

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE
SPECIAL HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST,
CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE OF THE

TRAWDEN FOREST CONSERVATION AREA

FOR
PENDLE BOROUGH COUNCIL

Friends of Pendle Heritage Archaeological Group
Pendle Heritage Centre, Park Hill
Barrowford, Nelson
January 2005

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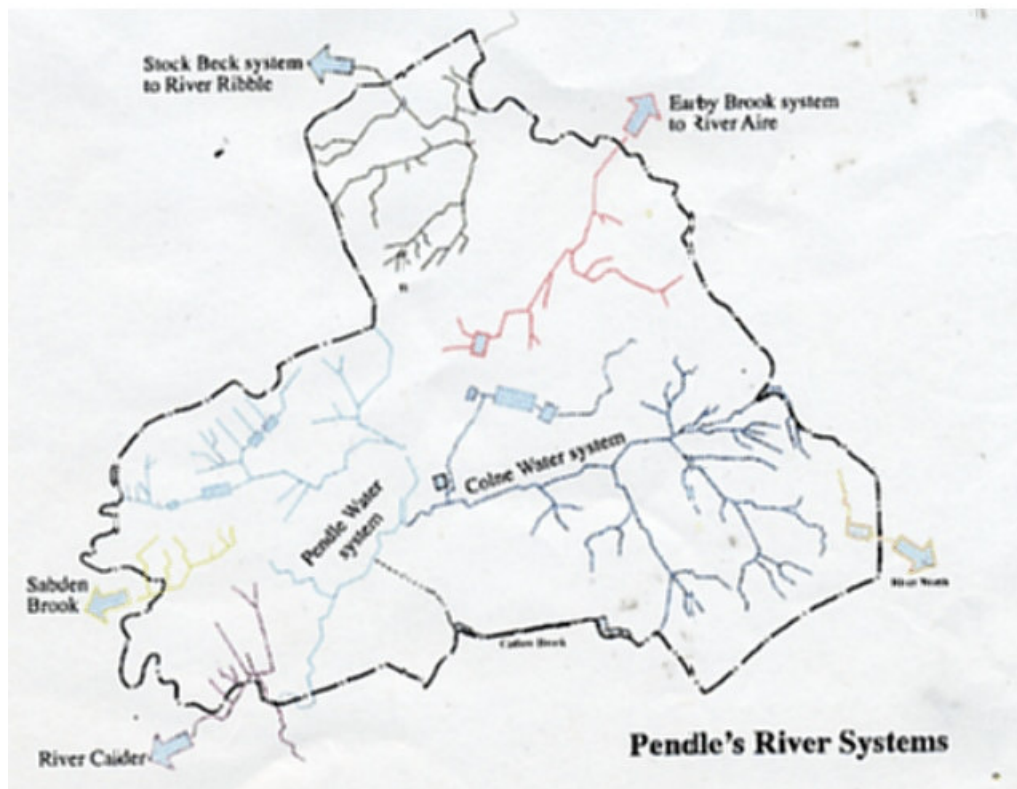
Trawden Forest Conservation Area

Preface

- a) This is an assessment of the special architectural and historic interest, character and appearance of the Trawden Forest Conservation Area. It aims to assist Pendle Borough Council and local people to appreciate the special interest of this historic landscape. It is based around the requirements of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15* and the advice given by English Heritage in *Conservation Area Practice* (1997). However, it is not intended to be a full and detailed appraisal as described by English Heritage in *Conservation Area Appraisals* (1997) as such a document would be too large for general reading. Rather, it is a shorter statement, which will lead to further study and a more detailed document following the designation of the Conservation Area.
- b) The assessment has been undertaken by the Friends of Pendle Heritage Archaeological Group, based at Park Hill Barrowford, under the direction of their chairman Dr D J A Taylor. The group is well qualified to undertake this work as many members hold qualifications in archaeology as well as associated degrees in history and architecture. In addition two members have relevant professional qualifications which include full membership of the Royal Town Planning Institute, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Institute of Historic Building Conservation and the Institute of Field Archaeologists. All members have a keen interest in the historic environment and wish to conserve it.
- c) The group began its study within the forest of Trawden some seven years ago by recording the orthostat walling and locating the vaccaries in Wycoller. The research was soon extended to encompass the whole of the Forest. At the present time almost all the walling within its boundaries has been recorded, and an assessment made of the landscape with the identification of the five vaccaries. A study of the standing buildings is well underway with those at Wycoller, Winewall and Hill Top, Trawden having been completed.

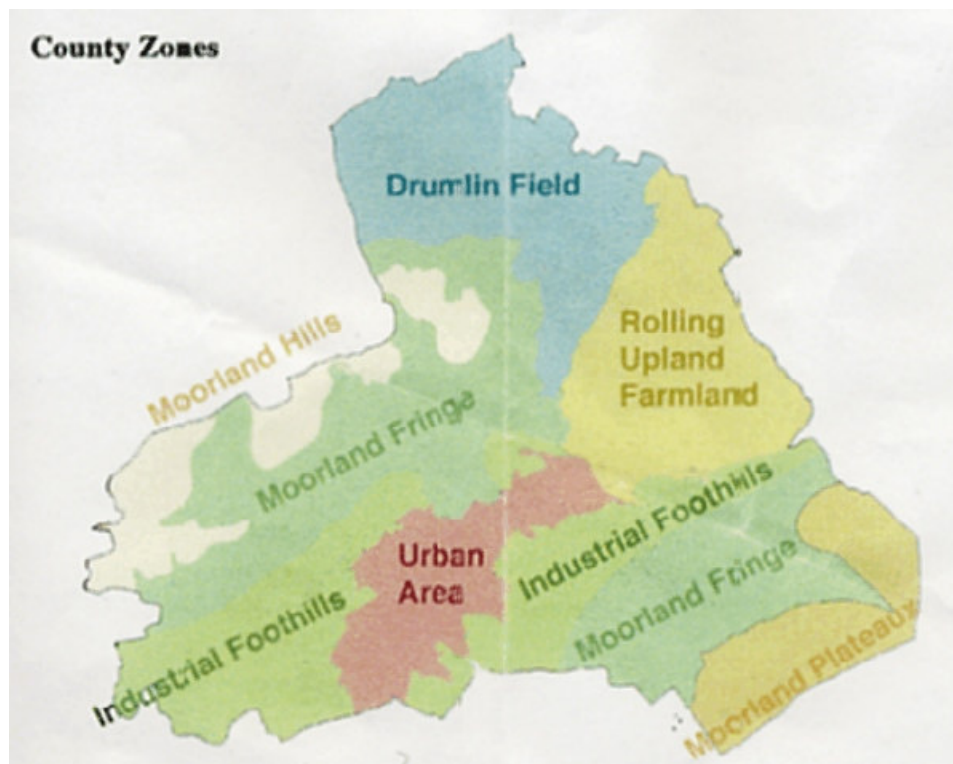
Geology and Landscape

- 1) The area of the Forest is occupied by millstone grit and some coal measures strata. Shale and sandstone of the millstone grit series form the uplands and in particular, the rock outcrops and the “edges” of grey sandstone. A detailed geological assessment is appended (Appendix A).
- 2) The land falls from the foot of Bouldsworth Hill in the south-east to Colne Water in the north-west. The number of rocky outcrops is greatest on the north-eastern boundary above Wycoller and lessens towards the south-western boundary to the west of Trawden Brook. These natural sources of stone appear to have affected the character of the field boundary walling with a predominance of flag or orthostat walling in the Wycoller area compared to that in Winewall and Beardshaw.
- 3) The Forest is divided by two major watercourses running roughly south-north. *Trawden Brook (west)* and *Wycoller Beck (east)* and their tributaries. These flow into Colne Water and form part of that drainage system. Watercourses affected the siting and arrangement of the vaccaries, for example, the Beardshaw vaccaries were laid out on the sloping land in the angle of Beardshaw Beck and Trawden Brook.



Pendle's River System Trawden Forest lies in the lower right hand quarter of the map. Trawden Brook (west) and Wycoller Beck (east) run roughly south-north.

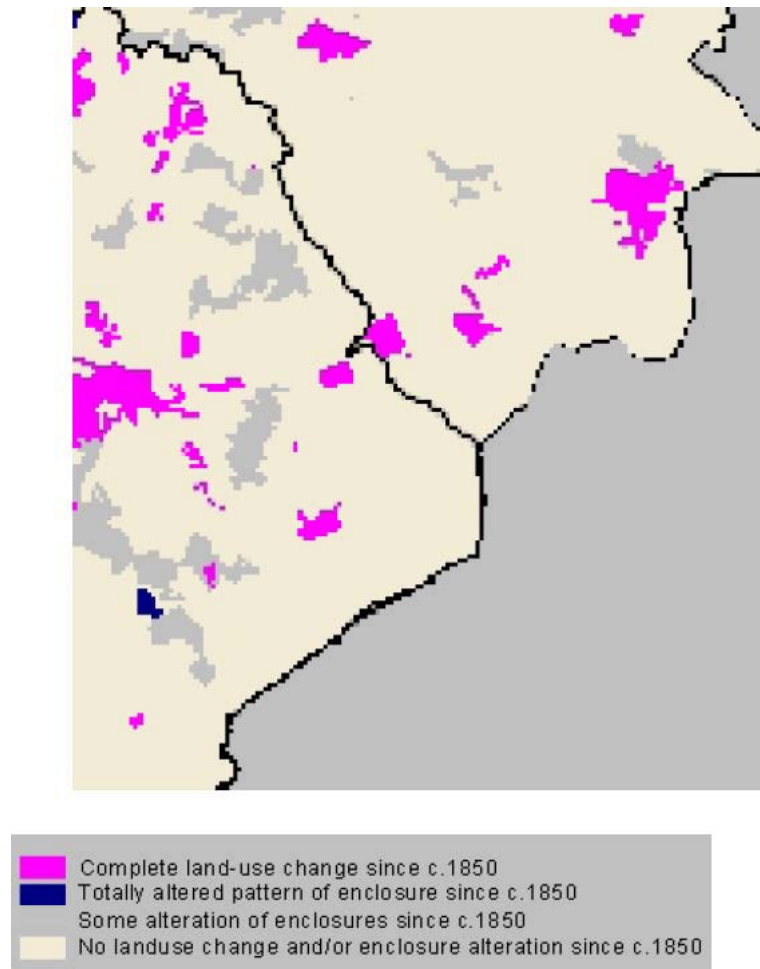
- 4) Pendle Council, in collaboration with Lancashire County Council, has designated three countryside character areas covering the Forest of Trawden using the Countryside Agency/English nature character approach.
- a) *Moorland Hills/Plateaux* is mostly made up of Boulsworth and Combe Hills and adjacent open moorland. It is characterized by wide open uncultivated spaces, rocky outcrops and areas of historic quarrying activity.
 - b) *Moorland Fringe* covers the central area of the Forest and includes many of its historic features. It is mainly high level farmland on gentle slopes except where the land descends into the steep cloughs and larger river valleys of Trawden Brook and Wycoller Beck. Stone walls, farms, barns and areas of tree planting dominate the higher land. The valley slopes and bottom of Trawden Beck contain densely built nineteenth century stone developments.
 - c) *Industrial Foothills* cover the northern slopes of the Forest overlooking and including parts of the Colne Water valley. A similar landscape prevails, though with wider and more open views to the north.



Countryside Character Areas of Pendle
quarter of the map)

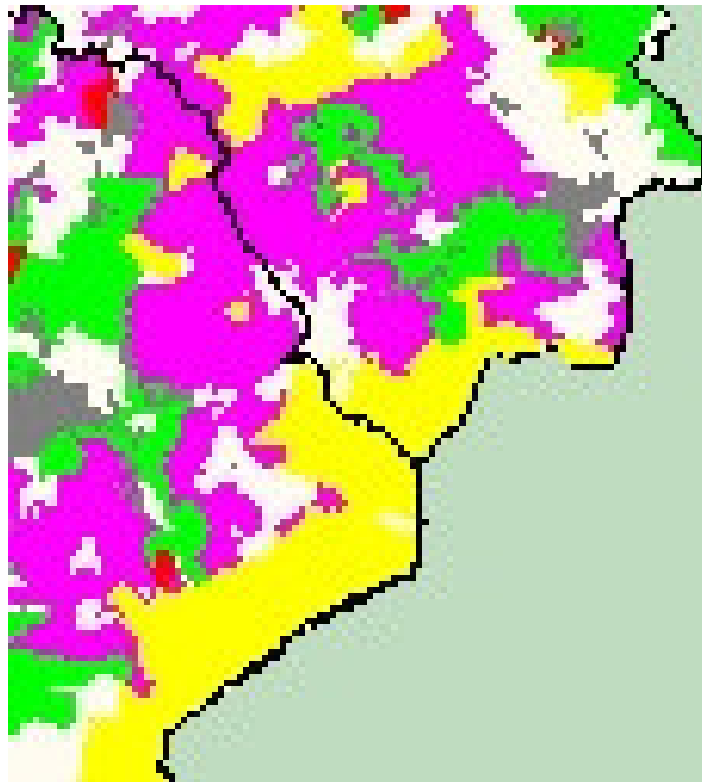
The Trawden Forest lies in the lower right hand

- 5) Lancashire County Council has also designated parallel and complementary Historic Landscape Areas. These are broad historic character types, which came out of an analysis of landscape development. Trawden Forest is comprised of the following types: Moorland; Reverted Moorland; Ancient Enclosure. The following extracts illustrate the historic landscape development of the Trawden Forest.



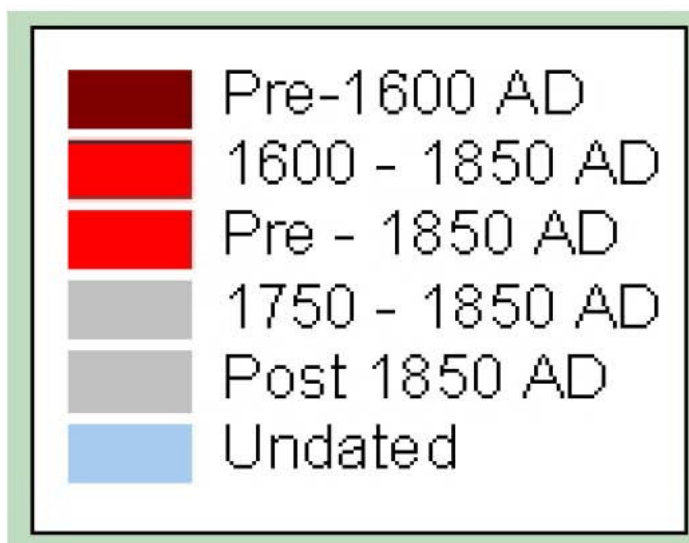
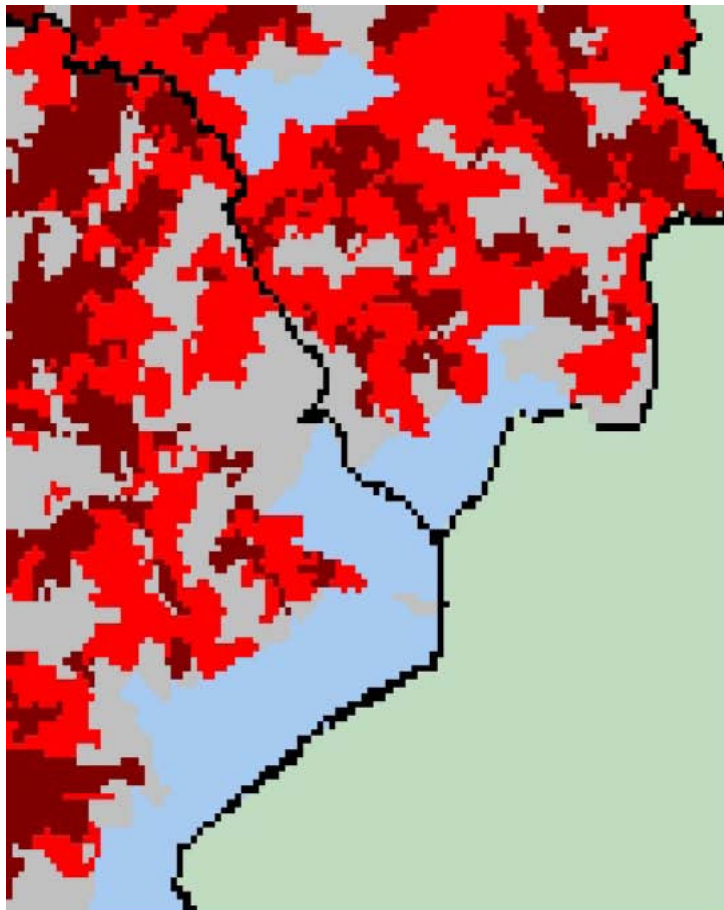
This plan shows the relatively low level of land-use change since c.1850. This has helped preserve historic features in the landscape.

NB. Colne lies midway on the left hand side edge of the plan and the Forest of Trawden lies roughly in the bottom left hand quarter.



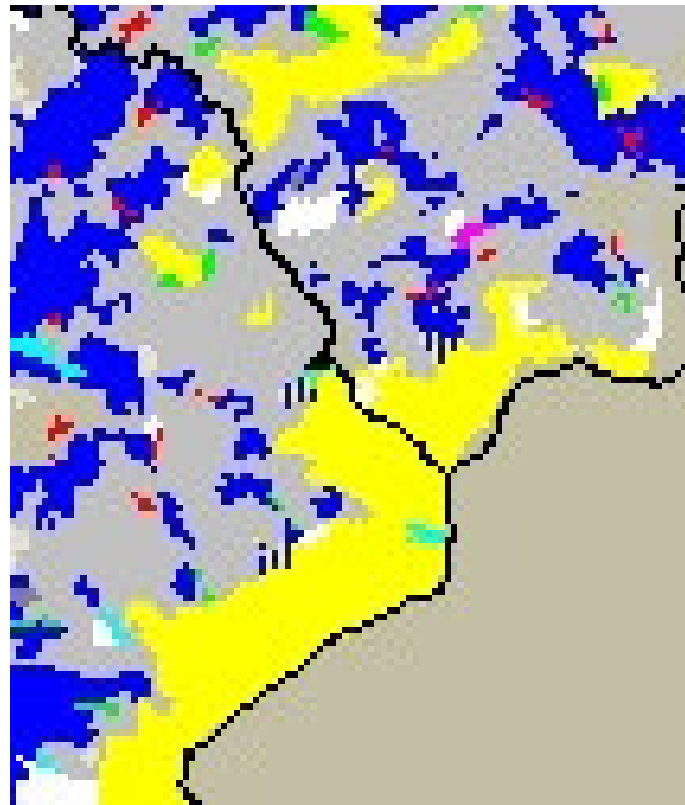
Most of the farmland is reclaimed heath and woodland.

NB. Colne lies midway on the left hand side edge of the plan and the Forest of Trawden lies roughly in the bottom left hand quarter.



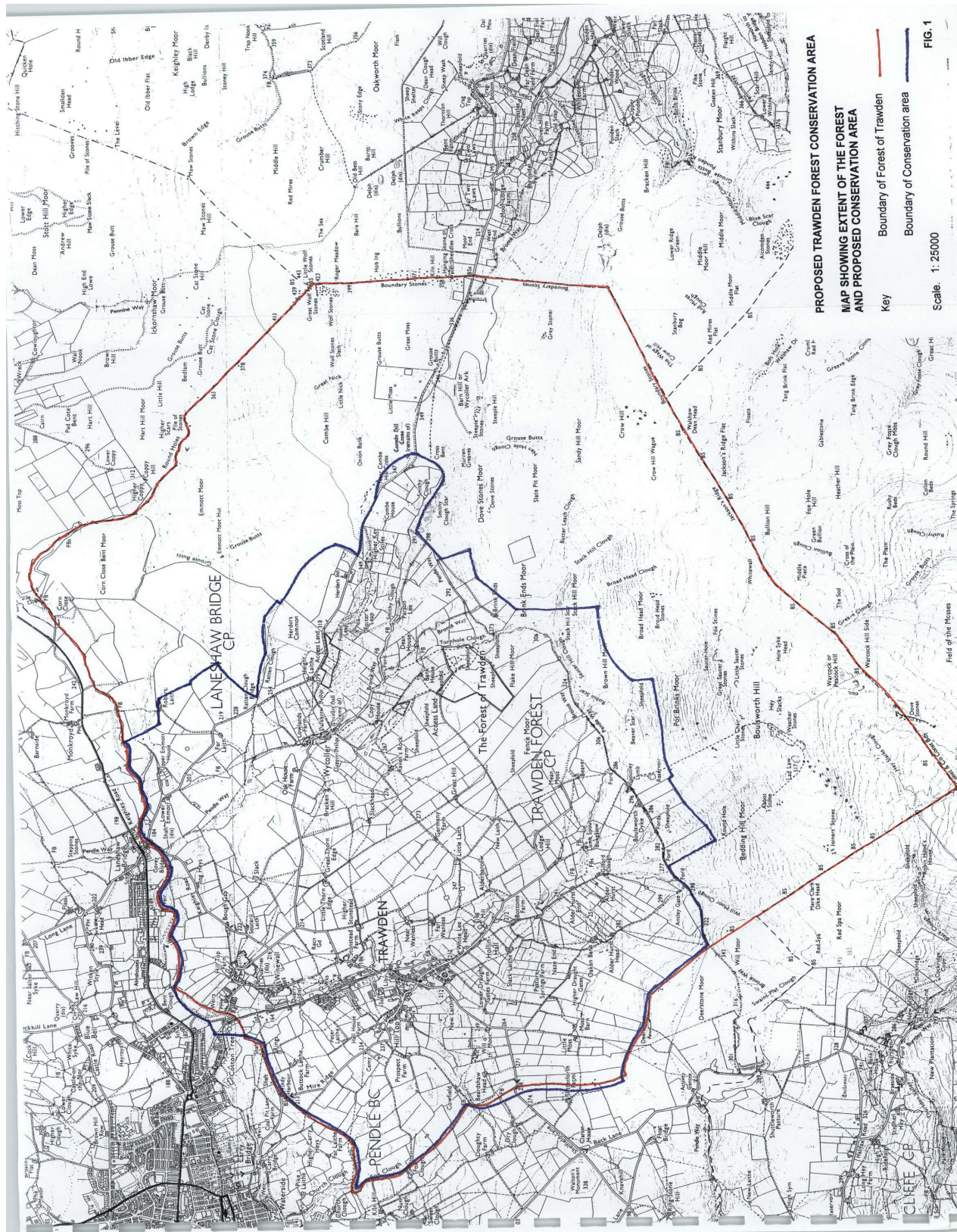
This plan shows the phasing of the landscape. This plan will need re-drawing in the light of the discovery of the medieval vaccary farms. The pre-1600 landscape is more extensive than previously thought.

NB. Colne lies midway on the left hand side edge of the plan and the Forest of Trawden lies roughly in the bottom left hand quarter.



The historic landscape character areas at the time of the survey in 2002. Again, these will need amending in the light of recent discoveries.

NB. Colne lies midway on the left hand side edge of the plan and the Forest of Trawden lies roughly in the bottom left hand quarter.



Conservation Area Boundary

- 6) The boundary of the Conservation Area takes account of the historic boundaries of the Royal Forest, but does not extend over the whole Forest area (Fig. 1).
- 7) The southern boundary runs to the south-east of Will Moor Hill Road to include the lower slopes of Bouldsworth Hill. To the west it follows the edge of the moor by Deerstones and then passes to the east of Slitterforth Farm and to the west of Cowfield to a point on Fox Clough. The boundary then runs north-east by Windy Harbour to Cotton Tree to include Standroyd Mill and the former mill lodge, along the course of Colne Water and the River Laneshaw to the north-east of Upper Emmott House. The eastern boundary runs to the east of Robert Laithe and on to Ratten Clough and then to the north-east of Herders Common. Finally, it follows the unclassified road running eastwards, including Near Combe Hill Cross, before turning into Smithy Clough to join Will Moor Hill Road.
- 8) The Conservation Area takes in the already designated Winewall and Cotton Tree and Wycoller Conservation Areas.

Building Materials and their Sources

- 9) The building materials within the Conservation Area are mostly all obtained locally, with the exception of Welsh roofing on buildings of the late nineteenth century and later. Stone quarries and outcrops occur alongside all the hillsides and this stone was used for the walling of the buildings and the field boundaries. Large quarries were cut at Winewall, close to the hamlet and Wycoller at Foster's Leap. The grey slate for the roofs was almost certainly from a local source and could have come from quarries at Noyna, Foulridge
- 10) Lime for the mortar was probably obtained from the hushings at Smithy Clough and Saucer Clough where lime kilns can be seen. Black mortar would have been made from the ash from the mill boilers.

Extent of Loss and Intrusive Negative Factors

- 11) The pressure to provide housing has resulted in the demolition of two mills, Forest Mill and Pave Mill, with the sites being cleared for residential development. Other mills are also under threat. The scale, density, design and colour of some housing does not fit easily with the traditional pattern. Similarly, many barn conversions do not preserve the character or fabric of the original barns and their surroundings. Listed and other historic buildings are not always well conserved. There is a wide-scale loss of historic details such as windows and doors and their replacement with inappropriate modern types. Damage through the over-cleaning of buildings is not uncommon. Similarly, other alterations and extensions are often poorly done.
- 12) Damage is occurring, probably inadvertently, to the medieval vaccaries. A small section of the south ditch and boulder wall to the Winewall vaccary has been slighted, presumably to improve field access. Elsewhere there are many examples of ditches having been filled; an ongoing process over many decades.
- 13) Ongoing damage is particularly occurring to the orthostat walls and many stones

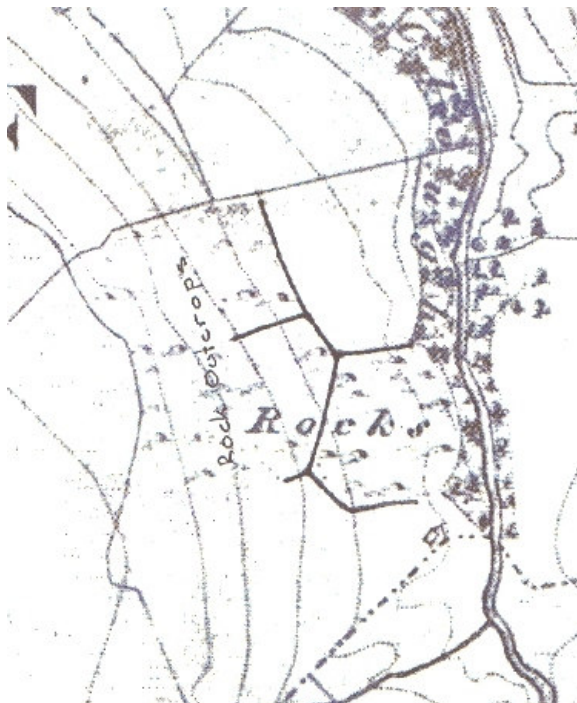
have fallen, or have been removed to make larger fields. Sometimes loss is due to the orthostats only being set into the ground c. 300 mm, and are thus relying on lateral support from adjacent stones.. As many stones now repose at an angle, further collapse is inevitable.

Historical Background

- 14) The Conservation Area is rich in evidence of human occupation, from the prehistoric period up to the present time. The medieval, post medieval and modern periods are all strongly expressed in the landscape. It is the extent, number and quality of the historic remains and buildings that gives the Forest area its special historic interest. A chronological table is included as Appendix B.

Prehistory

- 15) The evidence for prehistoric activity on the uplands within the Forest is widespread reflecting a long period of settlement. Many scatters of flints identified as being from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods have been found on Bouldsworth Hill, where occupation would have occurred during the period preceding the first millennium BC. Evidence has also been found of late Bronze Age occupation to the south of Middle Beardshaw Head Farm close to a former rock outcrop. The excavated finds from this site included lithic artifacts and a small amount of pottery. Some evidence for a similar occupation has been found below the rock outcrops to the west of Turnhole Clough, and it is possible that the fields sited above the Clough are of prehistoric origin and associated with this feature (see below).



Map showing the position of possible prehistoric fields situated above Turnhole Clough. The layout of the fields differs markedly from those of the medieval period and it is significant that they do not relate to any later farmstead.

16) Close to this site is a late Bronze Age satellite burial cairn sited on the top of a small rise opposite Brink Ends. This type of burial cairn is rarely seen in north-east Lancashire.

Pre Norman Conquest

17) Wycoller is justly famous for its very early stone bridges. The two stone clapper bridges may date from before the Conquest, and are both Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

18) The predominance of Anglo-Saxon place names in Trawden suggests that this area was settled in the pre-conquest period. The name Wycoller is an Anglo-Saxon place name meaning a dairy farm amongst the alders. At the time of the Norman Conquest the Forest of Trawden formed part of Mercia and the boundaries of the County of Lancaster were not established until the twelfth century. The Forest formed part of Edward the Confessor's demesne and it was probable that the boundaries were defined at that time and suggest that cattle farming was already established.

19) Substantial lengths of bank and ditch remain to define the boundary of the Forest. Much of it has been re-cut or filled in over the centuries. A particularly early stretch lies in the Beardshaw area running north to south between Shelfield Lane and Float Bridge Beck, to the east of Slitterforth Farm.

Post Conquest

20) Documentary evidence states that the Trawden Forest, forming part of the Blackburn Hundred was ceded to Robert de Lacy around 1100. Through lack of documentary evidence it is not known precisely when the vaccaries (cattle farms) were formed. However, by the end of the thirteenth century five vaccaries were well established at *Over and Nether Wycoller*, *Winewall* and *Over and Nether Beardshaw*.

21) At this time deer roamed over most of the inner enclosed portion of the forest, whilst the vaccaries were established on the best pasture with well-defined boundaries. The vaccaries were made up of two parts, an enclosed winter pasture on the lower slopes, leading on to a summer pasture on higher land.

22) The early fourteenth century was a period of much distress with cattle suffering from murrain, probably brought on by a climatic deterioration. There was also political unrest brought about by the rebellion of the Earl of Lancaster who was married to Alice de Lacy, the last of the de Lacy line. The Earl of Lancaster was executed in 1322, and the Trawden Forest passed to the Crown.

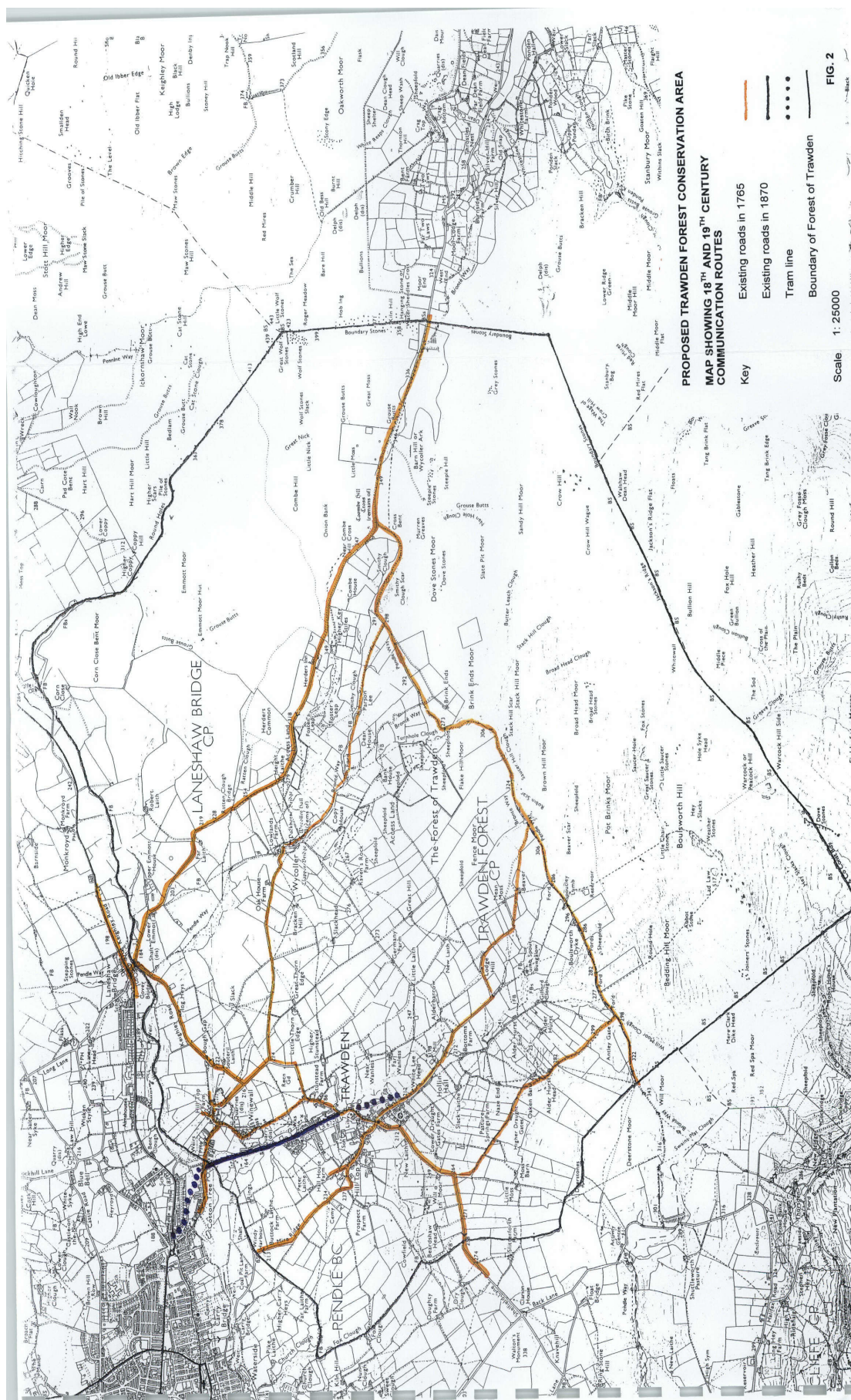
23) It is suggested that once the estates had passed to the Crown, one of the main reasons for the existence of the vaccaries, the provision of oxen, was no longer a requirement. However, it is known that from 1323 the vaccaries were let out on short leases. In turn there was a gradual enclosure of wasteland bordering the chases, although hunting in the deer forest still continued. It is likely that sheep became the dominant stock animal, partially influenced by successful sheep rearing on the monastic estates. During the latter part of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries there was a growth in population and the inhabitants of the Forest began to prosper.

Disafforestation and Copyhold

- 24) The Act of Disafforestation in 1507 brought about the demise of the Royal Forest and the hunting of deer. The Act decreed that the vaccaries were to be divided among the tenants and tenure was henceforth copyhold, that is for a fixed term by copy of the Manor Roll. By this manner land could be passed by a copyholder onto a successor, and so brought security to the landholders.
- 25) During the first half of the seventeenth century, a new class of yeoman farmer arose who built substantial stone houses, perhaps on or near the sites of earlier buildings. The process continued throughout the century, though the later houses tended to be somewhat smaller. Many examples of these can be seen in or close to the vaccary enclosures, as well as in the Hill Top, Wycoller and Winewall hamlets. At the same time many large barns were also built, for example at Bracken Hill and Parson Lee. Many new or upgraded roads were constructed, often bypassing earlier farms, and some medieval roads became little more than footpaths (Fig. 2).
- 26) Handloom weaving at this time was a staple industry and was the main source of wealth to the community.

The Nineteenth Century

- 27) As the agricultural community continued to prosper and the demand for wool products increased, a series of new farms were built in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. These were built on the outlying areas of the Forest, almost always at a higher altitude and on less favourable land, for example Brink Ends farm on the slopes of Boulsworth Hill. The Enclosure Act of 1821 permitted the enclosure of the whole of Boulsworth Hill. This was begun but never completed as it was realised that the land was unproductive. The handloom weaving industry reached its zenith in the early years of the nineteenth century.
- 28) The peak of the agricultural economy in the Forest was reached around 1840. After that date there was a decline in both general farming and handloom weaving. Handloom weaving was replaced by power-loom weaving in large sheds generally located in the Trawden Brook valley. Pave Mill was built in 1844, followed by Hollin Mill in 1855 and Brook Mill in 1860 and more followed. The population within the countryside migrated to new settlements of terraced houses that grew up around the mills, and a new road from Cotton Tree to Trawden was built in 1870 (fig. 2). This road enabled Black Carr Mill and Forest Mill to be constructed shortly afterwards. The increase of the population in Trawden brought with it the demand for shops, other industries and the building of places of worship. These historical processes led to the creation of the linear village of Trawden. Development in Winewall and Wycoller was considerably less and these areas retain a stronger rural character.
- 29) The development of textile mills and contemporary terraced dwellings can be traced alongside Trawden Brook like a ribbon from Hollin Mill to Cotton Tree. The siting of the mills on the bank of the brook, was an essential requirement, providing water for the coal boilers and water power for the early water powered mills. It is significant that no mills are built in the Wycoller Valley and that the development was confined to Trawden. This was probably due to the flatter and more accessible land adjacent to Trawden Brook, the greater volume of water and the better location with regard to Colne. Significantly, the development did



not extend over the former Beardshaw vaccaries. The Edwardian period continued the changes of the nineteenth century and together left a rich townscape in the valley of Trawden Brook. Following the First World War, scale of new development dramatically dropped off and there was a gradual move away from stone and slate as the dominant building material. Since the number of new buildings has been relatively few, the landscape has remained largely of the preceding periods. In the last three decades there has been some significant erosion of the historic character.

- 30) Two historic periods are considered to be outstanding with respect to the cultural landscape and built heritage. First, the medieval vaccaries had a major impact on the layout and structure of the Forest and left a legacy of walls, gateposts and ditches. Secondly, the copyhold farms left an outstanding collection of vernacular houses and barns

The Medieval Vaccaries

(See also Figs. 3 and 4)

- 31) The vaccary farms are known from medieval documentary sources. However, all knowledge of their location and form has been lost for centuries. The initial thoughts of the archaeological group centred on the idea that little of the vaccaries would have remained, but some remnant might still be extant. It was felt that the present day landscape was a result of the activities of later generations, and it was hoped to place this in a historical context.
- 32) However, an exhaustive study of the surviving walls and settlements has indicated the opposite. It would appear the farms were large and substantially built; they survived the centuries and, have shaped the activities of subsequent generations. For example, the enclosures of the vaccaries helped define the boundaries of the three “Booths” within the Forest, Wycoller, Winewall and Trawden (Beardshaw) – fig. 3. It is arguable that it was the vaccaries themselves that created these three separate identities within the Forest. Similarly, the straight line created by the Wycoller and Winewall summer pastures is the route of the main footpath between the two valleys and the division between the summer pastures of the two Beardshaw vaccaries. This eventually became the line of the “cutting” linking Burnley Road to Oaken Bank and Antley Gate.
- 33) The group is confident that it has discovered the boundaries and enclosures of the vaccaries, and is now engaged in researching their internal subdivisions to discover the extent of the medieval landscape. All the vaccaries can clearly be seen from the opposite side of the valley. In summer the contrasting colour of the vegetation can be distinctive, clearly outlining the extent of the winter pasture.
- 34) The vaccary farms were probably established in the mid-twelfth century. From the surviving remains, they would have represented a major financial and physical commitment, which could only have been undertaken by someone of notable wealth and resources, in this case, the de Lacy family of Pontefract. It must be remembered that the de Lacys also established vaccaries at Pendle, Rossendale and Accrington, making a total of 30 within the Blackburn Hundred.
- 35) The principle of vaccary farming was very simple, being to breed cattle to provide oxen (castrated male cattle) to work the de Lacy estates and for sale. Any lactage

(milk products) was for the benefit of the vaccary keeper who received no remuneration. The keepers were allowed to occupy and cultivate an area of land within the forest for their own use.

- 36) The cattle were kept during the winter on the best pasture rising up from the valley bottom, within which there was probably a small farmstead. It is likely that this pasture of c. 50 acres would have been sub-divided to provide one or two small enclosures. In the summer the cattle were driven up onto the summer pasture which was sited on the uplands, whilst fodder was grown on the best pasture for the winter months. Broadly speaking, within the Trawden vaccaries the shape of the lower winter pasture was a sub-rectangle with a narrowing of the boundaries towards the summer pasture to form a bottleneck or “stock funnel”. The summer pasture was again roughly rectangular lying on flat land above the 270 metre contour.
- 37) During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the method of farming the vaccaries changed and additional areas were farmed. This in time resulted in the further enclosure of land and possibly some sub-division of the winter pasture by the distinctive orthostat walls. At the same time many early walls were also repaired, which can be seen in the contrasting sizes and shapes of the orthostats set in the early boulder walls. It is considered that the greater height of the later walls and gateposts, when compared with the early boulder walls, is due to the introduction of large numbers of (more agile) sheep in the fourteenth century.
- 38) The vaccaries were called Over Wycoler (OW), Nether Wycoler (NW), Winewall (W), Over Beardshaw (OB) and Nether Beardshaw (NB) – see fig. 4. “Nether” can be translated as meaning “lower”.

Over And Nether Wycoler Vaccaries

- 39) The two vaccaries of Wycoler lay adjacent to one another and appear to have joined at the stock funnel leading to the summer pasture (fig. 4). They are bounded on the north-east by Wycoler Beck (the precise line of which may have moved over time). As they survive, the boundaries to the south-east are made up of a ditch on the outside with a row of large boulders on the inside. The north-west boundary was probably of similar construction at one time but over the centuries it has developed into a more substantial drainage ditch or stream, as much through natural erosion as the hand of man. This characteristic is evident elsewhere where the original boundary ditches were cut on the steeper slopes. Today, the internal boundary between the two vaccaries consists of a boulder wall with traces of a ditch south of the road and a ditch to the north. The latter boundary between the two vaccaries is somewhat speculative and is put forward as a possibility. The stones for the boulder walls were obtained locally from natural outcrops.
- 40) Sited to the south-west of Wycoler Beck is a strip of land sandwiched between the summer pasture and the beck. This enclosure is of an early date and may be arable land associated with the vaccaries, although this proposal is speculative. The land is bounded on all sides by boulder walling and subdivided by later orthostat walls.
- 41) The same can be said about the classic “vaccary” walls on the opposite (eastern) side of Wycoler Beck. The origin of these walls remains in doubt. It would appear that unlike the boulder and orthostat walls used in the vaccaries (which are largely glaciated stones gathered from the surface of the land at the time of

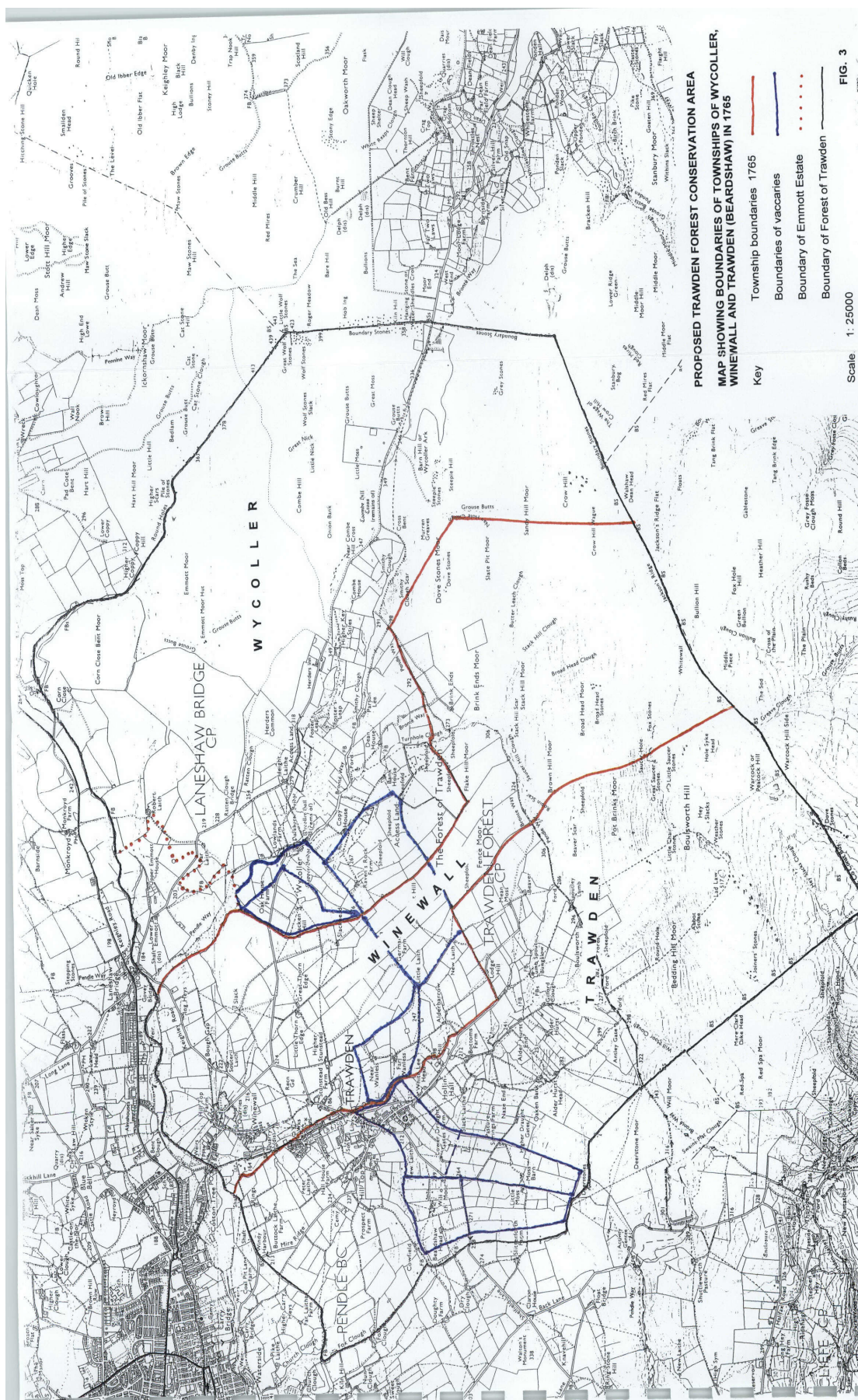
enclosure), these walls are made of riven stone, probably from the extensive quarries around Foster's Leap to the south-east. There are traces of earlier fields amongst these also. This, together with their straight lines and even divisions, all suggests a post medieval date.

Winewall Vaccary

- 42) As at Wycoller, the Winewall vaccary (fig. 4) has survived very clearly in the landscape and the outer boundaries can be easily seen on the ground.
- 43) The vaccary abuts the east bank of Trawden Beck and takes the form of a sub-rectangle on good quality gently rising land. A bottleneck is formed in the south-east corner at Little Laithe Farm where access is gained to the summer pasture. The northern and eastern boundaries are made up of watercourses, whilst that to the south was formed by a ditch and boulder wall. The former, like at Wycoller, may have originally been boundary ditches. The latter feature is best seen at the western end of the southern boundary.
- 44) The summer pasture of the Winewall vaccary abuts that of the two Wycoller vaccaries. The pasture is sub-rectangular in form and is surrounded by banks and ditches. The boundary between the summer pasture for the Wycoller and Winewall vaccaries is an 'ancient dyke', which also forms the north-west boundary of the Wycoller vaccaries; this dyke runs to Will Moor Hill road to the south-east.

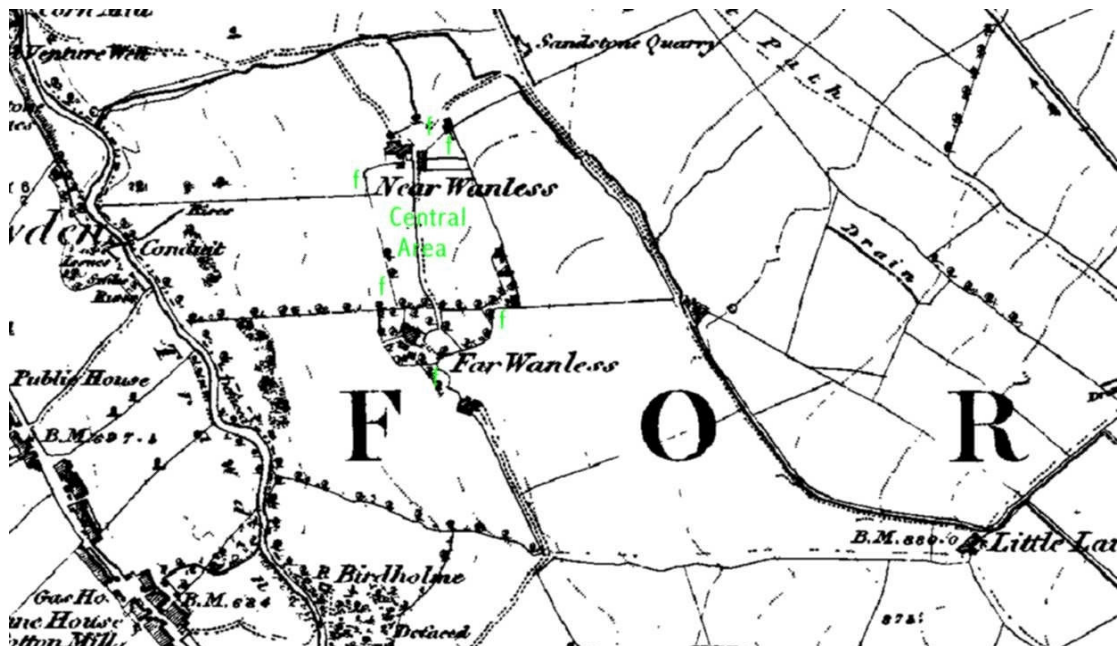
Over And Nether Beardshaw Vaccaries

- 45) The two Beardshaw vaccaries (fig. 4) lie in the angle between Trawden Brook and Beardshaw Beck. The eastern boundaries of the winter and summer pastures are not as well defined as those previously described, but are dictated by natural features and are evident on the 1848 OS map. The lack of stone outcrops and the necessity of using smaller boulders probably reduced the longevity of the original boundary walls to the vaccaries. Remains of a boundary ditch survive on the western side of the winter and summer pastures just to the east of the ancient Forest boundary ditch. The two are quite different in character. The division between the winter pastures of Over and Nether Beardshaw is marked by a substantial ditch. This line extends southwards along the much later road cutting and continues to Deerstones as an altered boulder wall. The eastern boundary is 1.7km long and may never have had a boundary ditch as few signs of one survive. Parts of the wall are made up of boulders while other parts appear rebuilt in quarried orthostats.
- 46) The absence of an eastern boundary ditch may indicate that the vaccary extended further eastwards in the direction of Oaken Bank. However, other indications suggest the drawn boundary is likely to be correct. Sited to the east of the boulder wall forming the eastern edge of the summer pasture to the Beardshaw vaccary is a sub-oval piece of pasture bounded on its eastern side by an un-named beck. At its northern end is Bottoms farm and at its southern end is Oaken bank. The good quality pasture is surrounded on all sides by boulder walls, and it is suggested that this could have formed an arable holding for the vaccary, or it might represent an early farm for the use of the forest keepers.

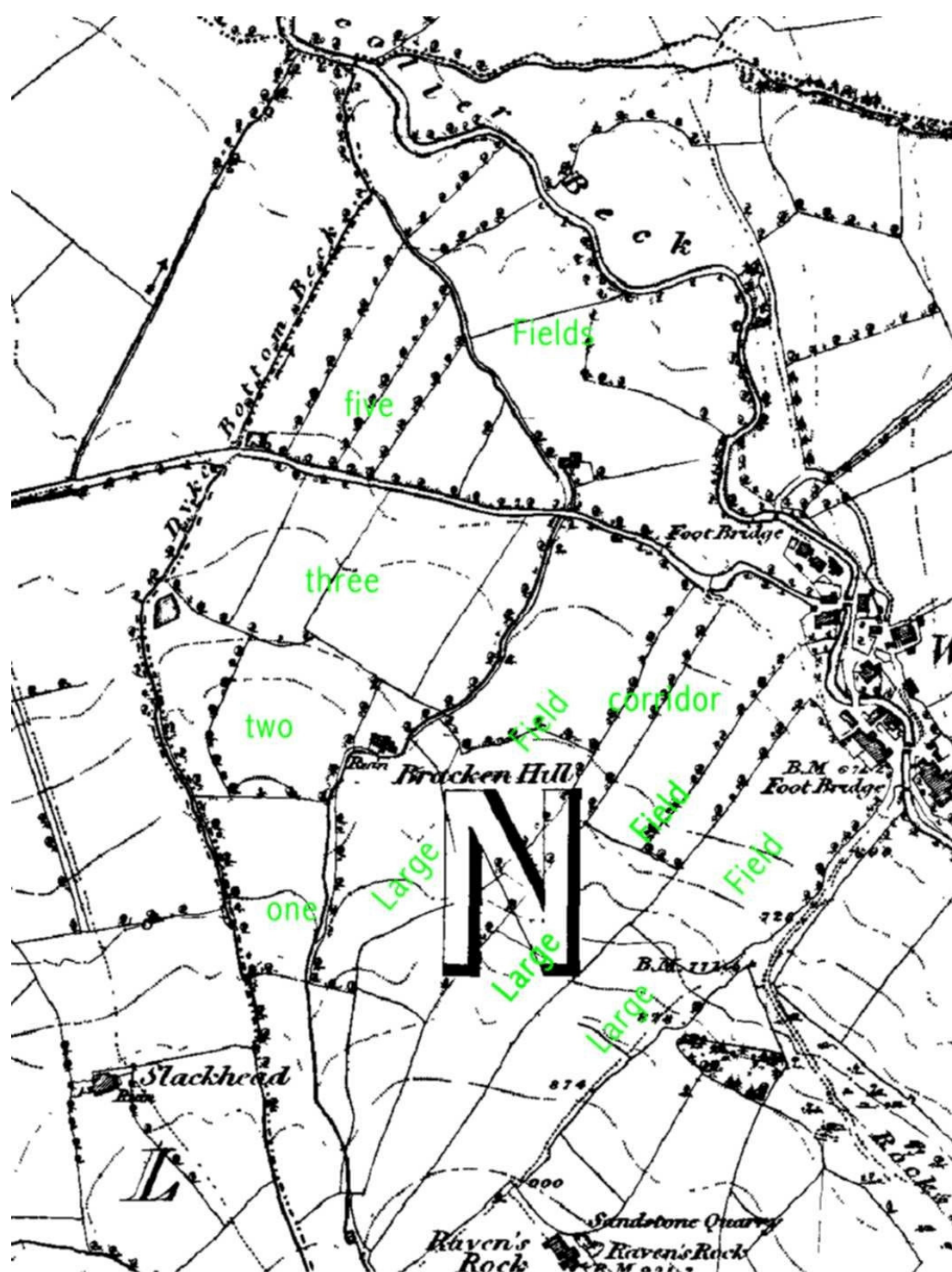


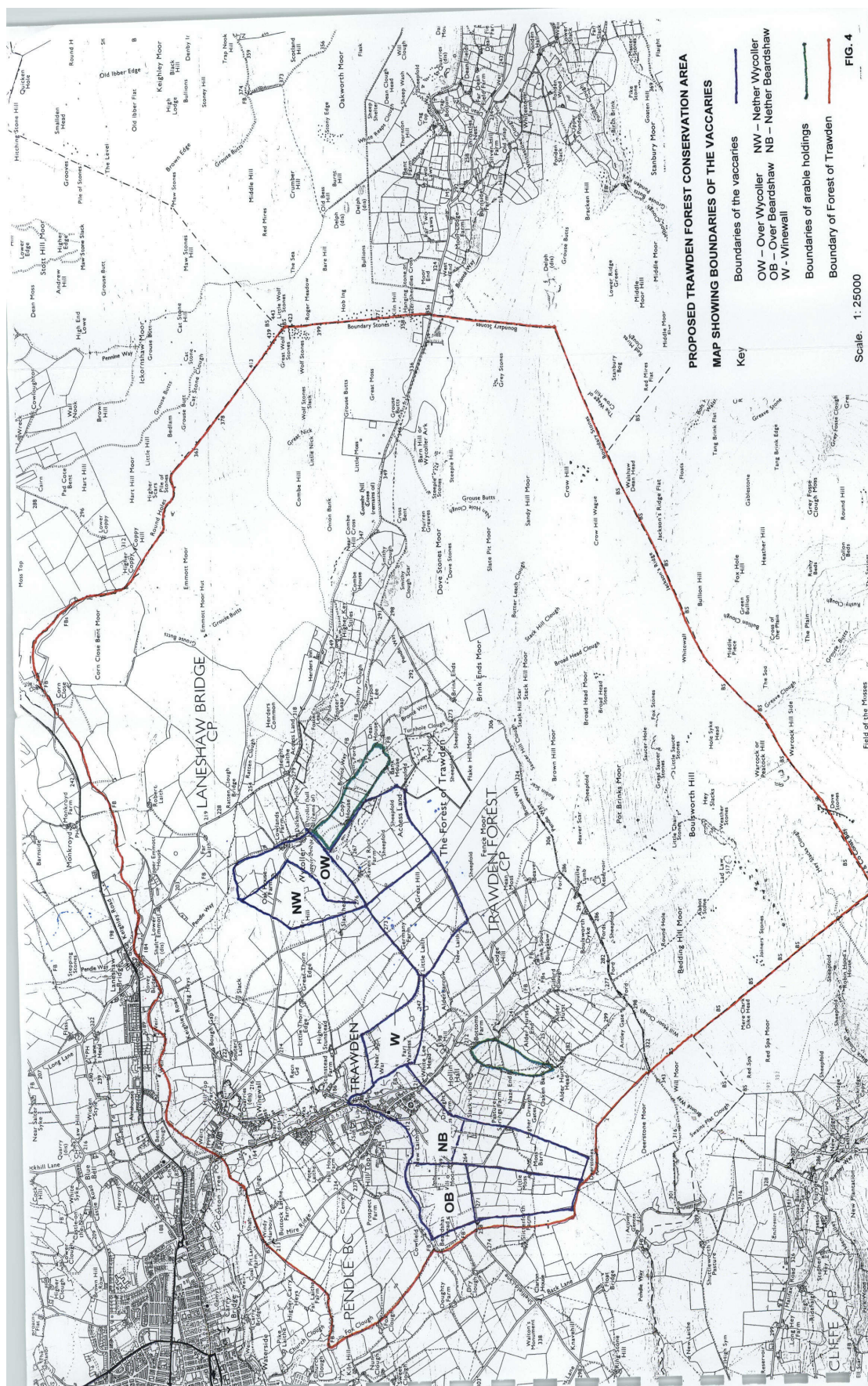
Interpreting The Subdivisions Of The Vaccaries

- 47) At present, only limited research has been carried out on the summer pastures, so the text refers only to the winter pastures, which were the hub of the vaccary farms. The vaccaries appear to have expanded outwards over time and some changes occurred within the enclosures. It is uncertain whether the surviving internal layouts, walls and farmsteads are essentially medieval, reflecting the original vaccary designs, or later re-organizations of the farmland. Initial research on this has produced some evidence that it is the former, although more work is proposed to clarify matters.
- 48) There appears to be an individual logic to the layout of each vaccary (or vaccary pair), that suggests it was specifically designed to suit a particular site. This in turn suggests an early planned layout for the whole of the Forest. Vaccaries are somewhat different to other early farms in that they did not evolve incrementally from small beginnings but rather were planned, laid out and put into operation as single developments.
- 49) The arrangement of walls and the siting of farms and barns (assuming the later seventeenth century buildings are on or near the sites of predecessors) is different for each vaccary and appears to be responding to particular locational needs.
- 50) Winewall has a circular layout around a central area containing the two farms of Near and Far Wanless (see below).



- 51) At Over and Nether Wycoller the layout is more linear. At Nether Wycoller, the fields west of the central stream increase in number northwards from the bottleneck – one, two, three and then five. A large seventeenth century barn, Bracken Hill, nestles in the sheltered valley in the middle of the farm. At Over Wycoller, the fields are long, stretching the whole length of the slope to the farm buildings in the north. One field adjacent to the boundary between the vaccaries, is extremely narrow and may have been a stock corridor to reach the lower fields of Over Wycoller that lie north-east of the stream (see below).





The Copyhold Farms

- 53) The houses of the copyholders are discussed in depth in the RCHME book *Rural Houses of the Lancashire Pennines 1560-1760* by Sarah Pearson (1985 HMSO). The impact of this period and its effect on the landscape was immense. However, it is not proposed to repeat this work here in any depth, rather an outline is given.
- 51) Following the Act of Disafforestation in 1507, the security of tenure granted to the copyholders transformed the landscape of the Forest. For the first time the farmers could think long term and not be subject to the whims of the landowners. It is probable that the first farms of the copyholders were the same ones that their tenant predecessors lived in, largely timber-framed buildings. However, subsequent rebuilding in the seventeenth century, probably on or near the same site, resulted in many substantial stone built farms.
- 52) The earliest farms are generally found within the vaccaries where disafforestation first occurred. Included in Wycoller are Wycoller House, Lowlands Farm and the large barn at Bracken Hill, although at this latter site there is no evidence of an earlier farmhouse. Within the vaccary of Winewall are the farms of Near and Far Wanless, with evidence of an early barn at each site. The vaccaries at Beardshaw enclose the farms and barns at Lower Draught Gates, New Laithe, Lower Beardshaw Head and Middle Beardshaw Head (formerly Beardshaw and Beech Head). The farm buildings of the latter were much altered in the eighteenth century, although a seventeenth century gable and a doorway to a large barn (similar to Bracken Hill) survive.
- 53) Nearby arable holdings at Wycoller and Beardshaw also show evidence of the copyholders. The name Copy Farm at Wycoller is indicative of an early farm. In the Beardshaw area there is an early farm at Oaken Bank. In both areas there is evidence of orthostat walling which suggests further sub-division at this time.
- 54) Further copyhold farms can be identified in:
- a) **Trawden (Beardshaw)** - Dent House, Nichol House, Higher Oaken Bank, Seghole Farm, Vine Cottage
 - b) **Winewall** - Hill Top Farm, Winewall Farm, Winewall House
 - c) **Wycoller** - Parson Lee Farm, Pearsons Farm, and Wycoller Cottage
- 55) There are traces of seventeenth century and early eighteenth century fabric in many other buildings and further research is likely to substantially increase the total number of copyhold farms.
- 56) Although many of the copyhold farms are sited within the former vaccaries and therefore on the better land, many of the new holdings are on the edge of the vaccaries and on the poorer land. In many cases it is steeper and less well drained, and for the first time this is now enclosed with the distinctive orthostat stone walls in the Wycoller and northern Winewall areas. The enclosed fields are typically much smaller than the primary vaccary enclosures (though larger than the subdivisions), and are built in straight lines, which can typically be seen running up the hillside from Trawden Brook, Beardshaw Beck and Wycoller Beck.

- 57) Trawden had no gentry or wealthy landowners in the late sixteenth or early seventeenth centuries due to its former Forest status. However, by the 1660s, its overall wealth was greater than any other township in the area save the towns of Burnley and Colne. This wealth was accrued through the textile industry, farming and the copyhold system itself, which allowed very advantageous sub-leasing by the copyholders. The architectural quality and the number of the seventeenth century houses in the Forest is greater than any other part of the former Blackburn Hundred. In 1664, the Hearth Tax assessment listed seventy-nine households.
- 58) The rise of the copyhold farm brought with it the development of the road system. Earlier roads typically linked each place of habitation, the new roads tended to bypass them and farms used the earlier sections to connect onto the new roads. A plan of 1765 shows the road system at that time (see fig. 2). Other maps of the time also confirm that the present-day system (excepting the Trawden Valley route) was in place by the mid-eighteenth century.

Character and Appearance

- 59) There follows a description of the important landscape features that make up the special architectural interest of the area. Particular groups are considered first, followed by the lists of listed buildings, particular buildings of local interest and scheduled ancient monuments.
- 60) Fields and their walls are the most obvious characteristic of the landscape. Unlike other areas, there is a great variety of walling types and banks/ditches spanning a period of around one thousand years. The walling can be divided into three main types, boulder walls, orthostat walls (made up of single shaped stones) and quarried dry-stone walls.

Boulder Walls

- 61) The boulder walling is made up of large stones, which formed natural outcrops, or were strewn over the land prior to enclosure by glacial or other natural processes. These stones are unshaped and may have been obtained by fracturing them off their natural bed, probably from close by. The height of this type of walling rarely exceeds one metre, and many of the boulders can exceed two metres in length. Whilst this height of walling could have enclosed cattle, it is unlikely to have contained (more agile) sheep. It is therefore reasonable to associate this type of walling with the early vaccary farms. However, care has to be taken in assessing individual boulder walls. For example, many boulder walls may have been higher at one time, having lost smaller, lighter stones originally set on top of the boulders.
- 62) Sometimes the line of a wall could have been dictated by the position of individual stone outcrops, which were then incorporated into a wall. Many boulder walls have been repaired or modified at a later date by the introduction of cut or riven orthostats.
- 63) As one progresses westwards away from Wycoller towards Beardshaw, the rock outcrops disappear and the boulder walling here is smaller, sometimes much smaller. Naturally rounded stones are built into walls, with the largest boulders at

the bottom. These walls tend not to be stable over time because of the rounded stones. Hence they are often in a poor state of repair or rebuilt/repared with quarried stone. In the most eastern parts, on the summer pastures of Beardshaw, very few large boulders are evident and there are hardly any outcrops.

- 64) The primary vaccary enclosures normally have a ditch on the outside as well as a boulder wall.
- 65) In the landscape, the boulder walls often have an untidy, primeval appearance. They are most evident in the Wycoller area where they and the orthostat walling are prominent in the landscape.

Orthostat Walls

- 66) The orthostat walling varies in style, and at the present time it is not possible to state whether this can be attributed to different periods of phasing or a different method of workmanship.
- 67) The orthostat walling either side of the valley above Wycoller is made up of stones set side by side. These stones average 1.100 – 1.500 m high, by 300 – 550 mm wide, by 180 – 230 mm thick, and are set in the ground c. 300 mm. Much of this would have come from the quarries in the south-east around Foster's Leap. Here one can see how huge stones were made to slip down the steep slopes where they were split into orthostats.
- 68) Due to the shallow depth of the orthostats in the ground, the stones would rely on the lateral support of adjacent stones for stability. Some of the orthostats are very regular in size and thickness. This is probably due to the nature of the stone, which splits easily on its bed, allowing a regular thickness of orthostat to be made. Particularly attractive sections exist where a single stone has been split into two or more stones, which have then been erected as "mirror images".
- 69) Orthostat walling of a very different character can be seen above Turnhole Clough and south of Alderhurst Head. These wall stones are more irregular in shape tending to have a square proportion rather than rectangular. Some of the stones are very large being c. 1.500 m in height and c. 300 – 400 mm in both width and depth. The greater height of these stone walls would suggest that these boundary walls were intended to contain sheep.
- 70) Orthostat walls can be particularly attractive in the landscape having both an ancient character but also a cleaner line and clearer form than the earlier boulder walls. Sometimes, the appearance of boulders and orthostats becomes very similar and it can be difficult discerning one from the other.

Quarried “Dry-Stone” Walls

- 71) These are the classic “dry-stone” walls found across the Pennine and other areas. Stones are quarried but otherwise may vary greatly.
- 72) Some walls are made of gritstone with roughly cuboid shaped stones. The walls are built with stone from local quarries in the immediate area and are often associated with known copyhold farms. Beardshaw has many tiny former quarries from where this stone was probably quarried. It is possible that some of these walls are contemporary with the orthostat walls of Wycoller, and that the nature of the available stone determined the appearance of the walls.
- 73) Gritstone can be soft and weather over time. Sometimes the quarried stone walls can take on a more natural shape and appear similar to the earlier walls made of natural boulders. Often the two stone types are mixed, as the boulder walls have collapsed and have been repaired with locally quarried stone.
- 74) At the opposite extreme are the “flag” walls, with the stones laid on their natural bed, made of imported flat “overburden” stones from possibly Marsden quarries. These are relatively recent walls made of “not quite” local stone. They are mainly found on the later Enclosure Act farms or water authority properties situated on the higher land or as local sub-divisions or rebuilds within older enclosures.
- 75) Sometimes earlier orthostat walls are replaced by dry stone walls, and the orthostats cut up to form through stones. Also, one cannot rule out that walls can be taken down and the stone re-used to make new walls, so their dating is somewhat difficult. In some cases it is possible to see the stumps of the earlier orthostats beneath a later wall.
- 76) Other evidence has to be taken into account such as the age of the nearby farm buildings, the layout of the walls and whether they have been laid out by a surveyor or not.
- 77) There are many variations on these wall types and the different methods of capping them. This variety adds interest to the landscape and scenery.
- 78) The areas most strongly defined by this wall type lie in a central band of the Forest running south-west to north-east, and some areas around the base of Boulsworth Hill. There is a particularly fine landscape of dry stone walling on the high land running north of the Winewall vaccary summer pasture towards Winewall hamlet. Here the walls are crisp and well maintained and look particularly fine on a sunny day.

Gates And Gateposts

- 79) Associated with the stone walls are gateposts, which normally reflect the height of the boulder, orthostat or dry stone walls. Some are less than a metre high while the largest approach two metres. Gateposts can help to date walls that have been altered. Within the vaccaries, small gateposts can be found re-used as flagstones and steps over later walls. Few posts, whether early or late, are finely dressed and this is a reflection of the utilitarian culture that pervades most of the rural and urban landscape of the Forest. After disafforestation, there were no large wealthy estates that might wish to adorn functional buildings.

- 80) Early gateposts have holes and curved slots for timber rails. The high or low positions of the slots for the horizontal timbers may suggest the type of stock which was being contained – high for sheep, low for cattle. Many posts have a square hole cut into the upper part of the post, the meaning or purpose of which is unknown. It may have been a marker establishing that the gate was part of a vaccary, or the land was held copyhold. However, it probably had a simple function allowing easy handling of the gatepost from the quarry by ropes etc.
- 81) Later gateposts (probably mid-eighteenth century onwards) have metal hinges etc. leaded into the stone. There are many surviving nineteenth century wrought iron gates of classic design remaining in the countryside, though few are actually used as operational gates.

Main Settlements

- 82) There are four main settlements in the Forest - the ancient “hill top” settlements of Trawden (Hill Top), the river-crossing hamlet of Wycoller probably situated on a prehistoric route, and the nineteenth century linear settlement of Cottontree and Trawden. All the settlements are linear in that buildings gather around a principal road and do not extend to any great depth on either side. However, where the road twists and turns, such as at Hill Top, Winewall, this may not be immediately evident.
- 83) Three of the settlements are highly visible in the landscape. Winewall is particularly visible from the north around Colne. The Trawden Brook valley allows very clear views of Winewall, Hill Top Trawden and nineteenth century Trawden from various angles, heights and sides of the valley. Almost everything is prominent and easily seen from several viewpoints. The western valley slope of Trawden Brook has Hill Top, Trawden at the top with nineteenth century Trawden at the bottom, with only a few fields critically separating the two. Wycoller is more hidden both by the valley sides and by trees and woodlands. Thus Wycoller is renown as a place of mystery and seclusion. To some degree everything in the Forest is visible from Boulsworth Hill, save those places hidden in the depths of valleys and cuttings.

Winewall And Hill Top Trawden

- 84) Winewall and Hill Top Trawden are set on spurs overlooking the confluence of streams. Consequently, there are steep slopes down to the valleys on two sides with gently rising land in the opposite direction. Neither has broken onto the ridge or the crest of the hill, but nevertheless sit high on the steep valley side. They are similar in form, though Winewall is smaller, steeper and more twisting on the hillside. The townscape is informal and vernacular, tightly clustered with level changes, walls, paths and lanes, enclosures and mixed building types and aspects dominating the scene. Together with adjacent early fields and boundaries, both hamlets exhibit a strongly historic appearance and character.
- 85) Around these earlier cores extend small Georgian era developments, such as New Row, Winewall or along Fould’s Road, Trawden. These are more ordered with buildings normally aligning themselves to the road or track, which itself follows the contour rather than running across it. Many of these buildings are weaver’s cottages of a simpler vernacular style than earlier buildings.
- 86) At Trawden, such buildings spill down the hill and run in a long line along Lane

House Lane, south of St. Mary's Church. This forms a highly visible linear development and the best section of Georgian period development in the Forest.

- 87) At Winewall, from Winewall Bridge in the valley bottom, Rosley Street/Winewall Lane climbs straight up the steep valley side where, again, on either side there are just a few fields separating the nineteenth century development at the bottom from the earlier periods at the top. It reaches a "T" junction overlooked by weaver's cottages -turn left and the lane continues to rise through the ancient settlement of Lane Top, turn right, and the narrow road levels off as it passes through the above mentioned New Row before dropping again at Well Head. The buildings here run along the contours and form a significant skyline group, the most prominent building being the former Inghamite Church.

Victorian Trawden And Cottontree

- 88) Victorian Cottontree and Trawden almost merge as a single linear development set in the Trawden Brook valley along the nineteenth century Skipton Road. The townscape is linear and typically Pennine characterized by robust terraced houses and mills (declining in number) set in a valley bottom of green fields, running water and trees. The landscape is interesting and varied with long straight sections contrasting with occasional bends in the road. Unusually, for the Forest, there is a long straight vista and a strong sense of rhythm along the road. There are a number of interesting buildings, including the Trawden "Pissior" – a Victorian cast iron urinal.
- 89) In the south the road rises quite steeply at Church Street which is actually a much earlier road -an extension of Keighley Road that drops down from Stunstead. Here, the townscape is older and more varied as the earlier periods merge with the nineteenth century. The War Memorial and landscaped area adjacent provide a focal point as one begins to climb up Church Street.
- 90) The grouping of the terraces is important as they create intimate, enclosed spaces. For example, Clogg Head, a narrow short street, forms such a space with a splayed corner at its Church Street end, which leads through to a winding lane by Beardshaw Beck, rising up a flight of stone steps to the Sun Inn.
- 91) The space formed by the buildings along Church Street is small in scale and full of interest, brought about by the difference in the elevational treatment of the buildings. From the bottom of the street at the Trawden Arms it is not possible to see the church at the top. It is with an air of expectancy that one proceeds up the street to see what is around the bend at the top, and one is greeted by the most imposing building in Trawden, the tower of the parish church. Along the way the articulation of the elevations expresses the different designs of the terraces. The frontage of the Old Bakery has not been destroyed, and still retains the stonework to its door and windows. The three-storied building retains its loading door at first floor level.
- 92) The School to the Wesleyan Methodist Church stands at the bottom of Church Street opposite the site of the former chapel. The building, of high quality stonework, is now in residential use but retains many of its original external features. The former graveyard is sited on the opposite side of the road and provides a point of interest in the street scene. A similar building in character is the Trawden Literary Institute built in 1880. Built with two stories, and set back and partially hidden from the road, the simple form of the building is an important feature of Lane House Lane.

- 93) Evidence of the Trawden tram track is still extant from the Trawden Arms to the terminus at the former Zion Chapel (fig. 2). Some evidence can be seen also alongside Standroyd Mill in Cotton Tree. The former line of the track is defined by a thoroughfare of stone setts and remains an important link with late nineteenth century.

Wycoller

- 94) Wycoller is a very special place. It is famous for its mystery and romance and, of course, the connection with the Brontes. It lies in, what many see as, a secret valley surrounded by fields of ancient orthostat walling. Though of similar date, it is much smaller than Hill Top and Winewall and the houses are less tightly clustered, roughly aligning themselves to the road. The land is flat adjacent Wycoller Beck, where most buildings lie, but then rises steeply, with cliffs in places. Trees and running water are always very close.
- 95) Development in the settlement effectively stopped in the late Georgian period with only a handful of examples of later buildings. This imparts an unusual character where time has stopped, except for the trees, which have softened and enhanced the valley bottom. Within the hamlet, there are many views and glimpses through the trees, particularly from the higher land. Most of the buildings are listed and many covered in the RCHME book Rural Houses of the Lancashire Pennines 1560-1760. The centre of the hamlet is defined by the Packhorse and Clapper Bridges framed by Wycoller Hall, Pierson's House, Wycoller Farm and Wycoller Cottage.
- 96) Although today Wycoller is a lived in hamlet, it is also an important tourist destination and country park. It is the most visited part of the Forest and there are two visitor centres, the aisled Barn adjoining Wycoller Hall and Pepper Hill Barn, both managed by Lancashire County Council.
- 100) Many see something of the sublime at Wycoller, it is one of the most important historic places in Lancashire.

Emmott

- 101) Special mention should be made of Emmott, a small settlement and estate carved out of the north-eastern part of the Forest (see fig 3). The Emmott family were of ancient lineage with the earliest record referring to a Robert de Emot in 1311. This reference refers to the building of the 'mansion of Emmott'. Emmott Hall itself, a heavy Georgian building of 1737, is now demolished. However, the fine wrought iron gates and gate piers to the former drive remain and are listed Grade II.
- 102) Emmott Hall cottage, once the stables to the hall and contemporary with it, is now in residential use. The building, 'U' shaped in plan, had similar detailing to the hall and is listed Grade II. Hallown (Hullown) Well is situated in the former grounds of Emmott Hall to the north of side of Hallown Beck. The well is of some historic importance and by tradition is associated with Christian baptisms in pre-conquest times. Lower Emmott House is situated on School Lane across the road from the entrance to Emmott Hall. The house built c. 1600 was much altered in the nineteenth century. It does however, retain many early features and is deservedly listed Grade II in view of its early date.

- 103) Close by near to Laneshaw Bridge is Rye Flat farmhouse and its attached barn. Both are late seventeenth century in date and have typical detailing of the period. The farmhouse is reputed to have been a public house. Both buildings are listed Grade II. Laneshaw Bridge or Royd Bridge is early nineteenth century in date and comprises a single span segmental arch with voussoirs. A bridge was first recorded at this point in 1556 which is a similar date to the first recorded bridge at Carry Lane. The bridge is listed Grade II.

Houses and Barns

- 104) The earliest extant housing probably dates from the first half of the seventeenth century (although fragments of earlier periods probably survive). There are a high number of such dwellings in the Forest, which reflects the success of the yeomen farmers of the time. Strictly speaking, most “barns” are combined cow-houses and barns, reflecting the mixed farming practice of the area. Some “barns” are not barns at all but cow-sheds, pig-stys etc., thus the word “barn” is used here as shorthand for a variety of farm buildings. It is possible that parts of some of the early barns were used as a dwelling.
- 105) Typically, houses were built of gritstone walling with large quoins, and roofs of stone slates. The windows were usually in ranges of two or more, with shaped mullions and splayed reveals. Drip moulds were formed over the windows of the earliest buildings, and in some cases string courses were built on at first floor level. The door jambs were chamfered with stop ends and were often made up of five stones to each side. The door heads are usually square headed or with a flattened arch. Occasionally more elaborate door heads can be seen such as the ogee lintel at Pierson`s Farm, Wycoller.
- 106) Several detached barns of this period remain, which are very large in size, being up to 9m in span. The same window and door details can be seen and typically, very large lintels are used over square headed doorways.
- 107) The houses of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were built on the more elevated land above the valleys. These houses were similarly built with gritstone walling, quoins and a stone slated roof. Many are laithe farms, where a barn is attached to the farmhouse. Typical of this later house, the windows are larger with square mullions with matching head, sill and jambs. The windows are formed singly or in ranges of two or more lights. The doorways are usually simple with a square head and matching single stone jambs. Occasionally on the earlier Georgian type house, a pediment is formed over the front door.
- 108) The houses of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are mostly made up of terraced dwellings situated along the main roads. Between the terraces are larger detached or semi-detached Georgian or Victorian villas. One of the largest of the is Trawden Hall, the successor to an earlier hall.
- 109) The terraces are often of ten or more dwellings with walls of coursed rock-faced stonework with roofs of blue welsh slate, made available by the advent of the canals and railways. The windows, often with a square mullion, have matching heads, sills and jambs. The doors are similar in detail and some early examples have a simple pediment made of two angled flat pieces of stone. In most cases an enclosed yard is located at the rear of the property. Closer inspection shows a wide variety of later nineteenth century terraced house designs. An interesting

terrace design lies on the lower slopes of Winewall hamlet immediately above the bridge over Trawden Brook. Here houses are built around courtyards and have unusual detailing. Most terraced housing has a certain austerity of appearance – a natural consequence of the sawn and split sandstone building material.

Textile Mills

- 110) A rapid mills survey was undertaken in 1998 by the RCHME for Pendle Borough Council which recorded the surviving mills of Trawden. Since then, there have been a large number of mill demolitions. The mills which remain, are typical of the weaving mills unique to east Lancashire and look well in the urban and rural landscapes.
- 111) The grouping of the complex is made up of a multi-storied block, which contained the warehouse, offices and ancillary manufacturing process, an engine room with its tall windows and pitched roof, the mill chimney and, finally, the weaving shed with its north-light roof and long single-storeyed outer wall. Adjacent to the mill was the mill lodge providing the water supply for the mill, although most have been converted to parking and service areas. Included in such groupings should be the terraced dwellings of the mill operatives. Combined, these elements are important in defining local character and appearance.
- 112) There appears to be no complete mill complex remaining in Trawden (see below). Two multi-storied blocks are extant at Standroyd Mill, Cottontree with the former weaving shed positioned between them. The weaving shed has been re-roofed and no longer has its north light roof. The mill lodge still remains and is now incorporated in the adjoining public park as a lake. A small terrace of nineteenth century cottages are built close to the mill on its southern side.
- 113) Scar Top Mill to the rear of Church Street is hidden behind the terraces fronting the street and may actually be complete. Its square stone chimney can be seen from many parts of the town and is an important feature.
- 114) Substantial parts of Black Carr Mill remain, although the southern portion of the weaving shed has been demolished. The remaining portion still retains its north light roof. Two multi-storied blocks stand at the northern and southern ends of the site. Little remains of Brook Shed apart from a small portion of the north light roof to the weaving shed. Importantly however, the square stone chimney still survives. Hollin Mill is still largely unaltered although proposals for its major alteration to residential use probably will commence shortly. A small portion of Lodge Holme Mill is incorporated at the rear of the modern factory on the site.
- 115) The mills were built in the traditional materials using local stone for the walls and normally imported blue slate for the roofs. They bring a focus to the urban landscape and allow sense to be made of the architectural and social development of the area.

Churches and Schools

- 116) The Parish Church of St Mary was built in 1844-5 as a Commissioners Church for the sum of £1400.00, and was designed by the architect T. Chaffer. It is of robust design with lancet windows and a thin tower built on steeply sloping land at the junction of four roads. The vicarage sited alongside is a large building and typical of the mid-nineteenth century.
- 117) Non-conformist Chapels add to the character of the Forest. The barn shaped buildings at the former Zion Methodist Chapel built in 1882 and the Inghamite Chapel built in 1752 at Winewall are very simple in form and reflect the use to which they were put. The same can be said of the attractive Roman Catholic Church located near Winewall Bridge.

Listed Buildings

- 118) The conservation area contains sixty-four listed properties as entered in the table below. Six of these are listed Grade II*, i.e. they are considered to be of outstanding interest and reside in the top eight per cent of all listed buildings in England. Six barns are specifically listed, though many others will also be listed because they are attached to or in the curtilage of a listed farm house. Five bridges, two pubs, a stretch of “vaccary” walling, a gateway, a bell turret and a grain kiln are also listed. However, the majority of listed buildings are farmhouses or weavers houses and this is a reflection of the rapid growth of seventeenth century copyhold farms.

LISTED BUILDINGS – Property	Street/Village	Grade	List No.	Date Listed	Reference SD
Barn adj New Laithe Farmhouse	Burnley Road	II	12/227	01/29/88	909383
New Laithe Farmhouse	Burnley Road	II	12/226	01/29/88	909383
Carriers Row(No 10)	Carriers Row	II	8/81	01/29/88	922405
Carriers Row(No 11)	Carriers Row	II	8/81	01/29/88	922405
Carriers Row(No 12)	Carriers Row	II	8/81	01/29/88	922405
Carriers Row(No 13)	Carriers Row	II	8/81	01/29/88	922405
Carriers Row(No 14)	Carriers Row	II	8/81	01/29/88	922405
Carriers Row(No 15)	Carriers Row	II	8/81	01/29/88	922405
Carriers Row(No 16)	Carriers Row	II	8/81	01/29/88	922405
Carriers Row(No 7)	Carriers Row	II	8/81	01/29/88	922405
Carriers Row(No 8)	Carriers Row	II	8/81	01/29/88	922405
Carriers Row(No 9)	Carriers Row	II	8/81	01/29/88	922405
Bell Turret W of Trawden Hall	Colne Road	II	12/234	01/29/88	907388
Hill Top(No 5)	Colne Road	II	12/233	01/29/88	907387
Hill Top(No6)	Colne Road	II	12/233	01/29/88	907387
Nichol House Barn	Colne Road	II	12/230	02/25/70	907388
Nichol House Cottage	Colne Road	II	12/230	02/25/70	907388
Nichol House Farmhouse	Colne Road	II	12/230	02/25/70	907388
Old Josephs Farmhouse + Wall	Colne Road	II	12/232	01/29/88	907387
Sun Inn	Colne Road	II	12/228	01/29/88	907387
Yeoman Hey & Dent Cottage	Colne Road	II	12/229	01/29/88	907387

Yeoman Hey & Dent Cottage(No 25)	Colne Road	II	12/229	01/29/88	907387
Hill Top Barn	Hill Top (Winewall)	II	8/235	04/23/52	912400
Hill Top Farmhouse	Hill Top (Winewall)	II	8/235	04/23/52	912400
Herders Inn	Lancashire Moor Rd	II	12/236	01/29/88	946390
Bottoms Farmhouse	Lane House Lane	II	12/237	01/29/88	916378
Fold Farmhouse	Hill Top (Winewall)	II	8/241	02/25/70	911400
Grain Kiln & Stable, Back of 39	Hill Top (Winewall)	II*	12/240	01/29/88	912399
Lane Top (No 33)	Hill Top (Winewall)	II	12/238	04/23/52	911399
Spergarth Cottage (No 39)	Hill Top (Winewall)	II	12/239	02/25/70	911399
Winewall Farmhouse (No 29)	Hill Top (Winewall)	II	12/238	04/23/52	911399
Winewall Farmhouse (No 31)	Hill Top (Winewall)	II	12/238	04/23/52	911399
Winewall House (No 37)	Hill Top (Winewall)	II	12/239	02/25/70	911399
Emmott hall gateway	School Lane	II	8/103	01/29/88	927405
Laneshaw or Royd Bridge	School Lane	II	8/105	01/29/88	927405
Rye Flat Barn	School Lane	II	8/106	01/29/53	927405
Rye Flat Farmhouse	School Lane	II	8/106	01/29/53	927405
Upper Emmott House	School Lane	II	8/104	01/29/88	927405
Lower Emmott house	School Lane SW-Side	II	8/290	06/06/88	927405
Dent Howe farmhouse	Unavailable	II	12/231	04/23/52	908388
Far Wanless Farmhouse	Unavailable	II	12/223	04/23/52	916384
Higher Oakenbank	Unavailable	II	12/302	08/31/88	914371
Mid Beardshaw Head Farm & Barn	Unavailable	II	12/225	01/29/88	904381
Remains of Vaccary Walls	Unavailable	II	17/224	01/29/88	934393
Seghole Farmhouse	Unavailable	II	12/301	08/31/88	916376
Stunstead Cottages(No 3)	Unavailable	II	12/300	01/09/87	914389
Stunstead Cottages(No 4)	Unavailable	II	12/300	01/09/87	914389
Stunstead Cottages(No 5)	Unavailable	II	12/300	01/09/87	914389
Winewall Bridge	Winewall Road	II	8/113	01/29/88	908400
Bank House Bridge	Wycoller Road	II*	17/255	10/26/64	935389
Barn SE of Wycoller Hall	Wycoller Road	II	17/254	02/25/70	933391
Clapper Bridge	Wycoller Road	II*	17/253	04/23/52	923391
Cottage E of Wycoller	Wycoller Road	II	17/250	06/22/73	932392
House adjoining Wycoller Farm	Wycoller Road	II	17/244	04/23/52	931392
Laithe Hills Cottage	Wycoller Road	II	17/243	04/23/52	931393
Lowlands Farmhouse	Wycoller Road	II	10/248	02/25/70	931394
Oaklands	Wycoller Road	II	17/257	02/25/70	931394
Pack Horse Bridge	Wycoller Road	II*	17/251	04/23/52	932392
Pierson's Farmhouse	Wycoller Road	II*	17/245	04/23/52	931392
Remains of Wycoller Hall & Wall	Wycoller Road	II*	17/252	04/23/52	932239
Slack Farmhouse	Wycoller Road	II	12/256	01/29/88	920398
Thistleholme	Wycoller Road	II	17/249	02/25/70	931394
Wycoller Cottage	Wycoller Road	II	17/247	02/25/70	932392
Wycoller House	Wycoller Road	II	17/246	02/25/70	931392

Buildings of Local Interest

119) Pendle Council does not have a formal list of local buildings of interest but intends to draw up a list through the process of surveying its area in partnership with Parish Councils. This is outlined in the Council document Laying Foundations – Built Heritage Strategy. Ongoing study by the archaeological group has revealed many locally important buildings, some of which are worthy of statutory listing. The table below contains a selection which are to be further studied by the group because of their particular local interest. A much larger final list will be drawn up in the second phase of study.

SELECTED BUILDINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST Property	Street/Village	Grid Reference SD
Lower Draught Gates Farmhouse and Barn	Burnley Road	908381
Bracken Hill Farmhouse and Barn	Wycoller Road	927392
Lower Beardshaw Head Farmhouse and Barn	Burnley Road	906382
Near Wanless Farmhouse and Barn	Unavailable	916386
Oaken Bank Farmhouse	Unavailable	914372
St Mary's Church	Lane House Lane	911386
Lower Naze End Farmhouse	Unavailable	015378
Ravens Rock Farmhouse	Unavailable	929388
Dean House Farmhouse	Unavailable	940386
Parson Lee Farmhouse and Barn	Unavailable	942387
Lower Key Stiles Barn	Unavailable	947389
Inghamite Chapel, Winewall	New Row	911398
Lodge Holme Mill	Skipton Road	911393
Stanroyd Mill, Winewall	Cotton Tree Lane	907402
Beaver Farmhouse	Unavailable	929373

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

No. 74A The Hall Bridge, Wycoller	SD 932 392
No. 74B Bank House Bridge, Wycoller	SD 935 389
No. 108 Wycoller Hall	SD 931 392
No. 109 Wycoller Packhorse Bridge	SD 932 394
No. 23747 Hanging Stone or Watersheddles Cross	SD 9712 3827

Conclusion

- 120) The first phase of study of the Trawden Forest has been completed. The archaeological group has concluded that the landscape is of special architectural and historic interest and therefore appropriate to be designated a Conservation Area. It is also under threat of gradual erosion as people, unaware of its remarkable history, undertake damaging or unsympathetic works to land, buildings and boundaries.
- 121) A second phase of detailed study will shortly commence to answer some of the questions raised by the first and to draw up a more detailed appraisal of the area.
- 122) It is hoped that Pendle Borough Council will progress swiftly towards designating the Trawden Forest Landscape Conservation Area with the support of the local community.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The group is indebted to Peter Isles of the Lancashire County Council Archaeology Unit for his valuable help, and also to Peter Short and the staff at the Wycoller Country Park for making available the facilities of the Pepper Hill Study Centre. We are also indebted to Christine Douglas and Rosemary Lyons of Pendle Borough Council, and Christine Bradley at Colne Library. We are particularly grateful to Paul Kabrna for producing the geological overview. Thanks must also be given to the Friends of Pendle Heritage especially all who have taken part in the fieldwork, and John Miller, Director of Heritage Trust North West and to all the land and building owners who have allowed us unlimited access.

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APPENDIX A

Introduction

The rocks in and around Wycoler are Carboniferous in age. This geological period began some 365 million years ago. It is perhaps the most important geological period in the British Isles partly because of the considerable economic reserves of coal, iron and clay found within the Carboniferous that helped Britain become a major world power during the late 18th and through the 19th Century. The solid geology which forms the foundation of the local landscape is in turn masked by a veneer of glacial drift laid down around 10 000 years ago during the last ice age (the Quaternary).

Geological Setting

The Carboniferous rocks in the region belong to the Namurian and Westphalian (Coal Measures). The Namurian is that part of the Carboniferous Period dominated by the Millstone Grit Group. Both sets of rocks are sedimentary in origin, mainly comprising of a repetitive association of rock types (marine shales and deltaic sandstones), caused by the repeated advance of sandy deltas into a deep water basin. The Coal Measures are more fluvio-deltaic in origin, and often include coal deposits but with only thin marine beds.

CARBONIFEROUS PERIOD	Silesian	Stephanian
		Westphalian
		Namurian
	Dinantian	Viséan
		Tournaisian

362½ MA
MA - Millions of years ago

The main divisions of the Carboniferous Period

These cycles of sedimentation are known as cyclothems. They ideally consist of sediments that gradually coarsen upwards from shale through siltstone to sandstone, being commonly capped by coals in the Coal Measures. The waxing and waning of the Polar Ice Caps was a major factor in sea level rise and fall. The influx of shales mark a period of

time where sea level has risen and flooded the land (evidence for this is confirmed by the presence of marine fossils such as bivalves and goniatites) where as coal beds mark a period of time where sea level has dropped with land becoming colonised by plants - our source of coal. It should be noted that Pennine cyclothems are not usually seen at outcrop in their entirety. It is common for only parts of cyclothems to be seen and the geologist must then use his detective skills to piece the story together.

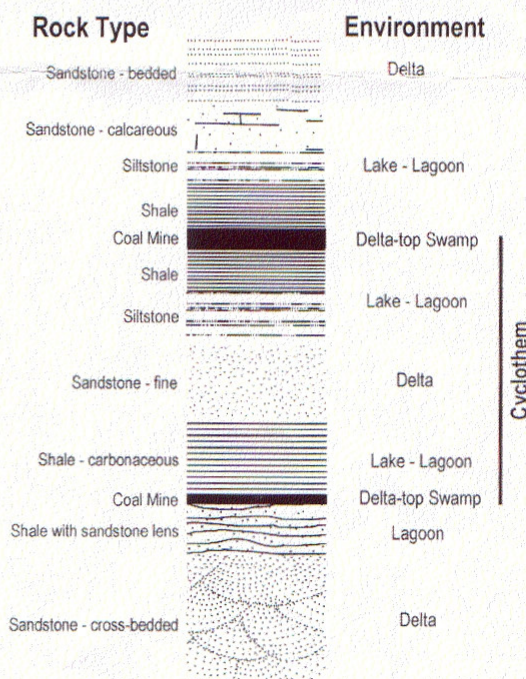
Where did the millstone grits come from?

It is interesting to speculate just how these rocks came to be deposited in our local area. Some 330 million years ago the Pennines lay just north of the equator. Numerous deep water basins existed throughout the Pennines many of which were fed by gigantic river systems that made the Mississippi delta look small in comparison. Current research suggests that these big rivers that make up the Namurian and Lower Coal Measures originated in the region between Greenland and Scandinavia - as you can imagine this would have been one BIG river!

The Rough Rock (Millstone Grit) outcrop of Foster's Leap is an excellent example of an enormous braided river delta deposit. It can be found all over the Pennines and adjacent areas.

The Ice Age

Much of the dramatic landscape is a relict of glacial (and interglacial) events which occurred throughout the Pleistocene epoch (2 million - 10 000 years before present). The final moulding and shaping of the area is due to glacial activity belonging to the most recent glacial event (the Devensian) which terminated around 13 000 years ago. Note that Wycoler has the characteristic 'u'-shaped valley which marks the past passage of erosive glacial ice. When the ice melted considerable drift deposits were left behind thus masking the underlying solid geology. Limestone boulders picked up and transported by the ice from the Yorkshire Dales (as erratics) have been conveniently deposited locally. Early farmers were quick to act by employing a process of hushing in order to extract limestone boulders from the glacial drift. The limestone was processed and the lime used as fertiliser on their fields.



APPENDIX B

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE The Royal Forest of Trawden

Date	Local Event/Occurrence	National Event/Occurrence																																																						
1042-1066		Reign of Edward the Confessor																																																						
1066		The Norman Conquest																																																						
1086	The Domesday Survey																																																							
1093 – 1102	The Trawden Forest, one of the Blackburn Chases, forming part of the Honor of Clitheroe, granted to Robert de Lacy by Roger de Poitou																																																							
1242	Earliest reference to vaccaries in the Forest of Trawden																																																							
1272-1307		Reign of Edward I																																																						
1294-1296	De Lacy Accounts for the Blackburn Hundred																																																							
	<table><tr><td></td><td>Vaccaries</td><td>Bulls</td><td>Cows</td><td>Steers</td><td>Heifers</td><td>Yearlings</td><td>Calves</td><td>Total</td></tr><tr><td>Trawden</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>197</td><td>26</td><td>29</td><td>69</td><td>82</td><td>408</td></tr><tr><td>Pendle</td><td>11</td><td>14</td><td>463</td><td>66</td><td>55</td><td>137</td><td>172</td><td>907</td></tr><tr><td>Rossendale</td><td>11</td><td>13</td><td>413</td><td>66</td><td>51</td><td>141</td><td>170</td><td>854</td></tr><tr><td>Accrington</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>106</td><td>28</td><td>34</td><td>31</td><td>46</td><td>248</td></tr><tr><td>Totals</td><td></td><td>35</td><td>1179</td><td>186</td><td>169</td><td>378</td><td>470</td><td>2417</td></tr></table>		Vaccaries	Bulls	Cows	Steers	Heifers	Yearlings	Calves	Total	Trawden	5	5	197	26	29	69	82	408	Pendle	11	14	463	66	55	137	172	907	Rossendale	11	13	413	66	51	141	170	854	Accrington	3	3	106	28	34	31	46	248	Totals		35	1179	186	169	378	470	2417	
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Totals		35	1179	186	169	378	470	2417																																																

An average of eighty head of cattle in each of the thirty vaccaries.

1295 Four calves strangled by wolves.

1304-1305 De Lacy Accounts for the Blackburn Hundred

	Vaccaries	Bulls	Cows	Steers	Heifers	Yearlings	Calves	Total
Trawden	5	5	189	28	29	66	71	388
Pendle	10	10	432	59	59	129	162	851
Rossendale	11	15	427	58	65	157	153	875
Accrington	3	4	142	16	14	74	60	310
Totals		34	1190	161	167	426	446	2424

An average of eighty three head of cattle in each of the twenty nine vaccaries.

1307 There were five vaccaries on the death of Henry de Lacy.

1311 The last de Lacy died, to be succeeded by the Royal House of Lancaster.

11 vaccaries in the Forest of Rossendale.

1313-1317

Sheep murrain active

Exceptionally wet summer

1319-1321

Cattle murrain active

Exceptionally wet summer

1320.

1322 The Earl of Lancaster, husband of Alice de Lacy, executed for treason.
The Forest of Trawden passed to the Crown.

1323 The vaccaries of Trawden and Pendle were let to farm following modification
of the vaccary system within the Blackburnshire chase where Gilbert of Legh
was the Chief Instaurator.

Edward II visited Ightenhill

1349-1351

The Black Death

1402 Henry of Hoghton appointed Chief Forester of Trawden Chase. One moor
driver employed for 31 weeks from Feast of Michaelmas to Feast of
Invention of the Holy Cross at rate of 6d. a week (September – April).

1413 Herbage granted to William Leyland for 113s. 7d. rent per annum at Trawden
and pasture of Over and Nether Wycoller.

Deer reduced in number and put on the uplands. More farmers moving into the area.

1465 Additional rangers appointed in Trawden to prevent game going outside the Chase.

1507		Act of Disafforestation
c. 1509	Trawden vaccaries reduced to three. Berdshaie Booth, Wynewall and Over and Nether Wycoller.	
1566	Corn Mill built on site of Rock Hotel (demolished 1830)	
c.1610-1700	A substantial number of Yeomen`s houses built in the Forest. Wycoller Hall built.	
c.1750-1850	Period of greatest agricultural prosperity	
1821	Trawden Enclosure Award	
1844	Pave Mill built	
1845	St. Mary`s Church built	
1855	Hollin Mill built	

