



SINGLETON, FIRST TIME SEWAGE, FYLDE, LANCASHIRE

Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey



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SUMMARY

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out of a proposed pipeline near Singleton, Fylde, Lancashire (SD 37998 38417 to 36467 39293) following a recommendation by the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council (LCC). The desk-based assessment comprised an examination of all of the information held in the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), aerial photographs and primary and secondary documents held at the Lancashire County Record Office in Preston (LRO(Preston)).

A brief background to the area, outlining the main geological, topographical and historical features was prepared. This is intended to provide a general context for the results of the desk-based assessment, and help define the sort of remains that might be expected and the conditions in which they might be found.

In total, 36 sites were identified by the desk-based assessment and walkover survey; ten of these were already recorded on the SMR. The walkover survey, which identified ten of the sites, primarily recorded the survival of field-systems already identified (Sites **2, 3, 8, 15** and **17**), along with numerous clay/marl pits (Sites **28-36**) which were adjacent to the proposed pipeline route.

The relative significance of the sites was assessed in order to identify which were worth additional work if they were affected. Only sixteen sites (Sites **1, 6, 8-9, 15, 17, 22-23, 28-30, 32-36**) were considered likely to be affected by the proposed development, and recommendations for further work were outlined based on the likely severity of the impact and the significance of the site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Daniel Elsworth and the walkover survey was conducted by Peter Schofield, with the drawings produced by Peter Schofield. The project was managed by Alison Plummer, who also edited the report, together with Alan Lupton.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 Following a proposal by United Utilities to create a new sewerage network and pumping station to take flows from Singleton, Fylde, Lancashire (SD 37998 38417 to 36467 39293) the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council (LCC) recommended a programme of archaeological work. This was to comprise a desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the proposed pipeline in order to assess the likely impact of the proposed development. The area is considered to be of some archaeological interest and to have a high potential for remains of prehistoric and medieval date being present, although the route has yet to be finalised.

1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both the list of known archaeological sites held by the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) in Preston, primary and secondary sources at the Lancashire County Record Office in Preston, and the archives and library held at OA North. A walkover survey of the proposed route of the development was also carried out. This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment in the form of a short document, outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential and significance, and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development. The significance criteria detailed in PPG 16 (DoE 1990) was employed during the assessment.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 OA North produced a project design (*Appendix 1*) in response to a request by United Utilities for a desk-based assessment and walkover survey following a recommendation by the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) at LCC. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 A study area of 500m either side of the proposed development area was examined. Because of the large area covered by the development the most useful primary sources were maps, in particular Tithe Maps, Estate plans and early Ordnance Survey maps. Secondary sources such as local histories and those relating to specific sites were also consulted. The majority of these were used to identify sites of archaeological interest that might be affected by the development, and so most of the references are collated in the gazetteer (*Section 5*). The results were analysed using the set of criteria used to assess the national importance of an ancient monument.

2.2.2 *Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)*: this is the primary source for an assessment of this type and comprises a list of all of the known sites of archaeological interest within the county, held by Lancashire County Council in Preston. Secondary sources and aerial photos were also examined (Plate 4).

2.2.3 *Lancashire County Record Office (LRO), Preston*: a number of primary sources, particularly maps, were examined in order to identify sites of archaeological interest that might be affected by the development and provide information for map regression analysis. Other primary sources regarding specific aspects of the study area and secondary sources that provided suitable background history were also examined.

2.2.4 *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.

2.3 WALKOVER SURVEY

2.3.1 A rapid walkover survey was undertaken following the desk-based assessment as part of the assessment of the route. Its aim was to record the existence, location and extent of any previously unrecorded sites, to survey sites targeted in the desk-based assessment, and to make recommendations for further work. Most of the fields that are likely to be directly affected by the pipeline

construction were walked over, although summer vegetation levels provided far from favourable conditions, with eight of the total thirteen fields having poor visibility due to crop planting; however, these fields were walked albeit less intensively than normal. The walkover concentrated on the pipeline easement and 100m either side of the route. The emphasis for the recording was on the written description which recorded type and period and did not exceed c50 words. This is presented as a gazetteer in *Section 5*.

- 2.3.2 A photographic record was undertaken simultaneously. All archaeological information collected in the course of field inspection was recorded in standardised form, and included accurate national grid references.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Lancashire County Record Office in Preston on completion of the project.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 Singleton is situated in the Fylde in North Lancashire, immediately south of the River Wyre (Fig 1). It is less than 2km to the south-east of Poulton-le-Fylde and within 6km of the eastern outskirts of Blackpool (Ordnance Survey 1978). The landscape is generally low-lying, typically between 10m and 20m above sea level (*ibid*).
- 3.1.2 The underlying solid geology of the area consists of Permo-Triassic red mudstones, siltstones and sandstones (Middleton *et al* 1995, 27), overlain by thick glacial and post-glacial deposits of sand and alluvial soil (*op cit*, 7). The geological resource created a predominantly marshy landscape, giving rise to mosses and meres, which dominated the landscape until relatively recently. The area is mainly laid to arable and pasture, with ditches keeping the land well drained (Countryside Commission 1998).

3.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Early Prehistoric Period (Palaeolithic to Mesolithic):** the earliest evidence for human occupation in the area dates from the Palaeolithic period. This evidence comes from the discovery of an elk skeleton containing barbed points near Poulton-le-Fylde (Hallam *et al* 1973), 5km south-west of Singleton. Evidence of occupation in the Mesolithic period is less substantial with only a handful of sites belonging to this period, many of which are likely to be late Mesolithic to early Neolithic in date (Middleton *et al* 1995). No sites of this period were identified within the study area, although the small collection of flint recovered by the North West Wetlands Survey (Site 21) could potentially belong to this period.
- 3.2.2 **Late Prehistoric Period (Neolithic to Iron Age):** the area directly to the south-west of Singleton ‘represents one of the most dense areas of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity within the North West’ (*op cit*, 96). The majority of these sites are flint scatters of varying size, comprising mostly waste products; two of these flint scatter sites are located within 2km of the development site. The distinct lack of implements would seem to suggest that these sites were mainly used for the production of tools. The main evidence of Bronze Age activity comes from the excavation of a human skull, and the recovery of a mid Bronze Age palstave at Briarfield Nurseries, Poulton-le-Fylde, 5km south-west of Singleton (Middleton *et al* 1995).
- 3.2.3 Only a single confirmed site belonging to this period was identified within the study area, a piece of a bronze axe (Site 20). Again the flint found as part of the North West Wetlands Survey (Site 21) may belong to this period, as might two crop mark sites (Sites 14 and 19) but these are undated.
- 3.2.4 **Romano-British:** there is little archaeological evidence of activity in North Lancashire during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. Artefactual

evidence suggests that the earliest Roman activity in the area, at the fort at Kirkham, to the south of the development site, was Agricolan in origin (c AD78; Howard-Davis and Buxton 2000). The fort appears, however, to have been used only as a staging post, and was abandoned by the mid second century AD (*ibid*). Environmental research and sea level studies suggest that the Fylde was largely inhospitable during the Roman period, much of it probably covered by bog. The coastline probably lay much closer to Kirkham than it does today and the area outside of Kirkham is likely to have been sparsely populated during the Romano-British period (*ibid*; Middleton *et al*, 1995).

- 3.2.5 No sites of Romano-British date were identified during the desk-based assessment, although two crop marks could date to this period (Sites **14** and **19**).
- 3.2.6 **Early Medieval:** there is little evidence of the early medieval period in the archaeological record for much of the North-West. Place-name evidence suggests that the villages within the surrounding areas were probably established by the eighth century, as names that bear the suffix ‘-ton’ suggest a mixture of native British, and the newly arrived English speaking Anglians (Kenyon 1991). As well as Singleton there is Weeton, Plumpton, Eccleston, and Carleton nearby. Singleton itself is thought to derive from shingle and tun meaning “the tun with the wooden roof tiles” (Ekwall 1922, 154-5).
- 3.2.7 A burial thought to date to the Anglian period was excavated at Crossmoor, to the north of Singleton, in 1889. It consisted of an urn, in association with a sword and large dagger (Middleton *et al* 1995, 113). This burial is the ‘*only archaeological evidence for the pre-Norman period*’ in the immediate area (*op cit*, 113-4). No sites of Early Medieval date were identified within the study area.
- 3.2.8 **Late Medieval:** prior to the Norman conquest the area was held by Earl Tostig as part of Amounderness and then retained as demesne land by the Lords of Lancaster (Farrer and Brownbill (eds) 1912, 184). Great Singleton remained under crown control until the seventeenth century, while Little Singleton passed to the Balderstone and then Hesketh family, whose manor house, Mains, is situated to the north (*op cit*, 184-6). Part of the area, around Singleton Grange and Singleton Lodge, was granted to Cockersand Abbey by King Stephen in 1216 (*op cit*, 187). As a result, this area was considered to lie within Little Singleton independent of the manor of Great Singleton (*ibid*).
- 3.2.9 Several sites of medieval date are present within the study area including two stray finds (Sites **01** and **18**) and artefacts from a watching brief (Site **05**). A number of the field systems identified may have medieval origins (Sites **02**, **03**, **07**, **08**, **10**, **13**, **15**, **17** and **22**), as might some of the features identified on the Tithe Maps (Sites **06**, **09**, **14** and **16**).
- 3.2.10 **Post Medieval:** perhaps surprisingly for such a rural location, the study area was extensively altered during the post-medieval period. Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the sixteenth century the portion owned by Cockersands Abbey was sold off (*ibid*). One of the residents of Singleton

Grange during the seventeenth and early eighteenth century was Charles Leigh, the naturalist and antiquarian (Baines 1893, 372; DDX 846/1/1-2 1679-1701). The majority of the land in the area passed through a number of families until the nineteenth century when, in 1852, the Great Singleton estate was purchased by Thomas Miller ‘*one of the great cotton manufacturers of Preston*’ (Farrer and Brownbill (eds) 1912, 185). He lived in Singleton and reputedly ‘*did much for the material improvement of the district*’ (*ibid*). His son, Thomas Horrocks Miller, succeeded him in 1865 and not only did he built himself a mansion (Singleton Hall (Robinson 1991, 238)) they also ‘*greatly improved the estate by draining the carrs and in other ways*’ (Farrer and Brownbill (eds) 1912, 185). This can be seen in the difference between the Ordnance Survey maps of 1847 and the early twentieth century (Plates 1 and 2).

3.2.11 A more detailed contemporary account describes the improvements thus:

‘on entering the village, the stranger cannot fail to be struck with the neat and cleanly look of the cottages which have, with very few exceptions, been built since the estate was purchased by the late T. Miller Esq. The roads, parapets, and hedges are kept in first-class order. All the houses, except two cottages and one farm house, are at the south side of the road. Each house has a plot of land in the front, devoted to the growth of flowers and evergreen shrubs, and the villagers seem to vie with each other in the choice of flowers, and in general neatness...it [Singleton] really is worthy of the name of ‘a Model village’’ (DP 376/5/p11 1882).

3.2.12 During the early twentieth century the land around Singleton changed from being arable land to pasture land, as the local farms changed into dairy farms (Farrer and Brownbill (eds) 1912, 184). The whole of the area known as the Amounderness Plain has remained, ‘*rural in character with isolated brick farmsteads, small villages and numerous manor houses located along the network of country lanes*’ (Countryside Commission 1998, 89), up until the present day. The landscape was further altered prior to 1930 by the construction of the Garstang Road (Ordnance Survey 1930), which cuts across the northern part of the study area.

3.2.13 A large number of sites of possible medieval to post-medieval date were identified within the study area. These included field systems (Sites **02-03**, **08**, **15** and **17**), artefact finds from a watching brief (Site **05**), a park (Site **10**), ridge and furrow (Site **13**) and field boundaries (Sites **22**). A similarly large number of sites thought to be of post-medieval date are also present within the study area, including a pin fold (Site **04**), houses and other buildings (Sites **11-12** and **23**), a sheep fold (Site **16**), a clay pit (Site **24**) and piggeries (Site **26**). All of these help to emphasise the rural and agricultural nature of the area, and represent places where the former landscape has been severely altered by later activity.

3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.3.1 A number of plans were examined, ranging from county-wide plans, to Ordnance Survey maps to individual estate plans.
- 3.3.2 *Yates 1786*: this is the earliest map to show the area in any discernible detail. Settlements are shown as abstract blocks of buildings and the major roads are depicted. Singleton Hall (Site **11**) is marked with its owner's name: E Shaw Esq, but the majority of the study area is shown as blank waste.
- 3.3.3 *Bankfield Estate Map 1831 (DDRF/19/2/1)*: although this map depicts an area immediately to the north-east and not within the study area it is of some relevance. It has later additions from the 1850s to 1890s showing the position of drains added to improve the ground, which demonstrates the extensive amount of improvement, particularly drainage, that was occurring during the nineteenth century and can perhaps be expected within the study area.
- 3.3.4 *Tithe Maps 1839 (DRB 1/153; 1/177)*: these represent the earliest detailed plans of the study area, and are arguably the closest depiction of the medieval arrangement of the landscape available. The arrangement of the fields and buildings shown provide valuable information about the former land use, in addition to which each field is named. These names can, in some cases, identify the types of activities that were taking place.
- 3.3.5 Two significant features were identified through reference to the Tithe Maps. The first is that the arrangement of fields between Great Singleton and Little Singleton has been extensively altered, to the extent that it bears little resemblance to the present day. Of particular note are rows of small strip fields to the west of Singleton Lodge, which may represent the remains of medieval agricultural activity. Almost all of these incorporate the name 'Lindal', meaning 'lime tree valley' (Ekwall 1922, 207), which is probably a reference to the valley to the south-west. The arrangement of the houses within the village of Great Singleton is also significantly different to the present day.
- 3.3.6 The second significant feature is the identification of a small number of possible features of archaeological interest. These include a pin fold (Site **04**), a possible kiln (Site **06**), a find spot (Site **09**), a mill (Site **14**), and a sheep fold (Site **16**).
- 3.3.7 *Ordnance Survey 1847 (Plate 1)*: the Ordnance Survey map of 1847 retains the same arrangement of fields as the Tithe Maps, and there is little significant change, although details such as place names are not present. Two archaeological sites identified by the SMR are shown on this plan: field system (Site **02**) and post-medieval lodge (Site **12**). Other sites were compared to this plan in order to identify their exact nature (Sites **08**, **15** and **22**).
- 3.3.8 *Ordnance Survey 1892-1932 (Plate 2)*: by this date the field systems within the study area have taken much of their present form, evidently following an intervening period of considerable agricultural improvement. No additional

sites were identified as a result of examining this map, except for a post-medieval clay pit recorded by the SMR was (Site **24**).

- 3.3.9 **Ordnance Survey 1930-2 (Plate 3)**: the majority of the landscape within the study area changes very little in the early twentieth century. However, to the north a large new road, Garstang Road, is constructed between 1913 and 1930. The immediate result of this is increased development to the east of Poulton-le-Fylde. Three sites were identified through examination of this map: a post-medieval bridge, house and piggeries (Sites **23**, **25** and **26** respectively).
- 3.3.10 **Ordnance Survey 1978**: the landscape has changed little by this date, and no additional sites of archaeological interest were identified. The most evident change is that Singleton Hall (Site **11**) has become a school.

3.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

- 3.4.1 Despite the remote and rural nature of the area two archaeological interventions have been carried out within the study area. An Archaeological Building Recording was carried out at Worsicks Farm (SD 3819 3819) in 2000 (Haigh 2000). This revealed that of the four buildings the barn was earliest, probably dating to c1800, while the rest were probably mid to late nineteenth century and included a loose box, shippoon and cart shed. A watching brief was undertaken at Singleton CE Primary School in 2004 (OA North 2004), which identified no structural remains but artefacts dating from the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries and a single piece of pottery from the fifteenth century were recovered. The general area was also subject to some walkover survey and aerial photograph analysis as part of the North West Wetlands Survey in the early 1990s (Middleton *et al* 1995).

4. WALKOVER SURVEY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The walkover survey aimed to discover both the survival of above ground remains of sites identified through the desk-based assessment and also new previously unrecorded sites along the proposed pipeline route.
- 4.1.2 All fields containing, and adjacent to, the pipeline were walked systematically along the pipeline route and ground conditions can be described as being moderate/poor for identifying sites through walkover. The vast majority of the pipeline route was under arable crop or grass for hay making and was typically between 0.25m and 0.7m in height. The fields at the north and south ends of the pipeline were, however, under pasture with moderate to good visibility through the short grass.

4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 The descriptions of four sites identified through the desk-based assessment were enhanced through the walkover survey. All of the enhanced sites were field-systems/ridge and furrow cultivation (Sites **08**, **15**, **17** and **22**) located along the entirety of the pipeline route. The walkover survey revealed that three of the sites did not have any remaining upstanding ridge and furrow cultivation or boundary banks (Sites **08**, **15** and **17**). The southernmost site (Site **08**) has been modified in recent years to accommodate horse stabling and paddock, whilst the other two sites are under tall arable cropping so any slight earthwork features were not identified. The relict field boundaries at the northern end of the pipeline route (Site **22**, Plate 5) did, however, survive as low earthen banks with ditches and had hedges which had grown out on top of the banks.
- 4.2.2 All of the sites newly identified by the walkover survey were agrarian in nature. All but one consisted of sub-circular to sub-oval pits which had been cut into the ground within many of the fields and are now often filled with water as ponds (Sites **28-36**, Plate 6). The pits are likely to be associated with post-medieval clay extraction, which would have helped improve the fertility of the fields. The final identified feature (Site **27**) was a modern barn structure which is constructed with corrugated iron and asbestos sheeting. In essence, most of the fields between Singleton and Little Singleton would have been at one time smaller fields potentially with ridge and furrow cultivation, but following improvement and drainage of low-lying boggy lands in the late nineteenth century, this pattern has been extensively altered.

5. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number: 01
Site name: Near Singleton
NGR: SD 38000 38000
Site type: Find spot
Period: Medieval
SMR No: 12023
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: SMR
Description: Circular personal lead seal with legends of Lombardic lettering on both sides. Both inscriptions are around a central design. Side 1 has a central petal design and legend 'S. ROGER + FILL ROBERTI', side 2 an asymmetrical abstract design and legend 'S. WILL FILL BALDWI'. The suspension loop is broken. It was found with a metal detector in 1998 and reported as part of the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
Assessment: The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected, although its inaccurate location makes a detailed assessment difficult

Site number: 02
Site name: Manor farm area
NGR: SD 38380 38110
Site type: Field system
Period: Medieval – Post-medieval
SMR No: 3225
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: SMR; Ordnance Survey 1847
Description: Various linear features are visible on aerial photographs of the area to the south-west and south-east of Singleton. They are described as probably relating to field drains, but they obviously coincide with former field boundaries shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1847.
Assessment: The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected

Site number: 03
Site name: Singleton
NGR: SD 38050 38100
Site type: Field system
Period: Medieval – Post-medieval
SMR No: LA 102
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: SMR; HSL UK 1963 Run 13/9315; Middleton *et al* 1995
Description: Three areas of ridge and furrow. These are visible on aerial photographs of 1963 and are orientated north-west/south-east.
Assessment: The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected

Site number: 04
Site name: Millers Arms
NGR: SD 38250 38230
Site type: Pin fold
Period: Post-medieval
SMR No: -

Statutory Designation: -
Sources: Tithe Map (DRB 1/177 1839a; 1839b)
Description: A small enclosure is marked on the Tithe Map of 1839 and named pinfold in the apportionment. It is no longer marked on maps of the area.
Assessment: The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected

Site number: 05
Site name: Singleton CE Primary School
NGR: SD 38300 38280
Site type: Archaeological watching brief
Period: Medieval – Post-medieval
SMR No: -
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: OA North 2004
Description: An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the construction of a playing field for Singleton CE Primary School. No archaeological features were identified but a number of artefacts dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth century and a single sherd of pottery dated to the fifteenth century were recovered.
Assessment: The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected

Site number: 06
Site name: Near Mount Farm
NGR: SD 37700 38450
Site type: Site of kiln
Period: Medieval – Post-medieval
SMR No: -
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: Tithe Map (DRB 1/177 1839a; 1839b)
Description: A small field is named 'kiln croft' on the Tithe Map of 1839, suggesting that a kiln of some form may be present in the area.
Assessment: The site is close to the proposed development area and may be affected, although its inaccurate location makes a detailed assessment difficult

Site number: 07
Site name: Singleton
NGR: SD 37550 38450
Site type: AP site
Period: Medieval – Post-medieval
SMR No: 3313
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: SMR; Ordnance Survey 1847; Jas Air 1988 3988/15
Description: A possible old trackway is visible on aerial photographs, visible as a feint holloway running from SD 3740 3847 to c3775 3837. Another possible trackway is visible centred on SD 3755 3873. These are all shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1847 and on aerial photos from 1988 (Jas Air 1988).
Assessment: Parts of the site lie close to the proposed development area although it is unlikely to be affected

Site number: 08
Site name: Singleton
NGR: SD 37790 38490
Site type: Field system
Period: Medieval – Post-medieval
SMR No: -
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: HSL UK 1963 Run 13/9315; Ordnance Survey 1847, Walkover Survey
Description: A large area of linear features is visible on aerial photographs. These appear to form field systems, and correspond to those shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1847. The walkover survey revealed no surviving evidence of relict field boundaries at this location as the fields have been opened up for horse stabling.
Assessment: Part of the site lies within the proposed development area and will be affected

Site number: 09
Site name: Singleton
NGR: SD 37700 38690
Site type: Possible find spot
Period: Unknown
SMR No: -
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: Tithe Map (DRB 1/177 1839a; 1839b)
Description: A field named 'Brooch Meadow' is shown on the Tithe Map of 1839. This may refer to the discovery of a brooch made in this field.
Assessment: The site lies within the proposed development area and may be affected, although the inaccurate location and uncertain nature of the site makes a detailed assessment difficult

Site number: 10
Site name: Singleton Park
NGR: SD 37810 38910
Site type: Ridge and furrow
Period: Medieval – Post-medieval
SMR No: -
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: HSL UK 1963, Run 14/9170
Description: An area of ridge and furrow is visible on an aerial photograph. It is relatively straight and orientated north-east/south-west.
Assessment: The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected

Site number: 11
Site name: Singleton Hall
NGR: SD 38019 39019
Site type: Large house
Period: Post-medieval
SMR No: 22337
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: SMR; Farrer and Brownbill 1912

Description: Singleton Hall, built in 1873 for Thomas Horrocks Miller, now an educational establishment. Probably originally part of a piece of land granted to Cockersands Abbey, which was attached to Singleton Grange to the east (Farrer and Brownbill (eds) 1912, 187).

Assessment: The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected

Site number: 12
Site name: Singleton Lodge
NGR: SD 37800 39040
Site type: House
Period: Post-medieval
SMR No: 5940
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: SMR; Ordnance Survey 1847
Description: Singleton Lodge is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1847.
Assessment: The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected

Site number: 13
Site name: Near Singleton Lodge
NGR: SD 37730 39120
Site type: Ridge and furrow
Period: Medieval – Post-medieval
SMR No: -
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: Jas Air 19883988/14
Description: A small area of possible ridge and furrow is visible on an aerial photograph from 1988 (Plate 4). It is orientated approximately north/south
Assessment: The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected

Site number: 14
Site name: Five Lane Ends, Little Singleton
NGR: SD 37710 39310
Site type: Crop mark and place-name
Period: Unknown
SMR No: -
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: Tithe Map 1839 (DRB 1/177 1839a; 1893b); HSL UK 1963, Run 14/9170
Description: A large sub-rectangular feature is present in an aerial photograph from 1963 as a dark crop mark, with possible smaller circular and sub-rectangular features within it. The field is named 'millfield and croft' on the Tithe Map of 1839, which might suggest there was a mill and/or other structures near by.
Assessment: The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected

Site number: 15
Site name: Off Lodge Lane
NGR: SD 37600 38860
Site type: Field system
Period: Medieval – Post-medieval
SMR No: -

Statutory Designation:	-
Sources:	Jas Air 1988 3988/14; Ordnance Survey 1847, Walkover Survey
Description:	A small area of ridge and furrow with associated field boundaries is visible on an aerial photograph from 1988 (Plate 4). It appears to correspond with former field boundaries shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1847 and forms part of Site 17 to the north-west. The walkover survey revealed no surviving evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation within this field, however survey conditions were poor due to excessive vegetation growth.
Assessment:	The site lies within the proposed development area and will be affected

Site number:	16
Site name:	Near Knowle Wood
NGR:	SD 37350 38810
Site type:	Site of sheep fold
Period:	Post-medieval
SMR No:	-
Statutory Designation:	-
Sources:	Tithe Map 1839 (DRB 1/177 1839a; 1893b)
Description:	A field named 'sheep fold' is shown in approximately this location on the Tithe Map of 1839. There was presumably a sheep fold in or near it.
Assessment:	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected

Site number:	17
Site name:	Little Singleton
NGR:	SD 37480 39130
Site type:	Field system
Period:	Medieval – Post-medieval
SMR No:	-
Statutory Designation:	-
Sources:	HSL UK 1963 Run 14/9170; Jas Air 1988 3988/14
Description:	A row of former field boundaries forming strip fields is visible in aerial photographs from 1963 and 1988 (Plate 4). One of these has ridge and furrow within it orientated north-east/south-west. These field boundaries form part of a larger area, which includes Site 15. The walkover survey revealed no surviving evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation and relict field boundaries within this field, however survey conditions were poor due to excessive vegetation growth.
Assessment:	The site lies within the proposed development area and will be affected

Site number:	18
Site name:	Little Singleton
NGR:	SD 37390 39250
Site type:	Find spot
Period:	Medieval
SMR No:	LA99
Statutory Designation:	-
Sources:	SMR; Middleton <i>et al</i> 1995
Description:	A medieval pot sherd was found during field walking on the edge of the valley.
Assessment:	The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site number:	19
Site name:	Near Long Wood

NGR: SD 37170 38990
Site type: Crop mark
Period: Unknown
SMR No: -
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: Jas Air 1988 3988/15
Description: A pair of conjoined circular features showing as dark crop marks are visible on an aerial photograph from 1988. There are also short linear features associated with them.
Assessment: The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected

Site number: 20
Site name: Little Singleton
NGR: SD 37000 39000
Site type: Find spot
Period: Prehistoric: Bronze Age
SMR No: 4717
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: SMR
Description: Part of a small bronze flat axe was found at Little Singleton.
Assessment: The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected. However, its inaccurate location makes a detailed assessment difficult

Site number: 21
Site name: Long Wood
NGR: SD 36800 38850
Site type: Find spot
Period: Undated
SMR No: LA 98
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: SMR; Middleton *et al* 1995
Description: A single crudely worked lump of flint associated with 24 unworked pebbles was discovered during field walking.
Assessment: The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected

Site number: 22
Site name: Off Garstang Road
NGR: SD 36990 39320
Site type: Field boundaries
Period: Medieval – Post-medieval
SMR No: -
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: Jas Air 1988 3988/13; Ordnance Survey 1847, Walkover survey

Description: A group of field boundaries are visible on an aerial photograph from 1988 (Plate 4). These appear to correspond to those existing on the Ordnance Survey map of 1847. The walkover survey revealed that the relict field boundaries survived as sinuous, low earth and stone field banks with adjacent ditches. The remnants of hedges were seen where overgrown trees survive on top of the central east/west running bank. Overall the banks measured approximately 1.5m-2m wide by up to 0.4m in height with a shallow ditch on one side.

Assessment: Part of the site is crossed by the proposed pipeline route and will be affected

Site number: 23

Site name: Main Dyke Bridge

NGR: SD 36490 39320

Site type: Building

Period: Post-medieval

SMR No: -

Statutory

Designation: -

Sources: Ordnance Survey 1930

Description: A long narrow building is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1930 alongside the newly constructed Garstang Road. It does not appear on the previous map, and it is evidently no longer present.

Assessment: The site lies close to the proposed development area and may be affected

Site number: 24

Site name: North of Cemetery, Garstang Road

NGR: SD 36341 39532

Site type: Clay pit

Period: Post-medieval

SMR No: 21501

Statutory

Designation: -

Sources: SMR; Ordnance Survey 1892

Description: An old clay pit is shown in this location on the Ordnance Survey map of 1892.

Assessment: The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected

Site number: 25

Site name: Greenacres, off Garstang Road

NGR: SD 36040 39230

Site type: House

Period: Post-medieval

SMR No: -

Statutory

Designation: -

Sources: Ordnance Survey 1930

Description: A building, presumably a house, named 'Greenacres' is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1930 next to the newly constructed Garstang Road.

Assessment: The site lies outside of the proposed development and but is unlikely to be affected

Site number: 26

Site name: Furness Drive, Industrial Estate, Poulton-le-Fylde

NGR: SD 36070 39130

Site type: Piggeries

Period: Post-medieval

SMR No: -

Statutory Designation: -
Sources: Ordnance Survey 1930
Description: A group of small buildings labelled 'Piggeries' is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1930. These are no longer present and the area is currently covered by an industrial estate.
Assessment: The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected

Site number: 27
Site name: Near Knowle Wood
NGR: SD 37455 38858
Site type: Barn
Period: Post-medieval
SMR No: -
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: Walkover Survey, Current OS mapping, Jas Air 1988 3988/14
Description: A modern barn located on the north site of a farm trackway. Externally it is constructed of corrugated iron and asbestos sheeting.
Assessment: The site lies near to the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected

Site number: 28
Site name: Little Singleton
NGR: SD 37430 38970
Site type: Clay/Marl Pit
Period: Post-medieval
SMR No: -
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: Walkover Survey, Ordnance Survey 1847, Ordnance Survey 1913, Current OS mapping, Jas Air 1988 3988/14
Description: A small clay/marl pit shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping and onwards. The walkover survey revealed that it has been in-filled but there is a slight sub-circular depression measuring approximately 25m in diameter by up to 0.4m deep.
Assessment: The site lies within of the proposed development area and may be affected

Site number: 29
Site name: Off Garstang Road
NGR: SD 36980 39390
Site type: Clay/Marl Pit
Period: Post-medieval
SMR No: -
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: Walkover Survey, Ordnance Survey 1847, Ordnance Survey 1913, Current OS mapping, Jas Air 1988 3988/14
Description: A small clay/marl pit shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping and onwards. The walkover survey revealed that it is now a pond set within a relict field-system (Site 22). The pit is sub-oval and measures approximately 23m in diameter.
Assessment: The site is crossed by the proposed pipeline route and will be affected

Site number: 30
Site name: Main Dyke Bridge
NGR: SD 36600 39340
Site type: Clay/Marl Pit
Period: Post-medieval
SMR No: -
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: Walkover Survey
Description: A potential small clay/marl pit identified through walkover survey at the western end of the proposed pipeline route. The site survives as a sub-oval measuring approximately 30m in diameter. The site has been crossed by the existing water main.
Assessment: The site is crossed by the proposed pipeline route and will be affected

Site number: 31
Site name: Off Garstang Road
NGR: SD 37110 39470
Site type: Clay/Marl Pit
Period: Post-medieval
SMR No: -
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: Walkover Survey, Ordnance Survey 1847, Ordnance Survey 1913, Current OS mapping, Jas Air 1988 3988/14
Description: A small clay/marl pit shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping and onwards although in later years it was encroached upon by the Garstang Road. The walkover survey revealed that it is now an amorphously shaped pond measuring approximately 40m long by 30m wide.
Assessment: The site lies near to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected

Site number: 32
Site name: Little Singleton
NGR: SD 37230 39350
Site type: Clay/Marl Pit
Period: Post-medieval
SMR No: -
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: Walkover Survey, Tithe Map 1839 (DRB 1/177 1839a; 1893b), Ordnance Survey 1847, Ordnance Survey 1913, Current OS mapping, Jas Air 1988 3988/14
Description: A small clay/marl pit shown on the tithe map and onwards. The walkover survey revealed that it survives as a sub-circular pond measuring approximately 20m in diameter.
Assessment: The site lies near to the proposed development area and may be affected

Site number: 33
Site name: Little Singleton
NGR: SD 37280 39290
Site type: Clay/Marl Pit
Period: Post-medieval
SMR No: -
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: Walkover Survey, Tithe Map 1839 (DRB 1/177 1839a; 1893b), Ordnance Survey 1847, Ordnance Survey 1913, Current OS mapping

Description: A small clay/marl pit shown on the tithe map and onwards. The walkover survey revealed that it survives as a sub-circular pond measuring approximately 30m in diameter.

Assessment: The site lies near to the proposed development area and may be affected

Site number: 34
Site name: Little Singleton
NGR: SD 37350 39190
Site type: Clay/Marl Pit
Period: Post-medieval
SMR No: -
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: Walkover Survey, Tithe Map 1839 (DRB 1/177 1839a; 1893b), Ordnance Survey 1847, Ordnance Survey 1913, Current OS mapping

Description: A small clay/marl pit shown on the tithe map and onwards. The walkover survey revealed that it survives as a sub-circular pond measuring approximately 30m in diameter. The pond is currently used for fishing.

Assessment: The site is crossed by the proposed pipeline route and will be affected

Site number: 35
Site name: Little Singleton
NGR: SD 37380 39050
Site type: Clay/Marl Pit
Period: Post-medieval
SMR No: -
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: Walkover Survey, Ordnance Survey 1847, Ordnance Survey 1913

Description: A small clay/marl pit shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping and onwards. The walkover survey revealed that it survives as a sub-rectangular depression on the edge of the field and it measures approximately 25m long by 10m wide and is up to 1.2m deep.

Assessment: The site lies adjacent to the proposed pipeline route and may be affected

Site number: 36
Site name: Off Lodge Lane
NGR: SD 37700 38770
Site type: Clay/Marl Pit
Period: Post-medieval
SMR No: -
Statutory Designation: -
Sources: Walkover Survey, Ordnance Survey 1847, Ordnance Survey 1913, Jas Air 1988 3988/14

Description: A small clay/marl pit shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping and onwards. The walkover survey revealed that it survives as a sub-oval depression in the corner of the current field and it measures approximately 15m in diameter by up to 1m deep.

Assessment: The site is crossed by the proposed pipeline route and will be affected

6. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 In total, 36 sites were identified during the desk-based assessment and walkover survey; of these, ten were already recorded in the SMR. No sites protected by a statutory designation are included in the Gazetteer (*Section 4*). Three Listed Buildings are present within the study area (SMR Nos. 18377, 18379 and 22321), but these were considered unlikely to be affected and so were not included in the Gazetteer.

6.1.2 All of the sites identified by the present assessment are summarised by period in the table below:

Period	No of sites	Sites
Mesolithic	0	-
Neolithic	0	-
Bronze Age	1	Axe find (Site 20)
Iron Age/ Romano-British	0	-
Roman	0	-
Medieval	2	Seal find (Site 01), pot sherd find (Site 18)
Medieval – Post-medieval	11	Field systems (Sites 02-03, 08, 15, 17), watching brief finds (Site 05), park (Site 10), ridge and furrow (Site 13), field boundaries (Site 22)
Post-medieval	18	Pin fold (Site 04), houses (Site 11-12, 25), sheep fold (Site 16), building (Site 23), clay pit/marl pit (Sites 24 and 28-36), piggeries (Site 26), Barn (Site 27)
Unknown	4	Possible find spot (Site 09), crop marks (Sites 14 and 19), flint find (Site 21)

Table 1: Number of sites by period

6.2 CRITERIA

6.2.1 There are a number of different methodologies used to assess the archaeological significance of sites; that to be used here is the ‘Secretary of State’s criteria for scheduling ancient monuments’ which is included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990). The sites previously listed (*Section 4*) were each considered using the criteria, with the results below.

6.2.2 **Period:** none of the sites within the study area are considered to be of great significance to their period. The majority consist of remains of former field

systems (Sites **02-03, 08, 10, 13, 15, 17** and **22**) and clay/marl pits (Sites **24** and **28-36**) which are a common element of the medieval and post-medieval landscape, while the few stray artefacts (Sites **01, 09, 18, 20** and **21**) are not particularly significant for their period, representing only the presence of activity in the area, rather than the extent or nature of it. Sites **11** and **12** are of more significance locally as they form part of an important phase of remodelling of the landscape during the late nineteenth century, which Sites **01, 09, 18, 20** and **21** also testify to.

- 6.2.3 **Rarity:** none of the sites are particularly rare, locally, regionally or nationally. All of the stray finds (Sites **01, 09, 18, 20** and **21**) are from secondary contexts and have therefore lost any real relevance as archaeological discoveries. Had they been associated with settlement remains they would have been of far greater importance. Many of the elements of former field systems (Sites **02-03, 08, 10, 13, 15, 17** and **22**) could in fact be considered commonplace, and their only claim to any sense of rarity is due to their complete reorganisation, which has preserved them as earthworks.
- 6.2.4 **Documentation:** many of the former field systems (Sites **02-03, 08, 10, 13, 15, 17** and **22**) are evident on early maps of the area, and may have earlier origins that can be traced. Only two sites have any real significance in terms of their potential documentation, **11** and **12**, which represent part of the largest estate in the area, Singleton Park. Many of the other sites may have some potential significance for further understanding through documentary sources, but this is difficult to quantify.
- 6.2.5 **Group Value:** the former field systems (Sites **02-03, 08, 10, 13, 15, 17** and **22**) and clay/marl pits (Sites **24** and **28-36**) effectively represent the remains of a landscape that existed prior to and following the improvements of the late nineteenth century. These, therefore, form a group of some significance in the local area. Apart from those sites, only Sites **11** and **12** form a coherent group, that of Singleton Park, and therefore have any real significance in this category.
- 6.2.6 **Survival/Condition:** almost all of the sites identified have survived in relatively good condition. In some cases this is because they are stray finds (Sites **01, 09, 18, 20** and **21**) or standing buildings (Sites **11-12** and **27**). The remains of the former field systems (Sites **02-03, 08, 10, 13, 15, 17** and **22**) were recorded as being in good condition in recent years; however; upon field inspection those closest to the pipeline had been effectively removed (Sites **08, 15** and **17**), apart from in one small area (Site **22**). The clay/marl pits (Sites **24** and **28-36**) survive in various states being open hollows or filled as ponds; however, one has been in-filled close to the pipeline route (Site **28**). The field-systems and clay/marl pits cover a large area and are therefore of some local significance.
- 6.2.7 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** the remains of former field systems (Sites **02-03, 08, 10, 13, 15, 17** and **22**) cover a large area and to a lesser extent along with the clay/marl pits (Sites **24** and **28-36**) are vulnerable to agricultural activity such as ploughing. Most of the remaining sites are not easily quantifiable, either because they are single stray finds, sites of unknown type or are poorly located, and so their level of fragility and vulnerability is not known. The

surviving standing buildings (Sites **11-12** and **27**) are unlikely to be fragile or vulnerable.

6.2.8 **Diversity:** few of the sites are particularly diverse in nature. The former field systems (Sites **02-03, 08, 10, 13, 15, 17** and **22**) are perhaps the most likely to fall into this category.

6.2.9 **Potential:** the group of former field boundaries to the south-west of Singleton Park seem to form a coherent group of strip fields (Sites **15** and **17**). These, associated with the sherd of medieval pottery discovered just outside Little Singleton (Site **18**), might suggest the potential for more medieval activity in the general area, perhaps the remains of a deserted or shrunken village. Similarly, on the other side of the valley two sites of possible prehistoric date (Sites **20** and **21**) and a circular crop mark (Site **19**) might suggest further prehistoric activity is likely in this area. The two elements, a field name and a crop mark, making up Site **14**, might also suggest some significant activity in that area. Similarly, the remains of field systems (Sites **02** and **03**), a medieval find spot (Site **01**) and medieval pottery from a watching brief (Site **04**) show there is some potential for further medieval remains to be discovered around Singleton.

6.3 SIGNIFICANCE

6.3.1 The desk-based assessment and walkover survey have shown there are a large amount of remains relating to relict field systems within the study area (although some has been removed in recent years), along with significant amounts of clay/marl pitting, much of which was undoubtedly created during improvements made at the end of the nineteenth century. It is not clear how old many of these field-system remains are but it is likely that they have their origins in at least the medieval period. Stray finds of medieval date have been made in a number of places, further suggesting the likely presence of more remains of a similar date. There is also the potential for more prehistoric remains to be identified within the study area, although this is less extensive. None of the remains are considered to be of great regional or national significance, but they could be considered to be of some local importance.

7. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 IMPACT

- 7.1.1 The proposed development could potentially affect a number of sites of archaeological interest within the study area. The desk-based assessment has demonstrated that a large area is covered by a small number of sites, which form part of former field systems destroyed by alterations made in the late nineteenth century. While not regionally or nationally significant, these form an important local relict landscape. Other sites within the study area, while also not of any great significance, further emphasise the potential for archaeological remains in the area, dating back to the late prehistoric period.
- 7.1.2 In total, sixteen sites within the study area are considered at likely or certain risk from the proposed development and recommendations for mitigation work are presented in *Section 7.2* below. In all cases their significance (as defined in *Section 5*) has been taken into consideration, as has the likely level of impact.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.2.1 A list of recommendations of further work for those sites that are likely to be or may be affected is presented below.

Site No	Type	Period	Impact	Recommendations
01	Find spot	Medieval	Unknown due to inaccurate location	Watching brief
06	Site of kiln	Medieval – post-medieval	Unknown due to inaccurate location	Watching brief
08	Field system	Medieval – post-medieval	Severe to part	Watching brief
09	Find spot?	Unknown	Unknown due to inaccurate location and uncertain nature	Watching brief
15	Field system	Medieval – post-medieval	Severe to part	Topographic survey
17	Field system	Medieval – post-medieval	Severe to part	Topographic survey
22	Field boundaries	Medieval – post-medieval	Severe to part	Topographic survey
23	Building	Post-medieval	Minor	Watching brief
28	Clay/marl pit	Post-medieval	Minor	Topographic survey

29	Clay/marl pit	Post-medieval	Severe	Topographic survey
30	Clay/marl pit	Post-medieval	Severe	Topographic survey
32	Clay/marl pit	Post-medieval	Minor	Topographic survey
33	Clay/marl pit	Post-medieval	Minor	Topographic survey
34	Clay/marl pit	Post-medieval	Severe	Topographic survey
35	Clay/marl pit	Post-medieval	Minor	Topographic survey
36	Clay/marl pit	Post-medieval	Severe	Topographic survey

Table 2: Recommended further work

- 7.2.2 In the case of the recommendation of a topographic survey it will be dependent on extant earthworks still being present for two of the field-systems (Sites **15** and **17**), as vegetation cover during the walkover survey precluded identification of upstanding earthworks at these locations. It is recommended therefore, that these two sites are revisited at such a time that the vegetation has died back.
- 7.2.3 The identification of wetland deposits within the study area during any additional fieldwork is a distinct possibility. These have the potential to enhance the understanding of palaeoenvironmental events in the locality and could be added to the results obtained from the North West Wetlands Survey (Middleton *et al* 1995). It is therefore further recommended that appropriate environmental sampling be undertaken of any suitable deposits that are encountered during further fieldwork. Finally, due to the potential for prehistoric remains in the immediate area a permanent presence archaeological watching brief is recommended for the entire length of the pipeline route.

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9. ILLUSTRATIONS

9.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Gazetteer Sites Plan

9.2 PLATES

Plate 1: Part of the Ordnance Survey map of 1847 showing the study area and original arrangement of the field boundaries.

Plate 2: part of the Ordnance Survey map of 1913 showing the study area and the rearranged field boundaries.

Plate 3: Part of the Ordnance Survey map of 1930 showing the piggery (Site **26**), Greenacres (Site **25**) and long narrow building (Site **23**).

Plate 4: Aerial photograph from 1988 (Jas Air 1988 3988/14) showing relict field systems and ridge and furrow (Sites **13**, **15**, **17** and **22**).

Plate 5: Extant relict field boundaries (Site **22**), looking west.

Plate 6: Water filled clay/marl pit (Site 34), looking west.



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 metres

Figure 1: Location Map

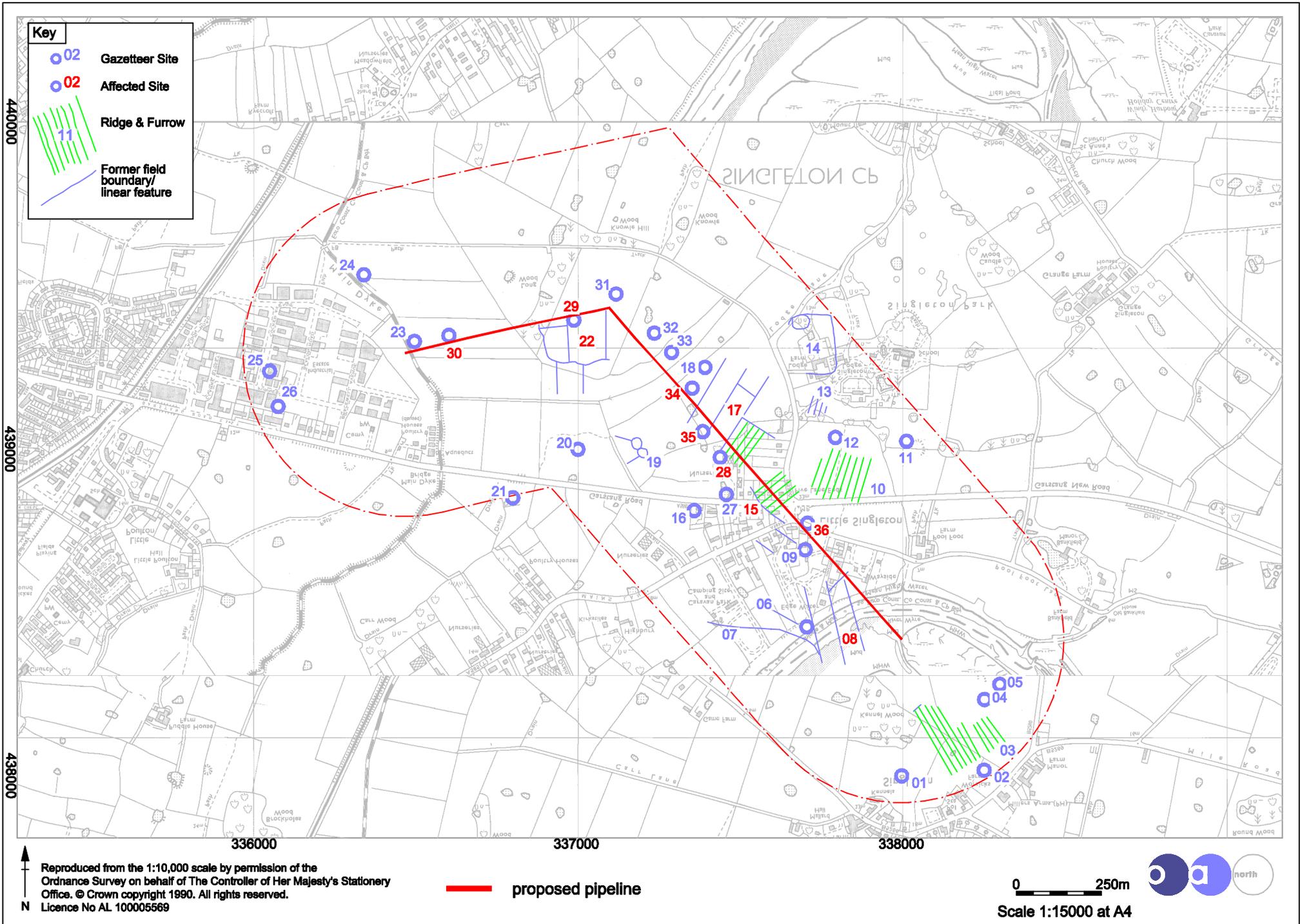


Figure 2 : Gazetteer Sites Plan

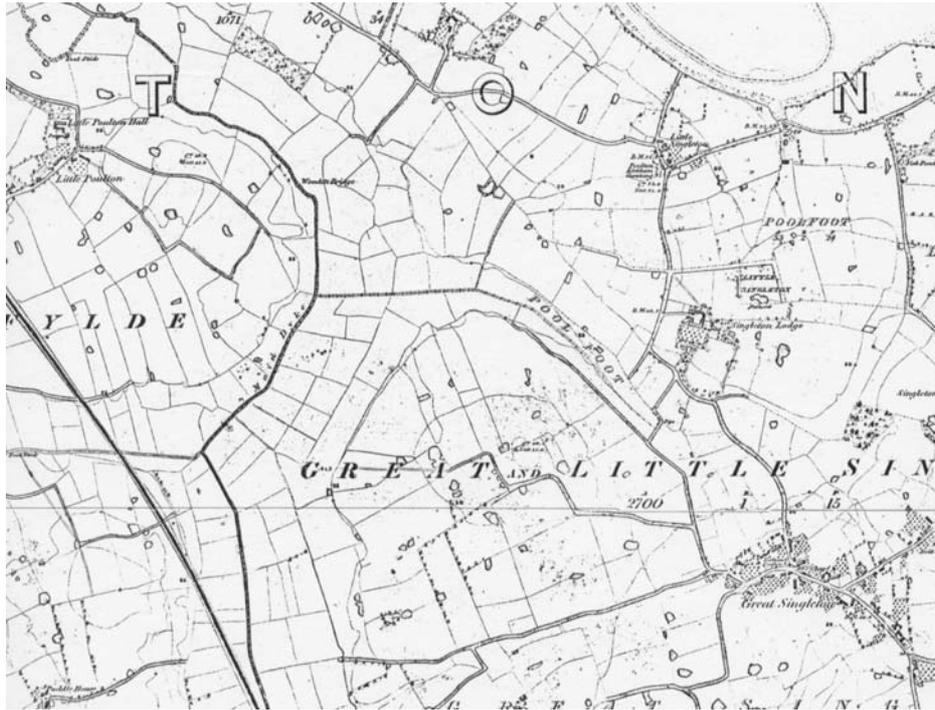


Plate 1: Part of the Ordnance Survey map of 1847 showing the study area and original arrangement of the field boundaries



Plate 2: Part of the Ordnance Survey map of 1913 showing the study area and the rearranged field boundaries

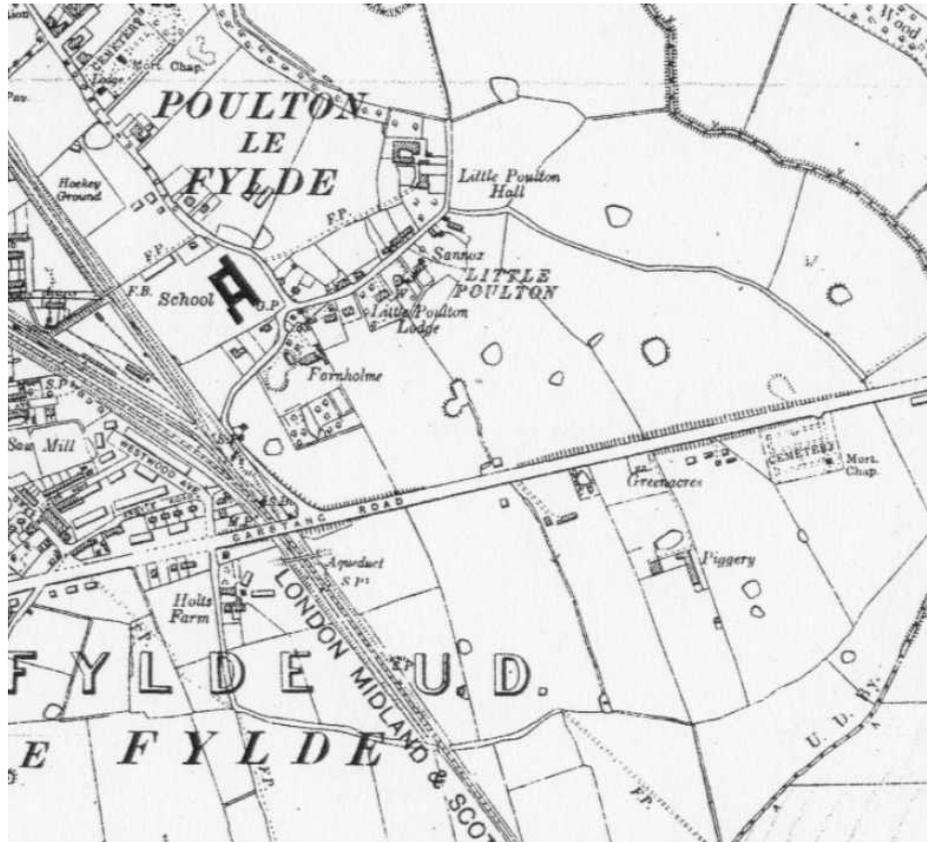


Plate 3: Part of the Ordnance Survey map of 1930 showing the piggery (Site 26), Greenacres (Site 25) and long narrow building (Site 23)



Plate 4: Aerial photograph from 1988 (Jas Air 1988 3988/14) showing relict field systems and ridge and furrow (Sites 13, 15, 17 and 22)



Plate 5: Extant relict field boundaries (Site **22**), looking west.



Plate 6: Water filled clay/marl pit (Site **34**), looking west.

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This project design has been compiled for United Utilities (hereafter the client). It presents proposals for the assessment of a proposed new sewerage network and pumping station to take flows from Singleton, Fylde, Lancashire. Section 2 of this document states the objectives of the project, Section 3 deals with OA North's methodology. Section 4 addresses other pertinent issues including details of staff to be involved, and project costs are presented in Section 5.
- 1.2 The Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council (LCC) has recommended that a desk-based assessment and walkover survey are undertaken of the proposed pipeline route as it appears to have high potential for prehistoric and medieval activity. It is likely that a scheme of mitigation will be required during the ground works associated with the pipeline including a watching brief in the first instance. This document deals with the desk-based assessment and walkover survey element of the archaeological programme of work. At this stage the final route of the pipeline has not been confirmed.
- 1.3 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an **Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed to provide for accurate recording of any archaeological deposits that are disturbed by topsoil stripping activities and trench cutting associated with the pipeline. A rapid desk-based assessment will precede a walkover survey to place any findings that are made in to the context of known archaeological sites and/or artefact discovery sites in the immediate
- 2.2 A written report will assess the significance of the data generated by the desk-based assessment and subsequent fieldwork, within a local and regional context.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 3.1.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the time scale of the project.
- 3.1.2 **Documentary and Cartographic Material:** this work will comprise an assessment and investigation of the existing resource. It will include an appraisal of appropriate sections of County histories, early maps, and such primary documentation (tithe and estate plans etc.) as may be reasonably available. 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 (SMR) will also be studied. Published documentary sources will also be examined and assessed. The study will examine place and field name evidence for the site and its environs. This work will involve visits and or correspondence searches of the

following repositories: Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and the County Record office.

- 3.1.3 **Map Regression Analysis:** available cartographic sources will be consulted in an attempt to trace the development of the landscape back to the earliest available cartographic source. This will provide information on additional sites not included in the SMR, as well as ascertaining potentially any areas of more recent development.
- 3.1.4 **Aerial Photography:** a brief survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. The SMR will be consulted for aerial photography.
- 3.1.5 **Physical Environment:** a rapid desk-based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken. It will be based on published geological mapping and any local geological surveys in the possession of the County Council or the Client. This will not only set the archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field inspection.

3.2 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 3.2.1 **Visual Inspection:** following the desk-based assessment a level I walkover survey (*Appendix 1*) will be undertaken to relate the existing landscape to research findings. This will encompass one-hundred metre corridor along either side of the pipeline, walked in a systematic fashion. Archaeological features identified within the landscape will be recorded using the relevant OA North pro forma, and the features accurately positioned with the use of either a GPS, which can achieve accuracies of $\pm 0.1\text{m}$ with respect to the OS national grid, or by manual survey techniques which will tie in new features to features already shown on the relevant OS map.
- 3.2.2 **Contingency plan:** in the event of significant archaeological features being identified during the desk-based assessment and walkover survey discussions will take place with the Archaeological Officer, as to the extent of further works to be carried out, and in agreement with the Client. All further works would be subject to a variation to this project design. Further stages of work are likely to include a watching brief during topsoil stripping and trench opening activities.

3.3 REPORT/ ARCHIVE

- 3.3.1 **Interim Statement:** in the event that further work is recommended an interim statement will be issued. In this instance or in the event that the client specifically requests an interim statement it should be noted that all illustrations will be copies of field drawings and not completed CAD drawings.
- 3.3.2 **Final Report:** two copies of the final report will be submitted to the client and a further two to LCC Both paper and digital copies will be provided on CD-ROM in pdf format. The report will present the following information:
- (i) **Summary:** a summary statement of the findings;
 - (ii) **Introduction:** the background to the project including location details;

- (iii) **Methodology:** an outline of the methodology of all elements of the programme of work;
 - (iv) **Historical Background:** a brief historical background to the site;
 - (v) **Results:** an account of the past and present land use of the study area;
An account of known sites identified through the study of documentary sources;
Any evidence for the remains of archaeological sites identified by the walkover;
An account of archaeological features identified during the course of the watching brief;
 - (vi) **Discussion:** a discussion of the relative significance of sites within the study area;
A description of the significance of the study area in its local and regional context;
 - (vii) **Impact/Recommendations:** the identification of areas where further development will impact upon the archaeological resource in addition to the impacts of the current development;
 - (viii) **Illustrations:** maps, plans, sections and copies of the site photographic archive;
 - (ix) **Appendices:** a copy of the brief and this project design;
- 3.3.3 Provision will be made for a summary report to be submitted to a suitable regional or national archaeological journal within one year of completion of fieldwork, if relevant results are obtained.
- 3.3.4 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the Client are designed as documents for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.
- 3.3.5 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for 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. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the SMR (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). Arrangements for deposition of the full site archive will be made the Lancashire County Record Office.

4 OTHER MATTERS

- 4.1 **Project Monitoring:** whilst the work is undertaken for the Client, the Lancashire Archaeological Officer will be kept fully informed of the work. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with the Archaeological Officer and the Client.
- 4.1.1 **Access:** OA North will consult with the Client regarding access to the site.
- 4.1.2 **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.
- 4.1.3 **Work Timetable:** the desk-based element is expected to take approximately six days to complete and the walkover in the region of two days. The report will be completed within approximately eight weeks following completion of the fieldwork.
- 4.1.4 **Staffing:** the project will be under the direct management of **Alison Plummer BSc (Hons)** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 4.1.5 **Daniel Elsworth MA, PIFA** (OA North Project Supervisor) will undertake the desk-based assessment. Daniel has a great deal of experience in documentary research and in particular for the North West. Present timetabling constraints preclude who will be undertaking the walkover survey, although it is likely that this will be undertaken by an OA North supervisor suitably experienced in this field.
- 4.1.6 **Insurance:** OA North has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000 and public liability to a value of £15,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.

APPENDIX 1: LEVEL 1 SURVEY

The survey outlined is based on survey levels defined by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHM(E)) and are in accordance with stages of evaluation defined by the Association of County Archaeological Curators (ACAO 1993).

Level 1 Survey (Assessment)

This is a rapid level of survey (Site Inspection in project design) typically undertaken alongside a desk-top study as part of the site assessment (ACAO 1993, 14). It is an initial site inspection, which helps the local planning authority to consider fully the archaeological implications of a planning proposal and also serves as the basis for undertaking and planning further archaeological work on the site.

The Level 1 survey represents the minimum standard of record and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. Its aim is to record the existence, location and extent of an archaeological site. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description, which should record type and period and would not normally exceed *c.* 50 words.

The location and extent of the sites is typically shown on 1:2,500 or 1:10,000 OS maps as requested by the client. The extent of a site is only defined for sites greater than 50m in size and smaller sites are shown with a cross.

There are two alternative techniques (Levels 1a and 1b), which provide different accuracy levels and have different applications:

Level 1a

The sites are located by manual distance measurement techniques (eg pacing) with respect to field boundaries and provide an accuracy of $\pm 10\text{m}$ (8 figure grid ref.). The loss of accuracy is offset by the slightly reduced costs; however, it is only appropriate for enclosed land, because of the paucity of usable topographic detail.

Level 1b

The sites are located using Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques, which uses electronic distance measurements along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a fix in Latitude and Longitude, which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. As long as differential GPS techniques are employed then it is possible to achieve accuracies of better than $\pm 1\text{m}$. There is a slightly increased cost implication by comparison with Level 1a survey, but it can be undertaken in most terrains, even some woodland.