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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This is the report of a project undertaken during 2012 and 2013 by the Hapton Heritage Group who commissioned Bluestone Archaeology to design a community project and supervise local volunteers participating in a landscape history and village survey of Hapton. The project, which involved a desk-based-assessment and a short programme of non-intrusive fieldwork, was funded by The Heritage Lottery Fund and supported by English Heritage and Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service.

1.1.2 The archaeological aspects of the project were directed for the Hapton Group by Stephen Baldwin (Community Projects Director, Bluestone Archaeology). The documentary research and volunteer training was carried out by and managed for Bluestone Archaeology by John Trippier BA (Hons). Andrew Burne of Ecus Ltd and latterly of WSP Ltd led the topographic survey of the Hapton Castle site and prepared the resultant plan and report which are attached at Appendix ?? of this report.

1.2 Project Aims and Objectives

1.2.1 The principal aim of the project was to raise the profile and create a greater awareness of the archaeological and historical resource within Hapton by identifying, recording and providing information that would help protect key archaeological monuments and features for future public enjoyment. It was envisaged that the proposed survey would provide the Hapton Group with a solid definition of its area of interest which would enable local residents to conceptualise how their surroundings were affected by the location of two especially interesting monuments from the medieval period, namely Hapton Castle and Hapton Tower and deer park as well as the field systems, road and track networks of the area.

1.2.2 The study hoped to provide answers to a number of specific research questions, including: (a) Who founded Hapton Castle and does it have its origins in the Norman period or perhaps even earlier? b) Is it correct to link the desertion of the castle and the building of Hapton Tower within the newly created deer park established by Sir John Towneley in the 16th century? (c) Is it possible to locate the lost medieval settlement of Birtwisle? (d) Is there any evidence to show that the Birtwisle was deserted as a direct result of the creation of the deer park? (e) Is Hapton itself the relocated village of Birtwisle? f) How did the formation and development of Hapton Tower Deer Park otherwise affect the location of the village and the day to day livelihood of the villagers?

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Although the objectives are largely concerned with Hapton in the medieval and post-medieval periods the report also provides information from readily accessible sources about Hapton in the Industrial and Modern periods in the hope that this will provide an incentive for others to undertake further research projects in relation to the village's later history and archaeology.

2. HAPTON: LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

2.1 Geographical location

2.1.1 Hapton is one of a numerous series of small towns and villages which lie along the valley and slopes of the River Calder and form the key characteristic of the Lancashire Valleys countryside character area (Countryside Commission 1998, 102-3). Hapton itself is situated on the long northern slope of Hameldon Hill (399maOD) which runs for some 4.5km down to the valley of the River Calder to the north which lies at 70maOD. It lies approximately five kilometres west of Burnley and six kilometres east of Accrington, both of which are separated from Hapton by small stretches of open countryside.

2.1.2 Nowadays Hapton comprises a modern village of mainly ribbon development along the A679 Accrington to Burnley Road and the unclassified Manchester Road which runs north from its junction with the A679 at Lane Ends (NGR 7938 3009) towards Padiham Green and Padiham 3km to the north. The Leeds-Liverpool Canal, the Burnley to Accrington Railway and the M65 Motorway all run in close proximity to each other east-west through the centre of the area, junctions 7 & 8 of the Motorway being only 800m either side of the village centre. Beyond the modern village are the remnants of scattered farms which continue up onto Hameldon itself.

2.1.3 There was industrial development along the streams running down from Hameldon but this was mainly along the Calder itself in the northern and northeastern quadrants of the township which are excluded from this survey. The central and southern parts of the township upon which this survey focuses still manages to maintain a more rural atmosphere than much of the Lancashire Valleys despite the modern communication routes which bisect it and recent (mainly light) industrial development on its eastern and northern fringes. A more recent development has been the introduction of a small wind turbine farm on the slopes of Hameldon.

2.2 The study area

2.2.1 Historically Hapton was one of the townships that made up the ancient Parish of Whalley (the second largest in England) which was situated in the Hundred of Blackburn or Blackburnshire one of the six ancient administrative units into which Lancashire south of the River Ribble was already divided before the Norman Conquest of 1066.

2.2.2 The area of interest identified by the Hapton Group as the subject of the proposed survey was the modern Civil Parish of Hapton which, at the longest and widest points, extends c. 6.5km north-south and c.5km east-west or some 3.577 acres (Fig 1). This is somewhat smaller than the ancient township which extended to some 4,008 statute acres (1.622 hectares or 16 km²) (1891 census) as 1894 Padiham Green was incorporated into Padiham township and Clowbridge into Dunnockshaw (Local Govt. Bd. Orders 31617 & 32056 quoted in Farrer and Brownbill, 1911, 507-512). Hapton Castle has already been mentioned as lying on the right (east) bank of Castle Clough close to the modern village whereas the site of Hapton Tower is high on the slopes of Hameldon.

2.3 Geology

2.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the area consists of Lower Westphalian coal measures of the Carboniferous era (IGS 3rd edn. 1979). These contributed to the early industrial exploitation of
the area. The hills to the south are formed of Carboniferous sandstones. These range from millstone grits to finer grained formations such as the Dyneley Knott flags and the Dandy Mine Rock (Bennett 1946, 6).

2.3.2 The drift cover consists primarily of glacial till deposits of the Brickfield Association which comprise medium to fine textures till derived from the Carboniferous sandstones and shales. Moderate rainfall combined with considerable run-off from adjacent slopes and the impermeability of many subsoils is sufficient to cause widespread poor drainage. Much of the Association is devoted to permanent grassland, poor and rush-infected where neglected.

2.3.3 Hapton is riven by a number of brooks which run down from Hameldon to the Calder and include Habergham and Castle Clough Brooks, the former of which forms the eastern boundary of the township and the second which has the enigmatic remains of Hapton Castle above its right bank.

2.4 Settlement origins and development

2.4.1 The name Hapton is derived from the Anglo-Saxon heap and tun- ‘the settlement by the hill’ which clearly refers to its location at the foot of Hameldon (Mills 1976, 91). In the medieval period Hapton was a township within the ancient Parish of Whalley and the Blackburn Hundred (often referred to as Blackburnshire). It was not mentioned as a vill in Domesday Book, despite its possible early origins as a settlement, although the adjoining township of Huncoat to the west is entered and described as being 2 carucates held by King Edward (the Confessor) and then by William the Conqueror in 1086 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 493). By the thirteenth century, when Hapton first appears in the historical record, it was part of the de Lacy family’s Honor of Clitheroe. In addition to the manor of Hapton there was also manor of Birtwisle within the township but this was subsequently subsumed by Hapton manor and even its location was lost.

2.4.2 Hapton never had its own chapel but was within the chapelry of Padiham which was established in the Parish of Whalley by 1452 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 494). No burgesses were ever recorded and there was only one freeholder in 1258 and two in 1311 (Bennett 1946, 139). There were no fairs or markets as there were at Padiham and Burnley and although there were at least two medieval mills there were nor other indications of proto-urbanism in either the medieval or post-medieval periods.

2.4.3 A key phase in Hapton’s history took place in the late 15th and early 16th century when the Towneleys established a deer park encompassed some 1100 Lancashire acres on the upper slopes of Hameldon and built Hapton Tower which became their sometime residence. The Park must have covered well over half the original township of some 4,008 statute acres (a Lancashire acre being at least twice the size of a statute acre-see). It had ceased to be used as a deer park before 1615 and within 50 years it was beginning to be divided into agricultural holdings.

2.4.4 Until the modern era Hapton can be characterised as a dispersed settlement of mainly scattered farms interspersed with one or two small hamlets or folds such as Lane Ends, Park Gate and Bradley Fold with little evidence for a village nucleus. It was only in the late 19th Century that a nucleus of residential housing began to grow up next to the canal and close to Perseverance Mill and Hapton Chemical Works, presumably as workers housing.
3. SOURCES

3.1 Published works

3.1.1 As part of Whalley parish the early history of Hapton was covered by Dr Whitaker in his *History of Whalley* (1st ed. 1801) which along with the Victoria County History (VCH) of 1911 (Farrer and Brownbill) forms the main historical accounts prior to this survey. Others such as Harrison (1901) and even Canon Raines (1878) have relied on Whitaker for much of their historical background especially in relation to the medieval descent of the manorial lordship and the establishment of the Deer Park(s) by the Towneleys. The various versions of Baines’ County History add little to Whitaker and although Bennett’s four volume *History of Burnley* published between 1947 and 1951 makes frequent reference to Padiham’s history he says very little about Hapton which is equidistant from Burnley.

3.1.2 The VCH makes substantial use of two collections of original documents. These are the *Final Concords of the County of Lancaster* and *Lancashire Inquisitions and Extents*, which are both published by the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. The *Clitheroe Court Rolls* (Farrer 1912) contain a surprisingly small amount of information about Hapton. Unless otherwise stated section 4.2 of the report is based on the VCH. Where internal references are both of particular interest and refer to readily accessible primary sources they are in blue parenthesis.

3.1.3 For the later industrial period the books by Jack Nadin on the coal mines of the area and by Mike Rothwell on its Industrial Heritage are both extremely useful. Aside from trade directories, of which Burnley Library holds a large collection, the principal published primary sources are newspapers. Burnley had a number of newspapers which covered Hapton. Of these the most successful were the *Advertiser*, *Express* and *Gazette* (West 1983, 242). Microfilm and copied extracts from these are available in Burnley Library.

3.2 Unpublished Manuscripts

3.2.1 Hapton was part of the medieval Honor of Clitheroe and later the Duchy of Lancaster. The *Court Rolls of the Honor of Clitheroe* have been mentioned above but the Duchy of Lancaster muniments are held at the PRO in Kew and have not been scrutinised. However as Hapton was demised to sub-tenants at an early date the relevant content may be limited. The lord of the manor had the right to keep a court baron twice a year, although in 1801 it was stated that no courts had been held for forty years (Whitaker, 1876 2, 65.) No records for these manorial courts have as yet been located.

3.2.2 From the late medieval period the manorial lords of Hapton were the Towneley family of Towneley Hall and the Lancashire Record Office (LRO) holds an extensive manuscript collection for the Towneley family and estates (DDTO). Many of the documents referred to by Whitaker and Farrer are to be found in that collection. Aside from the LRO the most useful local manuscript collection for Hapton is held in the Manchester City Archives at Manchester Central Reference Library, primarily William Farrer’s copies of the transcriptions of manuscripts made by Christopher Towneley in the 17th century in the Farrer Collection (L1). Towneley’s original transcriptions are at Chetham’s Library, also in Manchester (see Record Commission catalogue). Some later primary manuscript sources are also held by Burnley Library for Hapton. Other repositories which may contain relevant information but which were not checked during the course of this study include the John Rylands Library and the Chetham Society Library, both situated in Manchester.

3.2.3 Photographs of Hapton may be contained in the Hargreaves Collection held by the LRO (UDPa 89/1) although the most extensive collection of old photographs is likely to be held in Burnley.
Local Studies Library (BLSL) which also contains a number of relevant documents in particular the catalogue for the 1920 Sale (BLSL/LL25) and Bennett’s work on the pews at Padiham Church occupied by Hapton residents in 1607 (BLSL/LP07).

3.3 **Cartographic evidence**

3.3.1 A survey of Hapton in 1638 by Thomas Cooling is held at LRO (DDTO Box S) but contains no maps. Another survey at LRO which does contain extremely useful maps of Hapton is one carried out by Laing in 1735 (DP322). However even better is one by Hamilton in 1661 which also contains maps. Although the original is now in Sir Simon Towneley's private collection we have been privileged to view it and we have permission to use a copy of it at Towneley Hall on this report. The bounds of Hapton, Huncoat and Henheads were surveyed in 1597 (Duchy of Lancs. Special Com. 554, 572) but this has not been consulted nor has a survey of the manor made by order of the Parliamentary Commissioners about 1645 following the death of Charles Towneley at the Battle of Marston Moor, which is quoted by Whitaker and according to the VCH for Habergham Eaves is in the PRO. There appears to be no tithe award map as the township was one for which there was an agreement for remission with between Whalley Abbey in 1334. Some information can be gleaned from earlier small-scale mapping, such as the county maps of Yates (1786) and Greenwood (1818), and Hapton Park is clearly shown on Saxton and Speed’s 17th century County maps. The 1st edition 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map of 1848 provides the best view of the township at the beginning of the industrial period and is still easy to relate to today’s landscape. Finally in Burnley Library there is a large scale map attached to the sale particulars of 1920 when the Towneley lands in Hapton were up for auction (BLSL/LL25).

3.4 **Archaeological evidence and designations**

3.4.2 The key source is the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) which contains in the region of 200 sites within the study area. These are referenced this study by the prefix ‘PRN’. The majority of these sites appear to be features recorded from the Ordnance Survey map coverage or other nineteenth century documentary sources and many are extractive sites connected with stone quarrying and coal mining. But there are 6 or 7 possible prehistoric sites on Hameldon and 20 or so possible medieval sites. Most of the latter are earthworks, again on Hameldon, which may be remnants of the lost settlement of Birtwisle. Earthworks of a medieval field system were identified and surveyed in this area as part of a watching brief on the wind farm site (PRN26215). A resistivity survey of the ruins of Hapton Tower was made in 1987 by Titus Thornber and others which was said would have provided an accurate ground plan although permission to publish was not granted (BE 16.06.1989). No other archaeological investigations of any kind or archaeological building surveys are known within the study area.

3.4.3 The only scheduled ancient monument is the putative site of Hapton Castle. There are 4 listed buildings in the study area (all houses) but there are no conservation areas, registered gardens or battlefields.

4. **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 **Post-Roman and Early Medieval (450-1066)**

4.1.1 It has been suggested that the social and administrative structures of Blackburnshire were laid down between departure of Romans and Norman Conquest. There are a few Celtic place-names and river names in the area but most are Old English; the language spoken by the incoming Anglo
Saxons. Early place-names at Habergham, Padiham and Altham in the immediate locality may indicate the first areas of settlement by incomers coming down the Calder Valley (Smith 1961, 30). However the name Hapton itself is derived from the OE *heap* and *tun* - ‘the settlement by the hill’ which clearly refers to its location at the foot of Hameldon and is likely to be later (Mills 1976, 91) perhaps suggesting a 2nd phase of settlement or clearance (assarting) of woodland. A reference to ‘Thomas son of Gospatric’ in relation to Birtwisle also suggests the involvement of a man of Anglo-Saxon or Norse parentage but who named his son in the Norman tradition. It seems likely that in these early days Whalley may have been the centre of a large estate as well as of an ecclesiastical parish and Hapton would have been amongst its possessions. This may have been why the vicars of Whalley were called ‘Deans’ (Geoffrey ’son of the Dean’ was granted land at Townley in early 13th century and was the progenitor of the family.

4.1.2 Prior to the Norman Conquest Blackburnshire was held by 28 freemen whose holdings were referred to as manors but who may in reality have been no more than village headmen responsible for rendering all the dues owed by their vills to the manorial lords (Smith 1961,16 ). This system may have continued after the Conquest which might explain the position of local men such as John de Hapton whose daughter, Cecilia, brought a portion of the manor to one Richard de Legh in marriage in 1205 (Whitaker 1876, 57) and Ralph de Birtwisle (see 4.2.14 below). Whitaker also refers to a Nicolas, son of John de Hapton who was alive before 1181 whom he thought were Cecilia’s grandfather and great grandfather.

4.2 Medieval (1066- 1540) and Post-Medieval (1540-1750)

4.2.1 As Smith (1961, 21) says the Domesday survey of Blackburnshire in 1086 is one of most threadbare in the entire book and although the adjacent township of Huncoat (OE *the cottage of Huna*) is recorded as belonging to the King and having 2 carucates of land (Morgan 1978,270A) Hapton is not mentioned. Records do not become abundant until the early 14th century when a survey was made of the possessions of Henry de Lacy the 3rd Earl of Lincoln, who died in 1311 and whose lands included the great honor, or estate , of Clitheroe which comprised both Blackburnshire (the Hundred of Blackburn) and the Forest of Bowland thus controlling the ancient trade route to the west through the Aire Gap (Wightman 1966, 17-19).

4.2.2 The de Lacy’s had been one of the most important Norman families in England from immediately after the Conquest. One branch was based at Weobley in West Herefordshire, from where they went on to play a large part in the conquest of Ireland, and one at Pontefract from where by 1086 Ilbert de Lacy held a solid block of almost 500 sq miles in West Riding of Yorkshire. Within a few years of the Domesday Survey he had acquired the Honor of Clitheroe which comprised both Blackburnshire (the Hundred of Blackburn) and the Forest of Bowland thus controlling the ancient trade route to the west through the Aire Gap (Wightman 1966, 17-19).

4.2.3 Hapton first enters the historical record when Robert de Lacy (died 1193) granted to William de Arches a confirmation of all the privileges which Robert’s ancestors had conferred upon William’s ancestors, particularly of the venison caught in Wiswell, Hapton and Osbaldeston (Whitaker 1876, 57). The grant is also interesting as it seems to suggest that at that time deer was being hunted freely across the land rather than being confined to parks or forests.
4.2.4 By 1242 William de Arches’ son, Reyner, held Hapton (which was assessed as a ploughland and a half) from the de Lacy's by the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee. Following the marriage of Maud, one of Reyner de Arches’ daughters, to Thomas de Alta Ripa alias Dautrey Hapton passed to the latter. Both the de Arches and the Dautreys appear to have been vassals of the de Lacy’s Yorkshire fief of Pontefract. Osborne de Arches was one of the great proprietors of land in Craven at the time of the Domesday Survey (Whitaker 1868, 2, 561) and the Dautreys were Lords of Carlton in Craven (Whitaker 1868, 1, 222). As such they are likely to have been absentee landlords.

4.2.5 In Feb. 1303–4 Thomas Dautrey tried to sell the whole manor of Hapton to Gilbert de la Legh (the first of that name to be referred to in this study) but this was not sanctioned by Henry de Lacy who declared the manor forfeit and gave it to Edmund Talbot of Bashall. The origins of the de la Leghs are somewhat mysterious. Gilbert de la Legh was also called Gilbert Atte Lye of Cliviger and may have although according to Whitaker the family were originally from High Legh in Cheshire (Whitaker 1876, 272-4). In any event Gilbert de la Legh had been the chief instaurator (stockmaster) of the vaccaries of Blackburnshire, i.e. the cattle ranches that were set up in the Forests of Rossendale, Pendle, Trawden and Accrington when they became less important as hunting grounds to the de Lacy Lords (Cunliffe Shaw 1956, 366). However in 1304-5 he was replaced; perhaps as punishment for his unauthorised attempt to acquire the manor of Hapton?

4.2.6 Edmund Talbot, the new lord of Hapton, was already the Steward of the Honor of Clitheroe (Whitaker 1876. 59) and in 1304 he was further rewarded when Henry de Lacy’s great friend, King Edward I, granted him a charter of free warren in his demesne lands of Bashall, Mitton and Hapton for his service against Scotland. However Edmund was murdered at Hapton c. 1313 allegedly by Adam de Clitheroe who the new King, Edward II, subsequently sought to pardon for this and numerous other acts of violence in view of his services in Scotland (Tupling 1949, 18). The sources of this bad blood between the de la Leghs, the Talbots and the de Clitheroes clearly warrants further investigation although it seems clear that whilst Edmund Talbot was high in the favour of Edward I both the de Clitheroes and the de la Leghs prospered under his son Edward II.

4.2.7 By 1322 another Gilbert de la Legh (the 2nd), grandson of the above had regained his grandfather's position as the Instaurator of Blackburnshire (Cunliffe Shaw 1956, 366) and during the disturbed time following the execution of Thomas Earl of Lancaster he was kidnapped by one Wm Dautrey and held at Holbeck near Leeds until ransomed for £20 (Holt 1983, 102; Cunliffe Shaw 1956, 246). However in 1324 he was fined at the Colne Halmote for allowing the escape of animals from the forest of Trawden and at the Clitheroe Halmote for allowing the escape of 67 pigs (Whitaker 1876. 59) which seems to suggest either dereliction of duty or evidence of the lawless times in which he lived. In any event in 1328 Gilbert finally succeeded in acquiring the manor of Hapton ironically by purchase from Edmund Talbot’s son John (who by now was Constable of Lincoln Castle) for 320 marks (Whitaker 1876, 59). According to Bennett (1,131), in addition to the manor of Hapton, Gilbert de la Legh also held a tenancy of 140 acres in Cliviger and a cow farm at Whitehough (Barley) (see also Brigg 1989, 23) and held part of Extwistle. According to Whitaker the de Leghs had their Cliviger home at “The Old House” (the White House) an ancient farmstead at the foot of Castle Hill (Whitaker II, 186).

4.2.8 The document recording Gilbert's purchase of the manor is of primary importance as it is the first extant deed for Hapton and is available for study in the Towneley collection at the Lancashire Record Office under reference DDTO 0/2/43. It is reproduced at Figure 2 of this study and we also have a recent translation by Ms Diana Spelman which is included at Figure 3. It seems clear
that this document is the grant referred to by Whitaker as being made ‘at Hapton’ in the 2nd year of Edward III’s reign and in which he found the first mention of the ‘manerium et parcus de Hapton’ which he regarded as indicative of an ancient park pre-dating that established by the Towneleys under the Tudors—an idea which seems to have been accepted by Shirley in his ‘Some Account of English Deer Parks’ of 1867 where he says ‘At Hopton (sic) was also an ancient park first mentioned in the second year of Edward III(1329)’ and by Harrison W. 1901. -. TLCAS Vol.2. However it is clear from both the original document and the transcription and translation by Spelman that it contains no reference to ‘parcus’ as suggested by Whitaker. The entry in the HER (PRN 261) which states that ‘The ‘Parcus de Hapton’ is mentioned in a document of 1329-30’ likewise appears to be incorrect.

4.2.9 In 1336 Gilbert (the 2nd) granted Hapton to his grandson Gilbert (the 3rd) and in 1388 it passed to John, Gilbert’s nephew, who had married Cecily, the daughter of Richard de Towneley, and, having adopted Towneley as his surname, succeeded to the whole inheritance of Hapton and Towneley. On 22 August 1482 his descendent, another Richard Towneley was knighted by Thomas Lord Stanley at Hutton Field following the capture of Berwick Castle but died soon after of his wounds. His son John, then a boy of nine, succeeded to the Towneley estates although on the eve of joining the army Richard had settled Hapton on his wife for her life. In 1497 (the same year that he was knighted- again whilst on a Scottish campaign) (Chapples 2002, 5) Sir John obtained a licence from King Henry VII to build a tower and to empark certain old enclosed lands within the manor of Hapton. Then in 1514 he obtained another royal licence from Henry VIII to empark a larger and more extensive circuit embracing 1100 Lancashire acres, ‘being nearly all the open fields and wastes of the township’ (Raines 1878, iv et seq.) and which, after that of the Earls of Derby at Knowlsley, appeared to be the largest in the county (Whitaker 1876, 64). The 2nd of these licences is in the Addison MS 30145, fo.82 Brit Mus. but no certain reference has been found for the earlier one although Duchy of Lancs. Misc. Bks. xxii, 36 quoted by Farrer may be relevant.

4.2.10 Sir John appears to have made Hapton Tower his main residence dying there in 1539-40 and referring to himself in his will of 28 April 1531 as ‘of Hapton’ (Chapples 2002, 7). According to Raines popular dislike of Towneley’s enclosure became so strong that this, together with other acts, led to the tradition of the ghostly wanderings of Sir John’s unhappy spirit after his death (Raines 1878, viii et seq). Jane (nee Assheton) widow of Richard Towneley, Sir John’s great grandson, also died at Hapton Tower in 1637 and the inventory to her will provides some information about its interior (see Fig.11 for summary).

4.2.11 It is during this period from the mid 16th to the mid 17th century that information is starting to merge about the other residents of Hapton. In 1569 the deserving poor fund established by Roger Nowell of Read distributed 2 or 3 yds of woollens and linens to some 56 named applicants in Hapton (Grosart 1897, 346-7) and the same fund paid 6s 9d to the (unnamed) keepers of Hapton Park (Grosart 1897, 348-9). Walter Bennett’s transcript of a tax paid by Hapton residents in 1607 to Chapel of St. Leonard, Padiham for ‘formes or roomes in the Church or Chapel at Padiham’ lists 27 people paying tax on 43 seats. So presumably the former figure gives a minimum for the number of households in Hapton at that time. Under the Hearth Tax of 1666 there were seventy-eight hearths in Hapton liable to be taxed. The largest house, with twelve hearths, was that of the Ashtons at Shuttleworth Hall which is outside the scope of this survey; another house had five and three had three. This would suggest there were about 50 houses with hearths in the township giving an estimated population of a few hundred.
4.2.12 The other substantial landholding within the medieval township of Hapton was **BIRTWISLE** which has long been regarded as a lost settlement although the interpretation of the place-name as Old English for ‘at the junction of two streams’ prefixed by a personal name ‘Brid’ (Ekwall 1922, 80) must surely relate to the confluence of Hapton and Habergham Cloughs in the east of the township. The manor was assessed separately as half a plough-land held in socage and before 1193 Robert de Lacy granted it to Eudo de Lungvilers at a rent of 4s, ‘the forest and wild beasts therein being reserved to the grantor’ which may give some indication of the probable landscape of the manor at the time. The Lungvilers were lords of Hutton Longvilliers or Hutton Magna in North Yorkshire which was well outside the de Lacy’s usual sphere of influence although they are not recorded as being there before 1254 and by 1227 Eudo had also acquired the lordship of Hornby in the Lune Valley by marriage to the heir of the Montbegons (From: ‘Parishes: Hutton Magna or Hutton Longvilliers’, A History of the County of York North Riding: Volume 1 (1914), pp. 84-86. URL: http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=64720 Date accessed: 25 June 2013)

4.2.14 In 1209 Reyner son of Ralph (de Birtwisle) claimed the 4 oxgangs of land in Birtwisle against Eudo de Lungvilers, who allowed him 3 oxgangs on the east side at a rent of 6s, reserving to himself the oxgang on the west; Eudo also reserved to himself 20 acres formerly held by Thomas son of Gospatrick but gave Reyner an equal amount of land in his western oxgang (Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 30). Reyner de Birtwisle also gave to the church of Whalley 3 acres in Birtwisle on the east side of the culture called Old Tunstead and another half acre (Whalley Couch. (Chet. Soc), i, 321). It may be that the de Birtwisles were another pre-Conquest family of headmen like the de Haptons (see para. 4.1.2 above) although by this date they were clearly using Norman names.

4.2.15 The Lungvilers were still involved at Birtwisle in 1253–4 when John son of Eudo was called upon by John son of Reyner de Birtwisle to observe agreement of 1209. However by 1311 the de Lungvilers portion of the manor had been acquired by John de Lacy of Cromwellbottom, near Halifax who was presumably a cadet branch of the main De Lacy line(see para. 4.2.1 above) as a result of grants by Adam de Buckden and his wife, Maud de Arches, for the service which William de Arches owed for the land he held in Hapton, and by Alan de Pennington who gave John all the land he had inherited in Birtwisle after the death of his father (Thomas) and mother (Agnes). This seems to indicate that the de Lungvilers had divested themselves of Birtwisle by that time and might also suggest that the de Arches had owned it as part of Hapton before the de Lungvilers acquired it. In 1356 John de Lacy’s descendent Henry sold his Birtwisle holding to Gilbert de la Legh (the 3rd) and in 1361 Henry’s widow, Joan, gave her dower lands in Birtwisle to Gilbert at 25s. rent thus uniting at least part of Birtwisle with Hapton although a Thomas de Lacy still had land in Birtwisle in 1363.

4.2.16 The de Birtwisle family connection with the land from which they derived their name continued kinto the 14th century as in 1354 Adam de Birtwisle settled on his daughter Joan and her husband Nicholas son of Sir Richard de Kighley certain lands in Birtwisle in the vill of Hapton which he had acquired from his brother Gilbert. However in 1379–80 Nicholas and Joan gave lands in Birtwisle to Gilbert de la Legh (the 3rd) and Alice his wife and in 1394 they sold another part of their estate to John de Towneley the latter’s nephew (see para. 4.2.9 above). However the sale excepted one messuage, 6 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 1 acre of wood and 1 acre of pasture called Gibland del Hall, i.e. Gilbert del Hall's land. This holding has not been located. Further information about the Birtwisles is contained in the paper by Brenda Hayman at Appendix 3 of this report.

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4.2.17 In 1397–8 the feoffees (trustees) confirmed the grants to John de Towneley of that part of the manor of Birtwisle which had belonged to Adam de Birtwisle and that part which had belonged to Henry de Lacy. A place called Lassland in Birtwisle is named in 1401 (but has never been located) and in 1474 Richard Towneley made grants for life to his brother brothers Lawrence and Nicholas of lands at Nutshaw in Birtwisle. Nutshaw Hill is located in the southeast corner of Hapton township above the headwaters of Habergham Brook and appears to confirm that Birtwisle was in this part of Hapton. The last documentary evidence referring to Birtwisle as a contemporary place rather than as a personal name was in 1482 when the post mortem inquisition of Sir Richard Towneley recorded that he died seized of the manors of Towneley, Hapton, Cliviger and Birtwisle etc. However Birtwisle is not recorded as a place in the rent roll of 1535-6 taken for his son Sir John who received licence to enclose the 1st park in 1597 and the larger circuit in 1514 (Raines 1878 iv) which suggests that the place may have gone out of use in the same period as the emparkment. Birtwisle was subsequently lost sight of but was still named in recoveries etc. as late as 1760. See for example reference to 'Birtwisle Field' in 1557 (Farrer and Brownbill, 1911, fn 45 for Hapton).

4.2.18 There were a number of other estates which existed in the Township of Hapton in the Middle Ages. Primary amongst the was the SHUTTLEWORTH ESTATE located in the north-west of the Township between Castle Clough and Shorten Brook which forms the western boundary of Hapton. This was a substantial holding from an early date and has never been reunited with the Towneley Estate. As such it warrants a historical and archaeological survey in its own right and has been excluded from this one as it will do little to help answer the questions set out at para. 1.2.2 above. Some of the smaller estates discussed by Farrer in the VHC under Hapton, such as Habergham, Padiham Green and Reedley, are outside the area of this survey but Bradley, Bentley and Collinhouse are also mentioned in deeds.

4.2.19 The name BRADLEY first occurs in Hapton in 1279 when Richard son of Roger de Bradley and William de Arches gave land in Hapton at 3s. rent to Adam son of William de Altham; Bradley Brook being in one place the boundary. In 1330 John son of Simon de Altham gave a messuage in Hapton to Gilbert de la Legh (the 2nd). Other land in Bradley passed from William de Birtwisle through various hands until 1342 Joan his wife, daughter of Simon del Goodshaw and widow of Richard del Yate gave it to Gilbert de la Legh (the 3rd) and Alice his wife thus amalgamating the Bradley holdings with the other de la Legh lands in Hapton. Bradley Fold is shown on the 1848 OS Map as being in the centre of what appears to be a fairly ancient field system about equidistant between the Leeds-Liverpool Canal and the River Calder and Bradley (Shaw) Brook can be seen running north from Pollard Moor to the Calder. Bradley Fold still appears on the 1965 6“ OS Sheet (SD 73SE) in the area where Cambridge Close is now located. Surprisingly it has no HER entry.

4.2.20 In 1334 Gilbert de la Legh (the 2nd) granted to Thomas de Simonstone five wagonloads of wood from the wood of Bentley in Hapton and in 1678–9 there were disputes concerning a messuage in Hapton, lately Robert Charnock’s, and waste called BENTLEY WOOD GREEN. Bentley Wood Green is shown on the 1848 OS map as a building close to the east side of the main A679 road where it turns sharply south near motorway junction 9. It is still shown and named on the OS Explorer OL21 map at GR 80423178 although it has now been subsumed by a modern industrial estate. This small estate seems to have been deliberately excluded from the emparked area of Hapton as shown on Hamilton’s map of 1661 (see para. 5.4.8 below). The area north of the line of Accrington Road in the vicinity of the later Magnesium Factory is also not included in Hamilton’s survey indicating that it may have formed part of this Bentley Wood Green estate. The current Bentley Wood public house is located in an unnamed cluster of buildings on the west side of the
road and may have been the site of a listed late C17 aisled barn (PRN 16691 SD 80410 31790) which was demolished in 2004 and delisted in 2012.

4.2.21 Bentley Wood itself lies on both sides of Habergham Brook Clough north of the Leeds-Liverpool Canal. To the north east is the canal bridge which (confusingly) is called Bentley Wood Green Bridge on the 1848 OS map but Molly Wood Bridge on the modern 1:25000 OS Explorer map OL21. This unusual name may derive from 'Molininar' as which is from the Latin for 'miller'. According to copies of various documents made by Christopher Towneley, in 1314 Adam, son of Peter the Miller, sold a parcel of land to the Towneleys and in the deed Peter the miller is referred to as 'Petrid Molinar' (Literary and Antiquarian Gleanings" by Jonathan Oldbuck in The Burnley News, Saturday January 13 1917). There appear to have been two medieval corn mills in Hapton which Thomas, son of Robert Dautrey, claimed against Gilbert de la Legh in 1333. Somewhat earlier in 1284 John de Shuttleworth had claimed a moiety of the mill in Hapton against Thomas de Hautrey, Ellis de Knoll and Hawise his wife which might suggest that the other mill was a recent addition. When a return of all the mills in the Honor of Clitheroe was rendered at the Manor House at Ightenhill in 1305 the mill at which Peter was the miller was not mentioned which might also suggest that there was only one mill present at the time (ibid). West of the bridge was Bentley Green House and a small hamlet called Bentley Green Nook where were situated the old stocks (PRN6840 at SD 80500 32050). This hamlet now appears to have been subsumed by the M65 Motorway.

4.2.22 In a deed dated 1459–60 Peter son and heir of Richard and Margery Spenser of Botdean by Worsthorne granted COLLINHOUSE &c. in Hapton to John Towneley. Collinhouse has never been located.

4.2.23 Pollard (of POLLARD MOOR?) is a surname of long standing as a William, son of John Pollard, yeoman, is named in 1449. In 1631 George Pollard of Hapton was fined £10 for declining knighthood. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches., i, 217) and in 1638 Anne, daughter of George Pollard of Mill Hill in Hapton, married John Habergham (Farrer and Brownbill, 1911, fn. 23, page 451)

4.3 Industrial and Modern

4.3.1 In the 19th century the development of Hapton appears to have been closely related to that of nearby Padiham. The unprecedented growth of the latter achieved in the nineteenth century was clearly attributable to the development of manufacturing industry there. Coal had been mined in the area since at least the early sixteenth century (Bennett 1947, 94), but it was the growth of first hand loom weaving and then the appearance of factory-based textile production that stimulated its growth into a small town. In Hapton industrial growth on any scale only really took place in the north and northeast of the township around The Green and in Lowerhouse as Padiham extended south of the River Calder. This expansion of the built-up area of Padiham into Hapton led in 1873 to the creation of a local board which governed Padiham and Hapton until 1894 when the local board district was converted into distinct civil parishes with the area around Padiham Green becoming part of Padiham and Clowbridge becoming part of Dunnockshaw CP (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 492). In 1896 Padiham’s government became the responsibility of an urban district council and Hapton became part of Burnley Rural District Council. LRO collection PR 5003 acc 4613 contains Hapton Parish Council minutes.

4.3.2 By 1911 the lordship of the manor of Hapton along with the other Towneley estates had passed by descent and marriage to the seventh Earl of Abingdon, in right of his first wife Caroline Louisa, eldest daughter and co-heir of Charles Towneley. In 1801 it was stated that the lord had the right to keep a court baron twice a year, although no courts had been held for forty years. In 1923 The
Earl put up for sale the lands of Hapton which amounted to some 2500 statute acres and thus comprised almost 2/3rds of the whole township.

4.4 **Communication Networks.**

4.4.1 Communications are likely to have performed a crucial role in the growth of the modern village of Hapton along Manchester Road which formed a convenient link between the turnpike from Blackburn to Yorkshire via Padiham and Burnley, which was the earliest such road in east Lancashire (Hindle 2001b, 62; Bennett 1949, 148) and the turnpike road from Accrington to Burnley which became Accrington Road. However Manchester Road is shown on Hamilton’s Map of 1661 as leading north from Hapton Lane Ends to Fenny Fold via the sharp bend at Stone Moor and possibly also to Padiham and south from Lane Ends along Hameldon Road. over the moor to Haslingden and on to Manchester and probably represents an ancient highway.

4.4.2 The development of Hapton only seems to have received minor stimulation by the routing across the centre of the township of the Leeds-Liverpool canal which opened in 1801 (Bennett 1949, 158) although the stretch from Hapton Wharf to Blackburn was not completed until 1810 (Hindle 2001b, 63). The East Lancashire Railway Company line from Accrington opened in 1848 with a station at Hapton (Bennett 1949, 159) which, like Hapton Wharf, was presumably intended to serve the burgeoning Padiham or possibly to stimulate the development of Hapton itself?

4.5 **Population and Housing**

4.5.1 The first indication of population levels was in 1569 when the deserving poor fund established by Roger Nowell of Read to distribute woollens and linens had 56 applicants in Hapton and the same fund paid 6s 9d to the keepers of Hapton Park (Grosart 1897, 346). Walter Bennett’s transcript of a tax paid by Hapton residents in 1607 to the Chapel of St. Leonard, Padiham for ‘formes or roomes in the Church or Chapel at Padiham’ lists 27 people paying tax on 43 seats. However this probably reflects the number of well-to-do families who did not wish to stand during Church services! By 1666 there were seventy-eight hearths in Hapton liable to be taxed. The largest house, with twelve hearths, was that of the Ashtons at Shuttleworth Hall which is outside the scope of this survey; another house had five and three had three. This would suggest there were about 50 houses with hearths in the township giving an estimated population of a few hundred. Similarly a recently discovered note book of Tom Carter lists the payers of the poor rate in 1772 as being about 40 in number. By 1801 the population was still only 385 and by 1851 it had only risen to 550. However in the next 10 years it doubled to 1003 in 1861 and then rose by 50% to 1586 and to 2155 in 1871 and 1881 respectively (Farrer & Brownhill, 1908, 2, 335)

4.5.2 There are only 4 listed dwellings in Hapton - Hapton Hall, New Barn farmhouse, Watson’s Laith and Lower Fenny Fold Farm, St John’s Road all of which appear to be of late 17th or 18th century construction. Old Barn farmhouse is not listed but can be added to this small number of early house sites as can the sites of Hapton Tower itself and those of Knotts (PRN31036 SD 80291 32546), Porters Gate (PRN36694 SD 82186 29344), Thorney Bank (PRN32983- SD 7988 2950) and Mill Lane Farm PRN19350 SD 78839 30968 as well as those of Barley and Barley Top which are not on the HER. All in all about 10 scattered farmsteads which appears to typify Hapton’s early character as a late- or post- medieval dispersed settlement. Most of the above are all on Hamilton’s survey of 1661 which also shows small hamlets at Park Gate and at Bradley Fold.

4.5.3 There are a very few late 18th/19th century cottages such as those at Lane Ends and Park Gate but
none are listed or on the HER. Castle Clough Cottages are no doubt connected with early 19th century textile mill but again they are not on the HER and require further investigation. The railway and canal era appear to have produced little in the way of workers cottages neither does the extensive coal mining and quarry working. Most residential property in Hapton is 20th century and is located in a tightly knit enclave on the west side of Manchester Road and it may be that this is largely connected with the 20th century coal mines and other large industrial premises in the locality thus rendering Hapton a largely modern industrial village against an interesting back drop of houses from an earlier era. The Hapton rating valuations for 1885 to1895 in LRO collection PR may provide further information for this aspect of Hapton’s development.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 To date archaeological evidence for the 1000s of years of human existence in the Hapton area prior to written history has been scant. There have been some Mesolithic flint finds from Great Hameldon (PRN1945 - Gazetteer entry 1) associated with hunter gatherer lifestyles from 10000 to 4000 BC (Wymer, J.J. And Bonsall C. J., 1977. CBA Report 20, Gazetteer of Mesolithic Sites and Finds in England and Wales, p163) and two possible burial sites on Hameldon and Nutshaw Hills (PRN1980&PRN16262 & PRN15336 - Gazetteer entries 2 & 3) from the Neolithic or Bronze Age when agricultural societies were beginning to develop. None of these have been scheduled but they are detailed in the gazetteer at Appendix.

5.2 Romano-British

5.2.1 There are no known definite Roman or Romano-British sites or find spots within the study area although the remains of an embanked rectilinear enclosure near New Barn Farm (PRN3498- Gazetteer entry 4) on Hameldon to the north-east of the Hapton Tower site has been identified as a possible Romano-British site. None of these have been scheduled but they are detailed in the gazetteer at Appendix.

5.3 Medieval

5.3.1 The above enclosure is in the midst of an array of other earthworks some of which appear to be the remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation that appear to respect the enclosure and therefore must post-date it. These earthworks were surveyed by Oxford Archaeology North whilst carrying out a watching brief on the nearby wind farm and their report is referenced at PRN 26215- Gazetteer entry 5). The individual features are listed on the HER as PRN 26228-26237-Gazetteer entries 6-14). Although it is possible that they are earlier most of them have been identified as medieval or post-medieval and one possibility is that they are connected with the 'lost' settlement of Birtwisle (see section 5.5 below). All are included in the Gazetteer. It is understood that a further survey of earthwork sites in this vicinity and some newly discovered ones south of the Hapton Tower site has been carried out and the outcome is awaited with interest.

5.3.2 According to Farrer ‘The old residences of the lords of the manor are denoted by Hapton Castle and Hapton Tower ’although he admits that no 'castle' is named in the charters’. However a number of events, including the murder of Edmund Talbot at Hapton c. 1313 and the charter of 1328 which was dated ‘at Hapton’ (see para. 4.2.6-8 above) suggest that there must have been some sort of administrative centre in the medieval period. The Hapton Castle site (PRN283) overlooking Castle Clough has long been accepted as such and is a Hapton's only Scheduled Ancient Monument (see Gazetteer entry 15) although there are problems with the description.
which states that 'The building was still inhabited in 1667 but was in ruins by 1725' a description that should refer to Hapton Tower (see para. 5.4.1 below). The only documentary evidence to support the existence of a 'castle' at this location is the naming of the adjacent field as 'Castle Field' on the surveys of 1661 and 1725 and their antiquity must be respected although the 'castle' in question could just as easily be at the site of Hapton Hall (PRN16693- Gazetteer entry 16) which is situated on the southeast side of the field and where there are reputedly some worked stones which are said to come from the Castle. Turning to the physical evidence neither Hamilton's nor Laing's surveys show any building on the 'castle' site and Whitaker's description is brief in the extreme being simply 'On the verge of Castle Clough—are the small remains of the castle of Hapton' (Whitaker 1876,64). Ainsworth (1928, 367) is rather more informative in saying that 'the only evidence for the Castle was two feet of low walling wedged between two trees' although 'an old Hapton resident aged 70 years who died in 1902 remembered seeing the Castle walls which then stood about three feet high. It is assumed that Ainsworth's 'two feet' refers to the height rather than the length of the wall. Gibson's description (1977, 25) states that 'the only masonry now visible is the length of wall about 12ft long, 4 ½ ft thick and four courses high under two trees'. A recent survey for this report by the author measures the wall as 3.5m long by 1.3m thick by 1m high (see Plates 5 & 6). It contains remnants of lime mortar. The SAM refers to 'a 4m length of stone walling standing up to five courses high on its south side' but also to 'another short piece of walling, now turf covered, on its east side'. The latter is no longer visible. Also according to Ainsworth 'Old Oak Museum, Accrington, contained a silver coin of Queen Elizabeth's reign found on the Castle site' although the centre of the manor had moved to the Tower by then.

5.3.3 The SAM entry describes the site as being located on a small plateau immediately to the east of the rocky ravine of Castle Clough and comprising a roughly oval level platform measuring approximately 40m north-south by 30m east-west and bounded on the south and east sides by a substantial ditch (see Plate 4). The platform is bounded on the south and part of the east sides by a dry ditch up to 14m wide and 4m deep. This ditch has been infilled on the north and part of the east sides. On the west side, immediately above the ravine, the monument's defences consist of an earthen bank up to 2m wide by 1m high and an internal ditch c.1m wide. IE a defensive ditch on 3 sides with a bank and further ditch overlooking the ravine. Whilst the topographical survey carried out by Andre Burn with the help of the Hapton Group generally accords with this description it adds significantly more detail and has demonstrated the complex nature of the earthwork. This survey comprises a separate report although the resultant drawing is appended at Figure . Whilst the origins of this site as a 'castle' or similar defensive structure cannot be ruled out the report also suggests other possible uses which may of course have utilised an earlier site.

5.3.4 There were also at least two medieval mills in Hapton (see para. 4.2.21 above). Presumably one of these must have been a mill at Mill Hill Lane which leads down to Castle Clough from where water may have been drawn to power the mill although as yet we have no documentary or archaeological evidence for this although. Mill Hill Farmhouse (PRN19350 and Gazetteer site 17) may relate to it. As a 17th century building it is certainly one of the oldest buildings in Hapton.

5.3.5 Ainsworth (1928, 393) also refers to an old road at the foot of Hapton Scout 'behind the volunteers' shooting butts' which had well preserved stone on edge to form a curb on either side and which Burnley and Accrington Naturalists had inspected and considered to be medieval.

5.4 Hapton Tower and Deer Park

5.4.1 Hapton Tower and Deer Park lie on the cusp of the medieval and post-medieval worlds having been set up at the very end of the 15th century (see para. 4.2.9 above). The Tower (PRN261 SD
Gazetteer entry 18) was still inhabited in 1667 and although it had been 'destroyed to the foundation' by Whitaker’s time he reports a description offered by two aged persons of the remains of the tower in about 1725 when they stood some six yards (5.5m) high and appeared to have been a large square building which had on one side the remains of three cylindrical towers with conical basements (Whitaker 1876, 64). There were then several dwellings patched up out of the out-buildings etc. It also appeared to have had two principal entrances opposite to each other with a through lobby between and not to have surrounded a quadrangle. The 1801 edition of Whitaker contains a drawing of the Tower (see Fig.9) which in no way appears to conform with the description obtained by Whitaker and is presumably conjectural. Hamilton's Map of 1661, which was presumably drawn when the Tower was still occupied (see above) may be a more accurate depiction. This shows it as two opposing tower blocks separated by a walled courtyard with a possible entrance centrally placed along the courtyard wall (see Fig.10). This depiction seems to contradict Whitaker’s assertion that there was no quadrangle.

5.4.2 The site now comprises some low earthworks (Plate 7) and tumbled stones is crossed by a prominent stone field wall which contains what may be a rough hewn two light mullion window (Plate 9). Surprisingly the site is neither scheduled or listed but see Gazetteer entry 18 for the HER description. This now appears to contain a number of errors. The 1st line need refer only to Hapton as the tower came later and the comment refers to the Tower before 1510 is otiose. The information provided by Gastrell (source 4) and Harrison (source 7) comes from Whitaker and any references therein referring to an 'ancient park' should be treated with suspicion in view of para above. Finally the volume and page no in source 11 is from Farrer & Brownbill not Whitaker.

5.4.3 According to (Raines 1878, 23n48) on the 5 Nov.1497 John Yngham was ordained at Lichfield and later in 1501 “ad stipend Joh’is Towneley”. Raines seems to conclude from this that there was a Chapel within the Tower although there are no references to it in Jane Towneley’s will (although this was almost 150 years later). However at nearby Watson Laithe Farm (PRN16692 - Gazetteer entry 19) the gable wall above barn incorporates a moulded gable coping with 4 carvings: a rose, IHC (Jesus), a rampant lion, and a crucified figure (all ex situ, probably late medieval) (Plates11-13 and BN 1914 &1917); at 1st floor a 2-light window like that at the front, and a 5-light double chamfered mullion window lacking the 4th mullion; the south gable, rendered and painted white, has a similar 3-light window at 1st floor, and there are various other inserted or altered windows in both these walls. It seems probable that all of these features came from the Tower. There is also a newel (spiral) staircase in the barn which may be that referred to by Titus Thornber has having been moved from the Tower to a secret location (Thornber b). At Dyneley Hall, Cliviger are some gargoyle 'in the form of naïve masks' which are reputed to have come from the Tower (Plates 14-16 and Hartwell and Pevsner 2009. 191). Similar carvings are now built into the fireplace at Hapton Hall. The fireplace at Browsole Hall in Bowland has an over mantel bearing the Towneley coat of arms which is also said to come from Hapton Tower (BN 1923).

5.4.4 Turning to the park itself it is clearly shown on Speed’s Map of 1610 with the Tower occupying a central position. By 1546 the need for the services of the park-keeper were in dispute which suggests that the use of a deer park may have ceased with the death of Sir John (Ducatus Lancs. (Rec Com.), ii, 94, 314. For the park and pasturage see ibid. iii, 178, 193). However when the Trustees of Robert Nowell's bequest were issuing monies to the poor of East Lancashire between 1568 and 1580 they made a gift of 6s 8d to the 'Keperes of Hapton Park' (Grosart 1877,398-9) which indicates their continued existence even if on hard times. Although deer husbandry had ceased by 1615 the Park was not divided into separate tenements before the beginning of the 18th century (Whitaker 1876,64).

5.4.5 The 1st ed. 6” OS map of 1848 names the Lower Park, which is in fact south of Hapton Tower,
and Hapton Park which is positioned even further south on the upper escarpment of Hameldon. Bearing in mind that Sir John Towneley is said to have enclosed some 1100 Lancashire acres, (which were at least twice the size of a statute acre) including the open fields and wastes of the township (Whitaker 1876,64) the Park must have enclosed a much larger area than that suggested by the positioning of the ‘Park’ names on the map which are not helpful in identifying its extent and boundaries. However Map no.12 of Hamilton’s survey of 1661 (Fig 12) shows the full extent of the Park which encloses some 2000 statute acres i.e. about half of the medieval township and a slightly higher percentage of the modern civil parish and study area.

5.4.6 The boundary of the Park as shown on Hamilton’s Map can still be identified. This is especially so on the summit ridge of Great Hill and Black Hill where there is a well defined ditch now accompanied by a stone wall which sweep round in an impressive arc clearly marking the southern boundary of the Park rather than the township boundary which at that time would have been further south to include Clow Bridge. Similarly it cannot mark the boundary of the earlier de Lacy Forest of Rossendale as the latter was ex-parochial and part of the parish of St Michael at Clitheroe Castle (cf Dunnockshaw) which did not apply to the land south of the ditch.

5.4.7 Probably the best starting point is the left bank of Habergham Clough where the A679 road crosses its deep valley at Spa Wood. From there it followed the Clough up to the confluence of Micklehurst and New Barn Clough where it continues up the left bank of the latter to its confluence with it short tributary of Helm Clough. Whitaker noted that in the contiguous desmesne of Habergham was a hollow which was traditionally regarded as a pitfall for impounding stray deer and also known as a ‘deer-lope’. This must have been quite close to the Deer Park and Township boundaries-possibly near to Lower Micklehurst or Habergham Hall Farms but a brief reconnoitre revealed no obvious likely features. The Deer Park boundary follows Helm Clough through a right angular left turn up to of Hameldon to a former farmstead shown on the 1848 OS Map as Porter’s Gate (PRN 36694 -see Gazetteer entry 20), but actually shown on Hamilton’s survey as Postern Gate, from where it follows the public footpath westwards to a small reservoir on Black Hill (PRN 7656-see Gazetteer entry 21). According to Whitaker “near the summit of the park where it declines to the south are the remains of a large pool, through which tradition reports that the deer were driven by their keepers in the manner still practised in the park at Lyme” (Whitaker, 1876, 64). Could this be the origins of this feature? The boundary then turns south to meet the wall and ditch on the main ridge of Hameldon which it follows until the wall swings sharply south close to the modern weather station. At this point the boundary continues due west along the line shown as ‘Pale Dyke’ on the 1848 OS map (PRN15366 gazetteer entry 22) which is named on the HER as Long Dyke, Hameldon and described as ‘Wood, bank and boundary ditch, medieval? but which appears to have been obliterated by the groundworks around the masts.

5.4.8 The boundary then crosses the headwaters of Thorney Bank Clough and turns north down to the scant remains of the pre-1848 Thorney Bank and the rebuilt pre-1894 version (see PR 32983-Gazetteer entry 23) and ‘Top of Barley’ where a house is shown on the 1848 map but which is not in the HER. From here it follows the easternmost footpath of two which runs on the east side of the north-south field wall down to its junction with Hameldon Road. (A linear earthwork close to Thorny Bank Wood (PRN11210 - Gazetteer entry 24) to the east may represent part of the western boundary of the smaller Park of 1497?) Instead of continuing down to Park Gate, as the name might suggest, the boundary of the larger park follows the public footpath to Horse Hill. Here it crosses the main road and then turns right long the public footpath to Bentley Wood Green which must have been the old road to Burnley. Just short of the modern public house and restaurant, at about the point where the overhead powerlines cross the footpath the boundary made a sharp diversion south shortly picking up the footpath to Watch House Cottage. At the junction of a number of field boundaries just west of the cottage the Park boundary turns sharply back north to cross the line of the main road just

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east of Bentley Wood Green Farm. This diversion around a small sharks-fin shaped piece of land was obviously to reflect ownership rights outside Sir John Towneley’s control and on Hamilton’s survey the steadings of Bentley Wood Green is shown as being in the possession of John Aspinall. The final small stretch of boundary back to Habergham Clough is slightly unclear. It may have followed the line of the main road or possibly gone due east along the fence line towards Valley Gardens.

5.5 **The Lost Settlement of Birtwisle**

5.5.1 It is clear from the documentary sources (see paras. 4.2.12 above) that Birtwisle was in existence from at least 1193 to the early 15\textsuperscript{th} century and that it probably was located in the southeast quadrant of the township as it is associated in the sources with Nutshaw and this is certainly where Nutshaw Hill lies. Furthermore on Hamilton’s map of 1661 he shows ‘Birtwisle Edge’ as apparently on the escarpment edge now known as Hapton Scout which would suggest the Birtwisle itself lay below this. To the north of Hapton Tower is a cluster of earthworks and ridge and furrow field systems identified in a watching brief of 2006 in connection with the first three wind turbines (there are now six) (PRN 26215) and described in more detail at PRNs 26231-7. (see gazetteer entries 05-14). It seems possible that these may be associated with the manor of Birtwisle situated as it is on a tongue of land (as its name implies) between Hapton and Habergham Cloughs and this seems a more appropriate site than the one on Mill Hill Lane (PRN 743 SD 79000 31000) which the HER identifies as its location. It seems possible that there may also be evidence for ridge and furrow field systems and other possibly medieval earthworks south of Hapton Tower and the outcomes from a detailed survey of this area would also clearly be helpful.

5.6 **The Landscape Archaeology of Hapton**

5.6.1 The discovery of ridge and furrow cultivation in the area round Hapton Tower indicates the existence of arable farming during the Middle Ages at a comparatively high altitude and confirms the LCC historic landscape characterisation (HLC) of much of Hapton as ancient enclosure. Ridge and furrow does not of itself indicate open field systems although it is possible that they did exist in Hapton prior to the emparkment of the 15\textsuperscript{th} and 16\textsuperscript{th} centuries where the emparked areas are referred to as ‘old inclosed lands’ in relation to the 1597 emparkment and ‘open fields and wastes in respect of the larger one of 1514-15 (Whitaker 1876, 64). It seems likely that the now demolished 17\textsuperscript{th} century aised barn at Bentley Wood Green (PRN 16691 -Gazetteer entry 25) is indicative of mixed farming, including the cultivation and processing of grain crops. Oblations received by the Abbey of Whalley from John Towneley, knt in the year 1536 appear to confirm that whilst payments from the lambs and wool of Hapton amounted to only £1-8-0 those from sheaves (of corn) amounted to £2-13-4 for Hapton and 10-0 for the herbage of Hapton Park (Clitheroe Court Rolls, 3, 312) indicating an economy that was at least as much arable as pastoral.

5.6.2 It is clear from Hamilton’s map of 1661 that at that time the ancient enclosures were characterised by small irregularly shaped fields which extended north of the Park and Common across the line of Accrington Road and beyond Mill Hill Lane (see Figs 6&8). This pattern, which is indicative of an ancient field system, possibly predating that of strip farming in open fields, seems to have existed over the remainder of the township down to the River Calder and eastwards towards the boundary of the township at Habergham Brook and had changed little by the time of Laing’s maps 1735 although the configuration of some of the holdings had clearly altered. It was not until 1894 (OS) that the ancient closes in the northern part of the township were beginning to be amalgamated into larger fields and they have now largely been obliterated except, perhaps, in the vicinity of Park Gate and Wilkinson Fold.

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5.6.3 Hapton Park showed a more rapid rate of change from its late medieval hunting landscape during the 17th and 18th centuries. By 1661 the lower part of the Park north of the Tower and between Tower and Habergham Brooks had been divided into large enclosures although apparently still in hand. A building is shown at both New Barn (PRN 7607 Gazetteer entry 26) and Old Barn (PRN 7606 & PRN 36716 Gazetteer entry 27) but presumably these were in fact barns rather then farmhouses. The upper parts of the Park remained open.

5.6.4 By the time of Laing’s survey of 1735 the enclosed areas had now been extended further and that the farmsteads of New Barn and Old Barn now encompassed the whole of the former Park including the site of Hapton Tower which at that time was part of the New Barn holding of John Catling who also had a holding at Porters Gate (the name having changed from Postern Gate since 1661). The earlier large enclosures had also now been reconfigured into smaller closes although as yet the area to the northeast, subsequently occupied by Watson Laithe Farm does not appear to have been enclosed. Hamilton’s map shows this as a mainly wooded area on the right bank of Hapton Clough so it may have been the result of late clearance. Watson’s is shown on the 1st ed. OS map of 1848 although any enclosures are still only delineated by natural streams.

5.6.5 On the west side of the Park the area at Top of Barley (PRN 1981 SD 7950 3004) shows a similar pattern of large 17th century enclosures and a building named as (a?) Barley House which by 1735 this had developed into a farmstead of smaller fields occupied by Richard Wade or Warde who appears to have relinquished land which he formerly held in the old enclosed fields of Hapton for this. Just southeast of the Top of Barley was the smaller holding of Thorny Bank (see para. 5.4.8 above) where there was no enclosure in 1661 but where a house and small farm of 5 closes amounting to 23 acres, 2 roods and 22 perches in the occupation of W. Brammerley had developed by 1735.

5.6.6 In 1661 Hapton Common was still open except for a detached rectangle of land which belonged to Mr Ashton of Shuttleworth Hall and contained both a barn and a house. The only change to the latter by 1735 was in ownership which was now with the Starkies. It seems likely that this was an area of common land which at an early date had been detached and attached to the Shuttleworth estate which presumably no longer had any rights to the grazing on Hapton Common. This rectangle of land is clearly visible on the 1848 OS map where the house is called ‘Higher Mist’ but which has no HER entry. It is now Miste Farm (SD 788 302). It is said that when the Towneley estate was confiscated in 1645 parts were sold off and the Starkies bought a house in Hapton Park (Farrer and Brownbill,1911.). As no such ownership is shown in the Park proper could this holding in the Common be relevant?

5.6.7 The pattern of enclosure in place in the former Park and Common by 1735 was still evident on the 1848 1st edition OS Map and continued into the 20th century.

5.7 Extractive Industries.

Although the aims and objectives of this study are largely concerned with Hapton in the medieval and the immediate post-medieval periods (see section 1.2 above) the report also provides information from readily accessible sources about Hapton in the Industrial and Modern periods in the hope that this will provide an incentive for others to undertake further research projects in relation to the village's later history and archaeology. It has become clear during the undertaking of this study that the extraction of coal, stone and, to a small but interesting extent, lead and lime has been of the utmost importance to Hapton and no doubt these were the primary industries in the early 19th century and probably earlier. There are numerous known sites which provide a substantial archaeological resource regarding these industries which, due to the juxtapositioning
5.7.1 Coal has been mined in the area from at least 1515 when a number of men were ordered to close ‘unlawful pits’ in Burnley, Padiham and Marsden (Bennett 1947, 94) and in Baines Directory of 1825 one of the only two residents listed in Hapton was Richard Radcliffe, a colmaster (p640). In all c25 coal mining sites are shown in Hapton on the Historic Environment Record and these were already numerous by 1848 (OS 1:10,560). Three were situated high on Hameldon at SD 80000 28620 and SD 8037 2870 with possible earlier bell pits (PRN7645 & PRN 7646) along with a coal cupola pit working the Arley Mine seam at SD 80673 28615 but abandoned by 1887 (PRN7647 and Rothwell 2005, 49). A coal pit was also shown west of Hapton Tower at (SD 81551 29942) and is still visible on modern maps (PRN 7651). At Burnt Hills Colliery, Habergham (SD 8196 2993) two coal pits are shown on the same map with two further shafts and a tramway, etc. in place by 1893 (OS). Although this colliery closed in 1920 (PRN7668 and Rothwell 2005, 49) the tramway linked it to Porter’s Gate Colliery (PRN36695 and Rothwell 2005, 48) and thence to Hapton Valley Colliery which remained in production until 1982 (PRN15383 and Rothwell 2005, 49). North of Burnt Hill is Habergham Eaves Coal Pit shown on the map of 1848 at SD 8241 2915 and also perhaps part of Burnt Hill Colliery (PRN7669). Air shafts have also been noted 800m south of Billington Road at (SD 81480 30761 – PRN 22119) and east of Tower Brook between Hapton Tower and Old Barn Farm at (SD 80320 30404 – PRN 32977).

5.7.2 Moving on to the lower ground, north of Accrington Road, Hapton Old Collieries were located north of the Leeds-Liverpool Canal where there was a staithe near Hapton Bridge to which they were linked by a tramway (PRN 36731 & Rothwell 2005, 46). These collieries were variously known as Hapton Colliery (PRN 13457 SD 78931 32845), Stone Moor (PRN 7020), the Wheel (PRN 13456) and Fenny Fold (PRN 7021) and also included one at St John’s Road (PRN 7922 SD 79369 33016) and another two, also known as Hapton Colliery, which are no longer extant but were located just north of the Hapton Castle site and Hapton Hall (SD 7914 3156 - see PRN numbers 7015 & 7016). Hapton New Collieries (SD 785 325) are referred to by Rothwell (2005, 47) and there was a minor working at High Shuttleworth from 1860-1866 which may also be shown on the 1848 OS map (Rothwell 2005, 47). Knots Colliery on the boundary of Hapton and Burnley at SD 80375 32547 opened in the early 19th century and lasted until 1903 (PRN 22131 & Rothwell 2005, 49). Documents relating to the Hapton Coal Mine of 1794-1804 are in LRO’s Standish papers in collection DX.

5.7.3 There are a similar number of stone quarrying sites (c25) shown on the early maps but most of these are poorly researched. Hameldon Quarries (SD 79188 30108 – PRN 7040) which was taken over by Henry Heys and Co. in 1886 may be an exception. It supplied large quantities of flags for weaving sheds and had been extended and amalgamated by the time of the 1893 1:2,500 OS sheets, where much more detail, including working areas, tips and internal tramways can be distinguished. They were linked by a tramway to the quarry at Snipe Rake (PRN 35018) and by another tramway some 1.2km long to the offices and finishing sheds at Park Gate on Hameldon Road although the HER only lists another quarry (PRN 7012) at this site. The quarries were closed in 1909 but extensive remains are still extant, and can be seen on the modern maps and aerial photographs. Hapton Hall Quarry which was operated by the Nightingale Bros closed in 1914 (Rothwell 2005, 51) and is not listed on the HER.

5.7.4 There were also three lime kiln sites; one south of Lower Rosegrove Bridge at SD 80690 32140 (PRN6835), and one near Stone Moor at SD 79280 32080 (PRN7018) but no longer extant.
Immediately south of Hapton Tower a large quarry is shown on the OS 6 inch map of 1848 at SD 80837 29558. This contained three lime kilns and the site has been identified as a possible ‘hushing’ (PRN7649).

5.7.5 Lead mining may also have been carried out in Thornybank Clough by the Mine Adventurers Company (also known as the Clitheroe Mining Company) which was formed in 1753 but was wound up in 1766 and which had offices at Dunnockshaw and a smelt mill at Cupola Clough (Rothwell 2005, 51).

5.7.6 In the mid-19th century Edwin Loder had a brickworks on the site of the later chemical works (see para. 5.8.10 below) and about 1897-8 the Hapton Brick Company Ltd built one on the site of Hapton Mill (see para. 5.8.9 below) ((Rothwell 2005, 51).

5.8 Textiles and related industries.

5.8.1 Hapton had an abundance of both coal and water to assist in the development of the cotton industry. That the industry did not develop quickly in the earlier nineteenth century may in part be a consequence of the putative resistance of landowners to selling land for industrial development or to comparatively poor transport links (Egerton Lea 2011, 14). The solitary waterpowered mill in the study area was Castle Clough Printworks, originally built as a cotton spinning mill in 1792, possibly on the site of an earlier corn mill, and subsequently converted to the finishing trades before returning to candlewick manufacturing after the 2nd World War. However the completion of the Leeds and Liverpool canal in 1816 and the arrival of the railway at Hapton in 1859 appear to have stimulated mill development. John Simpson’s Perseverance Mill was built in 1867 (two years after the end of the American Civil War which had severely curtailed the cotton industry) and continued in the weaving trade until badly damaged by fire in the 1930s. It had a magneto works attached. Another weaving shed, Robert Walton’s Hapton Mill, was erected in 1905-6 just to the west on the site of the earlier brick and tile works (see para. 5.7.6 above) and was later operated by Mathers until it closed in 1965. The site was later occupied by Lucas Industries and was redeveloped for residential use in the 1990s. All these mills are described in more detail in Rothwell 2005, 43 et seq).

5.9 Other Industries.

5.9.1 The first of these was the Hapton Chemical Works established by Riley and Smalley just north of the canal and east of Manchester Road in 1842 to provide chemical products for the textile trade. It was taken over by Blythes in 1915-16 latterly as a subsidiary of Hickson International plc. The Magnesium Elektron Ltd works, which produced metals for the aircraft industry was built by the Government in 1942-3 but closed after the end of the War and was latterly occupied by Hepworth Building Products Ltd. Again these works are described in more detail in Rothwell 2005, 52).

5.10 Commercial development

5.10.1 The only inn in Hapton before 1848 was the Towneley Arms which was situated in a building on the north-east corner of the Lane Ends road junction at SD 79370 30930 (PRN7013). This is no longer extant. The Hapton Inn is across Accrington Road from the site and was named as such by 1894 although it had been an unnamed building on the 1848 OS Map. Another inn is shown on the corner of Manchester Road and Simpson Street on the 1931 OS Map.

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5.10.2 The only other commercial building in pre-1848 Hapton was the Post Office at 300 Lowerhouse Lane (SD 80775 32724) which was shown on the first edition 1:2,500 1894 map (PRN22128) but is outside the study area. There was also a smithy shown on OS first edition map, 1848 southwest of Lowerhouse, Hapton at SD 8037 3257 which is no longer extant (PRN6834). However there appears to have been a considerable number of people in Hapton engaged in commercial activities by the late 19th and early 20th centuries- see Barrett’s Directory Entries at Appendix 5

5.11 Churches, Chapels and Schools.

5.11.1 Hapton never had its own ancient chapel but was within the chapelry of Padiham which was established in the Parish of Whalley by 1452 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 494). For the Church of England services were held in the schoolroom at Hapton and also in the unfinished church of St. Ann and Elizabeth, Padiham Green, 1873, by one of the clergy of the church at Padiham. St Margaret’s Church is shown on the 1965 OS Map but not on that of 1894. LRO collection PR 3010 contains records for St Margaret’s. The Wesleyan Methodists had a chapel at Hapton village which is shown on the 1894 and 1965 OS maps just north of the railway station. LRO collection MMr 41 acc 4342 contains Methodist records

5.11.2 In 1626 William Eaves and seven other convicted recusants were recorded in Hapton. (Lay Subs. Lancs. bdle. 131, no. 317) Wilkinson, Towneley, Frane and Rawcliffe were convicted recusants c. 1670 (Misc. (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 144.) but according to Farrer and Brownbill ‘Only fourteen ‘Papists’ were known in Padiham chapelry in 1767’ (Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.), xvii, 216.). The school chapel of St. John the Baptist was built at Padiham Green for the local communicants in 1863, and was for some years served from Burnley. The church was built in 1881.

5.11.3 A schoolhouse is shown on OS first edition map, 1848, on Manchester Road in an isolated position between Hapton Hall and Lane Ends (PRN7014 SD 79193 31125). It was still shown on both the 1894 and the 1965 maps. Records relating to Hapton Bridge National School are contained in St LRO collections SMHp, EXR and ESP

5.12 Water Supplies and Public Utilities.

5.12.1 Hapton’s water supply in the early nineteenth century would have come either from the streams that come down from Hameldon or from a number of wells. Spa Wood which lines Hapton Clough (SD 80600 31400) may indicate the site of a water supply and the HER (PRN3545) also suggests this may have been a medieval medicinal spa. Another spa well is shown on OS 6 inch map, 1848 near Watson Laithe at SD 81040 31040 (PRN7605) whilst at White Hill, Accrington (SD 78990 28224) there was May Road Well and two other unnamed wells pre-1848 (PRN33418). A well is also shown on the first edition 1:2500 1894 map to the rear of 156 Victoria Road, Padiham at SD 80345 33103 (PRN22125).

5.12.2 Apart from the reservoir built at Clowbridge by Bury Waterworks ( which is outside the study area) there is a small reservoir shown on OS first edition map, 1848, on Black Hill, Hameldon at SD 81850 29130 (PRN7656) however its purpose is unknown. There are no other public utilities in the study area of Hapton. Plans of the water supply in 1912 are contained in LRO collection DDX1177 acc. 4023).

5.13 Sports and Social

5.13.1 There was a Liberal Club on Manchester Road by 1894 (OS). It is not shown on the HER. Two sites which would repay further research are the Rifle Range at Barley Green (PRN 35016 – see also Appendix 2) and the golf course which was on the site of the railway sidings?
6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Research Questions

6.1.1 It is now possible to return to the research questions posed at para.1.2.2 above:

(a) Who founded Hapton Castle and does it have its origins in the Norman period or perhaps even earlier?

Whilst it appears likely that the manor of Hapton did have a central place where manorial business was carried out the only definite evidence of a castle is the name ‘Castle Field’ which is adjacent to the SAM site and which was in use as long ago as 1661. No documentary evidence has been found to indicate the founder if indeed a castle did exist and only intrusive archaeological excavation is likely to provide any dating evidence for the ditched enclosure which the site appears to comprise.

(b) Is it correct to link the desertion of the castle and the building of Hapton Tower within the newly created deer park established by Sir John Towneley in the 16th century?

There is no documentary evidence to link Sir John Towneley with the Castle site. The latter was in an area of ancient field systems whilst the Tower was built high on the moors in an area more suitable for the chase even though it now appears that it had been used for previously for ridge and furrow agriculture.

(c) Is it possible to locate the lost medieval settlement of Birtwisle?

A combination of documentary evidence, such as frequent references to Birtwisle in the area of both Nutshaw Hill and Hameldon Scout, together with recently discovered field systems which pre-date Hapton Tower seem to indicate fairly clearly that Birtwisle was in the area where the Tower was subsequently built.

(d) Is there any evidence to show that the Birtwisle was deserted as a direct result of the creation of the deer park?

Possibly. The last documentary evidence referring to Birtwisle as a contemporary place rather than as a personal name was in 1482 when the post mortem inquisition of Sir Richard Towneley recorded that he died seized of the manors of Towneley, Hapton, Cliviger and Birtwisle etc. However Birtwisle is not recorded as a place in the rent roll of 1535-6 taken for his son Sir John who received licence to enclose the 1st park in 1597 and the larger circuit in 1514 which suggests that the place may have gone out of use in the same period as the emparkment.

(e) Is Hapton itself the relocated village of Birtwisle?

This cannot be answered with any certainty and may not be an entirely relevant question in the light of all the evidence. Historically the township of Hapton has always been a dispersed settlement with no nucleated village centre coming into existence until the late 19th century when one began to grow up close to the factories adjacent to the railway line and station. Although Birtwisle was manor in its own right it is never likely to have been larger than a
For the reasons mentioned above the formation of the Deer Park had no bearing on the location of the village of Hapton which is largely a 19th and 20th Century creation. However it may be that the existence of the Park and its continued ownership by the Towneley family into the early 20th century had the effect of preserving the open countryside at a time when surrounding areas in piecemeal ownership were undergoing more rapid development in the early industrial period. Similarly the lack of other forms of development left the countryside open for extensive exploitation by the extractive industries.

6.2 Assessment of the archaeological and historic resource

6.2.1 Given the undeveloped nature of much of Hapton the number of prehistoric sites is surprisingly small amounting to two possible burial sites on Hameldon and Nutshaw Hills neither of which have been scheduled. One, identified as a possible chambered long barrow (PRN1980 and PRN16262- SD 79620 29230), must be treated with a degree of circumspection as only four such monuments are known in the northwest of England; at Bradley near Skipton, at Rayseat Pike near Kirkby Steven, and at Pikestones on Anglesarke Moor near Chorley with another putative one close to it. The other site (PRN15336- SD 81780 28730) is a field clearance or possibly a burial cairn. On the basis of others in the East Lancs and West Pennine Moors the latter interpretation looks convincing. However this monument is situated on Clow Hill just outside the study area.

6.2.2 The relative lack of 19th and 20th century development in the Hapton give it a relatively high potential for the discovery of further sites and a number of earthworks have recently been identified on the northern slopes of Hameldon close to Hapton Tower. These were rapidly surveyed as part of a watching brief at the nearby wind farm and are recorded as (PRN26215 SD 80968 30081) with individual entries at PRN26228 et seq. And the results of further, more detailed surveys of these sites, is awaited with interest.

6.2.3 Similarly there is a high potential for surviving buried medieval or early post-medieval remains at the sites of Hapton Castle and Hapton Tower –only the first of which is scheduled. The recent earthworks survey of the castle site has demonstrated that it comprises a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure with the stub of a stone wall hard against the internal bank of the southern ditch. If this were the base wall of a tower it would be extremely small—perhaps similar to the watch tower sort of structure suggested by excavations at Penwortham and Arkholme motes. This seems an unlikely location for such a structure, at the bottom of a slope, overlooking a valley but without the current tree cover in Hapton Clough extensive views would be available down to the Calder and across to the Whalley gap beyond. Further urgent archaeological work is needed to make this site more understandable. The reasonably substantial remains of Hapton Tower identified in this survey and the surrounding earthworks and field systems render this another important site of the medieval or early post-medieval period which warrants further investigation especially in view of the encroaching wind farm in this locality.

6.2.4 Moving away from the medieval period the numerous farms and remains of such spread across the township warrant a survey and synthesis of their own so that local styles and functions can be understood. The various cottages that seem to have been largely omitted from the HER should be included in this vernacular buildings survey.
6.2.5  A major archaeological resource in the Hapton area are the remains of the extractive industry to be found on the Hameldon moors and even on the Calder Valley floor. The density of these remains is probably greater than anywhere else in Lancashire and the combination of coal and stone is certainly most unusual even compared to Rossendale-the Valley of Stone which has many quarries but no coal. Although the sites of many workings are known their context and the type of remains that they may hold do not appear, as yet, to have been given any serious consideration and the resource is so large as to place itself outside this overview and to require a project of its own.

6.2.6  Finally there are some interesting resources from the mid 19th and into the 20th century. These include the rifle range on Hameldon Common with its connections with various military conflicts and on a more cheerful note the Hapton Golf Club of which very little seems to be known or to remain. Other archaeological remains from the period may include early canal and railway features. These are all projects that lend themselves to investigation by local volunteer enthusiasts.

6.3  Research priorities

6.3.1  These must include

- A geophysical survey and trial trenching of the Hapton Castle site
- Preliminary clearance and trial excavation of the Hapton Tower site
- A geophysical survey and trial trenching of the various enclosures in the vicinity of the Tower
- A vernacular buildings survey project
- An archaeological assessment of the remains of the extractive industrial workings within Hapton
- With the agreement of the landowner an extension of the current project to include the Shuttleworth Hall Estate

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Abbreviations

BE  Burnley Express
BLSL Burnley Local Studies Library
BN Burnley News
LRO Lancashire Record Office
MA Manchester Archive, Manchester Central Library
OS Ordnance Survey
PRO Public Record Office, Kew
SAM Scheduled Ancient Monuments

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<td>Countryside Commission</td>
<td>1998</td>
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<td>1922</td>
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<td>Chetham Society New Ser 87, Manchester</td>
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<td>Farrer W</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>The Court Rolls of the Honor of Clitheroe, Vol. 2</td>
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<td>Farrer, W. (ed.)</td>
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<td>Final Concord of the County of Lancaster, Rec. Soc. 39,46,50 &amp; 60</td>
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<td>Farrer W and Brownbill J</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>The Victoria History of the County of Lancaster, 6</td>
<td>London</td>
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<td>Gibson, L.I.</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Lancashire Castles and Towers</td>
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<td>Grosart, 1897</td>
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<td>The Spending of the Money of Robert Nowell</td>
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<td>Harland J (ed) 1858</td>
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<td>The House and Farm Accounts of the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe Hall in</td>
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<td>Harrison W. 1901.</td>
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<td>Hatwell, C., &amp; N.</td>
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<td>The Buildings of England Lancashire: North</td>
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<td>Pevsner, 2009</td>
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<td>Roads and Tracks for Historians</td>
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<td>Mannex P &amp; Co 1876</td>
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<td>Directory and Topography of North-East Lancashire with Bury and District, Vol 2</td>
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<td>History of Methodism in Burnley and East Lancashire</td>
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<td>Nadin J 1997</td>
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<td>The Coal Mines of East-Lancashire</td>
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<td>Raines 1878</td>
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<td>The Rent Roll of Sir John Towneley</td>
<td>Chetham Society (1st Ser) 103</td>
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<td>Shaw, R. Cunliffe,</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>The Royal Forests of Lancashire</td>
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<td>Smith, R.B., 1961</td>
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<td>Blackburnshire A study in Early Lancashire History</td>
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<td>Whitaker TD 1876</td>
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<td>An History of the Original Parish of Whalley and Honor of Clitheroe, 2</td>
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**Newspapers**

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<td>Burnley Express</td>
<td>Once Hapton had a fine castle and tower</td>
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<td>Burnley Express</td>
<td>The Village Scene No 6-Hapton</td>
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<td>Burnley Express</td>
<td>Titus Thornber The Other Hall of the Towneleys</td>
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<td>16.06.1989</td>
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APPENDIX 1: FIGURES

Figure 1. Study Area

Figure 2. Original Grant of 1328 by John Talbot to Gilbert de la Legh

Figure 3. Translation of Grant of 1328 by John Talbot to Gilbert de la Legh

Figure 4. Hapton Castle Scheduled Ancient Monument Site shaded red

Figure 5. Drawing of Castle earthworks from Burn 2012

Figure 6. Hamilton's Map of 1661 showing Castle Clough (arrowed red)

Figure 7. Laing's Map of 1725 showing Higher Castle Field and Hapton Hall (arrowed red)

Figure 8. Laing's Map of 1725 showing Higher Castle Field and Hapton Hall (arrowed red)

Figure 9. Whitaker's Drawing of Hapton Tower

Figure 10. Hamilton's Drawing of Hapton Tower

Figure 11. Lady Jane Towneley's Will of 13 July 1634

Figure 12. Hamilton's Plan of Hapton Park

Figure 13. Laing's Plan of Hapton Park

Figure 14. Gazetteer Sites
The study area is the area '292' but excluding the triangle south of the blue line which was incorporated into Dunnockshaw by Local Govt. Bd. Order 32056.

This map is extracted from:

Acknowledgement is made to R.J.P. Kain, R.R Oliver, the Economic and Social Research Council, the History Data Service and the UK Data Archive.
Figure 2: Original Grant of 1328 by John Talbot to Gilbert de la Legh
(courtesy of Lancashire County Record Office)
To all those about to see or hear this writing, John son of Edmund Talbotes [gives] greeting eternally in the name of the Lord.

You will have known that I have given, remised and by this my present writing, for me and my heirs, entirely quitclaimed forever to Gilbert de La Legh the whole manor of Hapton in Blakeburnshire with its appurtenances & with all right & claim which I have or had or in any way could have in the said manor with its appurtenances in part or whole, namely so that neither I, the said John, nor my heirs nor anyone in our name may be able to demand any right or claim, or lay any legal claim, in the the aforesaid manor with its appurtenances but we should be excluded entirely forever by these presents. To hold & to have the said manor to the aforesaid Gilbert & his heirs or assigns of the chief lords of that fee by the service thence owed & accustomed by right, freely, quietly, wholly, undisturbed, well & in peace, with all liberties, commons & easements by whatsoever means appertaining to the said manor without any reservation. And I truly the said John & my heirs will warrant, acquit & defend forever all the aforesaid manor with all its appurtenances as is aforesaid to the aforesaid Gilbert & his heirs or assigns against all men & women.

In witness whereof to this present writing I have placed my seal (these) being witnesses Lord Richard de Swinflet, then vicar of Whalley, John de Alnetham, Adam Nowel, Adam de Bridtwisle, Richard de Whitakre, John de Symonstone, William de Bridtwisle, William de Hallestedes & many others.

Given at Hapton on Wednesday next before the Feast of Palm Sunday in the second year of the reign of King Edward the third from the conquest.

Figure 3: English Translation of grant of 1328 by John Talbot to Gilbert de la Legh
Figure 4: Hapton Castle Scheduled Ancient Monument Site shaded red
Figure 5: Drawing of Castle earthworks from Burn 2012

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Figure 6: Hamilton's Map of 1661 showing Castle Clough (arrowed red)
Figure 7: Laing's Map of 1725 showing Higher Castle Field and Hapton Hall (arrowed red)
Figure 8: Laing's Map of 1725 showing Castle Field and Mill Hill Farm (arrowed red)
Figure 9: Whitaker’s drawing of Hapton Tower
Figure 10. Hamilton's Drawing of Hapton Tower
Hapton Tower.

Inventory from the will of Lady Jane Towneley of Hapton, widow, 13th July 1634. The following rooms in the Tower are listed with furniture and contents in detail:

Great Hall, Stairhead Chamber.
Little Hall, Battery.
Parlour, Brewhouse.
Mrs. Towneley’s chamber, Dairy.
Mrs. Towneley’s closet, Kitchen.
New Chamber, Larder.
Little Chamber, Cellar.
Nursery, Storeroom.
Clay Chamber, Stable.

Mrs. Ploomton’s Chamber, Hayloft.
Mr. Christopher’s Chamber, lower Storehouse.
Serving Mens’ Chamber, Slaughterhouse.

Lady Jane was the widow of Richard Towneley (1566-1629), the daughter of Sir Ralph Assheton, Bart. She died in 1636 and was the last resident of Hapton Tower.

Figure 11. Lady Jane Towneley’s Will of 13 July 1634 (Thornber (a))
Figure 12. Hamilton's Plan of Hapton Park
Figure 13. Laing's Plan of Hapton Park
Figure 14A. Gazetteer Sites-East

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Figure 14B. Gazetteer Sites-West
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## APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER

### Site number 01
**Site name**: Great Hameldon
**HER**: PRN 1945
**NGR**: SD 7950 2890
**Site type**: FINDSPOT Mesolithic - 10000 BC to 4001 BC
**Period**: Mesolithic
**Source**: See below
**Plates**: Description


### Site number 02
**Site name**: Little Hameldon, Hameldon Pasture Hameldon Common
**HER**: PRN 1980 & 16262
**NGR**: SD 7962 29230
**Site type**: CHAMBERED LONG BARROW? Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 2201 BC
**Period**: see above
**Source**: AP; Pers comm. P. Iles & A. Ormerod; Gidman 1973 (see main bibliography)
**Plates**: 1 & 2
**Description**
A possible chambered long barrow called Little Hameldon was visited on 12 November 1997 by P D Iles and Alan Ormerod. The mound is c.5m high and 60m long by 30m wide, and is situated at the northern edge of a plateau north of Great Hameldon. It is oriented east north east - west south west, with the larger and higher end to the west. A small ‘T’-shaped depression, up to 1m deep, occurs centrally at the western end, with a small rectangular hole cut into the join of the T. The cross bar is c.5m long, and the slightly curving stem c.7m long. This feature is suggestive of a collapsed passage, rather than of the remains of an excavation trench, there being little suggestion of spoil. The small rectangular hole cut into it looks very modern. Approximately halfway along each side of the mound are areas which have either been excavated, or have slipped, to form steeper areas with mounds at their bases. The latter explanation seems at least probable. Much stone protrudes from the mound, and there may be some indications of the remains of a kerb on the southern side. Whilst this site is not far (less than 100m) from the Hameldon Scout Quarry, it does not appear to be associated with those workings. The site is named but not marked on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map of 1848, but is shown and named on both the 1913 and 1930s 1:10,560 revisions, and the 1965 1:10,560 SD 72 NE. Sketch planned, A Ormerod, P D Iles {1}{2}

An undergraduate dissertation, submitted in 1973 by Charles Gidman, reports on the peat depths in the area, and discusses a charcoal layer found at the base of the peat not far from the mound. The author surmises that this layer may indicate Mesolithic or Neolithic occupation hereabouts. The author also reports a carbonised wheat grain and a tranchett arrowhead, also from the immediate area. {3} See PRN 1980 for aerial photographs.

### Site number 03
**Site name**: Clow Hill, Nutshaw Hill
**HER**: PRN 15336
**NGR**: SD 8178 2873
**Site type**: Field clearance cairn, or possibly burial cairn
**Period**: BURIAL CAIRN Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC; CLEARANCE CAIRN Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
**Plates**: 3
**Description**
A large oval cairn 7 x 6.5m and 100mm high. Upright stones on the outside of the cairn may represent a kerb. Condition good.

### Site number 04

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### Site name: Near New Barn Farm

**HER**  PRN 3498  
**NGR**  SD 80886 30096

**Site type**: Earthwork remains of an embanked rectilinear enclosure, date uncertain possibly a Romano-British settlement or a medieval enclosure associated with Deer Park.

**Period**: 
- SETTLEMENT? Early Neolithic to Roman - 4000 BC to 409 AD 
- DEER POUND? (post) Medieval - 1330 AD

**Source**
- Digital archive: Centre for Wetland Research @ Hull. 2002.  
- Archaeological Assessment: Hameldon Hill Wind Cluster, Burnley, PDF.  

**Plates**: N

**Description**
A rectilinear ditched and banked enclosure, c.19m by 15m internally. Bank 0.2-0.4m high and up to 5m wide, ditch similar dimensions. Possibly a late prehistoric or Romano-British settlement site? It has similarities (although smaller) to Twist Castle (PRN 253) but the proximity of the medieval Hapton Tower (PRN 261) must be kept in mind. There appears to be an entranceway in the southwestern corner facing the prevailing wind, and the upper most of the banks also has a prominent ditch on the outer (south eastern) side. The northeastern enclosure bank survives under a dry stone wall, which is built parallel to and over it, a rise in the line of the wall highlighting its presence. There also appears to be a smaller ditch on the other (far) side of the wall although this is not well defined.

The earthwork is part of a wider field system of earthen banks and ditches, similar in form to the enclosure banks. The first is 15 m to the southeast (uphill) running parallel to the enclosure and continuing for approximately 60 m from NE to SW. There are other earthwork features running immediately below Hapton tower, and others downhill to the north west, in particular, asmall quarry 20 m in diameter, a small grassy mound 5m in diameter and another shorter 17 m long earthen bank 110 m to north east, again disappearing under the stone boundary wall. Little appears on the other side of the wall and this can be attributed to the improved pasture in this field as opposed to unmodified rough grazing in the Enclosure field.

There are no finds by which to date the site and interpretation as such is difficult. Two interpretations are offered: Firstly, parallels can be drawn to a number of late prehistoric or Romano British enclosure sites that have been recorded in the area (Peter lies pers. comm.). Similar and dated parallels are Ring Stones camp (SD866301) from Worsthome, Twist Castle (SD887370) and Beadle Hill Camp (SD897409) from Briercliffe. These earthwork sites have all been dated to the Romano British period, and are all considerably larger. Enclosure morphology is highly variable and it is possible this site belongs to this class of monument. It is not unlikely that smaller sites could survive in the area having avoided detection until now. Secondly, It is possible that it is of post-medieval date forming part of an earthwork and field system contemporary with the Hapton estate (Hapton Tower was not constructed until c.1510). The deer park was in existence until 1615 by which time, the deer had largely been removed. It is possible that the above earthworks are related to management of deer, or a similar stock management from the period prior to or contemporary with the structural remains of the tower. The enclosure is respected by the ridge and furrow that is apparent around it.

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<th>Site number</th>
<th>Site name</th>
<th>HER</th>
<th>NGR</th>
<th>Site type</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Plates</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>05</td>
<td>Hameldon Hill Wind Cluster, New Barn Farm, Burnley.</td>
<td>PRN 26215</td>
<td>SD 80968 30081</td>
<td>earthworks of a Medieval field system</td>
<td>see above</td>
<td>Digital archive: Oxford Archaeology North. 2006. Hameldon Hill Wind Cluster, New Barn Farm, Burnley. Archaeological Watching Brief. PDF</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Watching brief on construction of access road and turbine bases for the wind farm. No archaeological features were noted during construction, but earthworks of a Medieval field system were identified and surveyed.</td>
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Hapton Heritage - A Landscape History and Village Survey

NGR    SD 8090 2990
Site type  Earthwork remains of an undated bank, c.175m long, 2m wide, 0.2m high where transected by the access track and east/west aligned
Period    U/K
Plates    N

Description
A low bank, c.175m long, 2m wide, 0.2m high where transected by the access track and east/west aligned. The bank is composed of greyish-yellow silty sand and sealed by dark brownish-grey silt topsoil (0.1m thick). The adjacent ridge and furrow appears to be later than this feature.

Site number 07
Site name  Hameldon Hill
HER    PRN 26229
NGR    SD 8086 3007
Site type  Earthwork remains of a linear bank, it is 0.75m high, 3.5m wide and 75m long. The bank becomes intermittent to the southwest. The feature is respected by the ridge and furrow and is probably contemporary.
Period    Medieval to 18th Century - 1066 AD to 1800 AD
Plates    N

Description
Linear bank, aligned east/west. Immediately south of the banked enclosure. The earthwork is 0.75m high, 3.5m wide and 75m long. The bank becomes intermittent to the south-west. The feature is respected by the ridge and furrow and is probably contemporary.

Site number 08
Site name  Hameldon Hill
HER    PRN 26231
NGR    SD 8071 3013
Site type  Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow, Medieval or post-Medieval
Period    see above
Plates    N

Description
Ridge and furrow can be seen across much of the field in which Turbine 1 is located, covering an area roughly 75m by 400m, although much of it has already been disturbed due to the long term presence of agriculture and animal husbandry in this field. The ridge and furrow runs north-west/south-east along the north-east incline of the field but appears to respect many of the other features around it. The location of Turbine 1 is in an area of the field where the ridge and furrow has virtually disappeared already. Each sequence of ridge and furrow is 3m wide.

Site number 9
Site name  Hameldon Hill
HER    PRN 26232
NGR    SD 80785 30221
Site type  Earthwork remains of a small sub-circular mound, 10m wide and 1.5m high, date and purpose unknown
Period    U/K
Plates    N

Description
A small subcircular mound, 10m wide and 1.5m high. To the north of a similar feature and the banked enclosure with which it appears to be associated. There is some hollowing-out of this feature, which is now used by sheep as a place to shelter from inclement weather. It is not clear whether the hollow is natural or man-made.

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<tr>
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<td>SD 8080 3019</td>
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<td>Site type</td>
<td>Earthwork remains of two banked hollows, both partly surmounted by the modern field wall. Date and purpose unknown. Possibly part of a Medieval field system.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Two banked hollows, both partly surmounted by the modern field wall. The southern most feature appears to have an entrance to the north. The bank is 1m high and 2m across. The internal size of the hollow is 8m x 5m. It is not clear whether the hollows are an original component of the feature or a later man-made addition. Both appear to relate to PRN 26230, the banked enclosure. Possible kins? Pers comm. John Trippier</td>
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<td>Description</td>
<td>A low bank extending south-west from Feature 26232, but respected by the ridge and furrow around it. Beginning underneath the field wall and running westwards, the bank is 19m long, 0.6m high and 7.5m wide. This appears to be a component part of Features 26229, 26230, 26232 and 26233.</td>
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<td>Site type</td>
<td>Earthwork remains of a ditch and twin banks c.206m long. Date and purpose uncertain. It is probable that some building foundations may be submerged around this site.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A ditch and twin banks c 206m long. The ditch has a bank to the south, although this may be a lynchet partly formed by ploughing. A second bank was located 3m to the north, where the access road crossed it. It is probable that some building foundations may be submerged around this site.</td>
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<td>SD 8057 2998</td>
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<td>Site type</td>
<td>Earthwork remains of Medieval/post-Medieval ridge and furrow</td>
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<td>Description</td>
<td>Ridge and furrow can be seen, in a roughly rectangular area (c 270m by c 80m), to the west of the stream. There is more definition here than there is to the ridge and furrow on the east side of the field, PRN26231. This site runs up to the foot of the hillock on which Hapton Tower once stood. The ridge and furrow may also have been truncated by quarrying to the west.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SD 8073 3004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site type</td>
<td>Earthwork remains of a possible building platform. Measuring roughly 15m north/south by 5m east/west. Although overgrown, there is evidence of masonry and other building materials. Date unknown.</td>
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<td>Period</td>
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<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Rectangular negative feature, located on the eastern side of the stream. Measuring roughly 15m north/south by 5m east/west. Although overgrown, there is evidence of masonry and other building materials.</td>
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<td>Hapton Castle</td>
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<td>HER</td>
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<td>Site type</td>
<td>Medieval tower keep castle or barmkin site, with ditched enclosure.</td>
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<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ainsworth, R. -. The Old Homesteads of Accrington and District. p.387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aerial Photograph: Olivier, A C H. 1985. LUAU aerial photography. OAP, b&amp;w. N3154-8; N3161-4;SF2878:179-182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>English Heritage. -. Schedule of Ancient Monuments. SM 14810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal communication: Iles, P D. 1986.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal communication: Lakeland, J. 2012. Email, Joan Lakeland(Hapton Heritage Group) to Jennie Stopford (EH), 29 Aug 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Burn, A. 2012, Hapton Castle, Lancashire - level 2 archaeological survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hamilton's 1661 Survey of the Towneley Estates (Private Collection),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laing's 1725 Survey of Charles Towneley's Estates (LRO/DP322)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plates</td>
<td>4-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The scheduled monument includes the upstanding and buried remains of Hapton Castle. Hapton Castle may have been the seat of the medieval lords of Hapton possibly existing in 1328 when Gilbert De La Leigh purchased ‘Hapton’ from John Talbot, son of Edmund Talbot. Gilbert's son, John, married one of the co-heirs of Towneley and had two sons, Gilbert (without issue) and Richard. The latter, and his issue, succeeded to the whole inheritance of Towneley and Hapton ... adopted Towneley as his surname. It is located on a small plateau immediately to the east of the rocky ravine of Castle Clough and includes a roughly oval flat platform bounded on two sides by a substantial ditch. The platform measures approximately 40m north-south by 30m east-west and contains a 4m length of the castle's stone walling standing up to five courses high on its south side and another short piece of walling, now turf covered, on its east side. The platform is bounded on the south and part of the east sides by a dry ditch up to 14m wide and 4m deep. This ditch has been infilled on the north and part of the east sides. On the west side, immediately above the ravine, the monument's defences consist of an earthen bank up to 2m wide by 1m high and an internal ditch c.1m wide. A silver sixpence was found ‘on the castle site’ and is mentioned in Ainsworth. It is a silver sixpence of Elizabeth I, dated 1574, measuring 25mm in diameter. It is currently on display at the Haworth Art Gallery and Museum. Site subject to vegetation clearance and maintenance Aug 2011, mainly undertaken by volunteers but with some funding from EH and to a detailed earhhwork survey by Andrew Burn of ECUS in 2012 assisted by volunteers and with funding from EH. Castle Clough and Castle Field which adjoin are respectively so named on Hamilton's map of 1661 and Laing's of 1725</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site number</th>
<th>16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site name</td>
<td>Hapton Hall Farmhouse, Lyndale Road, Hapton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER</td>
<td>PRN 16693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SD 7904 3136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type</td>
<td>Farmhouse, probably mid to later C18, but containing some earlier fabric, with early addition at left end; now house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

©Bluestone Archaeology 2013
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>See above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Listed Building Description; Pers Comm. John Tripper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plates</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Farmhouse, probably mid to later C18, but containing some earlier fabric, with early addition at left end; now house. Thinsandstone rubble, rendered at the back, the addition of slobbered rubble with quoins; slate roof with a ridge chimney and a gable chimney. Shallow double-depth plan of 3 bays, the addition one bay with a rear extension. All 2 storeys; original house symmetrical with central doorway, a window above it and 2 coupled windows on each floor, all these openings with plain square surrounds and all glazing altered except at ground floor left which has 16-pane sashed windows; addition to left is blind on this side. Rear has plain doorway in centre, coupled square windows to the left, a little oblong window to the right, 4 windows above, most now top-hung casements with glazing bars; addition has doorway in re-entrant, 2 windows on each floor of gable wall and on each floor of the extension, all square with plain surrounds (this part derelict at time of survey 1984). Interior: ground floor rooms have large chamfered beams, one in 3rd bay with cyma stops in the centre and mortices in the soffit; stone staircase with stick balusters and elegant slim handrail ramped at the bottom. Grade 2. Contains some decorated stone similar to Dyneley and possibly from Hapton Tower-Pers Comm. John Tripper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Site number** | 17 |
| **Site name** | Mill Hill Farmhouse, Mill Hill, Hapton |
| **HER** | PRN 19350 |
| **NGR** | SD 78839 30968 |
| **Site type** | Farmhouse shown on OS first edition map, 1848. Possibly C17 |
| **Period** | See above |
| **Source** | Burnley Borough Council. 1975. Local List of Buildings of Special Interest |
| **Plates** | N |
| **Description** | Shown on OS first edition map. Noted on EH PastScape as a farmhouse of C17th origin, but no source given. |

<p>| <strong>Site number</strong> | 18 |
| <strong>Site name</strong> | Hapton Tower, Hameldon |
| <strong>HER</strong> | PRN 261 |
| <strong>NGR</strong> | SD 8081 2983 |
| <strong>Site type</strong> | Demolished building -tower house site, 1510, associated with Hapton deer park |
| <strong>Period</strong> | Medieval-post medieval |
| | Ainsworth, R. 1932. The History and Association of Altham and Hu. Vol.2 p.58,64 |
| | Personal communication: Iles, P D. 1986. |
| | Farrer, W, Brownbill, J. 1911. VCH Lancashire Vol.6. p.508 |
| | Hamilton's 1661 Survey of the Towneley Estates (Private Collection), |
| | Laing's 1725 Survey of Charles Towneley's Estates (LRO/DP322) |
| | Deed of 1329 (LRO/DDTO/0/2/43) Translation by D.Spelman for Hapton Heritage Group |
| <strong>Plates</strong> | 7-9 |
| <strong>Description</strong> | In 12 Hen VII t Sir John Towneley had a Licence for making a Park at Hapton, and in 6 Hen VIII he emparked or enclosed all the wastes and open fields being 1,000 Lancashire acres and built Hapton Tower where he subsequently resided. Hapton was sequestered after the battle of Marston Moor, and the Tower ... fell into decay after the Restoration. Whitaker conversed with two aged persons who describe the ruin of Hapton Tower as it stood about the year 1725, to have been about 8yds high. It appeared to have been a large square building and had on one side the remains of three cylindrical towers with conical basements. There were then several dwellings, patched up out of the outbuildings etc ... It also appears to have had two principal entrances, opposite to each other, with a through lobby between, and not to have surrounded a quadrangle. This is confirmed by Hamilton's drawing in his Survey of the Towneley Estates in 1661 although Laing's Survey of Charles Towneley's Estates in 1725 does not show it at all. Whitaker continues...Hapton Park was formerly abundantly stocked with deer and there are the remains of pitfalls dug for impounding stray deer at a time when the Towneleys and the neighbouring Haberghams were upon bad terms. His assertion that ...the ‘Parcus de Hapton’ is mentioned in a document of 1329-30 is incorrect (see Spelman's translation). The services of the park-keeper were in dispute in1546 and between 1568 and 1580 they received monies from Robert Nowell's bequest. The deer in this park had been destroyed before 1615, although it was not divided into tenements before the beginning of the 18th century. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site number</th>
<th>19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site name</td>
<td>Watson Laithe Farm, Billington Road, Hapton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER</td>
<td>PRN 16692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SD 80957 31040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type</td>
<td>Farmhouse and barn, C17, probably in 2 builds, house divided into 2 cottages in C19 now restored to one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>17th C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Listed Building Description; Titus Thornber, <em>The Towneleys of Hapton Park</em> (BLSL/LG3 TOWNELEY re spiral stairs); Burnley News 31 Jan 1914 &amp; 13 Jan 1917 re carved coping stones; Pers Comm. John Trippier;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plates</td>
<td>10-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Grade 2 farmhouse and barn, C17, probably in 2 builds, house divided into 2 cottages in C19 now restored to one. Large sandstone rubble with quoins, house roof of stone slate with ridge chimney, barn roof on lower level now corrugated metal sheet. Double-depth 2-bay house with front outshut to 1st bay, and 4-bay barn to right. Two-storey house, which overlaps the quoinst to the left gable of the barn and appears to have been added to it, has outshut porch to left with plain doorway in side wall, 2 windows on each floor, that at ground floor left formerly a doorway with chamfered surround and that at 1st floor right of 2 lights, double-chamfered with a square replacement mullion. Barn has a wagon doorway with large wooden lintel in the 2nd bay, a plain doorway and a window to the left, and a later outshut to the 3rd bay; north gable wall has square breathers on 3 levels, 3 doorways at ground floor (the outer 2 altered as windows) and a loading door to loft in centre; rear of barn has continuous cowshed with stone slate roof. Rear of house: gable wall above barn incorporates a moulded gable coping with 4 carvings: a rose, IHC (Jesus), a rampant lion, and a crucified figure (all ex situ, probably late medieval and from Hapton Tower) at 1st floor a 2-light window like that at the front, and a 5-light double chamfered mullion window lacking the 4th mullion; south gable, rendered and painted white, has a similar 3-light window at 1st floor, and there are various other inserted or altered windows in both these walls. Interior: ground floor has narrow beams with cyma-stopped chamfered, 1st floor has one large chamfered beam c.25 ft. Long; stone spiral staircase (also probably medieval and from Hapton Tower).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site number</th>
<th>20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site name</td>
<td>Porter's Gate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER</td>
<td>PRN 36694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SD 82186 29344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type</td>
<td>Farmstead shown on OS 1848 six inch map, no longer extant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plates</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site number</th>
<th>21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site name</td>
<td>Black Hill reservoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER</td>
<td>PRN 7656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SD 7904 3136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type</td>
<td>This reservoir is show on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map, 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>This reservoir is show on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map. On the current sheet it is shown as a pond within a marshy area the size of the original reservoir.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site number</th>
<th>22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site name</td>
<td>Long Dyke, Hameldon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER</td>
<td>PRN 15366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SD 8130 2880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type</td>
<td>bank bank and boundary ditch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plates</td>
<td>OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Description
The forest boundary bank and ditch (per source but more likely to be the Deer Park boundary as the ex parochial land which would have been in the forest of Rossendale is further south in Dunnockshaw). Marked on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map on Hameldon as Pale Dyke, but appears to have been destroyed by the construction of the Radar Station.

Site number 23
Site name Thorney Bank Hapton
HER PRN 32983
NGR SD 7988 2950
Site type Farmstead, pre-1848, now collapsed
Period See above
Source Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 64.
Map: OS. 1893. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 64.09.
Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 63.
Map: OS. 1893. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 63.12
Plates 19
Description
small farmstead, named Thorney Bank, is shown on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1848, but was apparently already ruined by 1893. A new farm called Thorny Bank appears at SD 7980629708 on the 1893 mapping, and may have replaced the older site.

Site number 24
Site name Thorny Bank Wood
HER PRN 11210
NGR SD 8020 3000
Site type AP site linear earthwork
Period Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
Source AP-see above; Personal communication: Harrison, M. 1988
Plates
Description
The linear earthwork running east-west across the centre of AP N3184 is the former boundary of the wooded area (shown on OS first edition map). Other features appear to be drainage.

Site number 25
Site name Bentley Wood Green Barn
HER PRN 16691
NGR SD 8041 3179
Site type Late C17 aisled barn with late C19 shippon, demolished in 2004, delisted in 2012.
Period Post- medieval
Source List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 4/9
Plates
Description
Aisled barn, probably later C17, altered. Coursed sandstone rubble with quoins, stone slate roof. Square plan 4 bays in length with aisles on east and west sides, early extension under same roof to west, later extension under lean-to roof at south end. East side has square wagon entrance with wooden double doors to 2nd bay, north gable wall has doors at the outer ends a breather near the apex and 2 below; and there are various rectangular windows of less interest in all 4 sides. Interior: stone threshing floor composed of a single massive slab; aisle openings filled in, but 3 stone aisle pillars survive on west side, one on east side; angle-strut roof with 3 pairs of overlapping trenched purlins. Grade 2. (1)
The farm is located on a low spur of higher ground (about 450 feet above sea level) extending northwards from the Rossendale moors towards the river Calder, in an area which the field patterns shown on the 1st edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey of 1847 suggest was a relatively early agricultural settlement.
The barn, which is built of mixed sandstone rubble with quoins, and had a stone slate roof, consists of a 4-bay aisled barn, originally with aisles on both sides and opposed wagon entrances to the second bay. It was much altered in the late C19 when a large shippon for 15 replaced the aisle on the south-west side, a large lean-to shippon for 14 was added across the south-east end, and the front aisles on either side of the north-east wagon entrance were converted into a loose-box and shippon for 6 (respectively). A limited programme of historical research having failed to reveal any documentary sources earlier than the Ordnance Survey maps, interpretation of the form and functions of the original building is based on comparison with other aisled barns in this area of Lancashire. This suggests that it was built for mixed farming, including the cultivation and processing of grain crops; and strong similarities to particular barns at Old Laund Booth, Higham and Trawden which are known to date from the early C17 suggest a similar date for this one.
The barn was completely demolished due to its dilapidated state in or after 2005 and a modern barn constructed on the site. A full building recording survey was undertaken prior to the demolition.

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Site number 26
Site name New Barn, Billington Road, Hapton
HER PRN 7607
NGR SD 8130 2880
Site type Farmhouse with attached barn, c.1700,
Period See above
Source List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest tes. Pt.C No.93

Plates
Description
New Barn is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map, and on the current sheet. Grade 2. Farmhouse with attached barn, c.1700, the house now used as a store. Coursed sandstone rubble with some quoins, stone slate roof with a ridge chimney to the house. Unusual T-shaped plan, the barn forming a large west crossing embracing the west gable of the south-facing house. Three-bay 2-storey house (3rd bay with front extension C18) has recessed-moulded mullion windows of 4 and 5 lights, the 1st lacking one million and the 2nd altered to make a doorway in the 3rd to 5th lights, and at 1st floor two 2-light windows (now crossed by a tin roof bridged between the barn and the extension); the interior has boxed and chamfered beams, and 2 C18 fireplaces. Six-bay H-plan barn facing west has set-back wagon entrance to 3rd bay, continuous front outshuts to the 1st and 2nd, and 4th to 6th bays, these later extended forwards and the roof carried down over them, and a similar rear outshut to the 1st and 2nd bays. North gable wall has 3 windows possibly originally doors. Interior: massive stone piers making bays to the original western outshuts; 5 kingpost roof trusses with angle struts, 4 pairs of purlins.

Site number 27
Site name New Barn, Billington Road, Hapton
HER PRN 7607
NGR SD 8130 2880
Site type Farmhouse with attached barn, c.1700,
Period See above
Source List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest tes. Pt.C No.93

Plates
Description
New Barn is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map, and on the current sheet. Grade 2. Farmhouse with attached barn, c.1700, the house now used as a store. Coursed sandstone rubble with some quoins, stone slate roof with a ridge chimney to the house. Unusual T-shaped plan, the barn forming a large west crossing embracing the west gable of the south-facing house. Three-bay 2-storey house (3rd bay with front extension C18) has recessed-moulded mullion windows of 4 and 5 lights, the 1st lacking one million and the 2nd altered to make a doorway in the 3rd to 5th lights, and at 1st floor two 2-light windows (now crossed by a tin roof bridged between the barn and the extension); the interior has boxed and chamfered beams, and 2 C18 fireplaces. Six-bay H-plan barn facing west has set-back wagon entrance to 3rd bay, continuous front outshuts to the 1st and 2nd, and 4th to 6th bays, these later extended forwards and the roof carried down over them, and a similar rear outshut to the 1st and 2nd bays. North gable wall has 3 windows possibly originally doors. Interior: massive stone piers making bays to the original western outshuts; 5 kingpost roof trusses with angle struts, 4 pairs of purlins.

Site number 27
Site name Old Barn farmhouse, Hapton
HER PRN 7606 & 36716
NGR SD 8130 2880
Site type Old Barn is shown on both the OS first edition 1:10,560 map, and the current sheet
Period See above
Source See above

Plates
Description
Old Barn is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map, and on the current sheet.
Appendix 3: Plates

Plate 1: Possible long barrow looking southwest with Great Hameldon in the background (1m ranging rod)
Plate 2: Possible collapsed chamber in possible long barrow looking northwest (1m ranging rod)
Plate 3: Possible bronze Age burial mound looking north
Plate 4: Looking west to Hapton Castle platform. NB 1 meter ranging rod
Plate 5: Detail of Hapton Castle looking southeast into south ditch (0.5m scale)
Plate 6: Detail of Hapton Castle looking north from south ditch
Plate 7: Site of Hapton Tower looking southwest with Great Hameldon beyond
Plate 8: Site of Hapton Tower looking north
Plate 9: Reported mullion in wall crossing site of Hapton Tower looking north
Plate 10: Watson Laithe Farm
Plate 11: 'Rose' and 'IHS' at Watson Laithe Farm
Plate 12: 'IHS' and 'Lion' at Watson Laithe Farm
Plate 13: 'Crucifixion Scene' at Watson Laithe Farm
Plate 14: Gargoyle at Dyneley Hall reputedly from Hapton Tower
Plate 15: Gargoyle at Dyneley Hall reputedly from Hapton Tower
Plate 16: Gargoyle at Dyneley Hall reputedly from Hapton Tower
Plate 17: Hapton Park looking north from Park Scout (Hamilton’s Birtwisle Edge)
Plate 18: South ditch marking boundary of Park and modern wall
Plate 19: Pre-1848 Thorny Bank looking north over Thorny Bank Clough towards Tower site arrowed red
Plate 1: Detail of Hapton Castle looking south into south ditch (1m ranging rod on extreme left)

Plate 2: Possible collapsed chamber in possible long barrow looking northwest (1m ranging rod)
Plate 3: Possible bronze Age burial mound looking northwest

Plate 4: Looking west to Hapton Castle platform. NB 1 meter ranging rod right of centre
Plate 5: Detail of Hapton Castle looking southeast into south ditch (0.5m scale)

Plate 6: Detail of Hapton Castle looking north from south ditch (1m scale)
Plate 7: Site of Hapton Tower looking southwest with Great Hameldon beyond

Plate 8: Site of Hapton Tower looking north
Plate 9: Reported mullion in wall crossing site of Hapton Tower looking north

Plate 10: Watson Laithe Farm showing coping with carvings in gable

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Plate 11: 'Rose' and 'IHS' at Watson Laithe Farm

Plate 12: 'IHS' and 'Lion' at Watson Laithe Farm
Plate 13: 'Crucifixion Scene' at Watson Laithe Farm

Plate 14: Gargoyle at Dyneley Hall reputedly from Hapton Tower
Plate 15: Gargoyle at Dyneley Hall reputedly from Hapton Tower

Plate 16: Gargoyle at Dyneley Hall reputedly from Hapton Tower
Plate 17: Hapton Park looking north from Park Scout (Hamilton’s Birtwisle Edge). Tower site arrowed red

Plate 18: South ditch marking boundary of Park and modern wal
Plate 19: Pre-1848 Thorny Bank looking north over Thorny Bank Clough towards Tower site arrowed red
Appendix 4: HAPTON OCCUPATIONS: BARRETTS DIRECTORY 1883

Academies and schools
Catholic Hapton; Miss Mary Ellen Morgan
St. Anne’s Hapton (mixed) Miss Marian Rishton; Hapton Bridge Mixed) William Clayton (National School)

Beerhouses: Riley Alice, Railway Inn, Hapton
Shoe and boot makers: William Banks
Butchers: Jackson John Thomas
Calico printers: Wilson Wm. N & Son, Castle Clough
Chemical manufacture: Riley John & Sons
Confectioners: Duerden John, Watson Mary Jane
Cotton manufacture: Simpson J & T
Drapers: Duerden John
Farmers: Crook Michael, Shuttleworth Hall Dean Richard, Dickinson Richard – Hameldon, Lancaster George
Pickup George, Riley Richard – Hapton Hall, Sagar Mrs. Bridget, Sagar Robert – Water Mill, Hapton,
Thornton Thomas, Whittaker James, Barnes Henry, Clegg George, Haworth Ormerod, Lee Edward – Mill Hill,
Lee George – Whitehouse, Marshall Joseph, Shacklock James
Greengrocer: Richardson William T.
Grocers: Jamison Robert, Riley Alice, Waddington Haworth
Inns: Bridge Inn – Robert Jamison, Hapton Inn – Abraham Riley
Monumental mason: Helm Daniel
Quarry master Riley Richard
Shops: Banks William, Pilkinson John, Varley John
Station master: Harrison J.W.H., Knox Rev. G.J. (Independent)
Westleyan School: Priestley Thomas, Master
Earthware manufacture: Riley Richard
Simpson (J & T Simpson) Hameldon House
Simpson Theophilus, Meadow Villa
Barber: Wooller Charles

Appendix 5: Barrett’s Directory (Hapton) 1902

Heys Henry & Co, quarry owners, Hambledon Quarries, Hapton
Ideson William, boot maker& butcher, 1 Bridgefield St.
Jamison Robert, Vict. Bridge House Hotel, 4-6 Manchester Road
Knox Samuel Henry, grocer, 19 Manchester Road
Mason John Alfred, private secretary, 91 Manchester Road
Moorhouse William, draper, 73 Manchester Road
O’Shaughnessy Sergeant-major Edward, assistant overseer for Hapton, 16 Hammond Terr. Pad.
Pilling Joseph, hairdresser, 28 Manchester Road
Porter John, carter, 103 Manchester Road
Proudlove William, station master, 93 Manchester Road
Reed Richard, caretaker, 83 Manchester Road
Riley Charles P, chemical works manager, 77 Manchester Road
Riley Mrs. Mary, Hapton House
Sagar William E, beer house, Railway Inn, 15 Manchester Road
Shotton John Robson, LRCP physician & Surgeon, 56 Manchester Road
Simpson Arthur F, (John Simpson Ltd) 85 Manchester Road
Simpson Mr. Theophilus, Hambledon House
Simpson Walter, (Simpson Bros) Oakleigh
Slinger Henry, grocer, 42 Manchester Road
Swaine Mrs. Annie, 7 Bridgefield St.
Thompson George Henry, police constable, 25 Manchester Road
Trent Mrs. Sarah Ann, tripe dealer, 26 Manchester Road
Wade Joseph, sub- manager, I Manchester Road
Webster Thompson, foreman, 3 Manchester Road
White William, foreman, 5 Manchester Road
Wildman John R., analytical chemist, 107 Manchester Road
Wilkinson Thomas, shopkeeper, Norton St.
Wingham Thomas, overlooker, 95 Manchester Road
Wolstencroft John, newsagent, 33 Manchester Road
Wyke James, vict, Hapton Inn