



# **CUERDEN**

## **Central Lancashire**

### **Archaeological Assessment and Walkover Survey**



**Oxford Archaeology North**

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## SUMMARY

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Following a request by Cath Neve of The Environment Partnership, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertook a desk-based assessment in January 2002, and walkover survey in August 2003, of a proposed development area (SD 555 246) in central Lancashire in the immediate vicinity of the western extension of the M65. This is intended to identify the extent and significance of the archaeological resource and surviving extant archaeological features in anticipation of potential development within the study area.

The desk-based assessment examined primary records held within the Lancashire County Record Office, the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, and local studies libraries in Lancaster. It highlighted numerous indications of archaeological potential from within the study area and sites in close proximity. In total, nine existing SMR sites are situated within the study area, the majority of which are areas of relict field system recorded as being of medieval or earlier date. This concurs with the Historic Landscape Character database, held at the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, which defines the study area as being of medieval character. At the eastern side of the study area is the purported line of the Wigan to Preston Roman Road, although the road in this area has not been located. In the north-western part of the study area is the Old School House, a seventeenth century building, which is of Listed Grade II status and of potential local archaeological importance, and also the site of the now demolished Pinfold House.

The walkover survey identified nineteen new archaeological sites within the proportion of the assessment area given access to. These sites included thirteen extant marl pits, an area of possible medieval strip-fields and five other grubbed-out sections of field boundary ditches relating to fields shown on the c1700 Estate Map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to extend our thanks to Cath Neve of The Environment Partnership for commissioning the study and for help in the course of the project. OA North would also like to thank Peter Iles, the SMR Officer for Lancashire County Archaeology Service, and to all the staff at the Lancashire Record Office in Preston who provided invaluable assistance.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Vix Hughes, the walkover survey was undertaken by Peter Schofield, and the drawings were produced by Emma Carter. The report was compiled by Vix Hughes and Peter Schofield. The report was edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Emily Mercer. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) was invited by Cath Neve of The Environment Partnership to submit a project design, and subsequently to carry out a desk-based assessment and walkover survey for an area of the Cuerden Regional Investment Site (RIS), in Central Lancashire (SD 555 246). The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Lancashire County Council Planning Department and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16*; the project design was prepared in accordance with a verbal brief by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS). The study was required to assess the archaeological and historical importance of a greenfield site around the western M65 extension (Figs 1 and 2). Due to initial access restrictions in some parts of the study area, the desk-based assessment (conducted in January 2001) formed an interim report. In August 2003 a walkover survey was conducted for fields owned by the client (Fig 2) within the assessment area. This current report contains the results of both the desk-based assessment and the walkover survey, although the walkover survey only covers part of the whole assessment area.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based study consisted of a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) in Preston, the Lancashire County Record Office, also in Preston (LCRO), the library and archives at OA North's offices in Lancaster, and the Lancaster University Library.
- 1.1.3 The walkover survey involved a systematic examination of the ground surface within the defined assessment area. The survey recorded the character and extent of the earthworks and features found within the area.
- 1.1.4 This document sets out the results of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey in the form of a report which outlines the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an evaluation of the impact of the proposed development and recommendations for further work. The results of the walkover survey are collated within the project gazetteer (*Appendix 2*) in addition to the results of the desk-based study (OA North 2002).

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 2*) was submitted by OA North in response to a request by Cath Neve of The Environment Partnership for an archaeological assessment of the study area. The project design provided for a desk-based assessment and a walk-over survey, to be undertaken either as a single element, or as two distinct elements with an interim report submitted following the desk-based assessment. Following acceptance of the project design by LCAS, OA North was commissioned by The Environment Partnership, on behalf of English Partnerships, to undertake the desk-based assessment and produce an interim report, with the understanding that the walk-over survey would be commissioned once access to all of the land became available. Subsequently, in August 2003 access was granted to part of the land within the study area and the walkover survey was undertaken. 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 Several archives were visited, in accordance with the project brief and project design:
- 2.2.2 ***Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (LSMR)***: the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, a database of archaeological sites within the county and maintained by Lancashire County Council in Preston, was accessed. A record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the defined area and from immediately outside. The study area is currently a greenfield site and therefore it was appropriate to consult the available aerial photographs also held at the LSMR office. Copies of reports of the archaeological work undertaken in advance of the construction of the M65 (GMAC 1994a; GMAC 1994b) were also obtained.
- 2.2.3 ***Lancashire County Record Office (Preston)***: the County Record Office in Preston was visited primarily to consult documents specific to the premises within the study area. Historic maps, including any Tithe Maps and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, were also examined. Particular emphasis was placed upon early cartographic evidence, which has the potential to inform medieval and post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area. A search was made for any relevant historical documentation, particularly regarding the use of the area, drawing on the knowledge of the archivists. Several secondary sources and archaeological or historical journals were also consulted and the results of this have been incorporated into the historical background (*Section 3.2*).
- 2.2.4 ***Lancaster Local Studies Library***: several pertinent secondary sources and copies of primary published documents were available in Lancaster and these were consulted at this location.

## **2.3 WALKOVER SURVEY**

- 2.3.1 The survey was conducted by walking 20m wide transects of the fields (access permitting) within the defined assessment area. The survey was undertaken as an enhanced Level 1 type survey (details of OA North's survey levels are contained in *Appendix 1*). The survey aimed to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground and involved four elements: reconnaissance, mapping, description and photography. The sites were located by means of differential GPS Survey which is accurate to  $\pm 1\text{m}$ .

## **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 Record Office, Preston; an additional copy will be sent to the Lancashire County SMR, with a summary being sent to the National Monuments Record on completion of the overall project.

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### 3. BACKGROUND

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#### 3.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The site is situated at Cuerden, to the south of Walton-le-Dale and Bamber Bridge in Central Lancashire. It is to the south of and within a large loop in the course of the River Lostock (Fig 1). The study area lies to the west of Junction 29 on the M6 and surrounds the, more recent, M65 western extension. It encompasses an area of 69.75ha and is at approximately 37m OD.
- 3.1.2 The solid geology of the region comprises mostly Permo-Triassic sedimentary rocks with the Keuper Marls of the Lostock Hall area to the west being disrupted by the Great Haigh Fault, which runs north-west/south-east through Cuerden Gates Farm. The overlying drift geology is essentially post-glacial boulder clay deposits (Countryside Commission 1998). The soils, as mapped by the Ordnance Survey Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983), are predominantly of the Salop series, which are typical stagnogley soils, but there are also areas of the Enborne series along the river valleys, which are typical alluvial gley soils.

#### 3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** this historical background is compiled from secondary sources, and is intended only as a summary of the history of the general area.
- 3.2.2 **Prehistory:** there is some evidence of activity in Central Lancashire during the Neolithic period, comprising mostly lithic finds and evidence from pollen data, around the lowlands and in a riverine environment (Middleton 1996). In addition, there are chambered cairns, such as Pike Stones on Anglezarke, which demonstrate some activity on the uplands (Howard-Davis 1996).
- 3.2.3 Bronze Age sites also show a lowland and riverine distribution, from evidence such as metal finds, but the lithic finds from this period have mostly been casual finds and are generally not well located (Middleton 1996). The adjacent upland landscapes also reflect Bronze Age activity, as demonstrated by such sites as the cairnfield of Nicky Nook, on the western edge of the Forest of Bowland (J Quartermaine pers comm). Barrows and burial cairns appear to be associated with upland locations, such as Parlick summit, in the Forest of Bowland. 'Flat' or eroded burial sites are suggested at sites such as Walmesley and Haulgh Hall, Bolton (Middleton 1996). The wetland areas also provide some evidence of Bronze Age activity; Kate's Pad, a trackway on Pilling Moss, dated to the Late Bronze Age, indicates a definite use of such areas, although the purpose remains unclear (Middleton *et al* 1995).
- 3.2.4 In the Iron Age, the area seems to have come under the control of the Brigantes tribe (Cunliffe 1991) which seems to have held overlordship over several smaller tribes, including the Setantii who occupied the Fylde area, to the north-west (Hartley and Fitts 1988, 1). There are no known remains of the Iron Age within the environs of the study area but it is notoriously difficult to identify such sites, in part due to a lack of distinct material culture (Haselgrove 1996, 64). In addition, hillforts, which are typically attributed to this period, are a much less common form of settlement in the North West (Hartley and Fitts 1988, 5-6). The nearest known hillfort is at Portfield Camp to the east and a considerable distance away (Cunliffe

1991; Shotter 1973, 19). Although tentative, it is suggested that in terms of settlements, curvilinear enclosures may be associated with upland areas such as Castle Hill, Leck, and rectilinear enclosures with lowland areas (Haselgrove 1996), which would include Cuerden. Pollen data from the various wetland areas show widespread forest clearance (reduced levels of tree pollen recorded), which seems to indicate a possible increase in arable activity during this period, and the expansion into wider areas of land, both lowland and upland (Middleton *et al* 1995).

- 3.2.5 **Roman:** a Roman presence in the region is clearly attested by the nearby site of Walton-le-Dale, only 3.5km from the study area, and, further afield, at the forts of Kirkham and Ribchester. The site at Walton-le-Dale was apparently occupied from the end of the first century through to the early third century and had an impressive array of structures belonging to several phases of occupation (Gibbons and Howard-Davis forthcoming). It had clear military connections, certainly during its development, which appeared to deal with some degree of manufacture and distribution of various goods. The site is well placed, being at the lowest fording point on the River Ribble, and was an integral part of the road system in this area, the road being routed past the study area, running north/south between Wigan and Preston, to cross the River Ribble at Walton-le-Dale. The exact route has not been located and it may lie to the east of the study area or could potentially pass through it (Margary 1957). At Red Scar, 8.5km to the north-east, is evidence of another part of the road system, extending north-east/south-west towards Ribchester; it has been subject to excavations in 1977 and 1995 (LUAU 1995); the former recovered third century pot from the road, showing its use into the later Roman period (Hallam 1980).
- 3.2.6 **Early Medieval:** as is the case throughout the North West, evidence for early medieval activity is limited. From the early-mid seventh century onwards Lancashire became part of the kingdom of Northumbria, the southern extent of which was probably on the Mersey (interpreted from Bede; Colgrave and Mynors 1940). Place-name evidence gives some possible indications of areas influenced by Anglo-Saxon settlers, and more certain evidence, although sparse, comes from sites, such as Heysham (north part of the county) where eighth century religious remains survive (Newman, RM 1996). The name of Cuerden is first recorded as Kerden in about 1200 (Ekwall 1922, 134) and appears to be derived from the Welsh, *cerddin*, meaning mountain ash (Breeze 1999, 193; Ekwall 1922). The Celtic origin of the name suggests that both it, and possibly some form of settlement, may have existed in the early medieval period in the area of Cuerden.
- 3.2.7 By the later ninth and tenth centuries there were other cultural and political influences in the area, from Scandinavian and Hiberno-Norse cultures. The place-name evidence (Kenyon 1991; Ekwall 1922) indicates the presence of such influences in the landscape throughout Lancashire, and also suggests some Norse settlement south of the Ribble around Cuerden, Brinscall, and the eastern part of Leyland township (Hallam 1980). Stronger evidence of settlement in the region is indicated by the incidence of graves, such as those at Claughton, Blackrod (*ibid*), and one of the largest ever hoards of coins and metalwork, apparently deposited early in the tenth century, was found at Cuerdale in 1840. The site, at Cuerdale Hall, lies about 2.5km to the north-west of the study area and could represent an important location since, being at the tidal head of the River Ribble, it could

potentially have been a transshipment point (Edwards 1998, 63). The fact that 40kg of material, most of it hacksilver, but also coins numbering between 6000-8000 (*ibid*) was deposited so near to the study area indicating that there must have been a significant degree of activity in the region.

- 3.2.8 **Medieval:** the township of Cuerden was one of nine townships in the Hundred of Leyland, which is mentioned briefly in the Domesday survey of 1086 (Morgan 1978); however, Cuerden itself was not noted (Hunt 1990). The first clear mention of Cuerden is in 1212 when documents state that the land was owned by Roger de Poitou (Farrer 1907) and the manor of Cuerden was subsequently given by Roger de Poitou to either William or Vivian de Molines / Molinaux / Molyneux (the spellings vary) (Baines 1891, 186). The lands passed through several families, including the Banastres in the thirteenth century, the Charnocks (de Chernoc) from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries, and the Banastres again in the seventeenth century (Mannex and Co 1854; Baines 1891; Farrer and Brownbill 1911). The area was adjacent to the barony of Penwortham, which was created between 1102 and 1118 and encompassed much of the Hundred of Leyland (Kenyon 1991, 163); it was, particularly during the twelfth century, the second most important in Lancashire, but eventually lost its influence to other places such as Preston. There was a motte and bailey castle and later a small monastic cell of the Benedictine order at Penwortham (Wood 1996, 148); its position allowed it to take advantage of good local agricultural land, the good communications of roads and river and access to resources and people (Newman, R 1996; White 1996). Penwortham Castle lay approximately 4km from the study area and it would certainly have been within the castle's sphere of influence. By 1500 the situation had changed and Leyland was part of the Farrington Estates, controlled from the moated manor at Golden Hill Lane, Farrington (Hunt 1990, 35).
- 3.2.9 In addition to the controlling castles, such as Penwortham, several moated homesteads were established within the region, including Clayton Hall, Lower Farrington Hall, and Broughton Tower; most were built in the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries and none were constructed after the sixteenth century (Hallam 1980). It is difficult to suggest what manorial holding these halls would have had at the time of their foundation, but Clayton Hall (Clayton-le-Woods) lay less than 2km to the south of the study area and has produced fourteenth/fifteenth century ceramics (OA North 2002).
- 3.2.10 Medieval townships were often composed of a scatter of hamlets, some of which were named 'green'. Cuerden Nook was the chief hamlet of Cuerden but effectively disappeared in the nineteenth century (Hallam 1980). Cuerden Green survives as a name and relates to a small grouping of buildings at the corner of Old School Lane and Stoney Lane.
- 3.2.11 **Post-medieval:** numerous sources provide details of the population figures from the sixteenth century onwards, as well as information on economic activities. Much of the region, including nearby Preston, was largely engaged in the manufacture and distribution of textiles, or the development of associated machinery (Fletcher 1996). In the first quarter of the eighteenth century approximately half the men in Cuerden were employed in the textile industry (Hunt 1990, 76). In 1854 there were three cotton factories in Cuerden township (Mannex and Co 1854, 114).

- 3.2.12 In order to serve the industries active in the area, the transport network developed into a complex system, connecting various modes of transport and serving many locations, and thus it had a significant impact on the landscape of the study area. The turnpike road network was well established by the mid-eighteenth century centred on the main north/south road (the modern A6). In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the canals through Lancashire were developed and linked with suitable river systems. This was carried out in conjunction with the expansion of heavy industry, and extractive industries such as coal. Interestingly, in the vicinity of the study area is the nexus where the Lancaster Canal linked to a tramway over the Ribble, from a point at Walton Summit, the canal beginning again just north of Preston Station; it was always intended that a viaduct would be constructed over the river but the finance was never available (Hunt 1990). The canals were eventually superseded by the railways which developed rapidly during the mid-nineteenth century. Since their heyday in the early twentieth century, several routes have now gone out of use, but Preston itself is still a major interchange station for rail travel. In recent years, the road system has seen major modifications with the installation of the north/south M6 and the more recent M65 extension westwards, which now truncates the study area itself. With such a communication system throughout the county there has been continued development, moving away from primary industrial processing towards secondary forms of manufacturing, distribution and retailing.
- 3.2.13 The landscape was also affected by the incorporation of land into a more organised form as a result of parliamentary enclosure. This was both gradual and small-scale during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and more wholesale in the nineteenth century. For the study area, there appears to have been relatively little change in field layout from c1700 onwards until the advent of the motorways (*ibid*).
- 3.2.14 Another significant aspect of the post-medieval period was the increasing use of brick both for rebuilding of residences and for new structures. With the increased demands for buildings such as mills and warehouses, brick became the prevalent material (Hallam 1980). There were also two historic halls in the area constructed of brick albeit both just outside the study area; Cuerden Hall located approximately 1km to the east of the study area, and Woodcock Hall north-west of the study area. The original Cuerden Hall was a seventeenth century building, of which there are no remains (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 25), and Woodcock Hall which was built at a similar time and survives as a three-storey red brick structure (*op cit*, 26). The standing Cuerden Hall was remodelled in 1816-19 but has earlier surviving elements that were in existence in 1717 (Pevsner 1969, 110). It is a fine red brick and stone structure and has its chimneys constructed as small turrets at the corners. A central clerestory exists extending up above the roof as a belvedere tower and it was the first nineteenth century classical mansion to incorporate a tower of this type (Robinson 1988, 177). The hall is surrounded by extensive parkland consisting of plantations, open park and some enclosed farm land. Most of the park is between the modern A6 and A49 to the east of the study area, although there are some areas contained within the study area.



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## 4. DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT RESULTS

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, notably maps and surveys, as well as finds and excavation results; these are presented according to the archive in which they were consulted.

### 4.2 LANCASHIRE SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

- 4.2.1 **LSMR:** there was a total of nine LSMR records within the perimeter of the study area (Fig 2); however, on its boundary were several others sites which were pertinent to the present study and have also been considered (*Appendix 2*). Of the nine LSMR sites, four are medieval (Sites 05-08), two are post-medieval (Sites 01 and 03), one Roman (Site 9) and the remaining two are undated (Sites 02 and 04); one of the two post-medieval sites is also a Grade II listed building (Site 01; *Section 4.2.2*). The Roman site (Site 09) is the putative north/south section of Roman road (Margary 1957; 70c) between Wigan and Preston; the course of the road through the study area is not known, but a nineteenth century account (Watkin 1883) suggests that it may have passed close to Parkers Arms Inn (SD 5610 2465). The four medieval sites are areas of field system of medieval character, one of which (Site 05) is near the site of the Cuerden Nook medieval hamlet. Site 06 is a series of parallel, elongated, arateral-shaped strip fields which are likely to be the product of enclosure of the broad ridge and furrow of an open field, and undoubtedly has its origin in the medieval period. It is adjacent to a post-medieval farm, Rigby's Farm, but it is not known if there was an earlier settlement in the environs. Site 07 is a pair of sub-rectangular fields, which are butted onto by field boundaries on all sides. Their western edge is slightly skewed with respect to the adjacent Stanfield Lane and there is no direct relationship. The fields would appear to predate both the surrounding field system and the adjacent Stanfield road.
- 4.2.2 The majority of the LSMR sites in the environs, but outside the study area, are post-medieval and are in marked contrast to the predominant medieval character within the study area. Examination of the Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) database held at the LSMR revealed that the land of the study area is classified as having a medieval character, while that of the surrounding areas are mostly regarded as having a post-medieval character.
- 4.2.3 **Listed Building Records:** there is a single listed building within the study area, the Old School House (Site 01), which has a Grade II status. The building has a 1690 datestone and is a pebble-dashed brick structure with two bays, two storeys, and a later extension at the rear. It retains some original features but has had later modifications. The first floor interior has an exposed cambered tie beam with a stopped chamfer (Listed Building Description). The building is now a domestic structure, but was shown as in use as a school on the OS 1st edition map (1848).
- 4.2.4 **Aerial Photographs:** held within the LSMR is an extensive collection of aerial photographs covering the study area. The earliest are black and white oblique photographs dating from the 1960s (by JK St Joseph), followed by colour obliques from the late 1980s and the most recent survey was carried out in the last few years, comprising colour verticals (JASAIR 4788; 6288; 5988) (available as hard copies

and digitally within the LSMR GIS database). Three areas of interest were noted in the photographs, being represented on all the different images. The first was a regular feature (Site 04) located in the field opposite Walmsleys, to the west of Old School Lane; this was almost certainly an infilled pond or 'marl pit', as an open pond is shown at this exact location on the OS 1st edition map (1848). The second area of interest is a field just south of Stoney Lane (Site 03) where there are visible plough marks, which, although straight, appear to be wider than others visible on the same photograph. These could simply be the result of less intensive ploughing or be earlier post-medieval ploughing; it is unlikely to be medieval ridge and furrow as the lines are very straight. The third feature is at the north end of Old School Lane and is a cropmark in the form of a circular enclosure with 'antennae'-like features extending out to the west (Site 02); its function and date is uncertain, although it probably relates to the site of Pinfold House (shown on the OS 1st edition map (Fig 3)).

### 4.3 LANCASHIRE COUNTY RECORD OFFICE

- 4.3.1 **Cartographic Sources:** the Lancashire County Record Office at Preston (LCRO) was consulted to inspect maps for a regression analysis of the study area. A wealth of cartographic material for the area was available, including county maps dating from the sixteenth century onwards. Information from secondary sources and archaeological or historical journals has also been incorporated into the historical background (*Section 3.2*).
- 4.3.2 **Saxton 1577:** this is a map of the settlements of the county of Lancashire, showing their relative locations and distinguishing some as more prominent than others. This map clearly shows Kuerdale but not C(K)uerden.
- 4.3.3 **Speed 1610:** this is a similar map to that of Saxton and again shows Kuerdale but not Cuerden.
- 4.3.4 **Cuerden Plan c1700 (LCRO/DDGE (M))** (Fig 3): this is a small map, hand drafted with coloured field boundaries. It appears to show the land holdings in the Cuerden area for a John Parker Esq. It has no north arrow but shows roads and, more usefully, field names which correspond to those in the later Tithe schedule. The scale is noted as 'seven and a half yards to the rood' and there is a list of values showing the proportion due to the lord or the tenant. The fields which correspond are listed below and are shown on Figures 2 and 3.

1700 Plan	1839 Tithe and Field No.
House Croft	Barn Field – 135
Barn Croft	Barn Croft – 133, 134
Five Rood Field	Vetch Field – 207
Three Rood Field	Daisy Field – 206
Great Meadow	Great Meadow – 136
Castle Gate	Castle Gate – 138
Marld Field	Marld Field – 145
Horse Pasture	Outside study area

Higher Kirkham Field	Outside study area
Lower Kirkham Field	Outside study area
Higher Town Field	Not traceable
Lower Town Field	Not traceable
Kirkham House and Croft	Outside study area

The field name Castle Gate is referred to in a grant by Adam de Charnock to Alexander de Cliff in 1325 as Long Castlegate and Short Castlegate (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 24 ). The name could indicate some form of structure or route way (*gata*).

- 4.3.5 **Yates 1786:** Cuerden is clearly denoted on the map, along with Cuerden Hall and Cuerden Green. There appears to be some limited settlement along most of the principal roads in the area, although Cuerden Green itself appears to be distinct from this.
- 4.3.6 **Plan of the Township of Cuerden in the parish of Leyland, in the County of Lancashire 1839: Tithe Map (LCRO/DRB 1/59):** this hand drafted map has a north arrow and is at a scale of 1": 5 chains. The road system corresponds to the main roads of today, although School Lane is less emphasised. On it are many clearly marked ponds coloured in blue, and the fields are numbered and relate to the schedule where the field names are recorded. The field outlines for the most part correspond to their depiction on modern maps and demonstrate relatively little change in the field system in the intervening period, although some of the fields appear to have been amalgamated and the dividing boundaries scrubbed out. The areas of woodland / plantation also have seen relatively little change between then and the present.
- 4.3.7 **Ordnance Survey 1848 – 1st Edition 6":1mile** (Fig 3): the first printed map occurs only nine years later, and is very similar to the Tithe map (LCRO/DRB 1/59); the field layout is again easily recognisable in comparison to the modern OS maps.
- 4.3.8 **Ordnance Survey 1895 – 2nd Edition 6":1mile:** this map, surveyed in 1893, 50 years after the 1st edition, shows that several fields have been joined together but there are no marked changes.
- 4.3.9 **Ordnance Survey – later editions:** there is very little change in the field patterns but Pinfold House (Site 02) disappears, and the only significant changes are the additions of the M6 and M65 routes through the area.
- 4.3.10 **Discussion:** the sequence of maps shows a stable pattern of field outlines which have not changed dramatically seemingly from c1700 to the present day. The road network has remained the same until very recent times when the advent of the motorways severely disrupted the existing field systems. There is a slight change in emphasis as Stoney Lane, which runs east/west through the area, was only partially upgraded to a modern road and part survives as a track, whereas School Lane, which appears to be a track on the Tithe and 1st edition OS maps, has become a metalled road. Points of note are the very straight field boundaries of relatively large fields in the north-eastern part of the study area, which appear to be a product of parliamentary enclosure. Conversely there are the remains of a strip field system (Site 07) in the south-west part of the study area, which is a product of the enclosure of the ridge and furrow of a former open field. Over the period of the map regression

this has gradually become amalgamated into larger fields. This would appear to be the fossilised remnants of a medieval field system, perhaps relating to an isolated farmstead or hamlet. The large and irregular nature of the field boundaries over much of the study area could relate to gradual intakes of outlying land which are known to have occurred in a piecemeal fashion since the sixteenth century (Hunt 1990, 30) and culminated in the organisation of 'waste' land under the Enclosure Award of 1804 (LCRO/DDTa). The ponds are obvious on the Tithe and OS maps and can be seen to decrease in number over time. These are almost certainly relating to the extraction of clay which was then spread on fields as a form of fertiliser. The clay was referred to as marl, hence the name of Marld Field on both the 1700 plan and the 1839 Tithe map. Names such as Saw Pit Field, Castle Gate, Sand Earth, Smithy Field, Stoneyworth (*Appendix 3*) are all possible indicators of archaeological features, but there are no corresponding extant surface features.

- 4.3.11 **Documentary Sources:** significant numbers of documents were found relating to Cuerden, which were available both as primary documents and as transcripts. They ranged in date from 1317 to the present day and covered a variety of subjects, including genealogy, land ownership, wills, accounts, correspondence, plans, surveys, and other assorted topics. The documents are contained in multiple collections, depending on which family they came into the possession of and also on the firm of solicitors who originally held the documents.
- 4.3.12 The majority of the documents are hand written and legible although the earlier documents were less so and were written in Latin; however, several of these had transcripts and translations which were available. Nearly all the documents related to various aspects of land ownership and although the changing land holdings could be traced, few could be attributed to specific plots of land or gave information about the ground conditions or indicated the presence of archaeology.
- 4.3.13 **Tatton of Cuerden Papers (LCRO/DDTa):** this is a collection of over 550 original documents, most of which are relatively standard legal papers (they were catalogued by IH Jeayes in 1917). There is a total of 25 documents relating specifically to Cuerden dating from 1317 to 1834, the earliest being a grant of land from Adam de Chernok to Robert Wodekok in 1317. There are numerous other grants detailing the passing of land from one family to another, most referring to the Woodcock family in one guise or another. Of the remaining papers only two are of immediate note; the first is the Enclosure Award of 1804 and the second is an Abstract of Estates in Cuerden dated to 1817. The latter is similar in format to a tithe schedule and mentions field names and numbers but the plan to which the numbers refer to is missing. Many of the field names correspond to those seen in the later tithe schedule and are almost certainly the same fields.
- 4.3.14 **Bootle Wilbraham of Lathom (LCRO/DDLM /1/7):** this is a large collection of papers but only a few relate to Cuerden and Leyland; these number 42 papers which range in date from 1663 to 1749 and are nearly all purchase deeds, leases and releases. There is one of particular interest, a survey of Mathew Cuerden's Estate, dated to 1733. It is a hand-written list of land measures and mentions fields by name. A number are similar to those in the tithe schedule but do not exactly match, which may indicate that some of Mathew Cuerden's holdings lay outside the study area.
- 4.3.15 **Various:** there are several other collections of documents, again relating to leases, deeds and other aspects such as church pews. These collections include:

- *Hawkshead-Talbot of Chorley* (LCRO/ DDHK): miscellaneous
- *Winckley of Preston* (LCRO/DDW): five leases
- *Lancashire Evening Post* (LCRO/DDPR): lease information published
- *Clifton of Lytham* (LCRO/DDCL): one lease
- *Kenyon of Peel* (LCRO/DDKE): numerous deeds
- *Miscellaneous* (LCRO/DDX): mostly references to Cuerden Hall

4.3.16 **Published Sources:** the Record Office also holds complete runs of relevant journals which were consulted in relation to two particular documents. The first is the '*Rental of the Free Tenants of St. John of Jerusalem, in the County of Lancaster c. 1540*' (Fishwick 1911; France 1947). It is of little importance to Cuerden and mentions only four rents and the payees but does indicate that, as well as private ownership and lands owned by the lord, there were small holdings by religious orders within the township.

4.3.17 The second document was a transcript and discussion of '*An Inventory of the Goods of John Cuerden of Cuerden 1601*' (France 1940). It provides some indication of what was deemed important and what a person of standing might have owned; however, it is only of limited use as there is no direct evidence of either his position and the exact whereabouts of his residence. It is argued that as the inventory shows 18 rooms in the house it must be large and consequently only Woodcock Hall and Cuerden Hall would fit the description. Woodcock Hall was occupied by the Woodcock family at the time and the assumption is that Christopher Banastre, the owner in the seventeenth century, leased Cuerden Hall to John Cuerden, but there is no direct evidence for this.

#### 4.4 LOCAL STUDIES LIBRARY (LANCASTER)

4.4.1 Several secondary sources were consulted from these collections, including the volumes of the *English Place Name Society* (Smith 1956), the *Victoria County History* volumes of Farrer and Brownbill (1911), Baines' *History of Lancashire* volumes (1891), and the Mannex and Co directory for Mid Lancashire (1854). The information from these sources has been incorporated into the historical background (Section 3.2).

#### 4.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

4.5.1 No known excavations have been carried out within the study area, although there have been excavations at nearby Walton-le-Dale, Clayton Hall and at Cinder Path Wood, on the line of the M65 extension.

4.5.2 Walton-le-Dale was excavated by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) in 1981-83 and by LUAU and Gifford and Partners in 1996-97 (Gibbons and Howard-Davis forthcoming) and has revealed complex Roman remains. A series of open area excavations indicated the presence of Roman activity from the late first to the early third centuries. Numerous features and structures were found, including building foundations, roads, fireboxes/furnaces and an impressive array of finds. There were indications of the site being under military organisation and its primary

function appeared to have been as a storage and distribution point to supply the Roman army, but there was also evidence of on-site processing activities.

- 4.5.3 Cinder Path Wood was excavated by GMAC in 1994, consisting of a manually excavated trench, measuring 5m x 1m x 0.93m deep, in the north-east corner of nineteenth century parkland surrounding Cuerden Hall (GMAC 1994b: Site 38; SD 561 246). The excavation investigated a potentially historic trackway, which was a possible location for the Roman road, which is clearly shown on the 1839 Tithe Map, and there are references to possible road surfaces of antiquity nearby at Parker's Arms Inn (Watkin 1883) (*Section 4.2.1*). The work was part of the archaeological evaluation of the area to be disturbed by the M65 extension and it was intended to investigate whether this trackway was on the line of the Roman road (GMAC 1994b); in the event the trench did not uncover any Roman remains or any other significant features.
- 4.5.4 Clayton Hall, Clayton-le-Dale was evaluated in 2000 and 2001 by OA North (LUAU 2001; OA North 2002). The site contains a moat, moated platform, feeder channels, and two fishponds, all of which are components of a Scheduled Monument (SM 13409). The work followed on from earlier archaeological work, including topographical and geophysical surveys, by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services (WYAS 1998). In total, 14 trenches were dug across the eastern and western arms of the moat, confirming that the moat had formerly been a very deep and impressive feature, and, in the later stage of evaluation trenching in October 2001, medieval ceramics were revealed in the base of the moat. Further trenching adjacent to the remains of a seventeenth century structure in the centre of the moated site revealed the foundations of an earlier structure, with ceramic evidence of fourteenth/fifteenth century date from the vicinity.

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## 5. WALKOVER SURVEY RESULTS

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### 5.1 SURVEY RESULTS

- 5.1.1 A walkover survey was undertaken in August 2003 on the fields within the assessment area owned by the client (Fig 2). This took the form of a rapid walk-over survey in order to provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site and information on topography, current land use and to identify areas of possible former ground disturbance.
- 5.1.2 **Topographic Context:** the area of proposed development is low lying and generally flat throughout the assessment area. The field has been used as improved grazing pasture with current and relict drainage ditches alongside the boundaries of the fields. The ground is currently covered in light to moderately dense grass species, with some ungrazed fields having grasses up to 0.5m high in places. The field known as 'Marld field' (on the c1700 estate map) has been covered in plantation and has dense blackberry undergrowth masking the ground.
- 5.1.3 **Archaeological Features:** the walkover survey in the current fields identified nineteen previously unrecorded sites, the overwhelming number of sites (thirteen) identified consisted of extant and possible marl pits (Sites 39, 44, 45, 47-54, 56 and 57) that are associated with post-medieval clay extraction for agriculture. These survived variously as small in-filled depressions or deep open earthwork depressions sometimes filled as ponds. Most of the pits are excavated to the edges of fields and in some places cut earlier field boundaries.
- 5.1.4 The remaining six sites identified relate to grubbed out field boundaries and drainage ditches that have been removed by more intensive agricultural practices.
- 5.1.5 **Site 46** is an area of possible relict medieval strip field boundary ditches that have been cut by later marl pits (Sites 47 and 48). The easternmost of the ditches was shown as a partial hedged boundary on the First Edition mapping (Ordnance Survey 1848) and they mirror a possible strip-field shown to the south (on the same alignment) on the Estate Map (LCRO/ DDGE(M) c1700).
- 5.1.6 **Sites 42 and 43** are surviving elements of boundary ditches relating to enclosed fields called 'house croft' and 'barn croft' on the Estate map (LCRO/ DDGE(M) c1700), and to the east of the present Walmsleys Farm.
- 5.1.7 **Sites 40 and 41** are surviving elements of boundary/drainage ditches to fields shown on the First Edition mapping (Ordnance Survey 1848) to the east of Old School Lane. They probably belong to later 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century land enclosure.
- 5.1.8 **Site 55** is a lynched bank surviving to the south of Brookhouse Farm. It is only shown on the current mapping and is probably of modern date.

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## 6. CONCLUSIONS

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### 6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 6.1.1 The results of the assessment have shown that there is the potential for survival of archaeological remains within the study area. In particular, there is a relict agricultural landscape, that dates back to at least the medieval period in places, and there is also considerable documentary evidence for medieval settlement in the area centred on Cuerden Nook. Despite an absence of definitive evidence for extant archaeological remains other than grubbed-out field boundaries and post-medieval marl pits within the study area, a potential for archaeological sites exist on the basis of extrapolation from known sites in the region.
- 6.1.2 **Prehistory:** there are several prehistoric sites within the region (*Section 3.2.2*) and it has been suggested that '*other areas of high ground in Tulketh, Walton-le-Dale and Cuerden are further possibilities where buried ditches and traces of slight or eroded ramparts may occur*' (Hallam 1980) indicating Iron Age activity, a very poorly represented period in the North West. Although over 20 years have passed since this comment was made it is still viable today, as little archaeological work has taken place in the Cuerden area.
- 6.1.3 **Roman:** there is also the potential for Roman remains within the area; the exact course of the nearby Roman Road is not known and, although there are antiquarian accounts of possible findings (Watkin 1883), recent excavations (GMAC 1994b) did not recover evidence for the road on a suggested alignment to the east of the A49. The original course may lie under the present A49, in which case the possibility of finding remains is unlikely but, it may be encountered, should the line vary slightly from that of the later road. An alternative route may be to the west of the A49 following the line of a present-day north/south track (Site 26). There is also a possibility that Roman structures or features may survive along the route, since ancillary roads would join the main north/south route.
- 6.1.4 **Medieval:** the study area lies within the Heritage Landscape Characterisation Zone designated as having medieval character on the basis of field systems represented within both historic mapping (Sites 05-08) and walkover survey (Site 46), and there is documentary and place-name evidence showing that Cuerden township was in existence by 1212 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 23). There are known moated sites at Clayton Hall to the south and Penwortham to the north-west, both less than 4km distance from the study area, and. Given the great agricultural potential of the land, it is likely that this would have been a valuable agricultural holding, which would be reflected in the character and wealth of the settlement.
- 6.1.5 **Post-medieval:** until the impact of the motorways (M6 and M65) the area had been subject to relatively little improvement during the post-medieval period. The landscape remained essentially agricultural in character and all post-medieval features identified within the assessment pertain to a continuation of agricultural practices and land-use. These sites include extensive areas of marl pitting (Sites 04, 10, 39, 44, 45, 47-54, 56 and 57), grubbed-out field boundaries (Sites 40-43 and 55) a former smithy site (Site 27). and a former a former cottage plot (Site 02).



## **6.2 IMPACT**

- 6.2.1 Archaeology is a continually diminishing resource and can provide unambiguous evidence of past activity in an area. Any below ground work undertaken within the study area may encounter archaeological deposits and features and without the recording of such finds there is a likelihood that crucial information will be destroyed. The evidence presented in the study suggests that there is a reasonable potential for the survival of archaeological deposits within the assessment area and any development will directly impact upon any archaeological features or deposits, including access roads and landscaping of outlying areas.
- 6.2.2 The most important extant site in the assessment area is the Old School House (Site 01), a seventeenth century building of Listed Grade II status and of potential local archaeological importance. There are also possible below-ground remains of Pinfold House (Site 02), extant remains of possible medieval strip-field boundaries (Site 46), and extensive evidence of marl pitting (Sites 04, 10, 39, 44, 45, 47-54, 56 and 57).

## **6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 6.3.1 The walkover survey must be completed for the entire assessment area in order to fully inform future planning/development processes of extant archaeological features.
- 6.3.2 If possible any development should avoid the Old School House (Site 01) as this is a Grade II Listed Building, and would require further archaeological work. Likewise below-ground deposits relating to Pinfold House (Site 02) would probably need evaluation prior to development.

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 Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25":1mile Sheet 69 (1911)  
 Ordnance Survey Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983)  
 Saxton's Map of Lancashire (1577)  
 Speed's Map of Lancashire (1610)  
 Yates' Map of Lancashire (1786)

#### 7.1.2 *Lancashire County Record Office (LCRO), Preston*

DDCL	Clifton of Lytham
DDGE(M) c1700	Plan of Cuerden – possibly land holdings of John Parker Esq
DDHK	Hawkshead-Talbot of Chorley
DDKE	Kenyon of Peel
DDL M/1/7	Bootle of Wilbraham of Lathom
DDPR	Lancashire Evening Post
DDTa	Tatton of Cuerden (Calendar: Jeayes 1917)
/549a	A survey of lands in the townships of Cuerden, Clayton le Woods, Walton le Dale and Farrington in the county palatine of Lancaster (1817)
DDW	Winckley of Preston
DDX	Miscellaneous
DRB 1/59 (1839)	Plan of the Township of Cuerden in the parish of Leyland, in the County of Lancashire – Tithe Map

#### 7.1.3 *Aerial Photographs*

CLAU/OAP/N2756/3/85/ACHO  
 CLAU/OAP/N2755/3/85/ACHO  
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## ILLUSTRATIONS

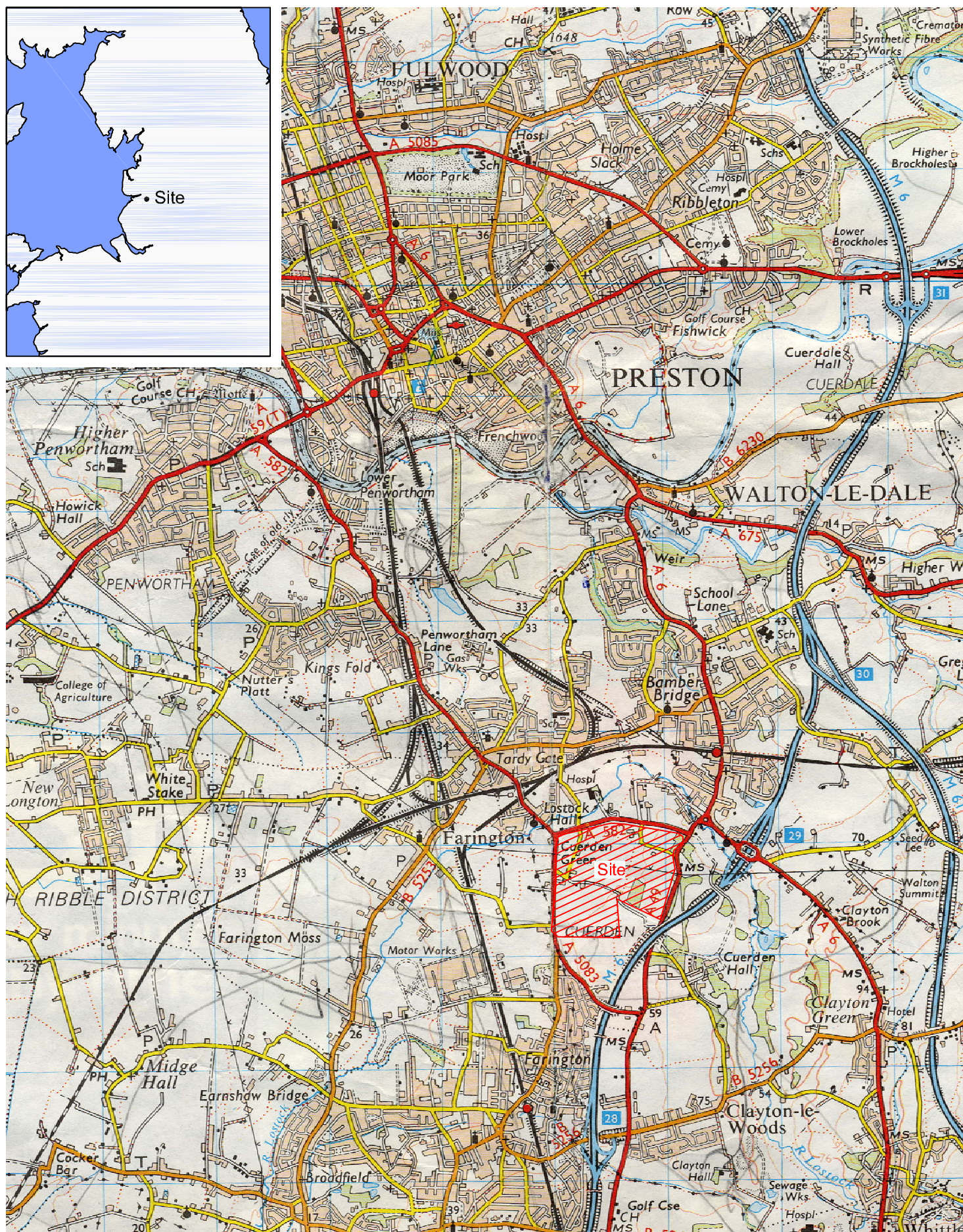
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Fig 1: Location Map

Fig 2: Map of Archaeological Sites

Fig 3: Fields marked on the c1700 estate map (DDGE(M) overlain onto the OS 1st edition map (1848)





based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:50000  
with the permission of the controller of HMSO  
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0 500 1000  
metres

Figure 1: Location Map









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## APPENDIX 1 PROJECT DESIGN

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**Oxford  
Archaeology  
North**

**December 2001**

### **LAND AT CUERDEN CENTRAL LANCASHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

#### ***Proposals***

*The following project design is offered in response to a request from Cath Neve of The Environment Partnership for an archaeological assessment at Cuerden, Central Lancashire.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT**

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (North) has been invited by Cath Neve of The Environment Partnership to submit a project design and costs for an archaeological assessment to incorporate within a planning brief for an area of the Cuerden Regional Investment Site (RIS), in Central Lancashire. The archaeological work is in accordance with the requirements of the Lancashire County Council Planning Department and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16; the project design has been prepared in accordance with a verbal brief by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service and from the client. The study is required to assess the archaeological and historical importance of an area of a greenfield site around the western M65 extension, as defined on mapping provided by English Partnerships.

### **1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY (NORTH)**

- 1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology (North) (OA(N)) (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) has considerable experience of the evaluation and assessment of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 20 years. Evaluations and assessments have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA(N) has undertaken numerous archaeological assessments and studies within the Central Lancashire region and has recently undertaken a major study and conservation programme at Clayton Hall for The Environment Partnership and English Partnerships.
- 1.2.2 OA(N) has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA(N) and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct, and OA(N) is a registered organisation with the IFA (No 17).

## **2. OBJECTIVES**

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed in accordance with a verbal brief by Peter McCrone of Lancashire County Archaeology Service to provide an accurate archaeological assessment of the designated area, within its broader context. The principal purpose of the assessment is to collate information about the archaeology of the site and its environs. This will enable an assessment of the significance of the identified archaeological resource. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
- 2.2 ***Desk Top Survey***
- To accrue an organised body of data to inform the planning brief. It requires an assessment of the archaeological and landscape resource, including an appraisal of the County Sites and Monuments Record (LSMR), and the Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC).
- 2.3 ***Identification Survey***
- An identification survey to record the character of any extant earthworks within the study area and provide an assessment of the archaeological significance of the earthwork remains. If any fields have been ploughed they will be subject to an artefact survey to identify evidence of lithic or ceramic assemblages indicative of early activity.
- 2.4 ***Assessment Report***
- A written assessment report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context in order to inform the planning brief for the RIS. It will advise on the impact on the resource of the anticipated development within the site, and will identify both opportunities and constraints for/of the sites development.

### 3. METHODS STATEMENT

- 3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above. The defined programme provides for both a documentary study and a field identification survey of the study area. As there are potential access restrictions to parts of the land the programme can be undertaken either as a single programme or in two stages. If the latter option is followed then there will need to be a report submitted following the desk-based study and a further report following the walk-over survey.

#### 3.2 DESK- BASED STUDY

- 3.2.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the timescale of the project.
- 3.2.2 **Documentary and cartographic material:** this work will rapidly address the full range of potential sources of information. It will include an appraisal of the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, as well as 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 or County record Office 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. The Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation dataset will be consulted in the course of the visit to the LSMR, and copies of the relevant mapping will be obtained. This work will involve visits and or correspondence searches of the following repositories: Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, Lancashire County Record Office, Preston, Lancaster University Library and the OA(N) library.
- 3.2.4 **Aerial Photography:** a brief survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record will be consulted for aerial photography and the study will entail liaison with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments (England) (NMR), although, within the timescale available, it is unlikely that prints will be forthcoming from this body for inclusion in this report.
- 3.2.4 **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.

#### 3.3 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

- 3.3.1 **Access:** liaison for basic site access will be undertaken through The Environment Partnership.
- 3.3.2 It is proposed to undertake an OA(N) 'level 1' survey (*Appendix 1*) of the study area. This is a rapid survey undertaken alongside a desk top study as part of a site assessment. It is an initial site inspection intended to identify the extant archaeological resource. It 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 any such site. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description which will record type and period and would not normally exceed c50 words. The extent of a site is defined for sites or features greater than 50m in size and smaller sites are shown with a cross. The reconnaissance will be undertaken in a systematic fashion, walking on approximately 30m wide transects, within the extent of the defined study area.
- 3.3.3 If any of the fields are ploughed at the time of the survey then an artefact survey will be undertaken to examine the potential for artefact scatters. The artefact survey will involve walking along an average of 12m wide transects, which corresponds with the average width of plough 'tram lines' and this will identify the exposed artefacts, although only pre-nineteenth century material will be collected. Isolated artefacts will be individually bagged and allocated a

unique record number; however, clearly defined artefact scatters will be collectively bagged and numbered. Analysis of the artefacts will be undertaken by in-house lithics specialists.

- 3.3.4 It is proposed to use a combination of Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques to locate and record the features and artefact sites. GPS instrumentation uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The use of GPS techniques has proved to be an essential and extremely cost effective means of locating monuments, and can achieve accuracies of better than  $\pm 1\text{m}$ .
- 3.3.5 A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously. An early surface inspection such as this is highly recommended, as such work can frequently double the amount of archaeological information for an area. This fieldwork will result in the production of plans at a scale of 1: 2500 or any other appropriate scale required, recording the location of each of the sites listed in the gazetteer. All archaeological information collected in the course of field inspection will be recorded in standardised form, and will include accurate national grid references. This will form the basis of a gazetteer, to be submitted as part of the report.
- 3.3.6 LUAU 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) and risk assessments are implemented for all projects.

### 3.4 ASSESSMENT REPORT

- 3.4.1 **Archive:** the results of Stage 3.2 and 3.3 will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of any features and finds recovered during fieldwork. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.
- 3.4.2 This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Central for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files (as appropriate), and a synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and the report) will be deposited with the National Monuments Record (RCHM(E)), as appropriate. OA(N) practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic, and plastic media) with the Lancashire Record Office.
- 3.4.3 **Collation of data:** the data generated by 3.2 (above) will be collated and analysed in order to provide an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains within the designated area. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the area to be investigated, and the basis for the formulation of any detailed field programme and associated sampling strategy, should these be required in the future.
- 3.4.4 **Assessment Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of the report will be submitted to the Client, and a further copy submitted to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. The final report, following completion of the identification survey, will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, together with appropriate illustrations, including maps and gazetteers of known or suspected sites identified within or immediately adjacent to the study area. It will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail. It will include a copy of the project design. It will provide an assessment of past and present land use.
- 3.4.5 The report will identify areas of defined archaeology, an assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of any features within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map for the identified resource.

- 3.4.6 **Proposals:** the report will make a clear statement of the impact of the Cuerden RIS upon the identified archaeological resource. It will identify both the opportunities and the constraints for the development and will make recommendations for the management, mitigation and evaluation of the identified resource.
- 3.4.7 **Confidentiality:** the assessment report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and this project design, and should be treated as such; they are not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

#### 4. WORK TIMETABLE

- 4.1 It is envisaged that the various stages of the project outlined above would follow on consecutively, where appropriate. The phases of work would comprise:
- i Desk-Based Assessment*  
5 days (on site)
  - ii Interim Report (Optional)*  
2 days (on site)
  - iii Identification Survey*  
2 days (on site)
  - iv Assessment Report*  
6 days (desk-based).
- 4.2 OA(N) can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. The desk-based study is scheduled for completion within three weeks from the completion of the field work.
- 4.3 The project will be under the project management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA Surv Dip MIFA** (OA(N) Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. All Unit staff are experienced, qualified archaeologists, each with several years professional expertise.

## APPENDIX 1

**OA NORTH LEVELS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RECORDING**

This describes the types of survey appropriate for the various stages of archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of development as practised by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit. They are 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). Attached is the example of an archaeological site (Stainmore site 23) recorded at all three levels.

***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 +/- 10m (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 +/- 1m. There is a slightly increased cost implication by comparison with Level 1a survey, but it can be undertaken in most terrains, even some woodland.

***Level 2 Survey (Evaluation)***

Level 2 survey defines the extent of all surface archaeological features on site in relation to topographic elements (e.g. field walls) and accurately defines the extent of the overall archaeological site. It is produced in conjunction with a full objective and interpretative description of the features. The Level 2 survey defines an archaeological context for any trial excavations and shows the location of the trenches in relation to the surface features. This level is used to assess the archaeological significance of the site

and serves as the basis, along with other evaluation techniques, for the submission of recommendations to the District or County Planning Officer.

There are two sub-divisions of evaluation survey (2a and 2b), which define different levels of detail and complexity. The appropriate application of these levels depends on the extent of the survey areas, the complexity of the archaeological features and the requirements of the survey product.

#### *Level 2 survey methodology*

The difference between the two sub-levels (2a and 2b) is primarily in the density of raw data and the detail of the field draughting; and the basic survey methodology is essentially the same. The surveys are undertaken using Total Station survey equipment and are located either using Global Positioning Survey (GPS) techniques or by traverse with respect to Ordnance Survey control. The internal accuracy is typically  $\pm 0.05\text{m}$  but is located with respect to the OS National Grid to an accuracy of  $\pm 1.0\text{m}$  or better.

The survey methodology is designed to enable ease of upgrading of the survey levels as required. All Level 2 survey methods rely upon a permanent survey control and the raw survey data is produced with sufficient accuracy to enable their re-use on more detailed drawings at higher scales than originally intended. Fundamental to this process is that all draughting is undertaken within a Computer Aided Draughting (CAD) environment, which retains the primary accuracy of the raw data and allows flexibility of enhancement. Upgrading from Level 2a to 2b will require the provision of additional raw survey data as well as the enhancement of field drawing, but the upgrading from Level 2b to 3 will only require drawing enhancement, in the field, with respect to the raw survey data.

#### *Level 2a*

This defines the most basic level of instrument survey and is appropriate for the recording of scattered, low complexity archaeological features, typically those found during an extensive open area survey. Archaeological features are defined in outline and earthworks are shown with only minimal hachure annotation. Topography is for the most part extracted from an OS base, although topographic detail in the vicinity of archaeological features is recorded by instrument survey. The raw survey data is typically captured with sufficient density to enable the mapping of the resource appropriate for a 1:500 or reduced scale output. A requirement to output at a greater scale, would involve the provision of additional survey data and enhanced recording. The record incorporates a basic level of textual description of individual features and an overall interpretative assessment of complete site groups.

#### *Level 2b*

This enhanced level of evaluation survey recording incorporates a relatively large quantity of raw survey data, which can define the extent and form of individual monuments in considerable detail. The detail of earthworks are defined in sufficient detail, to show the character and form of individual earthworks, but does not provide a full interpretative record. The local topography is recorded in greater detail, but also incorporates OS data where spatially remote from the archaeological features. The primary distinction between the Level 2b and Level 3 survey is in the intricacy of the detail draughting. The Level 2b recording is appropriate for an upgrade of a cairnfield survey, for example, but would be inappropriate for the recording of complex earthworks for which a Level 4 survey would be more appropriate. The level of detail would enable appropriate reproduction up to a scale of 1:250. An upgrade from a Level 2b to a Level 3 survey would not need additional instrument survey data, but would require extensive field enhancement of the CAD record. This basic level of survey would typically be undertaken alongside trial excavation work as part of an evaluation (ACAO 1993). It can serve as a mitigation measure for smaller sites with poor surface survival and should be applied where sites of limited significance are under threat.

#### ***Level 3 Survey (Detailed Recording)***

This is the most detailed level of purely interpretative survey and is equivalent to the RCHM(E) Level 3 survey. It involves very detailed interpretative hachure draughting of surface features and is intended for

output at scales of up to 1:50. Because of the intricacy of detailed draughting it is inappropriate for large scale generalised mapping but instead is typically applied to the recording of complex earthworks, which involve considerable spatial analysis. Textually the relationship between individual features is contextually assessed and provides for detailed, internal analysis of a complex site. This is undertaken in addition to the description and overall assessment appropriate for the Level 2a survey.

Surveys undertaken at Level 3 from the outset involve the use of similar basic instrument methodologies as the Level 2b survey, although the draughting is more detailed and analytical. However, if a Level 3 survey is produced by upgrading a level 2b survey, then it is typically possible to use manual field survey techniques to enable the graphic enhancement of the more basic survey. An upgraded Level 3 survey is generally depicted on separate layers from the original Level 2b survey to enable subsequent more generalised output at lower scales if required. The design of the Level 3 survey is designed to be enhanced by the provision of contour detail into a Level 4 surface modelled survey. Subject to the requirements of the ACAO, the Level 3 survey can serve as a mitigative record for intermediary graded monuments.

#### ***Level 4 Survey (Comprehensive Recording)***

Level 4 survey is a comprehensive record of the archaeological features in relation to the surface topography. It incorporates an interpretative hachure survey alongside a full computer generated model of the ground surface enacted when a full survey is needed in conjunction with excavations or in cases where detailed survey of fragile upstanding earthworks is the only appropriate mitigative measure.

The Level 4 survey is designed to record the archaeological site as fully as current technology will allow and is the appropriate mitigation response where significant sites are threatened with destruction. It is applied selectively to sites of particular importance and which have a good survival of surface features.

It is generated by the provision of additional survey data to the Level 2 or 3 surveys and is of an equivalent level of accuracy ( $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ ). In many cases only a relatively limited amount of additional data is required to upgrade the Level 2 survey to the full surface modelled Level 4 and therefore this can be an economic recording option.

The Level 4 survey output is generated on CAD which maintains the original accuracy of the survey data and allows flexibility of drawing output at any scale. The drawing file will record the contour detail at different height separations and the final survey drawings can therefore be tailored to meet any requirements of the client.



## APPENDIX 2

### GAZETTEER OF SITES

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	The Old School House
<b>Site Type</b>	Old School House
<b>SMR Number</b>	7100 and 8683
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5521 2493
<b>Source</b>	OS 1st edition (1848); current OS 1:10,000 map; Listed Building Description (1985)
<b>Period</b>	1690
<b>Comment</b>	The Old School House, on School Lane, is dated to 1690 but is alleged to have been built in 1673. It is now a house and comprises a pebble-dashed brick building, with a stone slate roof and gable chimneys; it has two bays and two storeys. It has a modern flat roofed extension to the front of the ground floor. It has two three-light casements above; at the left end of the first floor is a large date stone lettered in relief, mentioning the following names; ANDREW DANDY, MARGARET DANDY, WILLIAM DANDY, ANDREW DANDY, DANIEL DANDY, and dated 1690. The right return wall has a partly external chimney and beside it is a blocked former doorway with a canopy. Adjoining at the left end is another house. It retains some original features but has had later modifications. The first floor interior has an exposed cambered tie beam with a stopped chamfer. It is a Grade II listed building. The school is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1848) but not on the current sheet. The site lies within the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Pinfold House
<b>Site Type</b>	Site of cottage/cropmark
<b>SMR Number</b>	1438
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5529 2504
<b>Source</b>	Aerial Photograph (CLAU/OAP/N2756/3/85/ACHO), OS 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	The site is a cropmark in the form of a circular enclosure with 'antennae' extending out to the west. It lies within the study area. The cropmark corresponds to the approximate position of Pinfold House within its garden plot, and shown on the First Edition mapping. Field survey revealed a slightly undulating, ploughed field, however mole hills within the site revealed small fragments of brick, glass and coal.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Great Meadow
<b>Site Type</b>	Cropmark
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5532 2460
<b>Source</b>	Aerial Photograph (JASAIR 4788/100)
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval?
<b>Comment</b>	A series of east/west aligned, regular, straight plough marks are relatively wide, generally wider than others shown on the same photograph. The site lies within the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Site name</b>	School Lane
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Marl Pit
<b>SMR Number</b>	1558
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5514 2418

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<b>Source</b>	Aerial Photograph (CLAU/OAP/N2755/3/85/ACHO); OS 1st edition map (1848)
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Comment</b>	A general photographic record within the SMR shows School Lane and the surrounding environs. Also shown is a small rounded earthwork adjacent to Old School Lane. This would appear to be an infilled pond or 'marl pit', since an open pond is shown at this exact location on the 1848 OS map. The site lies within the study area. Field survey revealed a surviving unfilled marl pit cutting the field boundary between the two fields opposite Fieldside house. The pit measures approximately 40m long north/south, by 10m wide and up to 1.5m deep. The pit is steep sided but has been denuded and partially ploughed away in the northern field.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Faldworthings
<b>Site Type</b>	Field System
<b>SMR Number</b>	19295
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5590 2510
<b>Source</b>	OS 1st edition map (1848)
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A series of small rectangular fields is located near Nook Lane, where Cuerden Nook medieval hamlet probably existed; they are shown on the OS 1st edition map (1848). The fields are small and rectangular and the boundaries appear to extend across the east/west Lostock Lane, suggesting that they pre-date it. The field system is relatively early and potentially medieval. It lies within the study area.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Town Fields
<b>Site Type</b>	Field System
<b>SMR Number</b>	19296
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5510 5420
<b>Source</b>	OS 1st edition map (1848); Tithe map (LCRO/ DRB 1/59 (1839)
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A series of linear, parallel, arateral shaped strip fields extends out from Stanfield Lane, opposite Rigby's Farm; they are shown on the OS 1st edition map (1848) and the Tithe Map of 1839. The fields were formed by the enclosure of broad ridge and furrow within an open field, which is likely to have had an origin extending back to at least the medieval period. The site lies within the study area.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Smithy
<b>Site Type</b>	Field System
<b>SMR Number</b>	19297
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5510 2440
<b>Source</b>	OS 1st edition map (1848)
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A pair of sub-rectangular fields is butted onto by field boundaries on all sides; they are shown on the OS 1st edition map. Their western edge is approximately parallel and adjacent to Stanfield road, but there is no direct relationship. The fields would appear to predate the surrounding field system and the adjacent Stanfield road, and are potentially of medieval date. The site lies within the study area.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Site name</b>	North of Stoney Lane
<b>Site Type</b>	Early field

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<b>SMR Number</b>	19298
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5570 2450
<b>Source</b>	Estate map of c1700 (LCRO/DDGE(M))
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Comment</b>	An irregular-shaped, sub-rectangular field is shown on the estate map of c1700. It is adjacent to Stony Lane, but is not precisely parallel, and thus may pre-date the lane, suggesting that it is potentially of medieval origin. It lies within the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Roman Road 70c, fourth section
<b>Site Type</b>	Roman Road
<b>SMR Number</b>	15504
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5617 2500
<b>Source</b>	Fieldwork; Watkin 1883; Margary 1957; GMAC 1994b
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Comment</b>	The line of the Wigan to Preston Roman road potentially lies within the study area, but the exact course of this north/south route is unknown. It is mentioned in nineteenth century accounts of possible routes (Watkin 1883) as being close to Parkers Arms Inn. The GMAC 1994 excavations at Cinder Path Wood (Site 38) did not find the road.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Green Field I
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Marl Pit
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5510 2480
<b>Source</b>	OS 1st edition map (1848); Aerial Photograph Jasair 4788/100, Survey
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	Aerial photographs show a circular feature in the field north of Stoney Lane. When this location is compared with the Tithe and OS 1st edition maps, it coincides a pond, now in-filled. It was probably a former marl pit, which was for the extraction of clay, to be used on fields as a form of fertiliser. It lies within the study area. Field survey revealed a in-filled and undulating circular area, approximately 18m in diameter by 0.35m high.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Cuerden Hall Stag Lodge
<b>Site Type</b>	Park Lodge
<b>SMR Number</b>	8686
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5625 2507
<b>Source</b>	Robinson 1991, 177; Listed Building Description (1985)
<b>Period</b>	1816-19
<b>Comment</b>	This is the gate house and gate piers of Cuerden Hall, constructed by Lewis Wyatt between 1816 and 1819. The building is a Listed Grade II structure. It has very tall gate piers, with demi-columns attached to the front and rear faces and has rusticated sides and heavily moulded caps. They are surmounted by pedestals which originally had a stag and hawk in moulded stucco. The lodge is a rectangular single storey with a flat roof and one chimney in the centre. It has pilastered corners, a pilaster in the centre of the south side, and a moulded cornice. Next to the gate is a blocked former doorway with a hood mould. It has two windows in the side and two at the end, each with two lights and a stone mullion. It lies outside the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Saw Pit Field

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<b>Site Type</b>	Place-name
<b>SMR Number</b>	1200
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5575 2519
<b>Source</b>	Tithe map (LCRO/ DRB 1/59 (1839)); LCRO/DDTa/549a (1817)
<b>Period</b>	1817
<b>Comment</b>	A place-name noted in the 1817 survey and on the 1839 Tithe Map refers to a saw pit. The site is now built over by a road. It lies outside the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Barn field
<b>Site Type</b>	Place-name
<b>SMR Number</b>	1206
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5560 2512
<b>Source</b>	Tithe map (LCRO/ DRB 1/59 (1839)); LCRO/DDTa/549a (1817)
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	This place-name is noted in the 1817 survey and on the 1839 Tithe Map. The area is now built over by the link road from the M65. The site lies outside the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Cuerden Green
<b>Site Type</b>	Pond
<b>SMR Number</b>	1345
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5555 2476
<b>Source</b>	Tithe map (LCRO/ DRB 1/59 (1839)); OS 3rd 25":1mile Sheet LXIX (1911); GMAC 1994a
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A steep-sided hollow, c2.5m deep, is recorded by the GMAC walk-over survey (GMAC 1994a). It is shown on the 1839 Tithe Map and on the OS 3rd edition map (1911). It was probably a marl pit. It lies outside the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Lostock Lane/School Lane
<b>Site Type</b>	Site of a Cross
<b>SMR Number</b>	1428
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5523 2515
<b>Source</b>	Phillips, AS, pers comm (1958)
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Comment</b>	There are no extant remains of the cross at the site. The reported site is in the macadamed pavement at the north-west corner of a road junction. The site lies outside the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Woodcock Hall
<b>Site Type</b>	Seventeenth Century House
<b>SMR Number</b>	1452
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5499 2507
<b>Source</b>	Robinson 1991, 253; OAN 2002
<b>Period</b>	Seventeenth century
<b>Comment</b>	A small seventeenth century house was owned by the Woodcock family, and was demolished in c1960. It was a three-storey brick structure, with sandstone ashlar alternate quoins. It had five bays and a projecting central porch, and exhibited some

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similarities of design, particularly the projecting porch, with the nearby seventeenth century Clayton Hall (OA North 2002). The site lies outside the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Bamber Bridge
<b>Site Type</b>	Lithic Find Spot
<b>SMR Number</b>	1645
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5640 2530
<b>Source</b>	SMR Description
<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Comment</b>	A large axe hammer (0.26m x 0.10m x 0.07m) was found some years before 1974 at Bamber Bridge by Mr H Jones of Preston. The axe is on loan to the Harris Museum. The find spot site lies outside the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Cuerden – Pad Croft
<b>Site Type</b>	Lynchet / Field boundary
<b>SMR Number</b>	1860
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5570 2474
<b>Source</b>	Tithe map (LCRO/ DRB 1/59 (1839)); GMAC 1994a
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A steep-sided lynchet has a stone gatepost at the north end; both features indicate the line of a former field boundary. The boundary relates to a field shown on the 1839 Tithe Map. The site lies outside the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Cuerden – Higher Longton Hey
<b>Site Type</b>	Marl Pit?
<b>SMR Number</b>	1866
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5572 2473
<b>Source</b>	OS 3rd edition 25”:1mile Sheet LXIX (1911); GMAC 1994a
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A linear depression is shown on the OS 1911 map. It was probably a grassed-over clay extraction pit/pond. The site lies outside the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Cuerden – Little Meadow
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary
<b>SMR Number</b>	1938
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5576 2483
<b>Source</b>	GMAC 1994a
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A linear depression, aligned north/south, appears to indicate the position of a former field boundary. The site lies outside the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Cuerden – near Mean field
<b>Site Type</b>	Marl Pit / Pond
<b>SMR Number</b>	1992
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5577 2472
<b>Source</b>	Tithe map (LCRO/ DRB 1/59 (1839)); GMAC 1994a

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<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	An irregular depression is shown on the 1839 Tithe Map. It was probably a clay extraction pit. The site lies outside the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Cuerden – north of Mean Field
<b>Site Type</b>	Lynchet boundary
<b>SMR Number</b>	2042
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5585 2476
<b>Source</b>	GMAC 1994a
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval?
<b>Comment</b>	A steep-sided lynchet indicates the position of a former field boundary. The site lies outside the study area

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Cuerden – Old Wife's Meadow
<b>Site Type</b>	Marl Pits / Ponds
<b>SMR Number</b>	2059
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5588 2467
<b>Source</b>	GMAC 1994a; Tithe map (LCRO/ DRB 1/59 (1839))
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A series of irregular depressions was identified by field walking (GMAC 1994a) and are shown on the 1839 Tithe Map. These were possibly clay extraction pits. They lie outside the study area.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Cuerden – Stag Field
<b>Site Type</b>	Trackway
<b>SMR Number</b>	2129
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5604 2465
<b>Source</b>	GMAC 1994a
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Comment</b>	A linear depression is aligned north/south, and is now grassed over. The site may be the remains of a trackway. The site lies outside the study area.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Cuerden – Smithy
<b>Site Type</b>	Former smithy
<b>SMR Number</b>	2213
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5611 2474
<b>Source</b>	GMAC 1994a; Tithe map (LCRO/ DRB 1/59 (1839)); OS 3rd edition 25":1mile Sheet LXIX (1911); OS 2nd edition 6" to 1 mile map (1895)
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A structure is shown on various maps. On the 1839 Tithe Map it is shown as a rectangular structure and on the OS 1st edition map (1848) it is named as a smithy. On the OS 2nd edition map (1895) it is not named and on the OS 3rd edition map (1911) the site is shown as vacant. The site lies outside the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Cuerden Gates Farm
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmhouse

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<b>SMR Number</b>	2230
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5609 2469
<b>Source</b>	Tithe map (LCRO/ DRB 1/59 (1839)); GMAC 1994a
<b>Period</b>	Eighteenth – nineteenth century
<b>Comment</b>	Three structures, part of a farm complex along a side road, are shown on the 1839 Tithe Map. The complex comprises a farmhouse, a barn and other small outbuildings. The farmhouse has a two and half storey double pile plan and the barn has a typical Lancashire style. The site lies outside the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Cuerden – Farm
<b>Site Type</b>	Domestic house
<b>SMR Number</b>	2323
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5613 2468
<b>Source</b>	Tithe map (LCRO/ DRB 1/59 (1839)); GMAC 1994a; OS 2nd edition 6" to 1 mile map (1895); OS 3rd edition 25":1mile Sheet LXIX (1911)
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A domestic residence lay alongside the former A49 road. It is shown on the 1839 Tithe and the OS 1st edition (1895) maps but is not on the OS 3rd edition map (1911) map. No remains were recorded by the 1994 GMAC survey. The site lies outside the study area.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Cinder Path Wood
<b>Site Type</b>	Pond
<b>SMR Number</b>	2402
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5611 2440
<b>Source</b>	Tithe map (LCRO/ DRB 1/59 (1839)); OS 2nd edition 6" to 1 mile map (1895); OS 3rd edition 25":1mile Sheet LXIX (1911)
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A pond is shown on historic maps from 1839 onwards. The site lies outside the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Cinder Path Wood
<b>Site Type</b>	Hollow
<b>SMR Number</b>	2403
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5622 2459
<b>Source</b>	GMAC 1994a
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Comment</b>	A circular depression was recorded by the GMAC walk-over survey, which was suggested to be natural. The site lies outside the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Stone Bridge
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary stone
<b>SMR Number</b>	6685
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5525 2524
<b>Source</b>	OS 1st edition map (1848)
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval

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**Comment** A boundary stone marks the division between Cuerden and Walton-le-Dale. It was located near the Dandy / Stone Bridge, and is marked on the OS 1st edition map (1848). The site lies outside the study area.

---

**Site Number** 33  
**Site name** Parkers Arms Inn  
**Site Type** Inn  
**SMR Number** 19279  
**NGR** SD 5612 2466  
**Source** OS 1st edition map (1848); OS 2nd edition 6" to 1 mile map (1895); OS 3rd edition 25":1mile Sheet LXIX (1911); GMAC 1994a  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Comment** The inn is shown on the OS 1848 1st edition map, and the OS 2nd edition map (1895), but not on the OS 3rd edition map (1911). At the time of the GMAC survey (1994) no visible remains were identified. The site lies outside the study area.

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**Site Number** 34  
**Site name** Dandy/Stone Bridge  
**Site Type** Stone Bridge  
**SMR Number** 19283  
**NGR** SD 5525 2522  
**Source** OS 1st edition map (1848); OS 2nd edition 6" to 1 mile map (1895)  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Comment** A stone bridge is shown on the 1st edition 1848 OS map and others later maps. It lies outside the study area.

---

**Site Number** 35  
**Site name** Castle Gate  
**Site Type** Place-name  
**SMR Number** 19294  
**NGR** SD 5559 2475  
**Source** Estate map of c1700 (LCRO/DDGE(M)); Tithe map (LCRO/ DRB 1/59 (1839)); Hallam 1980; Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 24  
**Period** Medieval  
**Comment** A field name - Castle Gate - is identified on the c1700 estate map of Cuerden property belonging to John Parker, and then later on the 1839 Tithe Map. The name is referred to in a grant by Adam de Charnock to Alexander de Cliff in 1325 as Long Castlegate and Short Castlegate (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 24). The name could indicate some form of structure or route way (*gata*). It lies inside the study area.

---

**Site Number** 36  
**Site name** Sand Earth  
**Site Type** Marl Pit?  
**SMR Number** -  
**NGR** SD 5510 2472  
**Source** Tithe map (LCRO/ DRB 1/59 (1839)); OS 1st edition map (1848)  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Comment** A circular feature is visible on maps in the field south of Stoney Lane, at its west end. From comparison of the location between the Tithe and OS 1st edition maps, it is evident that this was an infilled pond. It is probably a remnant of a marl pit, which was for the extraction of clay once used on fields as a form of fertiliser. The site lies outside the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Mountain Field
<b>Site Type</b>	Marl Pit?
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5500 2433
<b>Source</b>	Tithe map (LCRO/ DRB 1/59 (1839)); OS 1st edition map (1848)
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	The Tithe and OS 1st edition maps show four irregular features in a field east of the A5083; these are now infilled. These were probably remnants of marl pits, which were used for the extraction of clay that was then used on fields as a form of fertiliser. Field survey revealed no extant marl pits within this field.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Cuerden Gates Farm
<b>Site Type</b>	Trackway
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 561 246
<b>Source</b>	GMAC 1994b; Margary 1957
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval?
<b>Comment</b>	A north/south aligned trackway extends through Cinder Path Wood. It is approximately on the presumed line of the Wigan-Preston Roman road (7c, Margary 1957). The northern section of it was investigated by GMAC in 1994, when they excavated a trench across the track, but this did not reveal any evidence of a Roman road. It is outside the study area.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Green Field II
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Marl Pit
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55100 24820
<b>Source</b>	Survey
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A small sub-oval depression located within the same field as two other marl pits (Sites 04 and 10). The pit is shallow with reeds growing in it, it measures 15m long east/west by 10m wide and up to 0.15m deep.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Site name</b>	East of Pinfold House I
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary Ditch
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55310 25137 – SD 55475 24895
<b>Source</b>	OS 1st edition map (1848), Survey
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	Field boundary ditch located to the east of school lane. It runs north/south and dog-legs to the east opposite the Old School House (Site 02). The boundary is shown on the first edition mapping and has been cleared as a V-shaped drainage channel, with intermittent upcast banks on either side. The channel measures up to 3.5m wide by 1.5m deep with banks up to 2m wide and 0.5m high.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Site name</b>	East of Pinfold House II
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary Ditch

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<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55370 25157 – SD 55413 25035
<b>Source</b>	OS 1st edition map (1848), Survey
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	Field boundary ditch located to the east of School Lane and the other field boundary ditch (Site 40). It runs roughly north/south with a slight turning to the east on the very southern tip. The boundary is shown on the first edition mapping and has been cleared as a v-shaped drainage channel, with intermittent upcast banks on either side. The channel measures up to 4m wide by 1.5m deep with banks up to 2m wide and 0.5m high.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Site name</b>	House Croft Field
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary Ditch
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55185 24815 – SD 55180 24770
<b>Source</b>	Estate Map c1700 (LCRO/ DDGE(M)) , Survey
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	Field boundary ditch no longer in use. Relates to the western north/south field boundary of 'house croft' field shown on the c1700 estate map. The ditch is grubbed out and survives with a shallow U-shaped profile and measures 1.5m wide by 0.2m deep.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Barn Croft Field
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary Ditch
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55185 24727 – SD 55235 24730
<b>Source</b>	Estate Map c1700 (LCRO/ DDGE(M)), Survey
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	Field boundary ditch no longer in use. Relates to the southern east/west field boundary of 'barn croft' field shown on the c1700 estate map. The boundary is grubbed out and survives as a lynchet measuring 0.3m high (the south field is higher) by 1.5m-2m wide with a very shallow U-shaped ditch 0.1m deep on the north end.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Great Meadow
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible Marl Pit
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55475 24680
<b>Source</b>	Survey
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A possible semi-circular marl pit located on the eastern boundary of 'Great Meadow'. It survives as a cow trampled depression and measures 20m long north/south by 12m wide and up to 0.2m deep.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Castle Gate
<b>Site Type</b>	Marl Pit
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55585 24700
<b>Source</b>	Survey

<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A sub-circular marl pit currently used as a fishing pond to the south of the motorway roundabout. The pond is at the north end of a larger depression and measures approximately 30m diameter in total.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Site name</b>	West of Marld Field I
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary Ditches/Drainage Ditches
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55700 24697 – SD 55644 24503
<b>Source</b>	OS 1st edition map (1848), Survey
<b>Period</b>	Medieval/Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A series of three drainage ditches or field boundary ditches located in the field between 'Castle Gate' and 'Marld Field'. The ditches are on the same south-west/north-east orientation as the present field boundaries and are approximately 20m apart. They run for up to 200m and are 1.5m wide by up to 0.35m deep with U-shaped profiles. The ditches are cut by two marl pits (Sites 47 and 48) in the south of the field and have a possible east/west boundary ditch on the north end of the field. The first edition mapping shows fragments of a tree-line upon the easternmost ditch, possibly hinting that these are relict possible medieval strip-fields. To the south of the field over Stoney Lane there was evidence of a strip field surviving on the c1700 estate map. Likewise there is a thin ditched trackway (shown on the c1700 map) located to the south of the field that partially survives measuring up to 4m wide.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Site name</b>	West of Marld Field II
<b>Site Type</b>	Marl Pit
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55650 24568
<b>Source</b>	Survey
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	Tear-shaped marl pit located in the middle of the southern portion of the field with possible strip fields (Site 46) and cuts the central boundary ditch. It is not shown on the OS first edition mapping, but measures 29m long north/south by 21m wide and up to 1.5m deep.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Site name</b>	West of Marld Field III
<b>Site Type</b>	Marl Pit
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55614 24555
<b>Source</b>	OS 1st edition map (1848), Survey
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	Oval-shaped marl pit locate on the south-west corner of the field with possible strip fields (Site 46) and cuts the western boundary ditch. The pit is shown on the OS first edition mapping and measures 25m long north/south by 20m wide and up to 2m deep with a pond at the bottom.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Marld Field I
<b>Site Type</b>	Marl Pit
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55725 24458

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<b>Source</b>	Survey
<b>Period</b>	Current mapping, post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A sub-circular marl pit shown on the current OS mapping and located within the plantation in 'Marld Field' The pit measures approximately 25m diameter with a pond in the middle.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Marld Field II
<b>Site Type</b>	Marl Pit
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55678 24530
<b>Source</b>	Survey
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A sub-circular marl pit located within the plantation in 'Marld Field'. The pit measures very roughly (dense vegetation cover) 25m in diameter by 1.5m deep.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Marld Field III
<b>Site Type</b>	Marl Pit
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55693 24550
<b>Source</b>	Survey
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A sub-circular marl pit located within the plantation in 'Marld Field'. The pit measures very roughly (dense vegetation cover) 20m in diameter by 1.5m deep.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Marld Field IV
<b>Site Type</b>	Marl Pit
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55755 24540
<b>Source</b>	Survey
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A sub-circular marl pit located within the plantation in 'Marld Field'. The pit measures very roughly (dense vegetation cover) 25m in diameter by 1.5m deep.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Site name</b>	East of Marld Field I
<b>Site Type</b>	Marl Pit
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55835 24455
<b>Source</b>	Survey
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A large amorphous marl pit located in the centre of the field to the east of 'Marld Field'. The pit measures approximately 75m long north/south by 25m wide and up to 1.5m deep, with a pond located on the north end.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Site name</b>	East of Marld Field II
<b>Site Type</b>	Marl Pit

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<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55895 24415
<b>Source</b>	Survey
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A heart-shaped marl pit (two quarrying bays) located on either side of the eastern field boundary of the field to the east of 'Marld Field'. The pit measures approximately 45m long north/south by 40m wide and up to 1.5m deep, with a pond located in the centre.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Brookhouse Farm
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary Lynchet/Cutting
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55026 24616 – SD 55075 24607
<b>Source</b>	Current mapping, Survey
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A lynchet running east/west to the north end of the field to the south of Brookhouse Farm. The field to the south is 1.5m higher than the northern one although this is probably quite recent and is not shown on the First Edition mapping.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Site name</b>	North of Town Fields I
<b>Site Type</b>	Marl Pit
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55245 24355
<b>Source</b>	Survey
<b>Period</b>	OS 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition, post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A sub-circular marl pit shown on the First Edition mapping and located to the east of the possible medieval field-system (Site 07) at the junction of four boundaries. The pit measures approximately 29m long north/south by 20m wide and has a pond in the middle.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Site name</b>	North of Town Fields II
<b>Site Type</b>	Marl Pit
<b>SMR Number</b>	-
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55218 24328
<b>Source</b>	Survey
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Comment</b>	A sub-rectangular marl pit not shown on the First Edition mapping and located to the east of the possible medieval field-system (Site 07) at the junction of three boundaries to the south-west of another marl pit (Site 56). The pit measures approximately 30m long east/west by 10m wide and has a reeded pond in the middle.

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### APPENDIX 3

#### TABLE OF FIELD NAMES SHOWN ON THE 1839 TITHE MAP AND SCHEDULE

Field No.	Field Name
86	Higher Bottom
87	Half Acre
89	Town Field
90	Town Field
91	Town Field
92	Lower Meadow
93	Smithy Field
94	Mountain Field
97	Further Yarn Croft
98	Malt and Meadow
100	Higher Meadow
101	Tunstead
102	Stoneyworth
104	Mean Hey
106	Mean Hey
110	Great Meadow
111	House and Gardens
112	Little Meadow
115	Further Field
116	Garden
117	Rough
120	Sand Earth
130	Green Field
133	Barn Croft
134	Barn Croft
135	Barn Field
136	Great Meadow
137	Farmost Annicar
138	Castle Gate
139	Pad Croft
140	Higher Longton Hey
142	Mean Field and Road
143	Perch Croft
144	Worden Hey
145	Marld Field
146	Stag Field
164	Wilkin Croft
165	Orchard Field
166	Old Wife's Meadow
169	Orchard Croft
175	Further Croft and two cottages
181	Saw Pit Field
182	Further Goose Green
183	Nearer Goose Green
184	Lower Sheep Hill
185	Archer Close
186	Further Sheep Hill
187	Near Sheep Hill

188	Plantation
189	Further Sand Pit Field
190	Near Sand Pit Field
191	Highest Sheep Field
195	Little Meadow
196	Orchard Field
197	Barn Field
202	Rush Field
203	Higher Pasture
204	Little Anicar
206	Daisy Field
207	Vetch Field
208	Nether Field
210	Little Field
211	Pad Gate Field
212	Broad Field
213	Higher School Close
314	House and Garden
215	Occupation Road
216	Cottage and Garden
217	Croft
218	Garden
219	Lower Pasture
220	Pinfold Meadow
221	Higher Silcock Croft
222	Cottage and Garden
223	Pinfold Croft