

Daisy Barn to White Bull Main Pipeline, Longridge, Lancashire



Historic Research, Walkover Survey and Watching Brief



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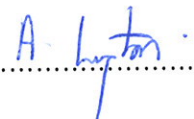
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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
1. INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 Circumstances of Project.....	4
1.2 Location, Topography and Geology	4
2. METHODOLOGY	5
2.1 Project Design.....	5
2.2 Historic Research.....	5
2.3 Walkover Survey	6
2.4 Watching Brief.....	6
2.5 Archive.....	6
3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	7
3.1 Background	7
3.2 Map Regression Analysis.....	10
3.3 Aerial Photographs	11
3.4 Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)	11
4. WALKOVER SURVEY.....	12
4.1 Introduction	12
4.2 Results.....	12
5. SITE GAZETTEER	14
6. WATCHING BRIEF	31
6.1 Intoduction.....	31
6.2 Results	31
7. DISCUSSION.....	32
7.1 Synthesis.....	32
7.2 Conclusion.....	32
8. BIBLIOGRAPHY	33
8.1 Cartographic Sources	33
8.2 Secondary Sources.....	33
9. ILLUSTRATIONS	35
9.1 Figures.....	35
9.2 Plates	35

SUMMARY

United Utilities has proposed the construction of a new pipeline from Daisy Barn, north-west of Longridge, to White Bull Main, Alston, Lancashire (SD 358564, 439429-359875, 435257). The scheme affects areas of archaeological potential from both the prehistoric and historic periods and, consequently, the Lancashire County Council Environment Service Historic Planning Archaeologist recommended that rapid historic research and a walkover survey should be undertaken for previously undisturbed sections of the pipeline, and for areas where archaeological remains are known to exist.

The desk-based research was undertaken in March 2008, whilst the walkover survey was undertaken in April 2008, and together these identified 77 sites within the study area. Of these sites, three were findspots comprising prehistoric axes ranging in date from the Neolithic to the Middle Bronze Age (Sites **73**, **74** and **75**). However, the majority of the sites comprised post-medieval and industrial period agricultural features, such as boundaries (Sites **01**, **03**, **15**, **30**, **33**, **35**, **37**, **44**, **65** and **72**), a bank (Site **60**), an enclosure (Site **62**), trackways (Sites **32** and **54**), gateposts (Sites **18**, **21**, **26**, and **27**), ponds (Sites **04**, **07**, **09**, **11**, **13**, **25**, **29**, **31**, **36**, **40**, **46-48**, **52**, **55**, **59**, **61**, **63**, **64**, **67-69** and **71**), and drainage features (Sites **39** and **53**). Industrial features such as quarries used for the extraction of marl and clay (Sites **05**, **13**, **14**, **17**, **19**, **20**, **22**, **23**, **28**, **38**, **51** and **56**), and numerous hollows of unknown use (Sites **04**, **08**, **42**, **43**, **49**, **57** and **70**) were also present. In addition, a building platform (Site **41**) of probable post-medieval date and part of a railway embankment (Site **12**), representing the disused branch line between Longridge and Preston dating to the mid nineteenth century, were identified. Other sites comprised earthworks of unknown date and function. These included two earth banks (Sites **24** and **58**), an area of disturbed ground (Site **50**), and a circular mound (Site **45**).

Following the results of the desk-based research and walkover survey, a permanent presence watching brief was undertaken throughout all topsoil stripping activities. This served to reveal a number of drainage ditches and culverts. These are tentatively dated to the post-medieval and industrial periods. No recommendations are made for further work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank United Utilities for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Ken Davies of the Historic Environment Record Office, Preston, and all the staff of the County Record Office in Preston for their assistance with this project

Vicky Bullock compiled the historic research and Sean McPhilips undertook the walkover survey, both of whom wrote their respective section of the report. Tom Mace and Pascal Eloy carried out the watching brief. Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project and also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 United Utilities propose the construction of a pipeline from White Bull Main to Daisy Barn, near Longridge, Lancashire, aligned in an approximate north to south direction (Fig 1). The total length of the proposed pipeline is approximately 4km. Following recommendations made by the Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Service Planning Archaeologist, United Utilities commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake historic research and a walkover survey of the proposed development area. These were undertaken in March and April 2008 respectively. Following discussion of the results with the planning archaeologist, a permanent presence watching brief was undertaken of all topsoil stripping activity along the route of the pipeline.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The proposed pipeline route is situated between Daisy Barn, to the north-west of Longridge and White Bull Main, Alston (SD 358564, 439429 - 359875, 435257), within the Bowland Fringe (Fig 1). The north end of the proposed route is located approximately 2km to the north-west of Longridge. The route heads south across Ashley Lane and Cameragh Lane towards Sevick Brook turning in a south-easterly direction towards Preston Road where it terminates close to Roadside Farm. Longridge lies approximately 9km north-east from the centre of Preston. The area is rural in character.
- 1.2.2 The topography of the area is characterised by undulating pasture, broadleaved woodland, parkland and water bodies. Fields are small- to medium-sized and are enclosed by well-maintained hedgerows with large mature hedgerow trees (Countryside Commission 1998, 91). The settlement pattern is one of small villages, hamlets and farmsteads, mostly stone built.
- 1.2.3 The solid geology comprises Dinantian Rocks, which underlie the entire area. The sandstones that predominate the Pendle Grit are evident in the disused quarries of Longridge, stone which proved of such major importance during the early industrial expansion of the area. The drift cover primarily consists of glacial till deposits (British Geological Survey 2007).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 The rapid desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the relevant IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999, *Standard and guidance for archaeological Desk-based Assessments*; English Heritage 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE)).

2.2 HISTORIC RESEARCH

- 2.2.1 A study area that extended 0.25km to each side of the proposed pipeline, to form a corridor 0.5km wide, was examined in order to gain an understanding of the historical and archaeological background of the area, and to assess the potential impact of the development on sites of archaeological significance (Fig 2). A general historical and archaeological background of the area was compiled and map regression analysis was undertaken.
- 2.2.2 Several sources of information were consulted as part of the research, which have provided a good understanding of the developmental history of the study area. Archive sources that were consulted include:
- 2.2.3 ***Historic Environment Record, Preston (HER)***: the HER is a list of all known sites of archaeological interest within Lancashire, and also holds copies of aerial photographs dating from the 1940s through to the present day. The HER is the primary source of information for a study of this kind
- 2.2.4 ***County Record Office (LRO), Preston***: the record office holds cartographic and documentary sources relating to the study area.
- 2.2.5 ***Oxford Archaeology North***: OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where necessary.
- 2.2.6 Several historic cartographic sources were consulted in order to trace the physical development of the study area:
- Plan of the Township of Alston in the County Palatine of Lancaster, 1837;
 - Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to 1 mile, 1844 Lancashire Sheet LIII 18;
 - Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, 1893 Lancashire Sheet LIII 4, 8, 12, 16, 1893;
 - Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, 1912 Lancashire Sheet LIII 4, 8, 12, 16;
 - Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, 1932 Lancashire Sheet LIII 4, 12, 16;

2.3 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 2.3.1 Following the historic research an enhanced Level-1-type survey (*Appendix I*) was undertaken to relate the existing landscape to research findings. The study area comprised a 100m wide corridor either side of the pipeline route, traversed in a systematic fashion. Archaeological features identified within the landscape were recorded using the relevant OA North *pro forma*, and the features located accurately using differential GPS survey, which can achieve an accuracy of $\pm 0.25\text{m}$ with respect to the OS national grid. The sites identified during this phase of works are shown in Figures 2a and 2b.

2.4 WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.4.1 This programme of field observation recorded accurately the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits exposed during the course of the topsoil strip. The work comprised the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the groundworks, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation.
- 2.4.2 A daily record of the nature, extent and depths of groundworks was maintained throughout the duration of the project. All archaeological features were recorded on OA North's *pro forma* sheets, using a system based on that of the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A monochrome and colour slide photographic record was maintained throughout and, where appropriate, scaled plans and sections were produced to locate the presence of archaeological features as accurately as possible.

2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix I*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in County Record Office (Preston) on completion of the project.

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the general area. This is presented by historical period, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	30,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 – 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c1750
Industrial Period	cAD1750 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

3.1.2 **Prehistoric Period:** prehistory in the North West region runs from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Late Iron Age, a time span of some 12,000 years (Hodgson and Brennand 2006). The distribution of sites of the earlier periods (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic) are restricted and determined mainly by circumstances of survival. The current distributions of sites in the area may reflect settlement density in the past but may also reflect factors of site visibility and past archaeological interest (*ibid*). The evidence for Mesolithic activity has been influenced by the exposure of scatters of diagnostic lithic material, few organic or structural remains have been identified and little is known of mesolithic religion or burial in the region, or indeed country as a whole (*op cit*, 28).

3.1.3 The onset of the Neolithic can be placed within the centuries around 4000 BC. There is only a small amount of excavated evidence, and few stratigraphically secure assemblages attributable to the Neolithic. The Late Neolithic (3000-2500 BC) is regarded as marking a phase of intensification of settlement, land-use and artefact production. A timber circle at Bleasdale,

to the north-west of the study area, surrounded by a penannular ring ditch contained two inverted Collared Urns, a cup and probable cremated remains (Varley 1938). This feature was subsequently covered by a mound and encircled by a timber palisade with a diameter of approximately 46m.

- 3.1.4 The Bronze Age marks the introduction of bronze metalwork, changes in pottery styles, the increased occurrence of single burial traditions and changes in monumental building. Bronze Age activity was recorded by Olivier (1987), who excavated a circular ditch enclosing an arc of five cremation burials in collared urns, at Ribchester, to the south-east of the study area.
- 3.1.5 Evidence of Iron Age activity throughout the entire region is scarce and is characterised by a lack of large settlement sites or ceramic assemblages (Brennand *et al* 2006). The nearby hillfort of Portfield Camp, Blackburn, appears to have been established during the Late Bronze Age, continuing in use throughout the Iron Age, and possibly re-fortified at the time of the Roman invasion (Beswick and Coombs 1986). Although there is increasing evidence for Iron Age activity in the south of the county (Nevell 1999) only very occasional finds of Iron Age date have been made in central or northern Lancashire. Indeed, the county is noted for this as yet little discussed, or fully explained, anomaly (Haselgrove 1996).
- 3.1.6 There is no evidence for Upper Palaeolithic occupation or Mesolithic activity within the study area. However, a stone axe hammer of Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date was found in c 1842 in a field close to Daniel's Farm (Fig 2; Site **73**). Significantly, another two implements of Bronze Age date have been found in close proximity. A Bronze Age perforated stone axe hammer (Fig 2; Site **74**) was found c 1850 which was approximately 270mm long and 100mm wide. In 1997, another Middle Bronze Age axe (Fig 2; Site **75**) was found in a field behind Daniel's Farm. The axe has well-developed flanges, decorated in a herring-bone fashion of three facets. The blade is slightly damaged, but there is no evidence of major damage or re-sharpening in antiquity. Unfortunately, little is known of the original context and exact provenance of these examples. However, the fact that the implements were found in such close proximity to each other may indicate a concentration of prehistoric activity. There is no evidence within the study area of Iron Age activity.
- 3.1.7 **Roman Period:** in contrast, the Roman period in the North West has been extensively studied and there has been a long tradition of fieldwork on Roman sites in the region, although this has until recently concentrated on military remains. Aside from the military sites very few Romano-British settlements have been identified or examined (Newman 1996, 75). The general character of the region during the Romano-British period, as suggested by the nature of most of the known sites in the area, is one of military and industrial centres being interlinked by roads.
- 3.1.8 The closest Roman site to the study area is the fort at Ribchester (*Bremetenacum*). This is one of the small number of forts in Lancashire to remain in occupation throughout the Roman period (Newman 1996, 81).

This would suggest that it was of considerable importance to the governance of the area. It was undoubtedly of strategic importance, guarding a ford on the Ribble and a major cross-roads; the main route north-south along the western flank of the Pennines, as well as a principal route eastwards across the Pennines to York and Aldborough. This latter road also continued west from Ribchester to fort at Kirkham. Outside the areas occupied by the fort and civilian settlement, knowledge of rural activity becomes much less-known (*ibid*).

3.1.9 There are no known Romano-British sites within the study area, however, a Roman road runs to the north of the study area following, in part, the course of Back Lane.

3.1.10 **Medieval Period:** the Early Medieval period, from the end of Roman rule to the Norman Conquest in the North West, is distinctly under-represented. A lack of documentary sources which can help to place archaeological material in context has meant that place-name evidence, stone sculpture and archaeological material remain the major sources of information for this period (Newman 1996, 95). The greatest amount of data comes from place-names particularly as an indicator of settlement patterns and groupings of names derived from British, Anglo-Saxon and Scandanavian words. These are often identified along river valleys and agricultural land. Documentary sources can be linked on occasion to place-names to confirm an early origin. *Domesday Book* is our only detailed guide to land-holdings in parts of the County, but information can be scanty. Very little is known about the early history of the township of Dilworth, but it was part of Earl Tostig's Preston fee in 1066 afterwards given to Roger de Poitou (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 52). Alston is referred to in *Domesday Book* as 'Actun' which is stated to have contained one 'carucate' of land (generally about 100 acres) and was within Amounderness. Preston was the head of the whole district, which was in 1086 surveyed as part of Yorkshire. The hundred was defined probably, soon after the Conquest and the land belonged to Roger de Poitou (*ibid*).

3.1.11 **Post-medieval Period:** other than scattered farmsteads the first settlement in the area would seem to be that which grew around the Chapel of St Lawrence, later the focus of settlements in Longridge. Saxton's map of 1577 and Speed's map of 1610 mark Longridge Chapel. However, it is Yate's map of 1786 which is the first to show any recognisable settlement (Egerton Lea 2006). The chapel is situated amidst a network of roads running of in all directions. The parish of Longridge was finally formed in 1868. Longridge was not considered a town until the late nineteenth century.

3.1.12 At Longridge the town began to develop in the nineteenth century based primarily on cottage industries. Handloom weaving was undertaken in conjunction with nail making (Egerton Lea 2006). Most of the workforce at the end of the nineteenth century was employed in the cotton industry, and to a lesser degree the stone extraction industry, with a much smaller portion involved in agriculture (*ibid*). The value of gritstone of the Longridge area for house and farm buildings was long known. Small delphs opened pre-1900 were numerous (Till 1993). The demand for stone had increased greatly for the construction of mills, churches and municipal buildings, for

example, which resulted from increasing industrialisation and growing urban populations in the surrounding towns.

- 3.1.13 The existing road network around Longridge appears little altered from the late eighteenth century and is probably based on the medieval road system. The main route was from Preston to Clitheroe, which travelled along the top of Long Ridge (Longridge Fell). It was along this road that the Chapel of St Lawrence was established and which later became the focus of settlement. There were also cross routes to Goosnargh and Ribchester. None of these roads was ever significant enough to be upgraded as turnpike roads (Egerton Lea 2006, 25). Sandstone quarries at Tootle Height and elsewhere promoted the need for better transport, and led to the establishment of the Preston and Longridge Railway in 1840. The advent of the railway in 1840 (Parker 1972, 5) led to other industries opening in Longridge over the second half of the nineteenth century, including steam-powered cotton mills and brass and iron foundries, transforming it from village to town. By 1982 the Preston Water Works Company had built four large reservoirs at Longridge, in order to supply Preston with water.
- 3.1.14 A total of 20 public houses and inns have been recorded for Longridge (Till 1993, 126), of these the oldest are thought to be around Market Place. The White Bull is another of Longridge's oldest inns, dating to at least 1776. It was also where the Select Vestry of Dilworth met to discuss township matters (*op cit*, 120)

3.2 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.2.1 The cartographic sources consulted, spanning the period 1837-93, primarily attested to the rural character of the landscape in the area of the proposed pipeline route. This is also confirmed by the classification of the area as ancient enclosure in the Historic Landscape Characterisation documentation. The field systems comprise primarily small, irregular-shaped fields bounded by hedgerows. Early boundaries can be marked by banks, ditches, streams or larger waterways, stones, and species-rich hedgerows (Figs 3 and 4).
- 3.2.2 Numerous pits and ponds are shown across the area on the historic maps. These pits are often the result of marl extraction, which was used to fertilise fields, or possibly clay extraction for brick or pottery manufacture. These pits have subsequently become ponds, or have been filled in and are evident as shallow, round depressions. To the north-west, just beyond the boundary of the study area 'Potters Old Lane' is marked on the Ordnance Survey First edition map of 1844 and later referred to as 'Clay Lane'. There was also a brick and tile works on the outskirts of Longridge.
- 3.2.3 On the Ordnance Survey maps of 1893 a linear earthwork is marked in a field adjacent to Ashes Farm and a curvilinear earthwork is visible in a large field to the north of Gate House/Sand Bank (Fig 4). There is also a series of rectangular strip fields between Daniel Plat and Halfpenny Hall. It is also possible that a series of trees in a field adjacent to Green Nook Lane reflect a former field boundary (Fig 4).

- 3.2.4 The cartographic analysis proved that there has been little change of land-use, or development, within the study area over the course of the nineteenth century. The main changes were the installation of water works and pipelines, and the establishment of the Preston to Longridge railway in the 1840s.

3.3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

- 3.3.1 Aerial photos (both prints and digitally held collections) were examined at the HER. Evidence of the numerous pits and ponds, possibly the result of marl or clay extraction, and a number of former field boundaries were observed on the 1940s photographs. An aerial photograph of Daisy Barn itself showed marl pits, drainage features, and old field boundaries as earthworks. There was also a broken linear feature aligned east/west (SD 5827 3999), which may be a modern pipeline associated with the Thirlmere Aqueduct (PRN 3158). A probable pipeline is shown as a linear feature in line with a valve house in a field (centred on SD 6238 4209), which also contains various banks and possible field boundaries or drainage features. There is also a small circular mound visible on this photograph, which is believed to be a natural feature (PRN 2495).

3.4 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION (HLC)

- 3.4.1 The HLC compiled by the Lancashire HER, showed the landscape within which the study area is located to be made up of a single type of landscape. The area has been classified as Ancient (pre-1600) Enclosure. The area *‘possesses a pattern of small, irregular fields, dissected by winding lanes and footpaths, associated with known medieval settlements, place and field names, and shown to be in existence prior to the earliest comprehensive map evidence’* (Egerton Lea 2006). The Historic Landscape Characterisation Scheme promotes the understanding of the processes of changes in the historic environment as a whole, and is used to identify what is vulnerable and for maintaining the diversity and distinctiveness of the locality. It follows that all areas between the sites held on the HER, the field boundaries, field patterns, pathways, trackways, roads and woodland, buildings, settlements and semi-natural resources are all part of the historic landscape.

4. WALKOVER SURVEY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The walkover survey aimed to assess the survival of above ground remains relating to the sites identified during the historic research, and also identify previously unrecorded sites along the proposed pipeline corridor. All fields (numbered 1 to 36; Figs 2a and 2b) containing and adjacent to the pipeline, were traversed systematically, and ground conditions were good for identifying sites throughout the walkover. The majority of fields encountered were under pasture, with short- to medium-height grass coverage, and the remaining fields comprised either scrub or marshland. The land is predominantly pasture with no arable cultivation. The undulating nature of the landscape provided evidence of waterlogging across many of the low-lying parts of the pipeline corridor. The susceptible nature of the landscape to flooding has resulted in a landscape littered with numerous ponds and drains.
- 4.1.2 The proposed route of the pipeline traverses 26 fields and cuts across three roads and a disused railway running between Longridge and Preston. The route was walked from Roadside Farm to Daisy Barn following a north-north-west course, resulting in the field numbers increasing in the same direction.

4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 The five sites detailed in the HER were outside the 200m corridor, and as such, not subject to the walkover survey. These sites (**73-77**) are described fully in the gazetteer and, therefore, will not be discussed further. The walkover survey identified a total of 72 sites of archaeological interest within the study area.
- 4.2.2 **Agricultural features:** all of the agricultural features identified were post-medieval in date. These comprised relict field boundaries (Sites **01, 03, 15, 30, 33, 35, 37, 44, 65** and **72**; Plate 1), raised trackways (Sites **32** and **54**; Plate 2), a field enclosure (Site **62**; Plate 3), drainage features (Sites **39** and **53**; Plate 4), a ridge (Site **60**), and gate posts (Sites **18, 21, 26**, and **27**; Plate 5). In addition, a significant number of ponds were present along the corridor (Sites **04, 07, 09, 11, 13, 25, 29, 31, 36, 40, 46-48, 52, 55, 59, 61, 63, 64, 67-69** and **71**; Plate 6).
- 4.2.3 **Industrial features:** this range of features was represented by 24 pits or hollows. These largely comprised marl quarries (Sites **05, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 28, 38, 51, 56**, and **66**; Plate 7), although it is also possible that some of the hollows may represent quarrying of other material such as clay for bricks or levelling ballast (Site **16**). Some of the hollows were of unknown use (Sites **08, 16, 34, 42, 43, 57** and **70**; Plate 8), but possibly represented small ponds latterly associated with agricultural land drainage (Sites **06, 09, 10**, and **49** (Plate 9). These are difficult to ascribe a date with any degree of

confidence. In addition, Site **12** (Plate 10) comprised a section of a railway embankment associated with the Preston to Longridge branch line dating to the 1840s.

4.2.4 **Buildings:** no upstanding structures survived within the pipeline corridor, although the remains of a possible platform or enclosure (Site **41**; Plate 11) may represent relict structural foundations.

4.2.5 **Miscellaneous features:** in total, four sites not closely datable were detected. Amongst these were two earthen banks (Sites **24** and **58**), a low earthwork (Site **45**), and an area of disturbed ground (Site **50**; Plate 12).

4.2.6 The earthen bank (Site **24**) possibly derived from the upcast extracted during the construction of a nearby footpath, dating to the nineteenth century. The second bank (Site **58**; Plate 14) was circular in shape and is possibly the upcast remains associated with a quarry. The earthwork (Site **45**; Plate 13) quite possibly has earlier origins, and is similar in form to a burial mound. However, as it was located in a low-lying part of the field, it could represent the remains of agricultural clearance. The area of disturbed ground (Site **50**) had a semi-circular shape and was found adjacent to a field boundary.

5. SITE GAZETTEER

Site Type Field boundary/enclosure, north of Roadside Farm

Site number 01

NGR SD 59793 35309

Field no 1

Period Post-medieval

Source Walkover survey

Description

The ditch (measuring 1.5m wide) was aligned east/west for approximately 100m, with a short 50m north/south return at the western end, thus enclosing a former field

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and any archaeological remains below ground will be adversely affected.

Site Type Ditch/drain, north of Roadside Farm

Site number 02

NGR SD 59666 35378

Field no 1

Period Post-medieval

Source Walkover survey

Description

The ditch measured 100m long and 3m wide being aligned east/west at the northern end of the field

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and any archaeological remains below ground will be affected.

Site Type Field boundary ditch, north of Roadside Farm

Site number 03

NGR SD 59627 35289

Field no 1

Period Post-medieval

Source Walkover survey

Description

North/south aligned ditch at the western end of the field, measuring 200m long by 2m wide. The feature may represent a drain. A drain is marked on the 1844 Ordnance Survey map, lying close to the site

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and any archaeological remains below ground will be affected.

Site Type Pond, north of Roadside farm

Site number 04

NGR SD 59656 35295

Field no 1

Period Post-medieval

Source Walkover survey; Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Description

Extant pond measuring 18m in diameter located adjacent to the northern field boundary

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Quarry, west of Daniel's Farm
Site number 05
NGR SD 59714 35409
Field no 2
Period ?Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey
Description
Small hollow measuring 10m in diameter, possibly an old quarry or pond
Assessment
The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Type Quarry/pond, west of public footpath
Site number 06
NGR SD 59670 35584
Field no 4
Period ?Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844
Description
Small hollow measuring 8m in diameter and <0.5m deep, may represent a boggy part of the field. The 1844 Ordnance Survey map shows this part of the field as marshland
Assessment
The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Pond
Site number 07
NGR SD 59669 35610
Field no 4
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844
Description
Shallow hollow measuring 8m in diameter. Shown on the 1844 Ordnance Survey map
Assessment
The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Hollow
Site number 08
NGR SD 59675 35673
Field no 4
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey
Description
Small hollow measuring 8m in diameter
Assessment
The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Hollow/pond?
Site number 09
NGR SD 59627 35585
Field no 4
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Description

Small hollow measuring 10m in diameter and <0.5m deep. Shown as a probable pond on the 1844 Ordnance Survey map, and it is depicted as a marshy area on the current Ordnance Survey map

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Type Hollow/pond?
Site number 10
NGR SD 59583 35578
Field no 4
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Description

Small hollow measuring 12.5m in diameter and <0.5m deep. Shown as a probable pond on the 1844 Ordnance Survey map, although it is depicted as a marshy area on the current Ordnance Survey map

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site Type Pond, south-west of Shaw Farm
Site number 11
NGR SD 59500 35791
Field no 5
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map 1844

Description

Pond measuring approximately 18m in diameter, at least 1m deep, with a north/south aligned drainage channel along its northern side

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site Name Railway Embankment; Preston to Longridge branch line
Site number 12
NGR SD 59404 38303 (at the point where the pipeline crosses the earthwork)
Field no 5
Period Industrial
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Description

The railway was opened in 1840 and built by the Preston and Longridge Railway Company as a tramway between Tootle Heights Quarry in Longridge to Preston. It developed into a passenger line in the second half of the nineteenth century linking Fleetwood to Leeds and Bradford. This extension closed to passengers in 1930, although it was used as a goods line until the late twentieth century. The embankment runs north-east/south-west measuring 6m wide and survives to a maximum height of 0.5m. Cinder ballast survives across its surface although no evidence of the track bed survives

Assessment

The site will be truncated by the proposed development area and will be affected.

Site Type Hollow/quarry
Site number 13
NGR SD 59554 35668
Field no 5
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey; Ordnance Survey, 1844

Description

Horseshoe-shaped hollow measuring approximately 15m diameter, located close to the southern end of the field near Site **14**. The feature is shown on the 1844 Ordnance Survey map

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Type Hollow/quarry
Site number **14**
NGR SD 59472 35682
Field no 5
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey; Ordnance Survey, 1844

Description

Amorphous-shaped hollow measuring approximately 10m in diameter, situated close to Site **13**

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Disturbed ground/field boundary, north-east of Roadside farm
Site number **15**
NGR SD 35383 59883
Field no 1
Period Industrial
Source Walkover survey; Ordnance Survey map 1844

Description

Area of disturbed ground being lined with trees which may mark an old field boundary. The disturbance maybe attributed to improved drainage during the twentieth century construction of the reservoir bordering Preston Road which lies directly to the south of the feature. The line of a drain is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Hollow, close to the northern side of the railway embankment
Site number **16**
NGR SD 59461 35929
Field no 6
Period Industrial
Source Walkover survey

Description

Slight hollow measuring 20m long by 10m wide, possibly associated with construction of the railway line

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development and will not be affected.

Site Type Hollow/quarry west of Shaw Farm
Site number **17**
NGR SD 59376 35854
Field no 7
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Description

Two hollows, each measuring 15m in diameter, and up to 0.8m depth. The hollows are shown as ponds bordering an old field boundary on the 1844 Ordnance Survey map

Assessment

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and may be affected.

Site Type Gate, west of Shaw Farm
Site number 18
NGR SD 59306 35950
Field no 7
Period Industrial
Source Walkover survey

Description

Two stone gateposts with an *in situ* wrought iron gate, possibly associated with Preston Water Works

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Hollow/quarry?, west of Shaw Farm
Site number 19
NGR SD 59270 35907
Field no 7
Period ?Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey

Description

Hollow located at the northern field boundary, measuring 30m long by 20m wide and aligned east/west

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Hollow/quarry, west of Shaw Farm
Site number 20
NGR SD 59358 35811
Field no 7
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Description

Small hollow measuring 8m in diameter and <0.3m deep. Shown as a pond on 1844 Ordnance Survey map

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Gatepost, along the southern field boundary, west of Shaw farm
Site number 21
NGR SD 59360 35749
Field no 7
Period Industrial
Source Walkover survey

Description

Stone post measuring 1.2m high and 1m wide

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Hollow/quarry, north-west of Shaw farm
Site number 22
NGR SD 59292 36057
Field no 9
Period ?Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey

Description

Hollow, measuring 15m in diameter

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Hollow/quarry, north-west of Shaw farm

Site number 23

NGR SD 59330 36098

Field no 9

Period ?Post-medieval

Source Walkover survey

Description

Hollow, measuring 12m in diameter and <0.3m deep

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Earthwork, north-west of Shaw farm

Site number 24

NGR SD 59296 36287 (north) 59323 36245 (south)

Field no 9

Period ?Post-medieval

Source Walkover survey

Description

North/south aligned bank with a shallow ditch along its eastern side, approximately 40m long and 1m wide and ditch depth at <0.7m. This is possibly associated with the upcast of material during the levelling of the footpath in close proximity

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Pond, west of Shaw farm

Site number 25

NGR SD 59226 36074

Field no 10

Period Post-medieval

Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Description

Pond as shown on 1844 Ordnance Survey map

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Type Gatepost, west of Shaw farm

Site number 26

NGR SD 59281 36061

Field no 10

Period Industrial

Source Walkover survey

Description

Stone gatepost measuring 1m in height

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Gatepost, north-west of Shaw farm

Site number 27

NGR SD 59267 36089

Field no 10
Period Industrial
Source Walkover survey
Description
Stone gatepost
Assessment
The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Hollow/quarry, west of Lower Green Nook
Site number 28
NGR SD 59187 36430
Field no 13
Period ?Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey
Description
Shallow hollow measuring 10m in diameter and <0.35m deep
Assessment
The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Pond, south-west of Lower Green Nook
Site number 29
NGR SD 59245 36537
Field no 12
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844
Description
Sub-circular extant pond as shown on successive Ordnance Survey maps from 1844
Assessment
The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and may be affected.

Site Type Field boundary, south-west of Lower Green Nook
Site number 30
NGR SD 59228 36478 (north), SD 59242 36310 (south)
Field no 12
Period ?Medieval/Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map 1844
Description
An earth and tree-lined bank, which represents a former field boundary, as shown on the 1844 Ordnance Survey map
Assessment
The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Type Pond, south of Lower Green Nook
Site number 31
NGR SD 593869 36264
Field no 9
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844
Description
Circular extant pond
Assessment
The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Track, field boundary
Site number 32
NGR SD 59180 36643 (east), SD 59041 36028 (west)
Field no 14
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Description

Indistinct, shallow, hollow aligned east/west for approximately 100m across the central part of the field. This may be part of a field boundary shown directly east of the track on the current Ordnance Survey map, which in turn is formerly shown as Pigot Lane on the 1844 Ordnance Survey map

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Type Field boundary
Site number 33
NGR SD 59166 36566 (east), SD 59099 36584 (west)
Field no 13
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Description

Field boundary

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Hollow
Site number 34
NGR SD 59198 368206 (west), SD 59218 36836 (east)
Field no 16
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey

Description

Rectangular-shaped hollow with steeply angled sides, measuring 31m long by 9m wide and 1m deep, aligned north/south adjacent to the eastern field boundary

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Field boundary
Site number 35
NGR SD 59184 37032 (north)
Field no 17
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Description

North-west/south-east aligned former boundary shown on the 1844 Ordnance Survey map. This is visible as a shallow ditch with a few wooden fence posts present

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Type Pond
Site number 36
NGR SD 59058 37080
Field no 19
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Description

Large dried out pond approximately 30m in diameter by 1.5m deep

Assessment

The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and may be affected.

Site Type Ditch/field boundary

Site number 37

NGR SD 590570 37214 (west)

Field no 19

Period Post-medieval

Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map 1844

Description

North-west/south-east aligned ditch located at the northern end of the field adjacent to Cumeragh Lane. It extends for a distance of 11m in length and 4m in width and represents the truncated remains of the field boundary, as shown on the Ordnance Survey 1844 map

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Type Hollow/quarry

Site number 38

NGR SD 58825 37254

Field no 20

Period Unknown

Source Walkover survey

Description

Large sub-circular hollow measuring 38m long by 20m wide aligned north/south, possibly a quarry

Assessment

The site possibly lies west of the proposed pipeline route and may not be affected.

Site Type Drain?

Site number 39

NGR SD 58862 37360 (north) SD 55902 37302 (south)

Field no 20

Period Post-medieval

Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Description

North/south aligned hollow visible for a distance of 150m long by <1m wide, shown on 1844 Ordnance Survey map

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Pond

Site number 40

NGR SD 58909 37384

Field no 20

Period Post-medieval

Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Description

Large pond (called 'Jacks Pond') measuring 60m long by 20m wide

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Building platform? south-east of Gate House
Site number 41
NGR SD 58977 37559
Field no 21
Period Unknown
Source Walkover survey

Description

Sub-square platform measuring approximately 25m² surrounded by a ditch along its northern and eastern sides. The platform measured approximately 1m in height above the grass surface in the field

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Hollow, south-east of Gate House
Site number 42
NGR SD 58957 37594
Field no 21
Period ?Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey

Description

Small circular feature measuring 8m in diameter and <0.25m deep

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Hollow, south-east of Gate House
Site number 43
NGR SD 58929 37585
Field no 21
Period ?Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey

Description

Small circular feature measuring 8m in diameter and <0.5m deep

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected

Site Type Field boundary, east of Gate House
Site number 44
NGR SD 58952 37780 (east) 58804 37684 (west)
Field no 21
Period ?Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map 1844

Description

A 100m long east/west aligned bank and ditch measuring >1.5m high, with a bank along its southern edge, located at the northern end of the field. The boundary is shown on the 1844 Ordnance Survey map

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Type Mound
Site number 45
NGR SD 59021 37587
Field no 21
Period Unknown
Source Walkover survey

Description

Earthwork measuring 30m in diameter and <1m high. A shallow ditch runs along its eastern and southern sides

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Pond
Site number 46
NGR SD 58789 37985
Field no 23
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey

Description

A semi-circular feature shown within a field boundary on the 1844 Ordnance Survey map, which perhaps suggests the pond may formally have been used as quarry. The pond is 40m long by 30m wide and >1.5m deep

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected

Site Type Pond
Site number 47
NGR SD 58805 37865
Field no 22
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Description

The sub-circular shaped pond measures 20m by 15m and is shown on successive historic maps

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Ponds
Site number 48
NGR SD 58880 38033
Field no 24
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Description

Two ponds located 2m apart, each measuring between 20-30m in diameter, and 0.5-0.18m deep. Both ponds are shown on the 1844 Ordnance Survey map, although only the southern pond is shown on the current Ordnance Survey map

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Hollow/quarry
Site number 49
NGR SD 58847 38085
Field no 24
Period Unknown
Source Walkover survey

Description

Semi-circular-shaped hollow measuring 20m long by 10m wide and 2m deep. It is located along the eastern side of the current field boundary

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Disturbed ground
Site number 50
NGR SD 58828 38178
Field no 25
Period Unknown
Source Walkover survey

Description

East/west aligned semi-circular-shaped area of disturbance measuring 15m long by 5m wide adjacent to the field boundary

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Hollow/quarry
Site number 51
NGR SD 58756 38204
Field no 25
Period ?Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey

Description

Semi-circular-shaped hollow measuring 20m long by 10m wide and 0.5m deep

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected

Site Type Pond
Site number 52
NGR SD 58663 38270
Field no 25
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Description

Pond is shown on 1844 Ordnance Survey map

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Type Stone drain
Site number 53
NGR SD 58664 38365
Field no 25
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey

Description

Stone-capped drain located within the current field boundary

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Raised trackway
Site number 54
NGR SD 58668 38534 (south) SD 58660 38583 (north)
Field no 26
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey

Description

North/south aligned raised mound extending 80m in length by 5-7m in width

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Pond
Site number 55
NGR SD 58775 38515
Field no 26
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844
Description
Pond measuring 50m long by 20m wide
Assessment
The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Hollow/quarry
Site number 56
NGR SD 58810 38463
Field no 26
Period Unknown
Source Walkover survey
Description
Sub-circular-shaped hollow measuring 15.2m by 12m wide and >1m deep
Assessment
The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Hollow
Site number 57
NGR SD 58776 38558
Field no 26
Period Unknown
Source Walkover survey
Description
Circular-shaped hollow measuring 18m in diameter and >1m deep
Assessment
The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Type Circular bank
Site number 58
NGR SD 58989 38806
Field no 29
Period Unknown
Source Walkover survey
Description
Raised bank measuring 1.5m wide and 0.5m high, surrounding a quarry which measures 10m in diameter
Assessment
The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Pond
Site number 59
NGR SD 58564 39518
Field no 31
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Description

Pond measured 25m in diameter

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Bank/boundary?

Site number 60

NGR SD 586577 39455 (south-west) SD 58585 39470 (north-east)

Field no 31

Period Unknown

Source Walkover survey

Description

North-east/south-west aligned bank measuring 30m long, possibly forming a field boundary. Not shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Pond

Site number 61

NGR SD 58565 39310

Field no 32

Period Post-medieval

Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Description

Circular-shaped hollow, possibly a former pond

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type ?Field enclosure

Site number 62

NGR SD 58626 39362 (north) 58688 39272 (south)

Field no 32

Period Unknown

Source Walkover survey

Description

Rectangular-shaped field measuring approximately 100m long by 80m wide, surrounded by a shallow ditch located along its northern edge

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Type Pond

Site number 63

NGR SD 58797 39334

Field no 32

Period Post-medieval

Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844

Description

East/west aligned sub-circular-shaped pond, measuring 40m long by 30m wide

Assessment

The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Pond

Site number 64

NGR SD 58856 39306

Field no 32
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844
Description
Sub-circular-shaped hollow measuring 20m long by 10m wide
Assessment
The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Field boundary
Site number 65
NGR SD 58776 38558
Field no 32
Period Unknown
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844
Description
Tree-lined earthen bank and ditch, aligned east/west for a distance of 200m and measuring 1.15m width
Assessment
The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Type Hollow/quarry
Site number 66
NGR SD 58910 38888
Field no 34
Period Unknown
Source Walkover survey
Description
Small hollow measuring 5m in diameter
Assessment
The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Type Pond
Site number 67
NGR SD 587772 39009 (west) SD 58821 29069 (east)
Field no 35
Period Unknown
Source Walkover survey
Description
Rectangular-shaped pond or small reservoir measuring 50m long by 20m wide and <0.5m deep
Assessment
The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Pond
Site number 68
NGR SD 58762 39084
Field no 35
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844
Description
Sub-circular-shaped hollow measuring 30m long by 20m wide
Assessment
The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Pond
Site number 69
NGR SD 58842 39169
Field no 36
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey, Ordnance Survey map, 1844
Description
Double pond arrangement, each of which measures approximately 25m in diameter
Assessment
The site lies to the east of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Type Hollow
Site number 70
NGR SD 58783 39198
Field no 36
Period Unknown
Source Walkover survey
Description
Circular-shaped hollow measuring 20m in diameter and <0.5m deep
Assessment
The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Pond
Site number 71
NGR SD 58755 39306
Field no 32
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover survey
Description
Possibly same as Site 63, which lies immediately to the east. Pond measures 30m long by 20m wide
Assessment
The site does not lie within the route of the pipeline and is unlikely to be affected.

Site Type Ridge/field boundary
Site number 72
NGR SD 58632 39262 (south-west) SD 58620 39330 (north-east)
Field no 32
Period Unknown
Source Walkover survey
Description
North-east/south-west aligned low bank barely visible, and extending for an overall distance of 80m in length
Assessment
The site lies close to the proposed pipeline route and may be affected.

Site Type Perforated stone axe hammer, Longridge (findspot PRN147)
Site number 73
NGR SD 6035 63NW
Field no -
Period Bronze Age
Source HER
Description
Perforated stone hammer, found at Longridge c 1850. The implement is described as 10.5 inches long by 4 inches wide and 3.5 inches deep, with a sub-triangular section with faceted corner. Made from

soft sedimentary rock. The hole is small, the head rough and roundish; the general appearance is not that of the Lancashire implements (Farrer and Brownbill 1906)

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Type Stone axe hammer, Longridge (findspot PRN1789)

Site number 74

NGR SD 6035 63NW

Field no 3

Period Neolithic, Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age

Source HER

Description

Stone hammer found at Longridge about 1842, composed of Yoredale grit. Its dimensions are 7 inches x 2.5 inches x 1.75 inches

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Type Flanged axe, Daniels Farm, Longridge (findspot PRN15268)

Site number 75

NGR SD 59800 35600

Field no 3

Period Middle Bronze Age

Source HER

Description

Mid-Bronze Age flanged axe found in field behind Daniel's Farm, Longridge, by Mr. Keith Roberts in January 1997. Well-developed flanges decorated in herring-bone fashion of 3 facets. The boundary between the blade and flanged area formed by a band of five parallel lines. Between this boundary and the stop-ridge is an area decorated with small 'V' shape pointing towards the blade on both sides of the axe. Stop ridge is raised slightly (*c* 4mm) but slightly hollowed on each side. Blade slightly damaged, but no evidence of major damage or re-sharpening in antiquity

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Type Air valve, north of Ingelwhite Road, north-west of Longridge (PRN 20874)

Site number 76

NGR SD 58411 39552

Field no -

Period Pre-1847

Source HER; Ordnance Survey map, First Edition, 1844

Description

Pre-1844, no longer extant

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Type Air valve, west of The Croft, Ingelwhite Road, north-west of Longridge (PRN 20875)

Site number 77

NGR SD 58488 39247

Field no -

Period Pre-1844

Source HER; Ordnance Survey map, First Edition, 1844

Description

Pre-1844 no longer extant

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

6. WATCHING BRIEF

6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 A watching brief was maintained throughout topsoil stripping activities along the entire length of the easement. The topsoil was, for the most part, a mid-blackish-brown silty-clay with few inclusions. This overlay mid-greyish-brown clay subsoil.

6.2 RESULTS

- 6.2.1 A total of five archaeological features were observed. These comprised three culverts (5, 6, and 7), all located in Field 21, and two ditches, 11 and 19, located in Fields 9 and 14 respectively.
- 6.2.2 Ditch 11 measured approximately 43m in length and 2m in width, and was found to contain a relatively modern land drain. The remaining ditch, 19, measured 13m in length and 2.5m in width, having almost vertical edges. It was filled by a sequence of silty deposits and has been interpreted as a water-drainage channel.
- 6.2.3 All of the above features appear to be agrarian in nature and post-medieval to modern in date. No finds were retrieved during the course of the watching brief.
- 6.2.4 The paucity of archaeological remains is attributed to two things: firstly, the easement stripping did not remove the full depth of topsoil along the length of the route; secondly, this area appears to have remained in agricultural use for a long period of time.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 SYNTHESIS

- 7.1.1 The historic research and walkover survey established that sites within the study area mainly comprised prehistoric find spots and post-medieval and industrial period agrarian features. In addition, there were a small number of industrial period sites forming part of nineteenth-century infrastructure and water utilities.
- 7.1.2 The survey also identified a large number of ponds and hollows across the study area. Some of these can be attributed to an attempt to drain low-lying parts of the landscape, whilst others form quarry pits used for the extraction of marl, or clay for brick. Some of the pits may also have been associated with pottery manufacture as suggested by road names, such as Potters Old Lane/Clay Lane, which first appeared on the 1844 Ordnance Survey map. A brick and tile works were also present on the outskirts of Longridge. Other quarrying in the vicinity included the opening of delphs (small quarries) and sandstone extraction at Tootle Heights for the construction of buildings in the nineteenth century. Stone from these high quarries would have been moved along the Longridge to Preston railway.
- 7.1.3 Following the completion of the watching brief no recommendations are made for further work.

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9. ILLUSTRATIONS

9.1 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2a: Plan of Gazetteer Sites, North

Figure 2b: Plan of Gazetteer Sites, South

Figure 3: Proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map, 1844

Figure 4: Proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map, 1893

9.2 LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Old field boundary (Site **65**), looking east

Plate 2: Raised trackway (Site **54**), possibly relating to Preston Water Works, with an associated gate in the background, looking north

Plate 3: Field enclosure (Site **62**), looking north-east

Plate 4: North/south aligned drain (Site **39**), looking north

Plate 5: Preston Water Works Gate (Site **18**), looking north

Plate 6: Pond (Site **55**), looking north-east

Plate 7: Quarry (Site **38**), looking south-west

Plate 8: Hollow/quarry? (Site **34**), looking south-west

Plate 9: Hollow/quarry? (Site **49**), looking east

Plate 10: Remains of the Preston to Longridge branch line (Site **12**), looking north-east

Plate 11: Possible building platform (Site **41**), looking south

Plate 12: Disturbed ground (Site **50**), looking south-east

Plate 13: Circular-shaped earthwork (Site **45**), looking north-east

Plate 14: Raised bank (Site **58**), looking north

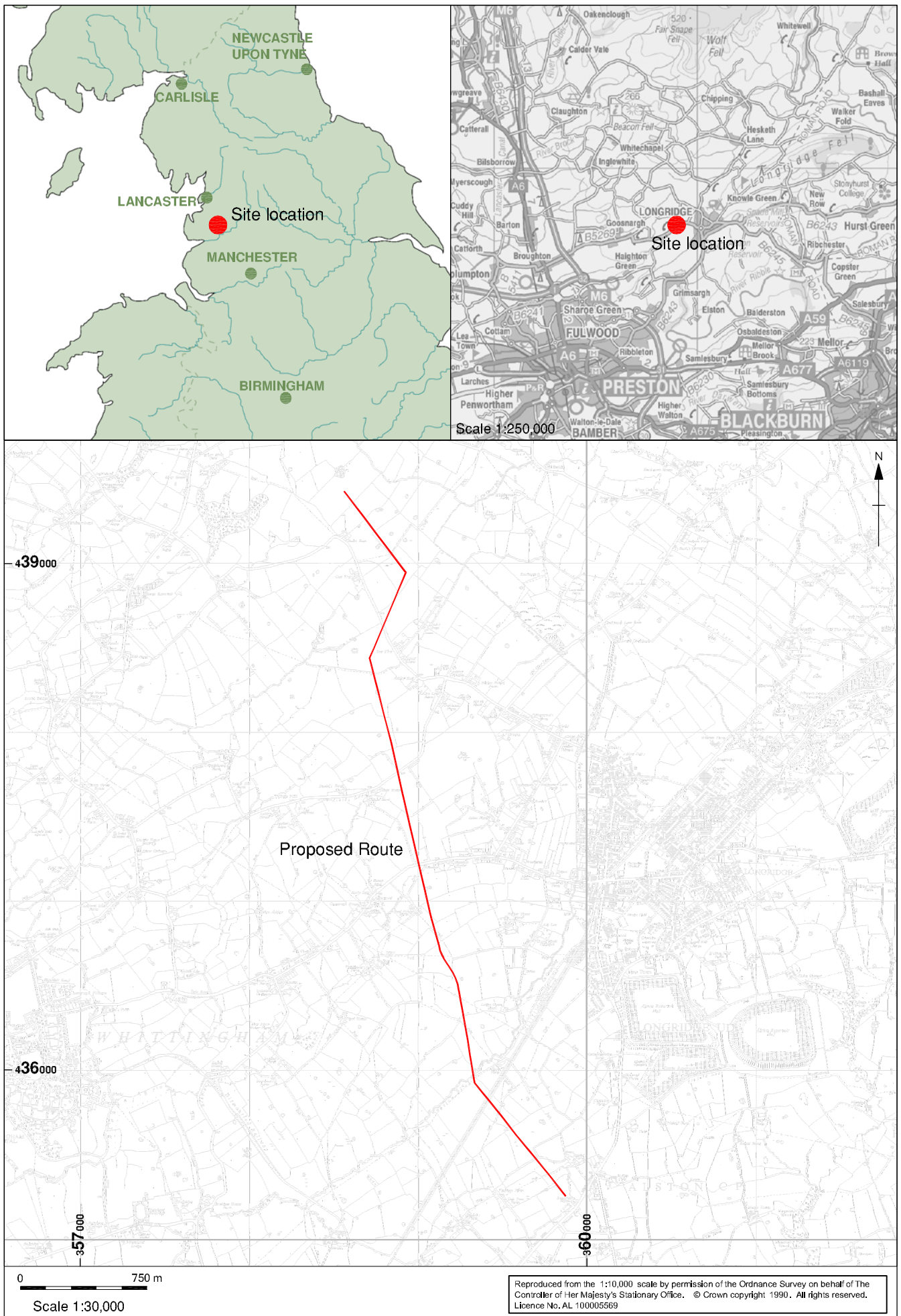


Figure 1: Site Location

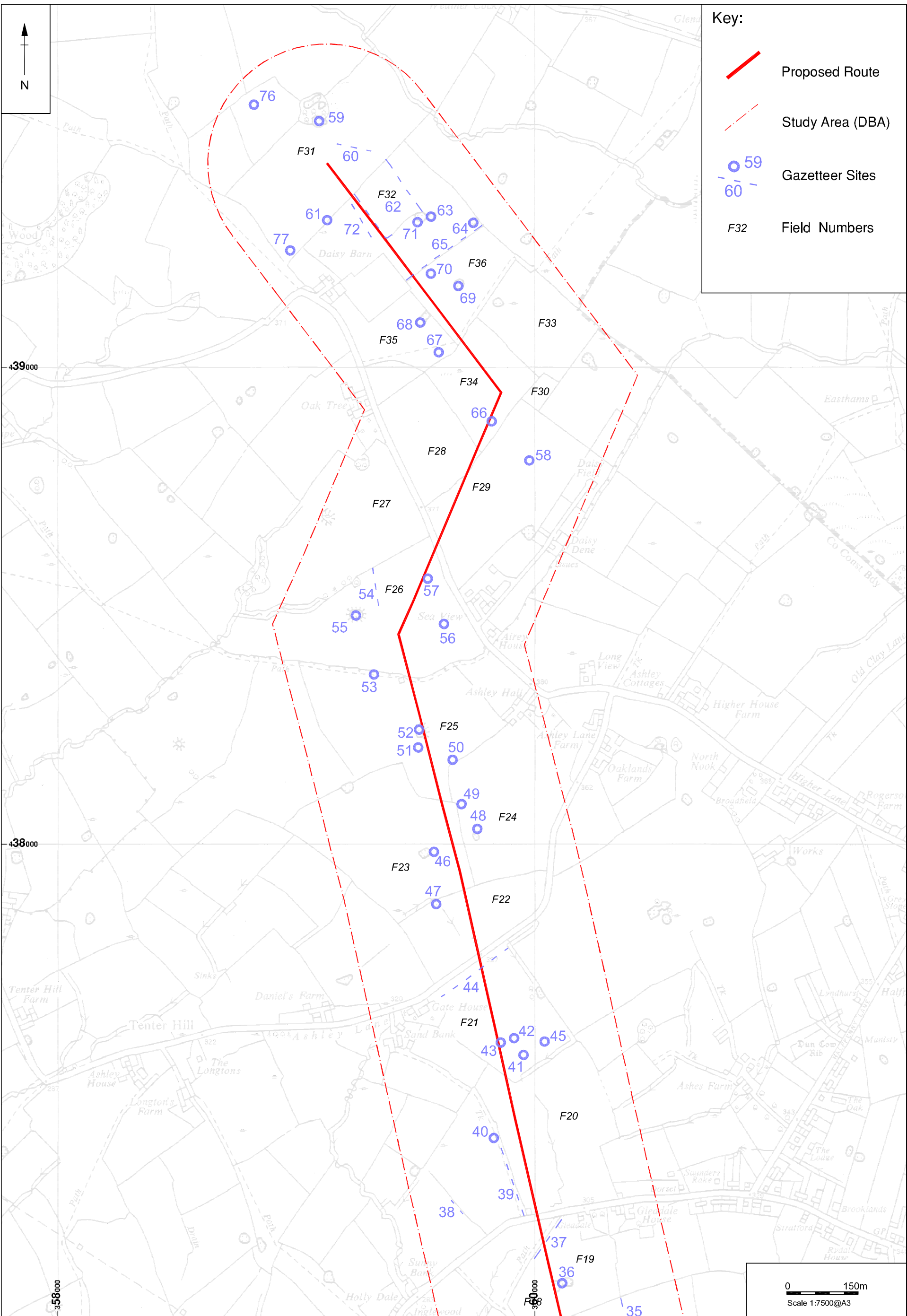


Figure 2a: Gazetteer sites plan (north)

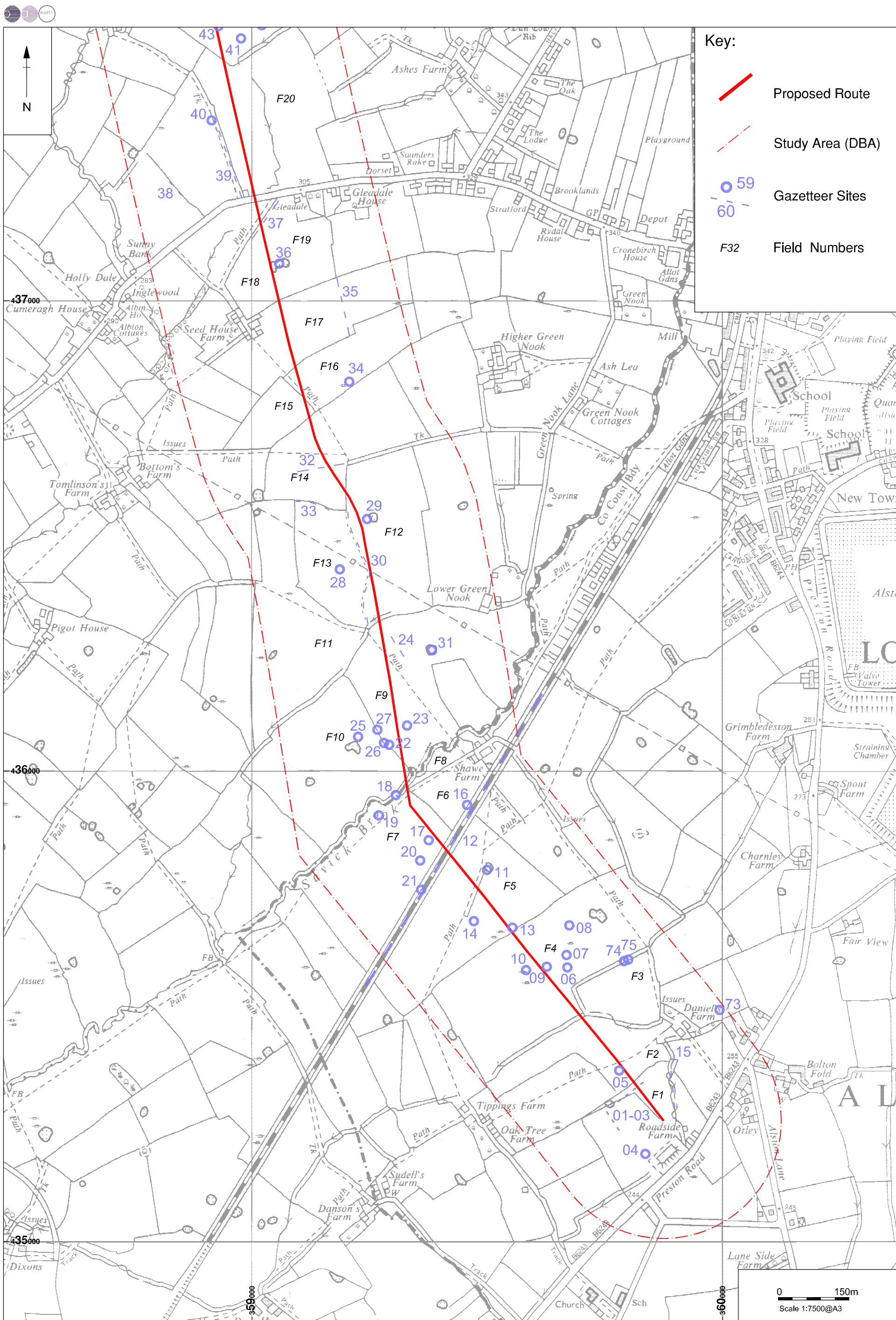


Figure 2b: Gazetteer sites plan(south)

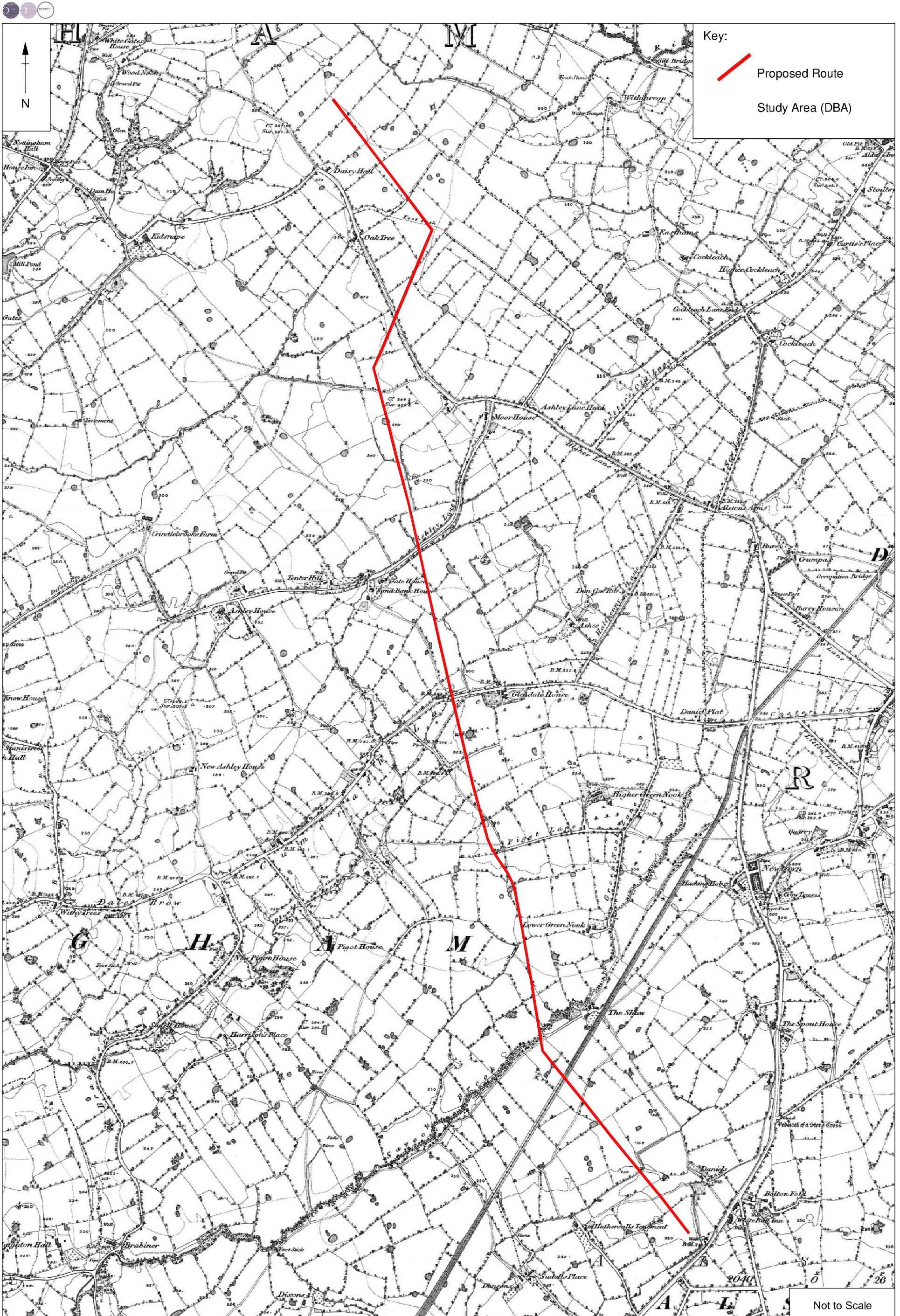
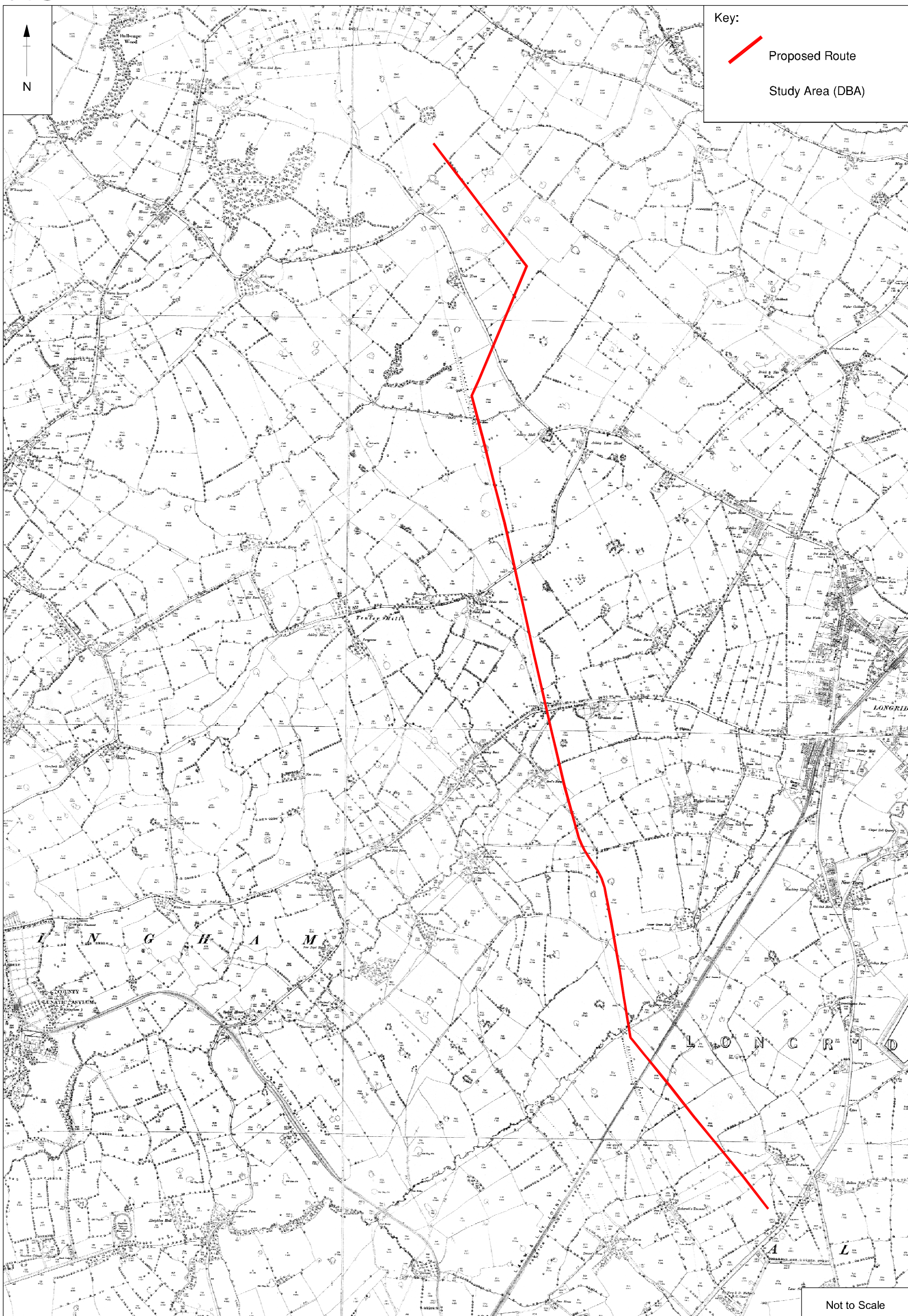


Figure 3: Proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map, 1844



Key:



Proposed Route

Study Area (DBA)

Not to Scale

Figure 4: Proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map, 1893



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