



ORCHARD END FARM, GARSTANG, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Assessment



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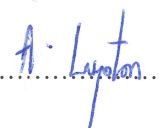
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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) were commissioned by National Wind Power Ltd to undertake an archaeological assessment to inform a planning application for a small wind power scheme at Orchard End Farm, near Garstang, Lancashire (centred on NGR SD 445 449). The work involved a desk-based assessment in conjunction with a walk-over survey, and was undertaken in the week beginning August 18th 2003. The survey recorded 48 sites, of which 37 were identified by the desk-based study and 11 by the walk-over survey.

The desk-based assessment demonstrated that the proposed development site had been part of Pilling Moss until at least the late eighteenth century, with the closest medieval enclosure lying to the south at Eskham House. Moss land was gradually improved during the nineteenth century, leading to the creation of many rectangular straight-sided fields in the area.

A recent survey of the North Lancashire wetlands has demonstrated that there is considerable evidence for prehistoric activity within the landscape. With primary occupation or activity centred on the low drumlins (gravelly mounds deposited by the retreating ice at the end of the last Ice Age) which were more free-draining than other areas within the terrain. The evidence for this activity includes many fragments of flint waste and tools, as well as bronze implements, present within the topsoil and identified by field walking. In addition, there is a putative oval enclosure immediately north of the study area, which was identified by aerial photography. It is undated but has the potential to be of prehistoric date. There was only a negligible amount of archaeological evidence of activity during the subsequent Roman and medieval periods (other than around Eskham).

The walk-over survey identified several possible clay extraction pits and a possible brick clamp. In addition, a small piece of undated slag was recovered, as well as a sherd of eighteenth century pottery, and an unworked flint. One of the tracks was surfaced with twentieth century building rubble, while another contained occasional hand-made bricks.

On present evidence it is suggested that the proposed windfarm will impact on fields containing marl pits and associated brick clamps, for which no specific documentary evidence is known to exist. In addition, there is the potential for the discovery of prehistoric lithic scatters and part of the oval enclosure site could be impacted by the development. It is recommended that an evaluation be undertaken on each of the proposed wind turbine sites and the access track, and that a watching brief be carried out during any further works.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

OA North would like to thank Clare Wilson of National Wind Power Limited for commissioning this work and for her assistance in the setting up of the project. We would also like to thank the staff of Lancashire County Record Office for their considerable efforts on behalf of the project, and to Peter Iles, Lancashire County Council, for providing the SMR information.

The desk-based assessment and walk-over survey were undertaken by Jo Dawson. The report was written by Jo Dawson and Ian Miller with illustrations by Adam Parsons. The report was edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Emily Mercer. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) was commissioned by National Wind Power Ltd to undertake an archaeological assessment of a proposed small wind power scheme at Orchard End Farm, Lancashire. This assessment comprised a desk-based assessment and a walk-over survey.
- 1.1.2 ***Desk-Based Assessment and Walk-Over Survey:*** the desk-based assessment forms an initial stage of archaeological investigation. For the purposes of this report the archaeological and cartographic sources, were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and importance of any archaeological remains that may be present within the area. These included results from any archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the area of proposed and study. The archaeological fieldwork comprised a walk-over survey of the site on 27th August 2003, principally centred on the locations of the proposed wind turbines (Fig 2).
- 1.1.3 The results of the desk-based assessment and walk-over survey are presented in the form of a short report outlining the results of the findings. This is followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the development area, the impact it will have on the resource and the recommendations for the mitigation of the resource.

1.2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The site lies to the west of Garstang in the parish of Pilling (Fig 1), and is an area of low-lying drained moss and marsh land. The surrounding fields lie at an average altitude of around 10m AOD (Ordnance Survey 1970). The solid geology is Sherwood Triassic red sandstone (Ordnance Survey 1978), overlain by areas of boulder clay, e.g. Eagland Hill (Sobee 1997, 13; Fig 2). Beneath the peat is a layer of estuarine clay, which is up to fifteen feet thick in places (*op cit*, 15). While there was no evidence for the exploitation of the solid geology within the study area, numerous marl pits, together with gravel pits and sand pits show that the drift geology was utilised during the nineteenth century (Ordnance Survey 1847). The soils present within the study area are altcar, salop, altcar/salwick, and wilcoctis (Ordnance Survey 1970).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted in February 2003 by OA North in response to a request from National Wind Power Ltd for a basic archaeological assessment in order to identify the archaeological potential of proposed wind farm sites.
- 2.1.2 The project design provided for an archaeological assessment involving a rapid desk-based study, a walk-over survey and a written report, which would interpret the data discovered during the project in advance of the proposed construction of the wind turbines. The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the project design.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 The study area comprised land within 1km of the site of the proposed wind turbines. The principal sources of information were the SMR (Sites and Monuments Record), maps and secondary sources as defined within the project design.
- 2.2.2 ***Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record:*** the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), held in Preston, was consulted to establish the sites of archaeological interest already known within the study area, and the extent and character of these. The SMR is a database of known archaeological sites within the county, and is maintained by Lancashire County Council. For each SMR entry a short note was obtained which has been included in the site gazetteer (*Appendix 2*) and marked on a location plan (Fig 2). All aerial photograph coverage for the study area held by the SMR was examined. Secondary sources were consulted for relevant information.
- 2.2.3 ***Lancashire Record Office (CRO(P)):*** the County Record Office in Preston was visited to consult primary records relating to the study area. The tithe map, enclosure map and Ordnance Survey maps provided useful information on the land within the study area. Sale particulars covering part of the study area were also examined, as well as county maps. Secondary sources were also investigated.
- 2.2.4 ***Oxford Archaeology North:*** OA North has an extensive library of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out under its former title of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) and as OA North. These were also consulted where necessary.

2.3 WALK-OVER SURVEY

- 2.3.1 A field walk-over survey of the study area was conducted on 27th August 2003. The aim was to record the existence, location, and extent of any previously unrecorded sites, as well as to verify the condition and location of the sites identified by the desk-based assessment. Where the fields were ploughed they were examined for artefacts by means of intensive field walking. All fields were walked methodically, although site visibility varied due to the differing states of cultivation

of the fields. The only area actually under crop was relatively narrow and contained potatoes, and a single traverse was made between the rows. All surface finds identified were located using hand-held GPS, as were the central points of sites of archaeological potential.

2.4 GAZETTEER OF SITES

- 2.4.1 All of the information concerning archaeological sites in the vicinity of the development site has been collated into a gazetteer (*Appendix 2*), which provides details of their location, origin, and character. Locations are given as eight-figure National Grid References where possible. A summary description of each site is provided in conjunction with a reference to the source of the information (SMR, cartographic and documentary) with references as appropriate, and an assessment has been given of the interpretation and archaeological potential of the site. The sites have been marked onto a location map (Fig 2).
- 2.4.2 Other sites beyond the extent of the study area, which were considered to be of background relevance, are mentioned in the text with appropriate SMR references.

2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 A full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC 1990) and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in Lancashire Record Office in Preston on completion of the project. A copy of the report will be deposited with the Lancashire SMR in Preston.

3. DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The following assessment of the archaeological resource examined a 1km radius of the development area, together with more remote significant archaeological monuments, which may have an influence or bearing upon the archaeology of the area. The known archaeological sites and finds within the study area are discussed by period below. The assessment recorded 48 sites in total, of which 37 were identified by the desk-based study.

3.2 PREHISTORIC

- 3.2.1 During the early prehistoric period, the landscape of the study area was an estuary, punctuated by drumlins composed of sand and gravel. These had been deposited by the ice when it retreated at the end of the last Ice Age (Sobee 1997, 13). Although they may only date back to the mid nineteenth century (Ordnance Survey 1847), the place names for these drumlins, Eagland Hill, Trashy Hill and Black Hill, at altitudes of 10m, 8m and 8m respectively (Ordnance Survey 1970), illustrate just how relative the term 'hill' is, with low islands qualifying for the term within this landscape. Yates' map includes more than one 'Island' name in the vicinity, corresponding to expanses of land bordered by roads and water courses, which were free of moss (1786).
- 3.2.2 **Palaeolithic / Mesolithic:** Palaeolithic finds from Lancashire are limited. However, the Mesolithic is better represented with large numbers of upland sites, and an increasing body of lowland sites, particularly adjacent to wet mire, alluvial, and coastal deposits (Cowell 1996, 30). Many red deer bones have been found in the estuarine clay of the Pilling area, but this is likely to be due to natural processes as and no evidence of human activity has been found in the clay (Sobee 1997, 15).
- 3.2.3 **Neolithic:** by the early Neolithic period the area was covered by a flourishing forest (*op cit*, 17). The first artefactual evidence within the study area dates to the early Neolithic. and was only discovered within the last 15 years. The evidence comprises localised scatters of lithics from two sites that are spatially close (c140m). The flints included cores, waste flakes and a blade (Huckerby *et al* 1995, 228), and suggest either two small knapping sites, or a single knapping site that has been disturbed by the plough. Both groups of flints were discovered at Trashy Hill, which lies on the north side of the road from Garstang to Rawcliffe (Fig 1), and implies the use of the raised island of the drumlin from an early period.
- 3.2.4 Further evidence of Neolithic activity was found at Black Lane Head Farm (Site **10**) some time before 1953 in the form of a polished stone axe. Black Lane (Fig 2), dates back to at least 1787, and runs between two expanses of moss (Yates 1786). The proximity of the find to the road is doubtful, but the only source of information was the label accompanying the exhibited axe at the Harris Museum, Preston, and therefore the provenance is uncertain.
- 3.2.5 Individual prehistoric flints have also been found close to New Lane, (Sites **17**, **18** and **20**) and Wood's Lane (Sites **15** and **16**). Sites **15**, **16**, and **20** are thought to date to the early prehistoric period, while Sites **17** and **18** are undated but thought to be

prehistoric. They were discovered during fieldwork carried out for the North West Wetlands Survey (Huckerby *et al* 1995, 228), and the locations are reliably provenanced. Both lanes clearly post-date the finds but they potentially exploited the same better drained ground. The locations of the flints could also relate to the water courses, however, as all lie relatively close to either Momen Gutter or Pilling Water (Fig 2). To the north of the study area, several stone axes and stone adzes have been found, some of them on drumlins (Sobee 1997, 152-3).

- 3.2.6 Perhaps the most famous site in the area is that of Kate's Pad, dated to the end of the Neolithic or the beginning of the Bronze Age (Huckerby *et al* 1995, 60). Located to the west of the site on Stalmine Moss (*op cit*, 152-3) it comprises at least three separate wooden trackways (*op cit*, 62). The trackways were clearly an important means of communication in a wetland environment and demonstrate substantial activity at this time.
- 3.2.7 **Bronze Age:** there was a great increase in the variety and geographical spread of finds in the Bronze Age in north Lancashire, which probably indicates a more extensive use of the landscape (Middleton 1996, 54). Finds of metalwork are concentrated in the lowlands, particularly in the wetlands, although this may reflect depositional practices rather than the location of settlements (*op cit*, 45). In addition, there is a considerable body of evidence for Bronze Age burial monuments dating to the period 2500-1600BC; most of these are in upland areas, but were formerly much more common in the lowlands, reflecting the loss of many as a result of agricultural activity (*op cit*, 49).
- 3.2.8 Bronze Age implements have been found on some of the drumlins in the Pilling area, suggesting that the hills were early settlement sites (Sobee 1997, 14-5). Three finds thought to be Bronze Age in date were unearthed in the study area (Sites **06**, **09** and **12**). All the finds are poorly provenanced, and only the general areas of Eagland Hill, Copthorne Farm and Nateby being known. Two of these finds were bronze, the first being a palstave, or flanged bronze axe (Site **09**). This was found complete, and is one of at least six found in the Pilling area (Edwards 1985, 30). The second was a leaf-shaped sword (Site **06**), apparently possessing a complete blade (Jackson 1934, 179), the hilt plate was still intact but nothing remained of the hilt or pommel (Anon 1918, 105). The third implement was a flint knife (Site **12**), which may have been re-used as a strike-a-light.
- 3.2.9 In addition to these stray Bronze Age finds, a burial of questionable date (Site **11**) was also discovered within the study area. It is thought to be either Bronze Age or Iron Age in date (SMR), but no scientific dating has been carried out as the remains being were found in 1824 (Edwards 1969a, 101-3). The burial was of a skull with long plaited auburn hair and two strings of jet beads, all wrapped in coarse yellow woollen cloth (Edwards 1969b). Baines identifies the find spot as 'a place called Kentucky' (1893, 430), although it is not clear where he obtained this information. Letters contemporary with the discovery of the burial provide the location as 'on that part of Pilling Moss contiguous to the road leading to Garstang' (Preston Chronicle 1824).
- 3.2.10 **Late Bronze Age / Iron Age;** artefactual evidence in north Lancashire declined sharply after c1400BC, and the development of blanket peats in the uplands and raised mires in the lowlands suggests that this may have been indicative of a genuine abandonment of some parts of the landscape (Middleton 1996, 55). Evidence for the Iron Age in lowland Lancashire is notoriously scarce, and indeed

very little is known about the nature of material culture and settlement in northern England generally (Cunliffe 1991, 101). In part, this is regarded as being a product of poor site visibility, the Iron Age pottery being for the most part aceramic, the boulder clay soils covering much of the region do not favour aerial photographic or geophysical prospection, and the predominance of pastoral farming means that finds have less chance of being turned up by ploughing (Huckerby *et al* 1995, 19). The contrast of limited artefactual evidence, together with substantial evidence for prolonged clearance activity in pollen diagrams, suggests that the number of known archaeological sites of the period grossly under-represents actual settlement activity, and that many sites remain to be detected. With the possible exception of the burial discussed above (Site 11), no sites of Iron Age date have so far been identified within the study area.

3.3 ROMAN

- 3.3.1 A Roman presence in the region is attested by the forts of Kirkham and Ribchester, which are situated c11km and c18km to the south-west and south-east of the subject site respectively; in addition the extensive first to third century military site at Walton-le-Dale, some 17km to the south, which appeared to be involved in part with the manufacture and distribution of goods (Gibbons *et al* forthcoming), and 18km to the north is the fort at Lancaster (Shotter 1997). Sections of a Roman Road leading from Walton-le-Dale to Lancaster have been identified on the ground, predominantly through topographic study and the examination of aerial photographs, and its probable course leads some 5km to the east of the subject site (Margary 1957, 108). A second road, suggested to be of Roman origin, has also been identified 1.5km to the east of the study site, following a north-east/south-west aligned route (Pilling and District Historical Society nd).
- 3.3.2 In contrast to the sites referred to above, the rural non-military archaeology of the Roman period remains elusive over much of northern Lancashire (Huckerby *et al* 1995, 19), and few farms or rural settlements have been discovered. As with the Iron Age, the small number of such sites identified probably represents a small fraction of the total. The potential for new rural Roman sites is reinforced by the recent discovery of a Romano-British, and possibly Iron Age, unenclosed settlement at Barker House Farm (OA North 2003). Romano-British activity in the area is further demonstrated by the discovery of a Roman coin hoard in Myerscough Park (SD 5008 3997), c6km south-east of the proposed development site; the find was made in the seventeenth century, but has since been lost. The presence of a non-military Romano-British site has been postulated some 3km to the south of South Wood's Hill Farm (SD 441 427) where a small assemblage of Roman pottery and glass has been discovered (Pilling and District Historical Society nd). A single Samian sherd found together with finds of other periods (Site 13) is the only Roman find within the study area.

3.4 EARLY MEDIEVAL

- 3.4.1 Evidence for early medieval activity is limited throughout northern Lancashire; few artefacts of the period have been recovered, and there is almost no archaeological evidence for settlement. However, it is likely that the rural settlements of the Roman period either continued or declined gradually, and by the end of the period,

considerable densities of Scandinavian place names imply that a large number of settlements were in existence, either newly founded, or renamed (Newman 1996, 103). The study area lies within one such cluster, which follows the low land flanking the Wyre, and includes Catteral and Garstang; indeed, it has been suggested that Garstang itself represented the meeting place for the Scandinavian community in the Fylde (Kenyon 1991, 134-5). Eagland Hill is perhaps the Scandinavian place-name situated closest to the proposed development site. It has its roots in the Norse *Eiki lundr*, meaning oak grove (Sobee 1997, 33).

- 3.4.2 In 1840 the large Cuerdale hoard was discovered on the north side of the River Ribble, near Preston. This contained some 40kg of silver dated to the early part of the tenth century, and, as such, is the largest Viking-period hoard from North West Europe. It has been interpreted as the pay chest of a war band or even a political payment (Graham-Campbell 1992; Newman 1996). Its discovery demonstrates activity and the presence of some considerable wealth in this area in the tenth century. Settlement in the vicinity can also be inferred from a Scandinavian burial and hoard. The burial was found at Sandholme Wood near Claughton Hall, some 8km east of the subject site, and took the form of a secondary interment within a Bronze Age tumulus. Several weapons were found, as well as a pair of 'tortoise' brooches of tenth century date, and a third brooch, a converted Carolingian baldric mount (*op cit*, 124).

3.5 MEDIEVAL

- 3.5.1 There is no mention of Pilling in the Domesday Survey, but the surrounding villages of Rawcliffe, Stalmine, Hambleton, Preesall, Nateby and Hackensall were all included (Sobee 1997, 36). The proposed development site lies within the Parish of Garstang. At the time of the Domesday Survey the parish contained 28,881 acres of land, of which less than 1,500 acres were cultivated, the remainder being waste, moss and marsh (*ibid*). Cockersands Abbey, originating in the twelfth century (*op cit*, 44), controlled the Manor of Pilling, the abbot being Lord of the Manor (*op cit*, 47). Together, the abbeys of Cockersand and Cockerham cultivated the coastal strip around Pilling Hall, probably as far back as Pilling Water, with isolated spots at Eskham ('ash holm' (Ekwall 1922)) and Skittam, coming westward to the head of Ridgy Pool, just to the west of the proposed development area (*op cit*, 48). It was only with the Dissolution of the Greater Monasteries in 1539 that the abbeys lost control of the land (*ibid*).
- 3.5.2 There are no confirmed medieval remains within the study area, although, some of the drainage ditches, field systems and field boundaries identified from aerial photographs may be medieval in origin. They are all concentrated around Eskham House (Sites **04**, **05**, **08**, **21** and **22**) towards Trashy Hill and west as far as New Eskham. Yates shows 'Heskham' House as a single building surrounded by enclosed (agricultural?) land, which is itself surrounded by moss (1786). Sobee mentions isolated cultivation such as this at Eskham, already discussed above. It would certainly appear to pre-date the current road from Garstang to Rawcliffe, since the road curves around the land (Ordnance Survey 1847). It is likely that the area around Eskham was the only cultivated land within the study area during the medieval period.

3.6 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 3.6.1 The development of settlements on the Lancashire Plain as a whole is a relatively recent occurrence and coincides largely with the drainage of the marshes in the nineteenth century. An examination of the available maps of the area illustrates this process. The earliest cartographic source is Saxton's *Map of Lancashire*, produced in 1577 (Saxton 1577), which maps the settlements in the county, showing their relative locations and distinguishing some as more prominent than others. John Speed's *Map of Lancashire* (1610) is largely similar, whilst William Yates' *Map of Lancashire*, produced in 1786, is more detailed. All of these show Pilling Moss surrounded by small settlements, but Yates is the first to show 'Heskham' House, and Skitham House to the west, as cultivated areas within the moss on the road from Garstang to Rawcliffe. Similarly the road, running to the south of Pilling Moss, was in existence by at least 1764 (Kitchin 1764), New Lane and Wood's Lane were apparently built between 1818 and 1828, as they are shown (albeit unnamed) for the first time on Hennet's map surveyed in 1828 and 1829 (Hennet 1830), but do not appear on Greenwood's map of 1818, which shows similar detail (Greenwood 1818).
- 3.6.2 Before the official enclosure of part of Pilling between 1845 (the date of the act) and 1867 (the date of the award) (CRO(P) DRB 1/150 1845; CRO(P) AE 1/6 1867), large areas of Pilling Moss were enclosed, drained and used for arable. This is evident from the comparison of the small enclosed area around Eskham House on Yates' map of 1786 with the new, roughly rectangular fields created by the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1847 was produced. Eskham House had more than 300 acres in cultivation in 1835 (Baines 1893, 430), and the original enclosure round Eskham House, as seen on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1847, was as a collection of curved fields forming a rough circle of land. Many small enclosed areas of moss were also shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition map (1847). Examination of the field names on the tithe map schedule shows that a large number of arable fields were called 'Moss Land', indicating their recent enclosure, draining and conversion to arable (CRO(P) DRB 1/150 1845). The tithe map and Ordnance Survey map (1847) were surveyed at approximately the same date. Around this time, Bloo Tarn (Site 27) and Mea Tarn (Site 28) were drained, their former locations being marked on the tithe map (CRO(P) DRB 1/150 1845). Many of the mid-nineteenth century field boundaries have now gone, as small fields had been joined together to make larger ones.
- 3.6.3 Many gravel pits (Sites 32-6) marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map (1847) appear to be short-lived according to the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (1892) where they are not shown. Many marl pits (Sites 23-5 and 31) were then marked (*ibid*), but only a few of which survive as deep enough depressions to be shown on current OS mapping. The switch from gravel pits in the mid nineteenth century to marl pits in the late nineteenth century is curious, but it is not clear how thorough the Ordnance Survey were to verify the type of extraction before marking it on the map. The need for clay can be inferred from the changes that were taking place in the landscape at the same time, however. At the Lytham Hall estate, located to the south of Pilling Moss, they made their own drainage tiles and pipes, presumably extracting local clay for the raw material (Huckerby *et al* 1995, 104). The increased pace of improvement was partly in response to the Drainage Acts of

1846 and 1850 which made public money available (*ibid*). The dates of these Acts, just after the survey took place for the Ordnance Survey first edition map (1847), lend credibility to the sudden appearance of the marl pits, which otherwise look like a map-making mistake.

- 3.6.4 The railways brought both faster passenger and goods transport to the area. The railway from Garstang to Pilling, running just to the north-east of the study area, was opened in 1870 (Sobee 1997, 135), and it was extended as far as Knott End in 1908 (*ibid*, 137). It was a light railway with a single track, and a succession of different engines ran along it over the years, not least the famous ‘Pilling Pig’, so-called because its whistle sounded like a dying pig (*op cit*, 135). The line was closed in 1950 (*op cit*, 138).

4. WALK-OVER SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 For ease of reference, the proposed development site is divided into five 'fields' (see Fig 3) which relate to the different crops grown in separate areas of a now undivided large field.

4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 **'Field' 1:** 'Field' 1 contained wheat stubble. It was bound on the west by a drain called the Momen Gutter, and on the north by another drain. Its east side was bound by a track (Site 37) surfaced with twentieth century demolition rubble. There was no physical boundary between this and Field 2 to the south. No sites of archaeological potential were identified.
- 4.2.2 **'Field' 2:** 'Field' 2 contained a crop of potatoes, which severely limited site visibility. It was bound on the west by the Momen Gutter, and its southern boundary was formed by another drain. There were no physical boundaries between this and Field 1 to the north, or Field 3 to the east; the division corresponded with a change in the crop. No sites of archaeological potential were identified.
- 4.2.3 **'Field' 3:** 'Field' 3 had been ploughed some time previously and grass had started to grow, inhibiting visibility of the surface. It was bound on the south side by a drain and to the north by a track surfaced with stone, and a post and wire fence. Its north-western boundary was formed by a track (Site 37), while along the south-west there was no physical barrier with Field 2. Similarly there was no physical boundary with Field 4 to the east. No sites of archaeological potential were identified.
- 4.2.4 **'Field' 4:** 'Field' 4 had been ploughed recently. Its northern boundary was formed by a track surfaced with stone, and a post and wire fence. Along the south-west it was bordered by a deep drain, while along the south-east it was bound by a hedge. No physical boundaries separated it with Field 3 to the west or Field 5 to the east. The field contained worn lengths of timber of uncertain date, but given their survival on the surface they are likely to be of relatively recent date (post-medieval), and may form the remains of a trackway across the moss (Site 38). Three artefacts were recovered from the surface of the field, comprising two sherds of post-medieval pottery and a small piece of slag (Site 39).
- 4.2.5 **'Field' 5:** 'Field' 5 contained brassica stubble. It was bound to the south by a hedge and wire fence, and on the east by a post and wire fence. Its northern boundary was formed by track surfaced with stone, and a post and wire fence. There was no physical boundary with Field 4 to the west. This field contained several possible clay extraction pits (Sites 43-8) and a possible brick clamp (Site 42) comprising an area 4m x 2m with frequent lumps of burnt clay. Twelve metres to the south of the possible brick clamp was a small patch of sand measuring 1m x 1m, which was potentially of anthropogenic origin. A single sherd of late eighteenth century pottery (Site 41) was recovered from the field.

5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.1.1 **The Landscape:** the proposed development site was part of Pilling Moss until at least the late eighteenth century, after which time it was gradually drained and enclosed. By 1847 it was split into six separate fields and two tracks, although two of these were then unimproved, undrained moss (Ordnance Survey 1847). By 1914 the fields had been combined to leave just two larger fields (Ordnance Survey 1914). This was later combined to create one single field as seen today, albeit divided into five different crop areas (Fig 2).
- 5.1.2 **The Archaeological Resource:** the survey identified a considerable archaeological resource from the general area, numbering 48 sites, of which 13 were within the extent of the development area. 48 sites. From the wider area numerous prehistoric finds were identified demonstrating the use of the landscape during the Neolithic and Bronze Age. Although none of the finds identified during the desk-based assessment are thought to have been found within the proposed development site, a single worn flint (Site 40) was found during the visual inspection, and there is a potential for the discovery of prehistoric lithic scatters or isolated artefacts. There may also be deep estuarine clay below any surviving peat, which may yield prehistoric faunal material as it has done elsewhere in the area. There is a putative oval enclosure immediately to the north of the study area, specifically at the point of access to New Lane. The date and function of the feature is unknown but it has the potential to be of prehistoric date.
- 5.1.2 Roman finds are rare around Pilling, but the discovery of such finds cannot be ruled out. The only evidence for medieval activity lies to the south around Eskham House, but from the layout of the fields in 1847 it would appear that the fields did not stretch as far north as the proposed development site (Ordnance Survey 1847). Exploitation of the landscape during the post-medieval period included gravel and clay extraction, and the only site of archaeological potential identified during the desk-based assessment within the proposed development site was an extraction pit (Site 30). Many of the nineteenth century field boundaries and tracks are no longer extant, due to the opening up of the farm land to create larger more workable fields.
- 5.1.3 The visual inspection identified several possible marl pits (Sites 43-48) in the east of the site, as well as a possible brick clamp (Site 42). In addition, a small piece of slag of unidentified date and type (Site 39), and an eighteenth century pottery sherd (Site 41) were found on the site.

5.2 IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 5.2.1 The proposed development comprises three turbines to be located in a single field (Fig 2), with an access track leading south from New Lane. The known sites of archaeological potential identified within the proposed development site are the possible clay extraction pits (Sites 30, 43-8), a possible brick clamp (Site 42), and stray finds of pottery, slag and flint (Sites 41, 39 and 40, respectively). The possible marl pits and brick clamp identified may be a small percentage of similar sites within the proposed development area. Therefore, there is a possibility that even if

the turbines are positioned so as to avoid the known sites, unidentified below ground remains of a similar nature may be affected.

- 5.2.2 Despite the position of the enclosure (Site **02**) to the north of the study area it is in close proximity to the point of access for the proposed scheme. The potential exists for associated activity or features extending into the study area and thus being directly affected by the development. In addition, given the substantial amount of lithics recovered in the vicinity of the site and the recovery of a single flint artefact, there is the potential that the proposed turbines and the track will impact upon a prehistoric lithic site.
- 5.2.4 The deep works required to support a structure as tall as a wind turbine may also affect any archaeology contained in potentially deep deposits of estuarine clay, boulder clay and peat, which may have remained relatively undisturbed by surface ploughing.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.3.1 Due to the high archaeological potential of the outlined study area and the impact on possible archaeological remains by the proposals, in particular the marl pits and brick clamp, and other potentially as yet undiscovered lithic sites, it is recommended that evaluation trenches be excavated on the site of the proposed turbines and the access track. In particular, evaluation trenches should be excavated at the northernmost point of the access track which is adjacent to Site **02**. This will enable an investigation of the below ground potential of the site and will inform the planning process. Consequently, an appropriate mitigation strategy can be defined if necessary. In addition, given the archaeological potential of the environs it is recommended that a watching brief be maintained for all ground work on the site.

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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

**Oxford
Archaeology
North**

February 2003

WINDWORKS ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

PROJECT DESIGN

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from Clare Wilson of National Wind Power, for a method statement for desk-based assessment and field validation of proposed locations for small wind power schemes throughout the North of England.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of Project

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North has been invited by Clare Wilson, of National Wind Power, to submit a method statement for preliminary desk-based appraisals for small wind power schemes being developed throughout the North of England. Preliminary studies will be required to establish the archaeological resource within the locality of each proposed wind farm, and to make recommendations to ensure that resource is not adversely affected by the developments.

1.2 Oxford Archaeology North

- 1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) has considerable experience of the assessment and evaluation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 20 years. assessments, evaluations, surveys and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA North has undertaken vast numbers of archaeological assessments throughout the North of England, including considerable numbers in the uplands, for a multiplicity of clients, including English Heritage, the Ministry of Defence, the Lake District National Park Authority, Northumberland County Council, North Yorkshire County Council, United Utilities, Shell UK Limited, and the Countryside Agency.
- 1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the work programme to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct, and is part of a **registered organisation with the IFA (No 17)**.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed to provide a preliminary documentary study in order to assess the archaeological potential of defined localities. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 Desk Top Survey

- 2.2.1 This will compile an organised body of data to inform each scheme. The work will comply with the standard guidance issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists for Archaeological Desk-based assessment, and involves an appraisal of the archaeological landscape resource, including an examination of the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), any aerial photography at that source, and the Ordnance Survey first edition coverage for the proposed site. It is anticipated that the County Sites and Monuments Record and the relevant County Record Office would be visited.

2.3 Field Validation

- 2.3.1 The designated areas should be visited to identify the existence, extent, and, if possible, quality of any surviving archaeological features from a walk-over survey.

2.4 Design and Layout

- 2.4.1 Discussions will be undertaken with National Wind Power to identify areas of archaeological potential, to inform the finalised design and where appropriate to design mitigation measures.

2.5 Report

- 2.5.1 A written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context in order to inform the proposals. It will advise on the impact of the proposed windfarm on the archaeological resource, and will identify both opportunities and constraints for the development.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

- 3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above. The defined programme provides for both a documentary study and a field identification survey of the study area.

3.2 Desk- Based Study

- 3.2.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material.
- 3.2.2 **Documentary and cartographic material:** this work will rapidly address those sources of information that may inform the proposed windfarm. It will include an appraisal of the relevant Sites and Monuments Record, as well as the OS first edition maps. Particular emphasis will be upon the early cartographic evidence which has the potential to inform the post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area. Any photographic material lodged in the County Sites and Monuments Record or County Record Office will also be studied, and a brief assessment of other published sources will also be undertaken.
- 3.2.3 **Aerial Photography:** a brief survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken, and will examine those records held by the relevant Sites and Monuments.

3.3 Field Validation

- 3.3.1 Surface inspection will record the location, extent, and nature of any visible surviving archaeological remains within the designated area, normally expected to be the area of the turbines and any access roads, with a corridor 50m on either side. This conforms to the Level 1 survey defined by OA North, based on guidelines produced by the Royal Commission for the Historical Monuments of England. Those sites already contained within the County Sites and Monuments Record will be checked against their entry and this will be enhanced, if appropriate. When a previously unknown site is identified, a written description, including an accurate eight figure National Grid Reference, will be given and it will be mapped on to a 1:2500 or 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey base, as appropriate. A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously.
- 3.3.2 Because of the likely remote nature of the study areas (particularly from carefully surveyed Ordnance Survey points), the sites will need to be located by the use of a satellite Global Positioning System (GPS). This uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey national grid, allowing accuracies of between +/- 0.5m and 5m even at remote locations. It should be noted that the recovery level from such a survey will be affected by the time of the year that this work is undertaken, particularly if bracken grows in any parts of the estates.
- 3.3.3 The results will be translated into a CAD system to facilitate the generation of overlay plots. This increases the efficiency of the preparation of completed overlays, as well as enhancing the flexibility of map output.
- 3.3.4 **Health and Safety:** OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

3.4 Design and Layout

- 3.4.1 Brief discussions will be held with National Wind Power to highlight any archaeological resource that may be adversely affected by the proposed development. These discussions will include possible mitigation measures, either of design or archaeological intervention.

3.5 Report

- 3.5.1 **Archive:** the results of Stages 3.2-3.3 will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of any features and finds recovered during fieldwork.
- 3.5.2 This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files (as appropriate), and a synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and the report) will be deposited with the National Monuments Record (RCHM(E)), as appropriate. OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic, and plastic media) with the appropriate Record Office.
- 3.5.3 **Collation of data:** the data generated by 3.2 –3.3 (above) will be collated and analysed in order to provide an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains within the designated area. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the area to be investigated, and the basis for establishing the route of the proposed pipeline.
- 3.5.4 **Report:** seven bound and one unbound copy of the report will be submitted to the Client, and a further copy submitted to the appropriate Sites and Monuments Record. The report will include a copy of this method statement and any other specific project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, together with appropriate illustrations of known or suspected sites identified within or immediately adjacent to the study area. It will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined at this stage.
- 3.5.5 The report will identify areas of defined archaeology, an assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of any features within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will comprise a location map for the identified resource.
- 3.5.6 **Proposals:** the report will make a clear statement of the impact of the proposed scheme upon the identified archaeological resource. It will identify both the opportunities and the constraints for the development and where appropriate will make recommendations for mitigation strategies to avoid adverse impact on the archaeological resource.
- 3.5.7 **Confidentiality:** the report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and this project design, and should be treated as such; they are not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

4. WORK TIMETABLE

- 4.1 The precise timetable of each project would depend on the individual scheme, but such work usually takes in the region of one week to complete.
- 4.2 OA North can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. Reports can normally be submitted within a month to six weeks of commissioning.
- 4.3 The work will be under the project management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA Surv Dip MIFA** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. All Unit staff likely to be involved with the project are experienced, qualified archaeologists, each with several years professional expertise.

APPENDIX 2: SITE GAZETTEER

Site number 01
Site name Nicky Tom Wood
NGR SD 455 457
Site type Cropmark
Period Unknown
SMR number 4430
Sources Olivier nd, N2288

Description

An aerial photograph showing cropmarks, possibly three sides of a putative sub-rectangular feature. Some other possible field boundaries can also be seen.

Site number 02
Site name North Woods Hill Farm
NGR SD 445 455
Site type Enclosure
Period Unknown
SMR number 4431
Sources Olivier nd, N2289

Description

The aerial photograph shows a generally parched field with some mineral/water rich cropmarks. The shape is that of an oval enclosure with a possible internal structure to the south-east.

Site number 03
Site name South Woods Hill Farm
NGR SD 4479 4524
Site type Well
Period Post-medieval
SMR number 5601
Sources Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map (1847)

Description

A well is marked on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map at Near Woods Farm, now known as South Woods Hill Farm.

Site number 04
Site name New Eskham
NGR SD 4360 4385 (centred)
Site type Field system
Period Unknown
SMR number 2782
Sources St Joseph 1973, BOM 3

Description

An aerial photograph shows possible drainage ditches, old field boundaries and faint rectangular earthworks.

Site number 05
Site name Eskham Cottages
NGR SD 445 443 (centred)
Site type Watercourse
Period Unknown
SMR number 3783
Sources JAS AIR 1988, shot 103

Description

Shows former watercourses situated close to a former field system. There is some drainage in the area.

Site number 06
Site name Copthorne Farm
NGR SD 450 440 (centred)
Site type Metal: bronze sword
Period Prehistoric
SMR number 85
Sources Anon 1918, 104-5

Description

A bronze leaf-shaped sword corresponding closely with Peake's Type B, and is provisionally dated to 1450-1375 BC. It was ploughed up in the spring of 1917 on Copthorne Farm, near Garstang. The location is described as 'Copthorpe (*sic*) Farm, close to the boundary of Pilling and Nateby townships, a mile or two west of Garstang, Lancashire, within a mile or so of Cogit Hill, Winmarleigh, where the bronze celts, spear-head, and dagger, were found, which are now in the Warrington Museum' (Anon 1918).

Site number 07
Site name Near Eskham
NGR SD 4374 4435
Site type Stone: hammer, polished and perforated
Period Prehistoric
SMR number 83
Sources SMR

Description

A stone hammer found at Eskham, Pilling by John Salisbury in May 1959 when ploughing to a depth of one foot. It is of dark grey stone, very smooth and polished: length 4 inches, depth 2 inches with an hourglass perforation. It was brought to the attention of the SMR in 1960 by FJ Sobee, who had published *A History of Pilling* in 1953. Because it was discovered after the publication of the book, the find does not appear among the other prehistoric finds discussed.

Site number 08
Site name West of Eskham House
NGR SD 4415 4420
Site type Field system
Period Unknown
SMR number 2781
Sources St Joseph 1973, BOM 1

Description

An aerial photograph shows the irregular pattern of possible drainage ditches (earthworks) ringing a very slight mound, and is perhaps related to old field boundaries.

Site number 09
Site name Pilling Moss
NGR SD 431 452 ac
Site type Metal: bronze axe
Period Prehistoric
SMR number 10605
Sources Edwards 1985

Description

A palstave axe was found during drainage work in the winter of 1980-81 near Eagland Hill. It has an overall length of 166mm and a width across the blade of 80mm. It was noticeably larger and heavier than either of the 1977 and 1978 finds also from the area. Its closest parallel in Davey and Forster 1975 is No 32 from Cartmel for which the text says 'incipient stop-ridge' although the drawing seems to show a well developed one.

Site number 10
Site name Black Lane Head Farm
NGR SD 447 462
Site type Stone: axe, polished
Period Neolithic/Bronze Age
SMR number 81
Sources Note with exhibit in Harris Museum, Preston

Description

A note with the exhibit in Harris Museum, Preston, states that a stone axe was found at Black Lane Head Farm, Pilling, and was the gift of B Pearson in 1953.

Site number 11
Site name Kentucky Farm, Pilling
NGR SD 442 462
Site type Bog burial
Period Iron Age ?
SMR number 1876
Sources Baines 1893, 430

Description

A possible prehistoric bog burial was found 'at a place called Kentucky', 'on that part of Pilling Moss contiguous to the road leading to Garstang' (Baines 1893). It consisted of a female head with long auburn hair, wrapped in coarse yellow cloth, with cylindrical jet beads and a round amber bead. It was found at 6 feet depth in 1824.

Site number 12
Site name Nateby area
NGR SD 45 45
Site type Stone: flint knife
Period Bronze Age
SMR number 4708
Sources Edwards 1982, 47

Description

A good dark grey flint knife was found, thought to be of Bronze Age date. It had possibly been re-used as a strike-a-light.

Site number 13
Site name Skitham-Eskham ridge at Trashy Hill
NGR SD 4474 4435
Site type Stone: flints
Period Early Neolithic
NWWS number LA11
Sources Huckerby *et al* 1995, 227-8

Description

A lithic site located on top of the Skitham-Eskham ridge at Trashy Hill, above the Eskham Gap. The presence of blades suggests an earlier prehistoric date, although there is no direct dating evidence. It includes light grey (?beach) pebble flint. The Samian sherd is the only one found in the Fylde survey. Some of these finds were discovered during the initial survey of Pilling parish by Howard-Davis and Robinson (1990). The finds from this site are: five unretouched flakes, three preparation flakes, two trimming flakes, five cores, one dressing chip, one utilised flake, one Samian sherd, miscellaneous post-medieval finds, and 14.7g of burnt stones.

Site number 14
Site name Trashy Hill
NGR SD 4464 4446
Site type Stone: flints

Period Early Neolithic
NWWS number LA12
Sources Huckerby *et al* 1995, 228

Description

A flint blade found on a small sand bank protruding from the peat beneath Trashy Hill. It was a triangular section blade with steep edge retouch on both edges. It had a lustre on its ventral right hand side. This may be a worn serrated flake.

Site number 15
Site name Eastern edge of Pilling Moss
NGR SD 4535 4535
Site type Stone: flints
Period Early prehistoric
NWWS number LA14
Sources Huckerby *et al* 1995, 228

Description

Flakes recovered from well-weathered soil in a well grown crop. There was one waste flake, one trimming flake, two dressing chips and one burnt bone found on an 'island' on the eastern edge of Pilling Moss. The flints are difficult to date, and all are very small and fragmentary.

Site number 16
Site name Eastern edge of Pilling Moss
NGR SD 4555 4525
Site type Stone: flints
Period Early prehistoric
NWWS number LA15
Sources Huckerby *et al* 1995, 228

Description

A group of flakes recovered from an eastward facing slope of a boulder-clay 'island' adjacent to organic soils on the eastern edge of Pilling Moss. It is a diffuse scatter of material, comprising six waste flakes, one preparation flake, two cores, seven dressing chips, and two pieces of unworked raw material. It includes three blades or blade fragments suggesting the early date. Two of these pieces, however, are heavily patinated and may be residual. The raw materials include a variety of (mainly pebble) flints and black chert. The two cores have some blade removals, although both are very small.

Site number 17
Site name North Woods Hill, near electricity sub-station
NGR SD 4415 4550
Site type Stone: flint
Period Prehistoric
NWWS number LA24
Sources Huckerby *et al* 1995, 229

Description

One dressing chip was found on a slight rise in a field near the electricity sub-station. It was probably part of a general scatter of material across North Wood's Hill 'island'.

Site number 18
Site name North Woods Hill
NGR SD 4450 4550
Site type Stone: flints
Period Prehistoric
NWWS number LA27
Sources Huckerby *et al* 1995, 229

Description

A single irregular waste flint, which was probably part of the thin scatter of flint over most of North Wood's Hill, an island of low relief on the moss edge. It comprises one small chunk of pebble flint weighing 5.4g.

Site number 19
Site name Eskham-Skitham Ridge dividing Pilling from Rawcliffe Moss
NGR SD 4370 4430
Site type Stone: flints
Period Prehistoric
NWWS number LA29
Sources Huckerby *et al* 1995, 229

Description

A small group of material (two irregular waste flints) found on top of the Eskham-Skitham Ridge dividing Pilling from Rawcliffe Mosses. The top of the ridge gently falls into the moss to north and south. One of the pieces of flint may be unworked.

Site number 20
Site name Pilling Moss
NGR SD 4490 4565
Site type Stone: flints
Period Early prehistoric
NWWS number LA32
Sources Huckerby *et al* 1995, 229-30

Description

A single trimming flake find located on a gravel rise adjacent to the farmhouse on the eastern side of 'island' in the moss. It was probably part of the general scatter of material across the area. It is on the moss edge at the base of a gentle slope up to the 'island'. It comprises a well-struck blade made of good quality flint.

Site number 21
Site name Pilling Moss
NGR SD 4370 4400
Site type Field boundary
Period Post-medieval
NWWS number LA399
Sources Huckerby *et al* 1995, 249; St Joseph 1973, BOM 3

Description

A ditched field boundary, following the modern boundary alignment, and is associated with narrow ridge and furrow.

Site number 22
Site name Pilling Moss
NGR SD 4400 4410
Site type Field boundary
Period Post-medieval
NWWS number LA408
Sources Huckerby *et al* 1995, 250; St Joseph 1973, BOM 1

Description

A series of field boundaries, associated with narrow ridge and furrow.

Site number 23
Site name Copthorne Farm
NGR SD 45120 44510
Site type Marl pit
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -

Sources Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map (1892)

Description

A marl pit marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map, it is not shown on current mapping.

Site number 24

Site name Southfield

NGR SD 45120 44310

Site type Marl pit

Period Post-medieval

SMR number -

Sources Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map (1892)

Description

An old marl pit is marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map. It is Shown on current mapping as an enclosed plantation.

Site number 25

Site name The Owl House

NGR SD 45070 44220

Site type Marl pit

Period Post-medieval

SMR number -

Sources Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map (1892)

Description

An old marl pit is marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map. It is shown unnamed on current mapping.

Site number 26

Site name North of Trashy Hill

NGR SD 44560 44810

Site type Enclosed plantation

Period Post-medieval

SMR number -

Sources Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map (1892)

Description

An enclosed plantation is marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map; it is no longer extant.

Site number 27

Site name Tarn Farm

NGR SD 43580 45490

Site type Tarn

Period Natural

SMR number -

Sources CRO(P) DRB 1/150, 1845

Description

This is 'Formerly Bloe Tarn' marked on the Tithe map.

Site number 28

Site name Mayfield House

NGR SD 43860 45190

Site type Tarn

Period Natural

SMR number -

Sources CRO(P) DRB 1/150, 1845

Description

This is 'Formerly Mea Tarn' marked on the Tithe map.

Site number 29
Site name Black Hill Farm
NGR SD 44020 45950
Site type Dyehouse
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources CRO(P) DRB 1/150, 1845
Description
Fields named 'First Dyehouse Lot' and 'Second Dyehouse Lot' on the Tithe map.

Site number 30
Site name South Wood's Hill Farm
NGR SD 44580 44890
Site type Marl pit?
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25" map (1912)
Description
A depression consistent with a marl pit is shown on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map, but is not shown on current mapping.

Site number 31
Site name Longcroft
NGR SD 45480 44790
Site type Marl pit
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map (1892)
Description
A marl pit is marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map, but it is not shown on the current mapping.

Site number 32
Site name West of The Owl House
NGR SD 45000 44350
Site type Gravel pit
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map (1847)
Description
A gravel pit is marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map: it is not shown on current mapping.

Site number 33
Site name South of Copthorne Farm
NGR SD 45320 44430
Site type Gravel pit
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map (1847)
Description
A gravel pit is marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map; but is not shown on current mapping.

Site number 34
Site name Primrose Hill Farm
NGR SD 45610 44830
Site type Gravel pit
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map (1847)
Description
A gravel pit is marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map, but is not shown on current mapping.

Site number 35
Site name South-west of Ash Wood
NGR SD 45280 45222
Site type Gravel pit
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map (1847)
Description
A gravel pit is marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map, but is not shown on current mapping.

Site number 36
Site name South of Ash Wood
NGR SD 45467 45192
Site type Gravel pit
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map (1847)
Description
A gravel pit is marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map, but is not shown on current mapping.

Site number 37
Site name Track east of Momen Gutter
NGR SD 44300 44888 – SD 44230 45110
Site type Demolition deposit
Period Post-medieval / Modern
SMR number -
Sources Visual inspection
Description
The track forming the eastern boundary of Field 1 and the western boundary of Field 3 was surfaced with building rubble. It comprised brick, concrete, drain, tile and electrical cable fragments. The deposit was dated to the twentieth century from the form of the underside of the floor/wall tiles, and a brick mark which included the word 'Plastic'. Most of these bricks were not frogged, but were large hand-made bricks with worn surfaces and varying degrees of reduction and oxidation. A single twentieth century brick was also seen marked 'Withnell Brick, Plastic, Terracotta Co Ltd'.

Site number 38
Site name Field east of Momen Gutter
NGR SD 44500 44992
Site type Worn wood
Period Post-medieval / Modern
SMR number -
Sources Visual inspection
Description

Lengths and chunks of wood of different shapes and sizes were seen on the surface of this field. It is possible that they represent the disturbed remains of a trackway used for cutting peat.

Site number 39
Site name Field west of South Wood's Hill Farm
NGR SD 44476 45152
Site type Slag
Period Post-medieval ?
SMR number -
Sources Visual inspection
Description
A small piece of slag found, of unknown type.

Site number 40
Site name Field west of South Wood's Hill Farm
NGR SD 44466 45152
Site type Flint
Period Unknown
SMR number -
Sources Visual inspection
Description
A piece of worn flint found, and possibly not worked.

Site number 41
Site name Field west of South Wood's Hill Farm
NGR SD 44576 44992
Site type Pottery
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Visual inspection
Description
Rim sherd from pot with greenish lead glaze found, dated to c 1760 – 1800 (I Miller, pers comm).

Site number 42
Site name Field west of South Wood's Hill Farm
NGR SD 44576 44977
Site type Brick clamp?
Period Medieval / Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Visual inspection
Description
An area 4m x 2m containing frequent lumps of fired clay consistent with a brick clamp. Clay had been brought to the surface in this small area by a plough; to the north, east and south the area was covered in brassica stubble, but ground to west was ploughed and did not reveal a high concentrations of fired clay fragments.

Site number 43
Site name Field west of South Wood's Hill Farm
NGR SD 44658 44916
Site type Marl pit?
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Visual inspection
Description

A possible marl pit visible as a shallow depression in the field. It is c40m east/west by 20m north/south, although the slope is so gentle that the edges are difficult to define.

Site number 44**Site name** Field west of South Wood's Hill Farm**NGR** SD 44740 44925**Site type** Marl pit?**Period** Post-medieval**SMR number** -**Sources** Visual inspection**Description**

A possible marl pit visible as a shallow depression in the field with a centre in the south-east corner of Field 5. It is c 40m by 40m, although the slope is so gentle that the edges are difficult to define.

Site number 45**Site name** Field west of South Wood's Hill Farm**NGR** SD 44722 44977**Site type** Marl pit?**Period** Post-medieval**SMR number** -**Sources** Visual inspection**Description**

A possible marl pit visible as a shallow depression in the field with a centre on the eastern boundary of Field 5. It is c 40m by 40m, although the slope is so gentle that the edges are difficult to define.

Site number 46**Site name** Field west of South Wood's Hill Farm**NGR** SD 44627 45155**Site type** Marl pit?**Period** Post-medieval**SMR number** -**Sources** Visual inspection**Description**

A possible marl pit visible as a shallow depression in the field. It is c30m by 30m, although the slope is so gentle that the edges are difficult to define.

Site number 47**Site name** Field west of South Wood's Hill Farm**NGR** SD 44594 45160**Site type** Marl pit?**Period** Post-medieval**SMR number** -**Sources** Visual inspection**Description**

A possible marl pit visible as a shallow depression in the field. It is c 20m by 20m, although the slope is so gentle that the edges are difficult to define.

Site number 48**Site name** Field west of South Wood's Hill Farm**NGR** SD 44569 45122**Site type** Marl pit?**Period** Post-medieval**SMR number** -**Sources** Visual inspection

Description

A possible marl pit visible as shallow depression in field, c40m north/south by 20m east/west, although the slope is so gentle that the edges are difficult to define.

ILLUSTRATIONS

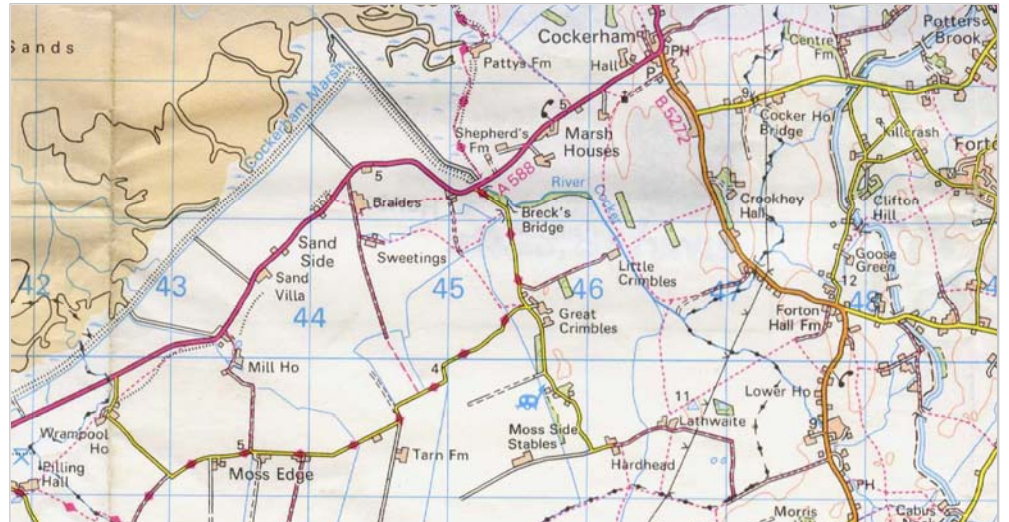
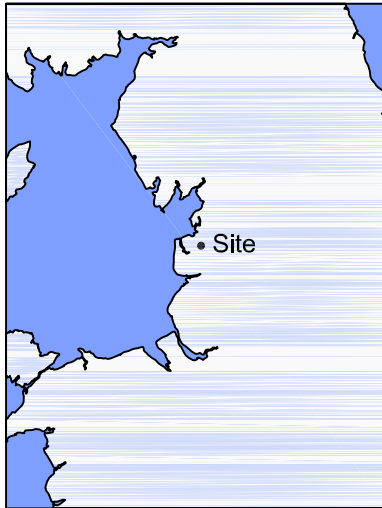
Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Gazetteer Sites Map

Figure 3: Gazetteer Sites Detail Map

Figure 4: Extract from Yates' map, 1786

Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition map, 1847



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:50000
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0 500 1000
metres

Figure 1: Location Map

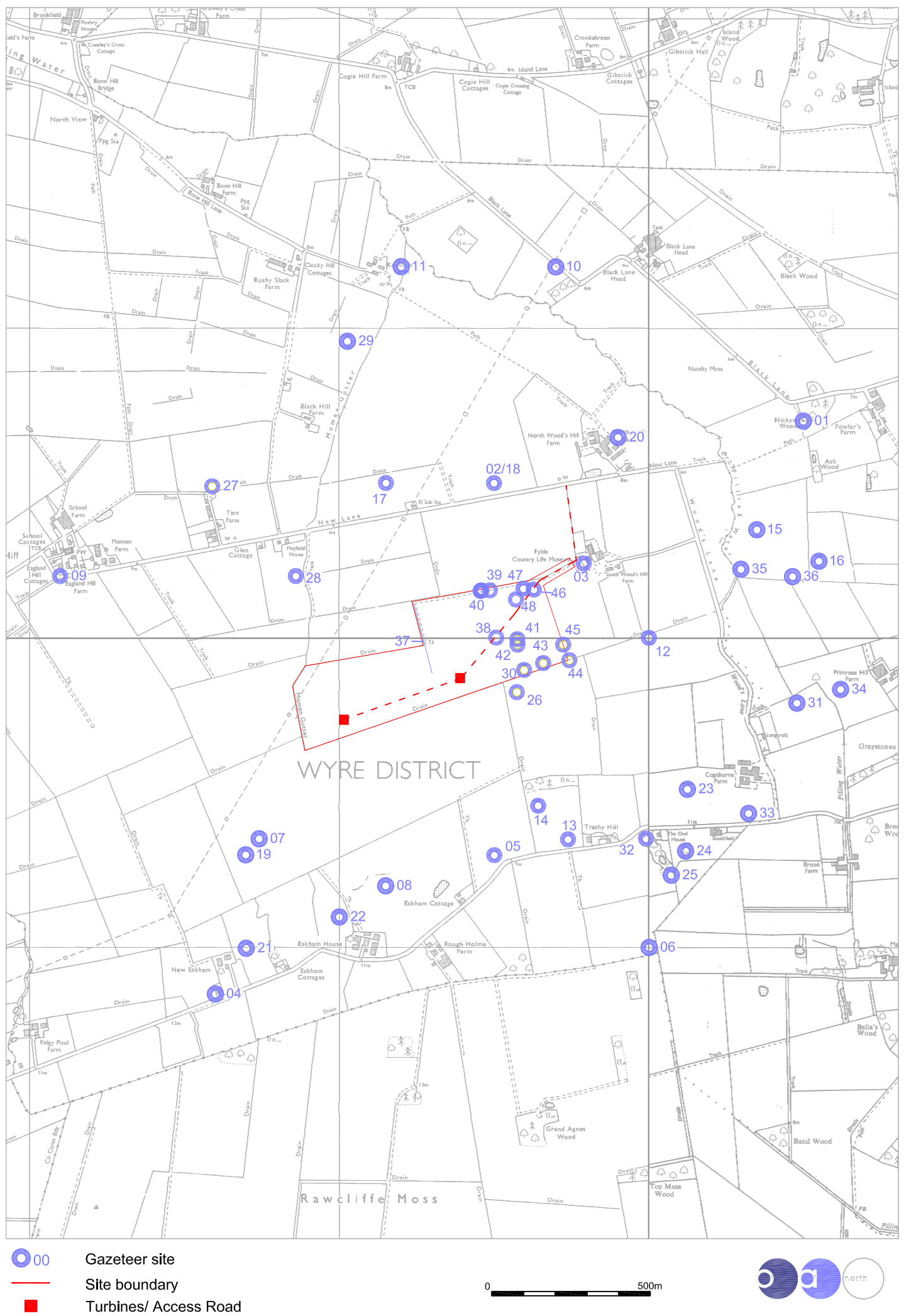


Figure 2: Gazeteer Sites Map

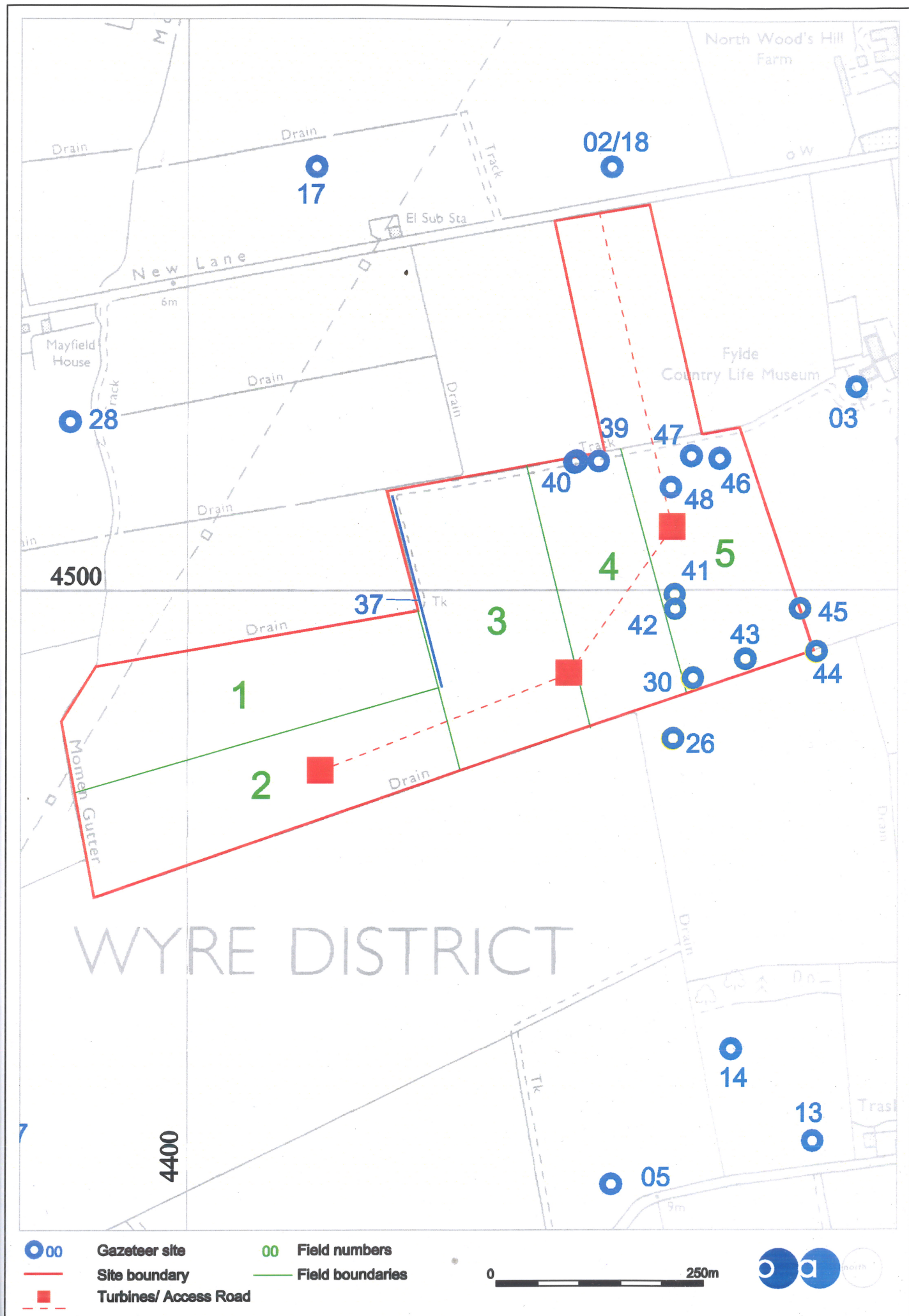
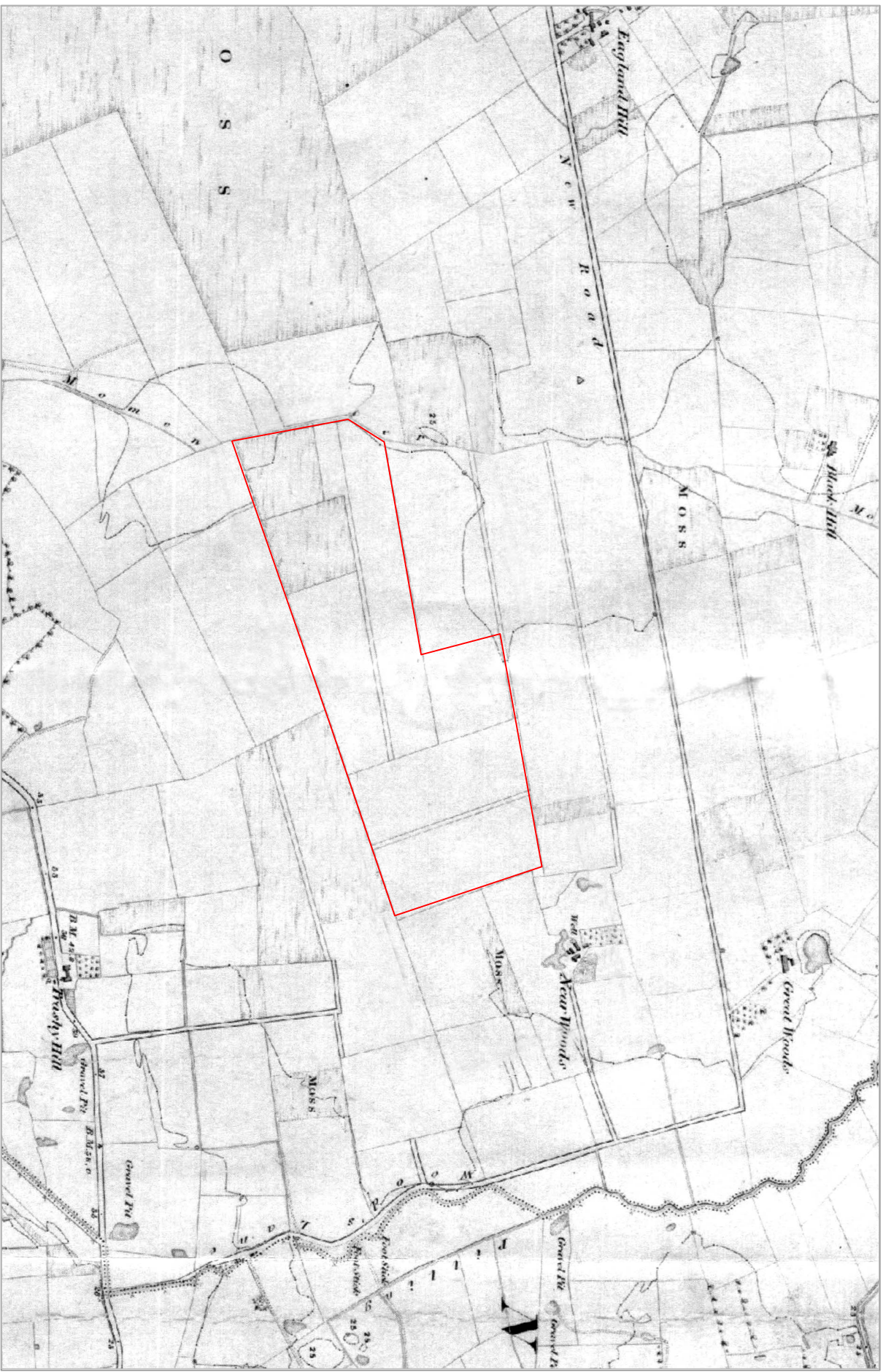


Figure 3: Gazeteer Sites Detail Map



— Site boundary

Scale 1:10000 at A4



Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey Map, 1847

PLATES

Plate 1: Momen Gutter looking south-west

Plate 2: Possible marl pit, Site 445, looking north



Plate 1: Momen Gutter looking south-west



Plate 2: Possible marl pit, Site 445, looking north