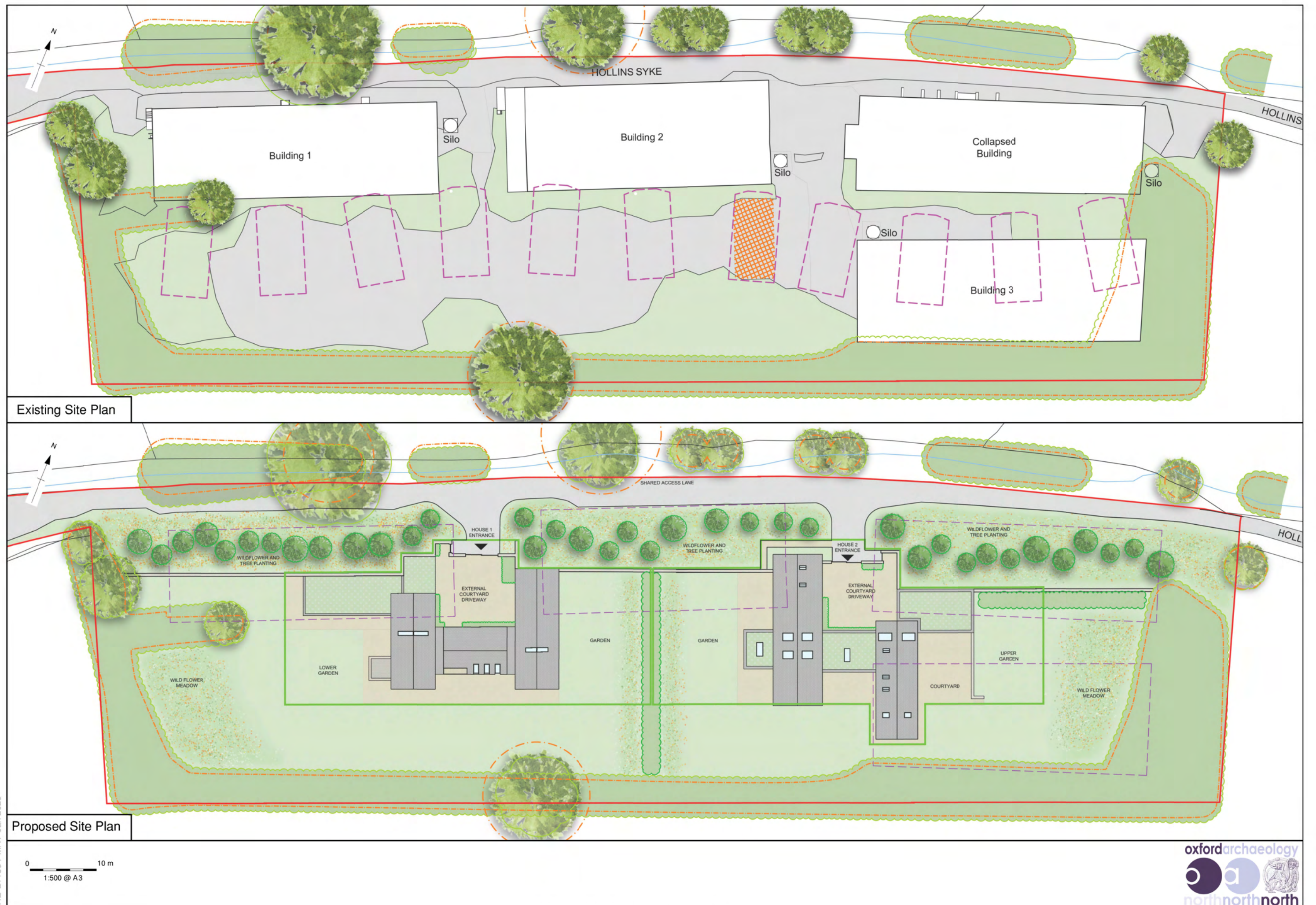


Figure 7: Existing and proposed site plans



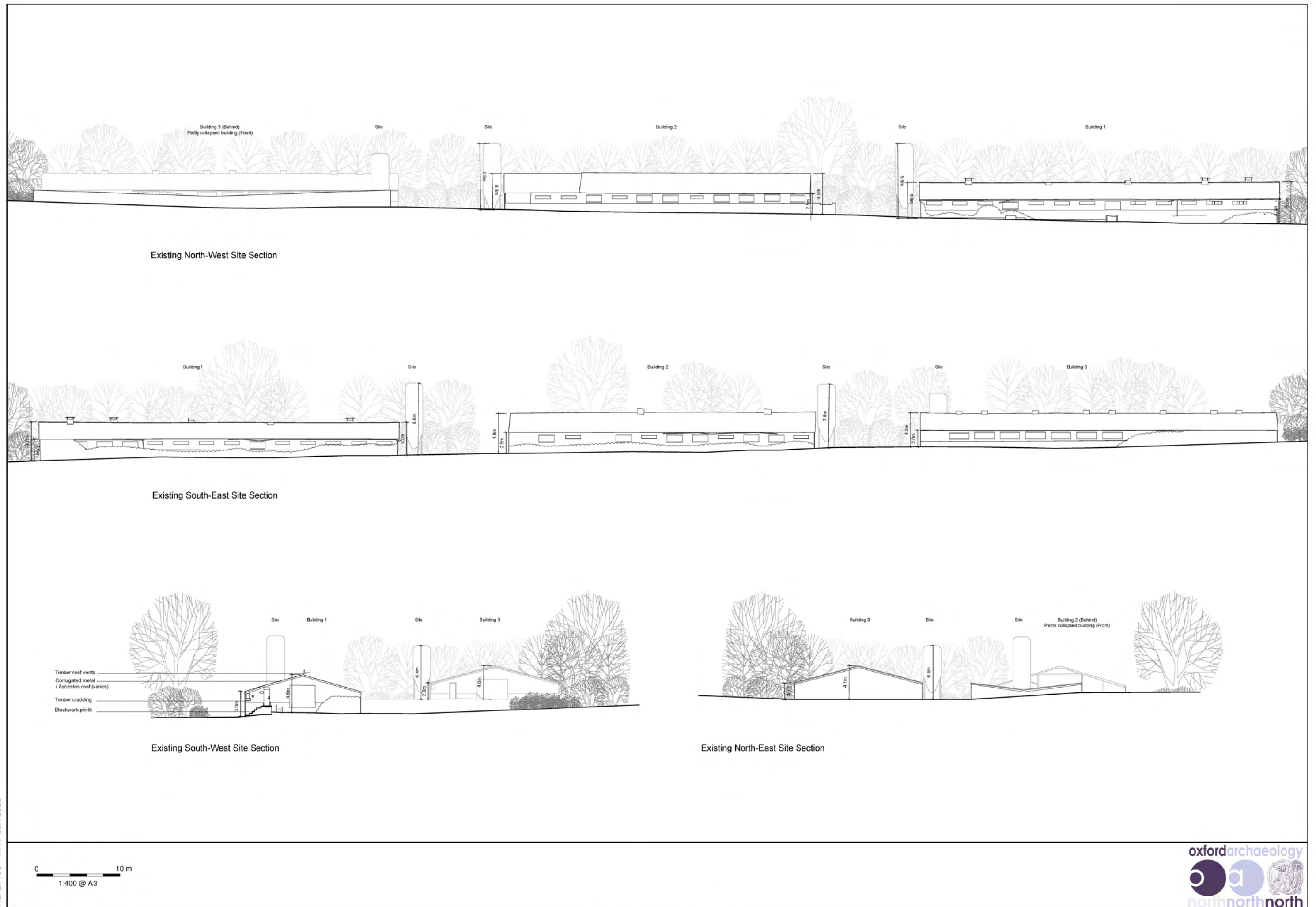
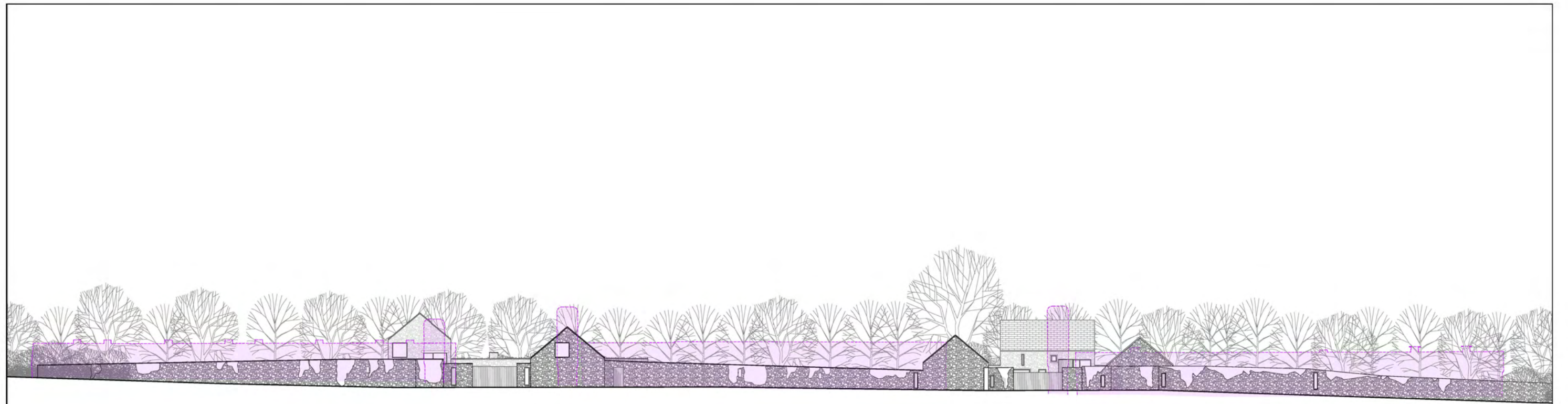
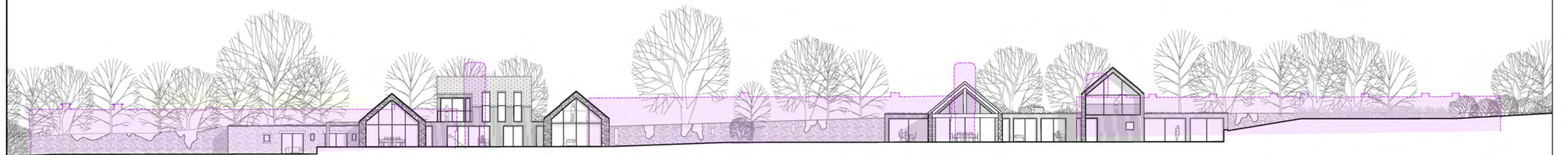


Figure 8: Existing elevations



Proposed North Elevation



Proposed South Elevation

0 10 m  
1:400 @ A3

Figure 9: Proposed and existing elevations





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