



ORCHARD END FARM, GARSTANG, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Assessment



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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology North were commissioned by National Wind Power Ltd to undertake an archaeological assessment to inform a planning application for a small wind power scheme at Orchard End Farm, near Garstang, Lancashire (centred on NGR SD 445 449). The work involved a desk-based assessment in conjunction with a walk-over survey. The work was undertaken in the week of 18th August 2003. The report was resubmitted in October 2007, on behalf of Cornwall Light and Power Wind Projects, to reflect a revision of the turbine locations.

The desk-based assessment demonstrated that the proposed development site had been part of Pilling Moss until at least the late eighteenth century, with the closest medieval enclosure lying to the south at Eskham House. Moss land was gradually improved during the nineteenth century, leading to the creation of many rectangular straight-sided fields in the area. While there was a negligible amount of archaeological evidence for activity during the medieval period (other than around Eskham) and the Roman period, there was a considerable amount of evidence for prehistoric use of the landscape. People moving around a landscape punctuated by drumlins – gravelly mounds deposited by the retreating ice at the end of the last Ice Age – had left many pieces of flint waste and tools, as well as bronze implements, often on the dry ground of the drumlins.

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

On present evidence it is suggested that the proposed windfarm will impact on fields containing clay pits and associated brick clamps, for which no specific documentary evidence is known to exist. In addition, there is the potential for the discovery of prehistoric artefacts over a large depth range. It is therefore recommended that an evaluation be undertaken on each of the proposed wind turbine sites, and that a watching brief be carried out subsequently.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by Clare Wilson of National Wind Power Ltd to undertake an archaeological assessment of a proposed small wind power scheme at Orchard End Farm, Lancashire. This assessment comprised a desk-based assessment and a walk-over survey.
- 1.1.2 *Desk-Based Assessment and Walk-over Survey:* the desk-based assessment forms an initial stage of archaeological investigation. For the purposes of this report the archaeological and cartographic sources, were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and importance of any archaeological remains that may be present within the area. These included results from any archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the area of proposed development and a study. The work was undertaken in the week of the 18th August 2003. The archaeological fieldwork comprised a walk-over survey of the site on 27th August 2003, principally centred on the locations of the proposed wind turbines (Fig 2). The report was resubmitted in October 2007, on behalf of Cornwall Light and Power Wind Projects, to reflect a revision of the turbine locations. The opportunity was taken to check the Sites and Monuments Record (now the Historic Environment Record) if there had been any change in the recorded sites within the environs of the proposed wind farm, and this revealed that there had been no material change.
- 1.1.3 The results of the desk-based assessment and walk-over survey are presented in the form of a short report outlining the results of findings. This is followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the development area, the impact it will have on the resource and recommendation for the mitigation of the resource.

1.2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The site lies to the west of Garstang in the parish of Pilling (Fig 1), and is an area of low-lying drained moss and marsh land. The surrounding fields lie at an average altitude of around 10m (Ordnance Survey 1970). The solid geology is Sherwood Triassic red sandstone (Ordnance Survey 1978), overlain by areas of boulder clay, for instance at Eagland Hill (Sobee 1997, 13; Fig 2). Beneath the peat is a layer of esturine clay, which is up to fifteen feet thick in places (Sobee 1997, 15). While there is no evidence for the exploitation of the solid geology within the study area, numerous clay pits, together with gravel pits and sand pits show that the drift geology was utilised during the nineteenth century (Ordnance Survey 1847). The soils present within the study area are turbary moor and flint (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted in April 2001 by OA North in response to a request from National Wind Power Ltd for a basic archaeological assessment in order to identify the archaeological potential of the proposed wind farm sites.
- 2.1.2 The project design provided for an archaeological assessment involving a rapid desk-based study, a walk-over survey and a written report, which would interpret the data discovered during the project in advance of the proposed construction of the wind turbines. The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the project design.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 The study area comprised land within 1km of the site of the proposed wind turbines. The principal sources of information were the SMR, maps and secondary sources as defined within the project design.
- 2.2.2 ***Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record:*** the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), held in Preston, was consulted to establish the sites of archaeological interest already known within the study area, and the extent and character of these. The SMR is a database of all archaeological sites within Lancashire, and is maintained by Lancashire County Council. For each SMR entry a short note was obtained which has been included in the site gazetteer (*Appendix 2*) and marked on a location plan (Fig 2). All aerial photograph coverage for the study area held by the SMR was examined. Secondary published sources were consulted for relevant information. As the report was resubmitted three years after the original submission (February 2004), a check was made with the SMR (now the Historic Environment Record) to check if there was any material change in the recorded sites within the environs of the proposed wind farm. This revealed that the scatter of sites had not materially changed during the intervening period and therefore the substance of the report has not been changed.
- 2.2.3 ***Lancashire Record Office (CRO(P)):*** the County Record Office in Preston was visited to consult primary records relating to the study area. The title map, enclosure map and Ordnance Survey maps provided useful information on the land within the study area. Sale particulars covering part of the study area were also examined, as well as county maps. Secondary sources were also investigated.
- 2.2.4 ***Oxford Archaeology North:*** OA North has an extensive library of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out under its former title of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) and as OA North. These were also consulted where necessary.

2.3 WALK-OVER SURVEY

- 2.3.1 A field walk-over survey was conducted of the study area on 27th August 2003. Its aim was to record the existence, location, and extent of any previously unrecorded

sites, as well as to check the condition of the sites identified by the desk-based assessment. All fields were walked methodically, although site visibility varied due to the differing states of cultivation of the fields. The only area actually under crop was relatively narrow and contained potatoes, and a single traverse was made between the rows. All surface finds identified were located using hand-held GPS, as were the central points of sites of archaeological potential.

2.4 GAZETTEER OF SITES

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

2.5 ARCHIVE

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

3. DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The following assessment of the archaeological resource examined a 1km radius of the development area, together with more remote significant archaeological monuments but which may have an influence or bearing upon the archaeology of the area. The known archaeological sites and finds within the study area are discussed by period below.

3.2 PREHISTORIC

3.2.1 During the early prehistoric period, the landscape of the study area was an estuary, punctuated by drumlins composed of sand and gravel, which were deposited by the ice when it retreated at the end of the last Ice Age (Sobee 1997, 13). Though they may only date back to the mid nineteenth century (OS 1847), the drumlin place names of Eagland Hill, Trashy Hill and Black Hill at altitudes of 10m, 8m and 8m, respectively (OS 1970), illustrate just how relative the term ‘hill’ is, with low islands qualifying for the term within this landscape. Yates’ map includes more than one ‘Island’ name in the vicinity, corresponding to expanses of land bordered by roads and water courses, which are free of moss (1786).

3.2.2 Palaeolithic finds from Lancashire are limited, but the Mesolithic is better represented, with large numbers of upland sites, and an increasing body of lowland sites, particularly adjacent to wet mire, alluvial, and coastal deposits (Cowell 1996, 30). Many red deer bones have been found in the esturine clay of the Pilling area, but they appear to have got there by natural processes, and no evidence of human activity has been found in the clay (Sobee 1997, 15). The first artifactual evidence within the study area dates to the Neolithic. By the early Neolithic period there was a forest flourishing in the area (*ibid*, 17). Evidence for early Neolithic activity within the study area itself (Sites **13** and **14**) has been discovered within the last 15 years. The flints found include cores (Huckerby *et al* 1995, 228), and suggest a small flint knapping site. Both groups of flints were discovered at Trashy Hill, which lies on the north side of the road from Garstang to Rawcliffe (Fig 1). This road, running to the south of Pilling Moss, was in existence by at least 1764 (Kitchin 1764), and the discovery of the flints suggests the use of what is presumably a drumlin at Trashy Hill considerably earlier.

3.2.3 Further evidence of Neolithic activity was found some time before 1953, when a polished stone axe was found at Black Lane Head Farm (Site **10**). As the name suggests, the farm is located on Black Lane (Fig 1), which dates back to at least 1787, running between two expanses of moss (Yates 1786). The proximity of the find to the road is doubtful, however, as the only source of information was the label accompanying the exhibited axe at the Harris Museum, which lacked detail.

3.2.4 Prehistoric flints have also been found close to New Lane (Sites **17**, **18** and **20**) and Wood’s Lane (Sites **15** and **16**). These were all discovered during fieldwork carried out for the North West Wetlands Survey (Huckerby *et al* 1995, 228), and the locations are therefore reliable. New Lane and Wood’s Lane were apparently built between 1818 and 1828, as they are shown (unnamed) for the first time on Hennessey’s map surveyed in 1828 and 1829, but do not appear on Greenwood’s map of 1818,

which shows similar detail. The locations of the flints could also be described in relation to the water courses, however, and all of them lie relatively close to either Momen Gutter or Pilling Water, or both (Fig 2). To the north of the study area, several stone axes and stone adzes have been found, some of them on drumlins (Sobee 1997, 152-3).

- 3.2.5 Perhaps the most famous site in the area is that of Kate's Pad, located to the west of the site on Stalmine Moss (*ibid*, 152-3). This site can now be dated to the end of the Neolithic or the beginning of the Bronze Age (Huckerby *et al* 1995, 60), and comprises at least three separate wooden trackways across the moss (*ibid*, 62). The usefulness of trackways in a moss environment cannot be doubted.
- 3.2.6 A great increase in the variety and geographical spread of finds in the Bronze Age in north Lancashire probably indicates a more extensive use of the landscape (Middleton 1996, 54). Finds of metalwork are concentrated in the lowlands, particularly in the wetlands, although this may reflect depositional practices, rather than the location of settlements (*ibid*, 45). In addition, there is a considerable body of evidence for Bronze Age burial monuments, dating to the period 2500-1600BC; many lie in upland areas, although they were formerly much more common in the lowlands, farming activity having removed a large number (*ibid*, 49).
- 3.2.7 Bronze Age implements have been found on some of the drumlins in the Pilling area, suggesting the hills were early settlement sites (Sobee 1997, 14-5). Three finds, which are thought to be Bronze Age in date, were unearthed in the study area (Sites **06**, **09** and **12**). All the finds are poorly located, only the general areas of Eagland Hill, Copthorne Farm and Nateby being known. Two of these finds were bronze, the first being a palstave, or flanged bronze axe (Site **09**), which was found complete, and is one of at least six found in the Pilling area (Edwards 1985, 30). The second was a leaf-shaped sword (Site **06**), apparently possessing a complete blade (Jackson 1934, 179), the hilt plate still intact but nothing remaining of the hilt or pommel (Anon 1918, 105). It may have been lost during use, since a heavy object may have quickly disappeared into the soft ground once dropped. The third implement was a flint knife (Site **12**), which may have been re-used as a strike-a-light.
- 3.2.8 In addition to these stray Bronze Age finds, a burial of questionable date (Site **11**) was also discovered within the study area. It is thought to be either Bronze Age or Iron Age in date (SMR), but no scientific dating was carried out, the remains being found in 1824 (Edwards 1969, 101-3). The burial was of a skull with long plaited auburn hair and two strings of jet beads, all wrapped in coarse yellow woollen cloth (Edwards 1969b). Baines identifies the find spot as 'a place called Kentucky' (1893, 430) although it is not clear where he got this information. Letters contemporary with the discovery of the burial give the location as 'on that part of Pilling Moss contiguous to the road leading to Garstang' (Preston Chronicle 1824).
- 3.2.9 Artefactual evidence in north Lancashire declined sharply after c1400BC, and the development of blanket peats in the uplands and raised mires in the lowlands suggests that this may have been indicative of a genuine abandonment of some parts of the landscape (Middleton 1996, 55). Evidence for the Iron Age in lowland Lancashire is notoriously scarce, indeed very little is known about the nature of material culture and settlement in northern England generally (Cunliffe 1991, 101). In part this is regarded as being a product of poor site visibility, with Iron Age pottery being relatively fragile, the boulder clay soils which cover much of the

region not favouring aerial photographic or geophysical prospection, and the predominance of pastoral farming meaning that finds have less chance of being turned up by ploughing (Huckerby *et al* 1995, 19). The contrast of limited artefactual evidence with substantial evidence for prolonged clearance in pollen diagrams suggests that the number of known archaeological sites of the period grossly under-represents actual settlement activity, and that many sites remain to be detected.

- 3.2.10 With the possible exception of the burial discussed above (Site **11**), no sites of Iron Age date have so far been identified within the study area.

3.3 ROMAN

- 3.3.1 A Roman presence in the region is clearly attested by the forts of Kirkham and Ribchester, c11 km and c18km to the south-west and south-east of the subject site respectively; by the extensive first to third century site at Walton-le-Dale, some 17km to the south, which appeared to be involved in part with the manufacture and distribution of goods (Gibbons *et al* forthcoming); and by the fort at Lancaster, 18km to the north (Shotter 1997). Sections of a Roman Road leading from Walton-le-Dale to Lancaster have been identified on the ground, predominantly through topographic study and the examination of aerial photographs, and its probable course leads some 5km to the east of the subject site (Margary 1957, 108). A second road, suggested to be of Roman origin, has also been identified 1.5km to the east of the study site, following a north-east/south-west aligned route (Pilling and District Historical Society).

- 3.3.2 In contrast to the sites referred to above, the rural non-military archaeology of the Roman period remains elusive over much of northern Lancashire (Huckerby *et al* 1995, 19), and few farms or rural settlements have been discovered. As for the Iron Age, the small number of such sites identified probably represents a small fraction of the total. Romano-British activity in the area is demonstrated by the discovery of a Roman coin hoard in Myerscough Park (SD 5008 3997), c6km south-east of the proposed development site; the find was made in the seventeenth century, but has since been lost. The presence of a non-military Romano-British site has been postulated some 3km to the south of South Wood's Hill Farm, at SD 441 427, where a small assemblage of Roman pottery and glass has been discovered (Pilling and District Historical Society). A single samian sherd found together with finds of other periods (Site **13**) is the only Roman find within the study area.

3.4 MEDIEVAL

- 3.4.1 Evidence for early medieval activity is limited throughout northern Lancashire; few artefacts of the period have been recovered, and there is almost no archaeological evidence for settlement. However, logic suggests that the rural settlements of the Roman period either continued or declined gradually, and by the end of the period, considerable densities of Scandinavian place names imply that a large number of settlements were in existence, either newly founded, or renamed (Newman 1996, 103). The study area lies within one such cluster of names, which follows the low land flanking the Wyre, and includes Catteral and Garstang; indeed, it has been suggested that Garstang itself represented the meeting place for the Scandinavian community in the Fylde (Kenyon 1991, 134-5). Eagland Hill is perhaps the

Scandinavian place-name situated closest to the proposed development site. It has its roots in the Norse *Eiki lundr*, meaning oak grove (Sobee 1997, 33).

- 3.4.2 Settlement can also be inferred from the presence in the vicinity of a Scandinavian burial and hoard. The burial was found at Sandholme Wood near Claughton Hall, some 8km east of the subject site, and took the form of a secondary interment within a Bronze Age tumulus. Several weapons were found, as well as a pair of 'tortoise' brooches of tenth century date, and a third brooch, a converted Carolingian baldric mount (*op cit*, 124).
- 3.4.3 There is no mention of Pilling in the Domesday Book, but the surrounding villages of Rawcliffe, Stalmine, Hambleton, Preesall, Nateby and Hackensall were all included (Sobee 1997, 36). The proposed development site lies within the Parish of Garstang, and at the time of the Domesday Book that parish contained 28,881 acres of land, of which less than 1,500 were cultivated, the remainder being waste, moss and marsh (*ibid*). Cockersand Abbey, originating in the twelfth century (*ibid*, 44), controlled the Manor of Pilling, the abbot being Lord of the Manor (*ibid*, 47). Together, the abbeys of Cockersand and Cockerham cultivated the coastal strip around Pilling Hall, probably as far back as Pilling Water, with isolated spots at Eskham ('ash holm' (Ekwall 1922)) and Skittam, coming westward to the head of Ridgy Pool, just to the west of the proposed development area (*ibid*, 48). It was only with the Dissolution of the Greater Monasteries in 1539 that the abbeys lost control of the land (*ibid*).
- 3.4.4 There are no confirmed medieval remains within the study area, however some of the drainage ditches, field systems and field boundaries identified from aerial photographs may be medieval in origin. They are all concentrated around Eskham House (Sites **04**, **05**, **08**, **21** and **22**) towards Trashy Hill and west as far as New Eskham. Yates shows 'Heskham' House as a single building surrounded by enclosed (agricultural?) land, which is itself surrounded by moss (1786). Sobee mentions isolated cultivation such as this at Eskham, already discussed above. It would certainly appear to pre-date the current road from Garstang to Rawcliffe, since the road curves around the land (Ordnance Survey 1847). It seems likely that the area around Eskham was the only cultivated land within the study area during the medieval period.

3.5 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 3.5.1 The development of settlements on the Lancashire Plain as a whole is a relatively recent occurrence and coincides largely with the drainage of the marshes in the nineteenth century. An examination of the available maps of the area illustrates this process. The earliest cartographic source is Saxton's *Map of Lancashire*, produced in 1577, which maps the settlements in the county, showing their relative locations and distinguishing some as more prominent than others. John Speed's *Map of Lancashire* (1610) is largely similar, whilst William Yates' *Map of Lancashire*, produced in 1786, is more detailed. All of these show Pilling Moss surrounded by small settlements, but Yates is the first to show 'Heskham' House, and Skitham House to the west, as cultivated areas within the moss on the road from Garstang to Rawcliffe.
- 3.5.2 Before the official enclosure of part of Pilling between 1845 (the date of the act) and 1867 (the date of the award), large areas of Pilling Moss were enclosed,

drained and used for arable. This is evident from the comparison of the small enclosed area around Eskham House on Yates' map of 1786 with new the roughly rectangular fields which have been created by the time the Ordnance Survey map of 1847 is produced. Eskham House had more than 300 acres in cultivation in 1835 (Baines 1893, 430), and the original enclosure round Eskham House can still be seen on the Ordnance Survey map of 1847 as a collection of curved fields forming a rough circle of land. Many small enclosed areas of moss are also shown (Ordnance Survey 1847). Examination of the field names on the tithe map schedule shows that a large number of arable fields are called 'Moss Land', indicating their recent enclosure, draining and conversion to arable (CRO(P) DRB 1/150 1845). The tithe map and Ordnance Survey map (1847) were surveyed at approximately the same date. Around this time, Bloe Tarn (Site **27**) and Mea Tarn (Site **28**) were drained, their former locations being marked on the tithe map (CRO(P) DRB 1/150 1845). Many of the mid-nineteenth century field boundaries have now gone, as small fields are joined together to make larger ones which are no challenge for modern machines.

- 3.5.3 Many gravel pits (Sites **32-6**) are marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1847, which all appear to be short-lived, for by 1892 they are no longer shown (Ordnance Survey 1892). Many clay pits (Sites **23-5** and **31**) are now marked (*ibid*), only a few of which survive as deep enough depressions to be shown on current OS mapping. The switch from gravel pits in the mid nineteenth century to clay pits in the late nineteenth century is curious, but it is not clear how careful the Ordnance Survey were to check the type of extraction taking place before marking it on the map. The need for clay can be inferred from the changes that were taking place in the landscape at the same time, however. At the Lytham Hall estate, located to the south of Pilling Moss, they made their own drainage tiles and pipes, presumably extracting local clay for the raw material (Huckerby *et al* 1995, 104). The increased pace of improvement was partly in response to the Drainage Acts of 1846 and 1850 which made public money available (*ibid*). The dates of these Acts, just after the survey took place for the 1847 Ordnance Survey map, lend credibility to the sudden appearance of the clay pits, which otherwise look like a map-making mistake.
- 3.5.4 The railways brought both faster passenger and goods transport to the area. The railway from Garstang to Pilling, running just to the north-east of the study area, was opened in 1870 (Sobee 1997, 135), and it was extended as far as Knott End in 1908 (*ibid*, 137). It was a light railway with a single track, and a succession of different engines ran along it over the years, not least the famous 'Pilling Pig', so-called because its whistle sounded like a dying pig (*ibid*, 135). The line was closed in 1950 (*ibid*, 138).

4. WALK-OVER SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 For ease of reference, the proposed development site is split into five fields (see Fig 2) which relate to the different crops grown in separate areas.

4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 **Field 1:** this field contained wheat stubble. It was bounded on the west by a drain called the Momen Gutter, and on the north by another drain. On its east side it was bounded by a track (Site 37) surfaced with twentieth century demolition rubble. There was no physical boundary between this field and Field 2 to the south. No sites of archaeological potential were identified.
- 4.2.2 **Field 2:** this field contained a crop of potatoes, which severely limited site visibility. The field was bounded on the west by the Momen Gutter, and its southern boundary was formed by another drain. There were no physical boundaries between this field and Field 1 to the north, or between this field and Field 3 to the east. No sites of archaeological potential were identified.
- 4.2.3 **Field 3:** this field had been ploughed some time ago and consequently grass had started to grow. It was bounded on the south by a drain and on the north by a track surfaced with stone, and a post and wire fence. Its north-western boundary was formed by tracks (Sites 37 and 38), while along the south-west there was no physical barrier between this field and Field 2. There was similarly no physical boundary between this field and Field 4 to the east. No sites of archaeological potential were identified.
- 4.2.4 **Field 4:** this field had been ploughed recently. Its northern boundary was formed by a track surfaced with stone, and a post and wire fence. Along the south-west it was bounded by a deep drain, while along the south-east it was bounded by a hedge. No physical boundaries separated this field from Field 3 to the west or Field 5 to the east. The field contained worn lengths of timber of uncertain date, which may form the remains of a trackway across the moss. Three artefacts were recovered from the surface of the field: a small piece of slag (Site 39), a piece of worn flint (Site 40), and a late eighteenth century pottery sherd (Site 41).
- 4.2.5 **Field 5:** this field contained brassica stubble. It was bounded on the south by a hedge grown over a wire fence, and on the east by a post and wire fence. Its northern boundary was formed by track surfaced with stone, and a post and wire fence. There was no physical boundary between this field and Field 4 to the west. This field contained several possible clay extraction pits (Sites 43-8) and a possible brick clamp (Site 42). Twelve metres to the south of the possible brick clamp was a small patch of sand 1m x 1m.

5. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

5.1.1 ***The Landscape:*** the proposed development site was part of Pilling Moss until at least the late eighteenth century, after which it was gradually drained and enclosed. By 1847 it was split into six separate fields and two tracks, two of the fields being unimproved, un-drained moss (Ordnance Survey 1847). By 1914 the fields had been combined to leave just two larger fields (Ordnance Survey 1914), and they currently form one single field. This single field is split, however, into five different crop areas (Fig 2).

5.1.2 ***The Archaeological Resource:*** numerous prehistoric finds within the study area demonstrate use of the landscape during the Neolithic and Bronze Age. Although none of the finds identified during the desk-based assessment are thought to have been found within the proposed development site, a single worn flint was found during the visual inspection, and there is potential for the discovery of prehistoric artifacts. There may also be deep estuarine clay below any surviving peat, which may yield red deer bones, as it has done elsewhere in the area. Roman finds are rare around Pilling, but the discovery of finds of that date cannot be ruled out. The only evidence for medieval activity lies to the south around Eskham House, but from the layout of the fields in 1847 it would appear that the fields never stretched as far north as the proposed development site (Ordnance Survey 1847). Exploitation of the landscape during the post-medieval period included gravel and clay extraction, and the only site of archaeological potential identified during the desk-based assessment within the proposed development site is an extraction pit. There are within the area many nineteenth century field boundaries and tracks which are no longer extant, because smaller fields have been combined. The visual inspection identified several possible clay pits in the east of the site, as well as a possible brick clamp. In addition, a small piece of slag of unidentified date and type, and an eighteenth century pottery sherd were found on the site.

5.2 IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

5.2.1 The proposed development comprises two turbines to be located in a single field (Fig 2), with an access track leading south from New Lane. The known sites of archaeological potential identified within the proposed development site are the possible clay extraction pits (Sites **30**, **43-8**), possible brick clamp (Site **42**), and stray finds of pottery, slag and flint (Sites **41**, **39** and **40**, respectively) mentioned above. The locations of the proposed turbines will not impact any of these identified sites; however, the possible clay pits and brick clamp identified may be a small percentage of similar sites within the proposed development area. There remains, therefore, the possibility that the construction of the turbines may impact as yet unidentified sites. The locations of the access track and service trenches, have yet to be determined, but these have the potential to impact on both identified and unidentified archaeological remains.

5.2.2 Any archaeology contained in potentially deep deposits of estuarine clay, boulder clay and peat, which may have remained relatively undisturbed by surface

ploughing, will be affected by the deep works needed to support a structure as high as a wind turbine.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.3.1 Due to the high archaeological potential of the outlined study area and the impact on possible archaeological remains by the proposals, in particular the clay pits and brick clamp, it is recommended that evaluation trenches be excavated at both the wind turbine sites. This will allow the identification and recording of any threatened archaeological sites present in the surface deposits in a controlled manner. In addition, given the potential for deep archaeology on the site, it is recommended that a watching brief be maintained for all ground work on the site.

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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

February 2003

**Oxford
Archaeology
North**

WINDWORKS ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

PROJECT DESIGN

Proposals

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

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

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

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) has considerable experience of the assessment and evaluation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 20 years. assessments, evaluations, surveys and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA North has undertaken vast numbers of archaeological assessments throughout the North of England, including considerable numbers in the uplands, for a multiplicity of clients, including English Heritage, the Ministry of Defence, the Lake District National Park Authority, Northumberland County Council, North Yorkshire County Council, United Utilities, Shell UK Limited, and the Countryside Agency.

1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the work programme to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct, and is part of a **registered organisation with the IFA (No 17)**.

2. OBJECTIVES

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

2.2 DESK TOP SURVEY

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

2.3 FIELD VALIDATION

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

2.4 DESIGN AND LAYOUT

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

2.5 REPORT

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

3. METHOD STATEMENT

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

3.2 DESK- BASED STUDY

- 3.2.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material.

- 3.2.2 **Documentary and cartographic material:** this work will rapidly address those sources of information that may inform the proposed windfarm. It will include an appraisal of the relevant Sites and Monuments Record, as well as the OS first edition maps. Particular emphasis will be upon the early cartographic evidence which has the potential to inform the post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area. Any photographic material lodged in the County Sites and Monuments Record or County Record Office will also be studied, and a brief assessment of other published sources will also be undertaken.

- 3.2.3 **Aerial Photography:** a brief survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken, and will examine those records held by the relevant Sites and Monuments.

3.3 FIELD VALIDATION

- 3.3.1 Surface inspection will record the location, extent, and nature of any visible surviving archaeological remains within the designated area, normally expected to be the area of the turbines and any access roads, with a corridor 50m on either side. This conforms to the Level 1 survey defined by OA North, based on guidelines produced by the Royal Commission for the Historical Monuments of England. Those sites already contained within the County Sites and Monuments Record will be checked against their entry and this will be enhanced, if appropriate. When a previously unknown site is identified, a written description, including an accurate eight figure National Grid Reference, will be given and it will be mapped on to a 1:2500 or 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey base, as appropriate. A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously.

- 3.3.2 Because of the likely remote nature of the study areas (particularly from carefully surveyed Ordnance Survey points), the sites will need to be located by the use of a satellite Global Positioning System (GPS). This uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey national grid, allowing accuracies of between +/- 0.5m and 5m even at remote locations. It should be noted that the recovery level from such a survey will be affected by the time of the year that this work is undertaken, particularly if bracken grows in any parts of the estates.

- 3.3.3 The results will be translated into a CAD system to facilitate the generation of overlay plots. This increases the efficiency of the preparation of completed overlays, as well as enhancing the flexibility of map output.

- 3.3.4 **Health and Safety:** OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in

advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

3.4 DESIGN AND LAYOUT

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

3.5 REPORT

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

4. WORK TIMETABLE

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

APPENDIX 2: SITE GAZETTEER

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

Description

An aerial photograph showing cropmarks, possibly three sides of a subrectangular feature, a field perhaps. Some other possible field boundaries can be seen.

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

Description

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

Site number 03
Site name South Woods Hill Farm
NGR SD 4479 4524
Site type Well
Period Post-medieval
SMR number 5601
Sources Ordnance Survey 1847

Description

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

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

Description

Aerial photograph shows drainage (?) ditches, old field boundaries and faint rectangular earthworks.

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

Description

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

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

Description

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

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

Description

A stone hammer found at SD 437 443, Eskham, Pilling by John Salisbury in May 1959 when ploughing to a depth of one foot. It is of dark grey stone, very smooth and polished: length 4 inches, depth 2 inches with an hourglass perforation. It was brought to the attention of the SMR in 1960 by FJ Sobee, who had published *A History of Pilling* in 1953. Because it was discovered after the publication of the book, the find does not appear among the other prehistoric finds discussed in the book.

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

Description

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

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

Description

The palstave was found during drainage work in the winter of 1980-81 near Eagland Hill. It has an overall length of 16.6cm and a width across the blade of 8cm. It is noticeably larger and heavier than either of the 1977 and 1978 finds also from the area. Its closest parallel in Davey and Foster 1975 is No 32 from Cartmel for which the text says 'incipient stop-ridge' although the drawing seems to show a well developed one.

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

Description

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

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

Description

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

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

Description

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

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

Description

Poorly weathered soil. Located on top of the Skitham-Eskham ridge at Trashy Hill, above the Eskham Gap. The presence of blades suggests early prehistoric date, although there is no direct dating evidence. Includes light grey (?beach) pebble flint. The samian sherd is the only one found in the Fylde survey. Some of these finds were discovered during the initial survey of Pilling parish by Howard-Davis and Robinson (1990). The finds from this site are: 5 unretouched flakes, 3 preparation flakes, 2 trimming flakes, 5 cores, 1 dressing chip, 1 utilised flake, 1 samian sherd, miscellaneous post-medieval finds, and 14.7g of burnt stones.

Site number 14
Site name Trashy Hill
NGR SD 4464 4446
Site type Stone: flints
Period Prehistoric
SMR number LA12
Sources Huckerby *et al* 1995, 228

Description

Unweathered soil. Found on small sand bank protruding from the peat beneath Trashy Hill. Triangular section blade with steep edge retouch on both edges. Lustre on ventral right hand side. This may be a worn serrated flake.

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

Description

Well-weathered soil in well grown crop. One unretouched flake, one trimming flake, two dressing chips and one burnt bone found on and 'island' on eastern edge of Pilling Moss. Difficult to date. All very small and fragmentary.

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

Description

On eastward facing slope of boulder-clay 'island' adjacent to organic soils on the eastern edge of Pilling Moss. Diffuse scatter of material, comprising 6 unretouched flakes, one preparation flake, two cores, 7 dressing chips, and two pieces of unworked raw material. Includes three blades or blade fragments suggesting the early date. Two of these pieces, however, are heavily patinated and may be residual. Raw materials include a variety of (mainly pebble) flints and black chert. The two cores have some blade removals, although both are very small.

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

Description

One dressing chip found on slight rise in field near electricity sub-station. Probably part of general scatter of materia across North Wood's Hill 'island'.

Site number 18
Site name North Woods Hill
NGR SD 4450 4550
Site type Stone: flints
Period Prehistoric
SMR number LA27

Sources Huckerby *et al* 1995, 229

Description

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

Site number 19

Site name Eskham-Skitham Ridge dividing Pilling from Rawcliffe Moss

NGR SD 4370 4430

Site type Stone: flints

Period Prehistoric

SMR number LA29

Sources Huckerby *et al* 1995, 229

Description

Small group of material (two irregular waste flints) found on top of the Eskham-Skitham Ridge dividing Pilling from Rawcliffe Mosses. Top of ridge gently falling into moss to north and south. Two bashed lumps. One may be unworked.

Site number 20

Site name Pilling Moss

NGR SD 4490 4565

Site type Stone: flints

Period Prehistoric

SMR number LA32

Sources Huckerby *et al* 1995, 229-30

Description

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

Site number 21

Site name Pilling Moss

NGR SD 4370 4400

Site type Field boundary

Period Unknown

SMR number LA399

Sources Huckerby *et al* 1995, 249; St Joseph 1973, BOM 3

Description

Ditched field boundaries, following the modern alignment, narrow ridge and furrow.

Site number 22

Site name Pilling Moss

NGR SD 4400 4410

Site type Field boundary

Period Unknown

SMR number LA408

Sources Huckerby *et al* 1995, 250; St Joseph 1973, BOM 1

Description

Field boundaries, narrow ridge and furrow.

Site number 23

Site name Copthorne Farm

NGR SD 45120 44510

Site type Clay pit

Period Post-medieval

SMR number -

Sources Ordnance Survey 1892
Description
 Clay pit marked on Ordnance Survey map, not shown on current mapping.

Site number 24
Site name Southfield
NGR SD 45120 44310
Site type Clay pit
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey 1892
Description
 Old clay pit marked on Ordnance Survey map, shown on current mapping as enclosed plantation.

Site number 25
Site name The Owl House
NGR SD 45070 44220
Site type Clay pit
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey 1892
Description
 Old clay pit marked on Ordnance Survey map, shown unnamed on current mapping.

Site number 26
Site name North of Trashy Hill
NGR SD 44560 44810
Site type Enclosed plantation
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey 1892
Description
 Enclosed plantation marked on Ordnance Survey map, no longer extant.

Site number 27
Site name Tarn Farm
NGR SD 43580 45490
Site type Tarn
Period Natural
SMR number -
Sources CRO(P) DRB 1/150, 1845
Description
 'Formerly Bloe Tarn' marked on Tithe map.

Site number 28
Site name Mayfield House
NGR SD 43860 45190
Site type Tarn
Period Natural
SMR number -
Sources CRO(P) DRB 1/150, 1845

Description

'Formerly Mea Tarn' marked on Tithe map.

Site number 29
Site name Black Hill Farm
NGR SD 44020 45950
Site type Dyehouse
Period Post-medieval?
SMR number -
Sources CRO(P) DRB 1/150, 1845

Description

Fields named First Dyehouse Lot and Second Dyehouse Lot on Tithe map.

Site number 30
Site name South Wood's Hill Farm
NGR SD 44580 44890
Site type Clay pit?
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey 1912

Description

Depression consistent with a clay pit shown on Ordnance Survey map, not shown on current mapping.

Site number 31
Site name Longcroft
NGR SD 45480 44790
Site type Clay pit
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey 1892

Description

Clay pit marked on Ordnance Survey map, not shown on current mapping.

Site number 32
Site name West of The Owl House
NGR SD 45000 44350
Site type Gravel pit
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey 1847

Description

Gravel pit marked on Ordnance Survey map, not shown on current mapping.

Site number 33
Site name South of Copthorne Farm
NGR SD 45320 44430
Site type Gravel pit
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey 1847

Description

Gravel pit marked on Ordnance Survey map, not shown on current mapping.

Site number 34
Site name Primrose Hill Farm
NGR SD 45610 44830
Site type Gravel pit
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey 1847

Description

Gravel pit marked on Ordnance Survey map, not shown on current mapping.

Site number 35
Site name South-west of Ash Wood
NGR SD 45280 45222
Site type Gravel pit
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey 1847

Description

Gravel pit marked on Ordnance Survey map, not shown on current mapping.

Site number 36
Site name South of Ash Wood
NGR SD 45467 45192
Site type Gravel pit
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey 1847

Description

Gravel pit marked on Ordnance Survey map, not shown on current mapping.

Site number 37
Site name Track east of Momen Gutter
NGR SD 44300 44888 – SD 44270 44970
Site type Demolition deposit
Period Modern
SMR number -
Sources Visual inspection

Description

The track forming the eastern boundary of Field 1 was surfaced with demolition rubble. It comprised brick, concrete, drain, tile and electrical cable fragments. Deposit dated to the twentieth century from the form of the underside of the floor/wall tiles, and a brick mark which included the word 'Plastic'.

Site number 38
Site name Track east of Momen Gutter
NGR SD 44270 44970 – SD 44230 45110
Site type Bricks
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Visual inspection

Description

The track forming the north section of the western boundary of Field 3 was surfaced with stone, with occasional bricks set flush with the surface. Most of these bricks were not frogged, but were large hand-made bricks with worn surfaces and varying degrees of reduction and oxidation. A single twentieth century brick was also seen, marked 'Withnell Brick, Plastic, Terracotta Co Ltd'.

Site number 39
Site name Field west of South Wood's Hill Farm
NGR SD 44476 45152
Site type Slag
Period Unknown
SMR number -
Sources Visual inspection
Description
Small piece of slag found, of unknown type and date.

Site number 40
Site name Field west of South Wood's Hill Farm
NGR SD 44466 45152
Site type Flint
Period Unknown
SMR number -
Sources Visual inspection
Description
Piece of worn flint found, probably not worked, could have come onto site with fertiliser, but possibly earlier in date.

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

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

Site number 43
Site name Field west of South Wood's Hill Farm
NGR SD 44658 44916
Site type Clay pit?
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Visual inspection
Description
Possible clay pit visible as shallow depression in field, approximately 40m east-west by 20m north-south, although slope is so gentle the edges are difficult to define.

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

Description

Possible clay pit visible as shallow depression in field with centre in south-east corner of Field 5, approximately 40m by 40m, although slope is so gentle the edges are difficult to define.

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

Description

Possible clay pit visible as shallow depression in field with centre on eastern boundary of Field 5, approximately 40m by 40m, although slope is so gentle the edges are difficult to define.

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

Description

Possible clay pit visible as shallow depression in field, approximately 30m by 30m, although slope is so gentle the edges are difficult to define.

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

Description

Possible clay pit visible as shallow depression in field, approximately 20m by 20m, although slope is so gentle the edges are difficult to define.

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

Description

Possible clay pit visible as shallow depression in field, approximately 40m north-south by 20m east west, although slope is so gentle the edges are difficult to define.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figures

Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Gazetteer sites map

Figure 3: Gazetteer sites detail map

Figure 4: Extract from Yates' map, 1786

Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1847

Plates

Plate 1: Momen Gutter looking south-west

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