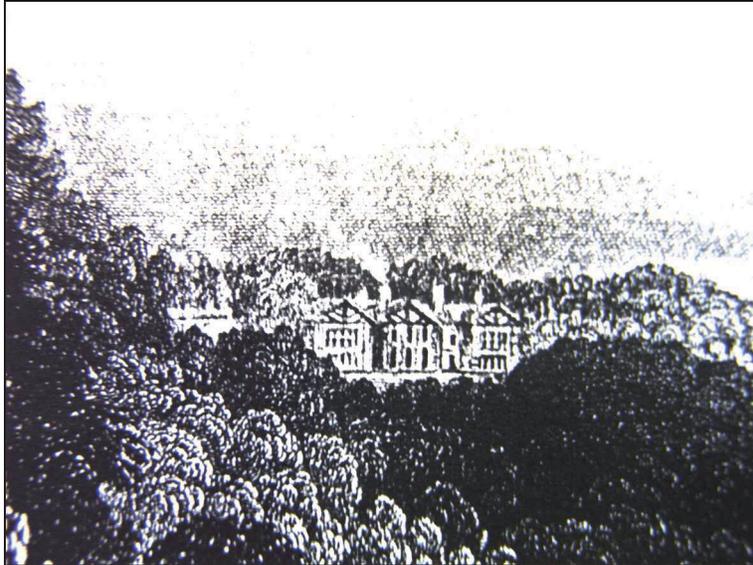


Land adjacent to Preston Crematorium, Longridge Road, Preston



Archaeological Assessment

May 2009

For Harrison Design Development, for and on behalf of Preston City Council
Minerva Heritage Project Code: RSP009
NGR: SD 58400 32200

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Summary

In May 2009 Minerva Heritage Ltd was invited by Harrison Design Development, on behalf of Preston City Council, to conduct a programme of archaeological assessment of land adjacent to the Preston Crematorium, Longridge Road, Preston, prior to proposed development. A programme of works comprising a desk-based assessment and walkover survey was designed by Minerva Heritage to provide an assessment of the archaeological significance of the site in order to inform the planning process. Following approval of the project design by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, the assessment was carried out in May 2009. Investigation of documentary sources providing an outline historical context. The subsequent walkover survey tested the results of the research against the appearance of the study area.

The assessment revealed that the study area contained 41 archaeological sites dating from the medieval period onwards. Archaeological assets were placed within the historical context, and a Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites was produced. Sites included quarry features of uncertain date, post-medieval domestic and farm buildings possibly incorporating earlier remains, and relict agricultural regimes dating from the early 19th century or earlier. Medieval remains may form part of the archaeological resources at Red Scar House and possibly also Tun Brook Head Farm. No secure evidence for Prehistoric, Romano-British or Early Medieval period activity was identified within the proposed development site. The survival of early features or deposits cannot be entirely discounted, however, and the proposed development site lies within an area of high potential for hitherto unrecorded Prehistoric period sites.

The archaeological assets within the proposed development site chiefly relate to the exploitation of stone or minerals, and to agricultural land management. The resource has considerable potential to contribute to archaeological research agenda objectives as outlined in national and regional research frameworks. Of the 39 gazetteer sites within the boundaries of the proposed development site 13 (Sites 07, 12, 16, 18, 20-21, 26-27, 30, 32, 36-38) were assessed as regionally significant (Medium importance), and one (Site 11) was assessed as locally significant (Low importance). It was necessary to categorise 13 of the sites within the proposed development site (Sites 01, 05-06, 08, 10, 15, 17, 19, 22, 28-29, 31 and 33) as of Unknown importance; the potential of these sites to contribute towards research agenda objectives relies on their degree of preservation, which it was not possible to ascertain from documentary research or from walkover survey observations.

Although none of the sites command any statutory protection it is recommended that the sites which have been identified as of Low or Medium importance should be preserved *in situ* in the context of any development proposals. If development proposals are likely to have a negative impact on these sites then further evaluation to test the character and preservation of these sites would be considered appropriate.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 In May 2009, Minerva Heritage was invited by Harrison Design Development Ltd, on behalf of Preston City Council, to design a programme of archaeological assessment for land adjacent to the Preston Crematorium, Longridge Road, Preston (centred on SD 5840 3220; Figure 1), prior to proposed development.
- 1.1.2 The proposed development site lies within an area of archaeological interest, and therefore the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) requested that a programme of archaeological investigation be completed to further inform the planning process. LCAS issued a verbal brief in April 2009 detailing the scope of the works, and approved a Minerva Heritage Project Design (*Appendix 1*) in May 2009 which had been designed to fulfil the requirements of the verbal brief.
- 1.1.3 Minerva Heritage subsequently undertook the work between 12 and 21 May 2009. This document has been produced to meet the reporting requirements detailed in the Project Design.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site occupies an area to the east fringes of Preston (Figures 1-2), approximately 6km to the north-east of the town's historic and present centre. The proposed development area is aligned approximately east/west on a plateau sat above the north side of the river Ribble, at heights varying between c 50 and 60m aOD. The ground slopes gently away from the river Ribble, although the river banks are steeply contoured along the north sides of the river Ribble and the Tun Brook. Although the surrounding landscape to the south of the river Ribble is rural, and the Red Scar and Tun Brook Woodlands comprise a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), a large industrial estate occupies land to the north and west of the study area. The existing Preston Crematorium almost bisects the proposed development site, and part of the study area included the existing Crematorium Garden of Remembrance.
- 1.2.2 The underlying solid geology comprises Carboniferous Millstone Grit (British Geological Survey GeoIndex 2008). This is overlain by river terrace deposits comprising sands and gravels, and by Diamicton Till away from the river Ribble (*ibid.*).

1.3 Archaeological Interest

- 1.3.1 A number of post-medieval and industrial period structures were known to occupy the study area from map evidence, and it was considered possible that remains from the prehistoric period, including potential settlement evidence, might also be present. It was further considered possible that archaeological remains relating to some or all

of these sites might be negatively affected by development activity. The proposed development site therefore constituted an area of demonstrable archaeological interest, and of high archaeological potential.

- 1.3.2 The Grimsargh area comprises a rural fringe area centred on the City of Preston which has changed considerably since the early 19th century. Parts of rural Lancashire comprise a diverse archaeological and historical resource, and the potential to obtain valuable information relating to human activity in the vicinity of the proposed development site is demonstrated from documents held at the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (LHER). The current programme of archaeological investigation was requested in order to identify and model areas of archaeological potential, and to assess the nature, extent and probable survival of the archaeological resource. The site constituted an area of demonstrable archaeological interest, albeit with unknown potential. A desk-based assessment and a 'Level 1' walkover survey programme were considered the most appropriate methods of collecting data, and also of assessing the significance of the archaeological resource.

1.4 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey

- 1.4.1 The Institute of Archaeologists (2001) defines archaeological desk-based assessment as:

“a programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”.

- 1.4.2 The IfA states that the purpose of desk-based assessment is to:

“gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource within a given area or site (including the presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource), in order to make an assessment of its merit in context” (IfA 2001)

- 1.4.3 Upon completion, the IfA suggests that desk-based assessment research may lead leading to one or more of the following:

“The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource

“The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether

or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised

“The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research” (ibid)

1.4.4 English Heritage describe a Level 1 Walkover Survey as:

‘a visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the archaeological site’s location, possible date and type.’ (English Heritage 2007, 23)

1.4.5 The purpose of the current programme was threefold: to assemble, summarise and present the available archaeological evidence within a 0.1km radius of the development site using desk-based assessment; to assess the evidence within the development site against physical ground conditions and extant surface features using a walkover survey; and to assess the significance of the archaeological resource as represented by the evidence, in order to further inform the development planning process.

1.5 Acknowledgements

1.5.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by Chris Healey, who also managed the project and produced this illustrated report; Lisa Keys edited the report and provided quality assurance. Thanks are due to Mr Paul Harrison of Harrison Design Development for commissioning Minerva Heritage to undertake the project on behalf of Preston City Council, and to Doug Moir, Planning Officer at LCAS, for his support. Minerva Heritage would also like to thank Ken Davies, LHER Officer, and Peter Iles, Specialist Adviser (Archaeology), at LCAS, the staff of the Lancashire Record Office, Preston, the staff of the Harris Reference Library, Preston, and Pam Duncanson, Preston Crematorium Manager, for their assistance.

2 Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The desk-based assessment and walkover methodologies employed within the Project Design (Appendix 1) were in accordance with the relevant *Institute of Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance* (2001), and with guidelines published by English Heritage (2007).

2.2 Research Collection

2.2.1 The collection of evidence comprised a systematic examination of available documentation relating to the proposed development area. This included historical documents held in museums, libraries and other archives, and other relevant sources, such as documents held by land owners, or Trade and Business Directories. Relevant unpublished material, including academic research reports and archives held by archaeological contractors/consultants prior to deposition in publicly accessible museum archives, were also consulted where available. An arbitrary 100m catchment area outside the perimeter of the proposed development site was employed to extract archaeological site information from the LHER, although sites outside this study area are referred to when considered relevant.

2.2.2 Written and reported evidence was complemented by cartographic and aerial photograph evidence where available, and copies of cartographic and aerial photograph evidence were made for inclusion in the final report where appropriate. The examination of all available historic cartographic material provided the opportunity to characterise historic land use and assess potential disturbance to archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

2.2.3 The principal sources of information for the study area were held in the Lancashire Record Office at Preston, the LHER in Preston, and the Harris Reference Library in Preston. Geological maps, where available, were also consulted, although geotechnical data or borehole logs were not available prior to the compilation of this report.

2.3 Site Walkover Survey

2.3.1 A gazetteer list of sites was compiled (Appendix 2; Figures 3-4), within which each archaeological site was allocated an individual entry. Each gazetteer site entry includes a summary description, location by grid reference, an evaluation of the site's character and significance, an approximate date or date range, and references. A digital photographic record was produced to support observations made during the site visit. The photographic record included a numbered and dated frame register, and all photography included a prominent graded metric scale of an appropriate size where possible.

2.4 Assessment

2.4.1 Assessment of the archaeological resource as identified through the documentary research and walkover survey was considered in three stages, following current government guidance (DoT 2003; Highways Agency 2007). The importance or significance of each resource was considered in terms of its archaeological value, for which criteria which are also outlined in government guidance (DoE 1990). The projected physical impact and indirect impacts on each resource were recorded on an appropriate scale. The two grades were subsequently compared to reach an Impact Significance for each site. The grades by which importance, impact and impact significance are measured are explained in detail in Sections 4 and 5.

2.5 Reporting, Project Archive and Publication

2.5.1 This report collates the results of the elements within the desk-based assessment methodology and presents them in the form of a short illustrated document in accordance with the Project Design (*Appendix 1*) and current best practice (IfA 2001). Some conclusions are drawn from observations made during the project, mitigation strategies are considered, where appropriate, and any methods of investigation considered appropriate to further inform the planning process are proposed and briefly explained.

2.5.2 A copy of this report will be deposited with the LHER within two months of completion of fieldwork.

2.5.3 The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment will form the core of a documentary archive which will be produced according to best practice guidelines issued by the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2007; Museums and Galleries' Commission 1992; and UKIC 1992). The fully indexed archive, comprising all the paper and photographic material generated during this project, will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston within six months of project completion. A copy will also be offered to the National Monuments Record in Swindon.

2.5.4 On completion of the project Minerva Heritage Ltd will complete the obligatory fields of the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) form and submit an electronic version of the report to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/oasis>).

3 Documentary Research

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The majority of the documentary information concerns the 19th century history of the parish of Grimsargh (see Section 3.2.20-27). The chief general historical works comprise *Victoria County History of Lancashire, volume 7* (Farrer and Brownbill 1912), and Hindle's *Grimsargh: The Story of a Lancashire Village* (2002).

3.1.2 For the purposes of presentation, the historical background has been divided into archaeological and historical periods as prescribed in DoE's *Guidance on Methodology for Multi-Modal Studies* (2000), although the divisions by date have been adjusted to reflect the situation in the North West, after Brennand (2007):

Table 1: Archaeological and Historic Periods Terminology

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	c 50,000 to c 8000BC
Mesolithic	c 8000 to c 4000 BC
Neolithic	c 4000 to c 2500 BC
Bronze Age	c 2500 to c 600 BC
Iron Age	c 600 BC to AD 43
Romano-British Period	AD 43 to 410
Early Medieval Period	AD 410 to 1066
Medieval Period	AD 1066 to 1540
Post-Medieval Period	AD 1540 to 1750
Industrial Period	AD 1750 to 1900
Modern Period	AD 1900 to present

Where appropriate the archaeological resources identified as part of the Gazetteer of Sites (Appendix 2; Figures 3-4) have been placed within the historical narrative in order to provide a historical context for the proposed development site.

3.1.3 All available historic maps and aerial photographs were examined as part of the information gathering exercise, and some of these are reproduced as plates. The information gleaned from the cartographic material has been integrated into the following Historical Background in order to present the development of the study area in a chronological manner.

3.2 Historical Background

3.2.1 **Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods:** following the retreat of glacial ice around 10,000 years ago, human groups re-appear in the archaeological record in northern England. Although the North West is poorly characterised in terms of settlement, economy, society and religion (Hodgson and Brennand 2007b, 31), lithic scatters attest to human activity elsewhere in the Pennines as early as the Mesolithic

(Hodgson and Brennand 2007a, 27). A mixed arable-pastoral economy began to be adopted during the Neolithic (*op cit*, 31), although the scarcity of secure evidence precludes any confident assertions. It is traditionally accepted that fire was used to clear woodland on a limited scale, and for a variety of economic reasons (Clark 1976, 460).

- 3.2.2 Archaeological finds comprising prehistoric objects have been retrieved from the vicinity, although not from the study area itself. A Bronze-Age flat axe was recovered at Elston Bottoms, a flint arrowhead from near Higher Brockholes Farm, and a stone hammer head from near Stone Cross, Grimsargh (Hindle 2002, 18). These attest to limited human activity in the area, albeit spread across a long timespan. A possible long barrow is recorded in Boilton Wood, approximately 1km to the south of the study area (Carbis 1989, 29).
- 3.2.3 Two possible prehistoric features within the study area comprise a ditch (Site 05) and a possible enclosure site at the edge of the escarpment above the river Ribble (Site 06). It should be noted at this point that a recent assessment of archaeological data identified this part of the Ribble Valley as having a 'high potential' for the discovery of prehistoric monuments (Oxford Archaeology North and University of Liverpool 2006, 157).
- 3.2.4 **Romano-British Period:** the presence of the Roman military by the end of the 1st century AD is attested by an Agricolan fort at Ribchester (Shotter 1993, 44), approximately 10km upstream of the study area. The native population at this time probably formed part of a federation of tribes known collectively as the *Brigantii* (Shotter 1993, 7).
- 3.2.5 A Roman fort at Ribchester, approximately 5km to the east of the study area, supported a civilian population in the form of a *vici* settlement, and the fort itself lay at the centre of a road network connecting the forts of Manchester, Kirkham and Lancaster (Edwards 2004, 4). The fort at Ribchester was particularly significant in that it controlled one of the four passes across the Pennines between the fortresses of Chester and York (*ibid*), and a military 'depot' at Walton-le-Dale allowed movement of supplies via the Ribble Estuary to its junction with the river Darwen (Shotter 1993, 21). The Roman Watling Street, ultimately connecting Ribchester with a fort at Kirkham, is located approximately 500m north of the study area.
- 3.2.6 None of the evidence identified during the documentary research could be firmly dated to this period.
- 3.2.7 **Early Medieval Period:** the centuries following the collapse of Imperial Roman administration in Britain saw the emergence of small tribal kingdoms in place of the *civitates* (Newman 2007, 91). The Romano-British population is thought to have been supplemented or supplanted by colonising immigrants of Anglian, and then Hiberno-Norse, origin (*op cit*, 91-3). The place-name Grimsargh is thought to come from the

Norse *grimes erg*; *grimes* representing a widespread personal name and the suffix *-erg* meaning a shieling (Ekwall 1977, 205). That the Norse suffix *-ærghi* is thought to comprise a loan word from the Irish (Cameron 1996, 78) may further indicate a Hiberno-Norse origin for Grimsargh. Employing place-name elements to draw political boundaries or to determine the racial or cultural composition of an area is notoriously problematic, however (Edwards 1998, 5).

3.2.8 It is not clear whether the study area comprised well-managed fields, marginal land, waste or woodland during this period, although the probable origin of the place-name Grimsargh suggests seasonal pasture. The Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation project identifies Red Scar Wood and Nab Wood as areas of probable Ancient Woodland, and the area around Tun Brook Head Farm (Site 08) as Ancient Enclosure (*P lles pers comm*). The name of the nearby hamlet Brockholes suggests that fields were enclosed from woodland cleared during this period – the name is English, although the *brock* element is a loan word from native British. The combination of the two hamlets as Grimsargh-with-Brockholes has been inferred as evidence of peaceful coexistence between settlers with Norse and English heritage (Hindle 2002, 25).

3.2.9 **Medieval Period:** subsequent to the Conquest, William the First bestowed much of northern England, including the Honour of Lancaster, on Roger de Poitou (Hindle 2002, 28), although these were forfeited following his part in the failure of the rebellion at the Battle of Rochester (Hindle 2002, 28). The Domesday Book describes the lands of Preston as held by Earl Tosti, with 16 vills “inhabited by a few people; but it is not known how many the inhabitants are. The rest are waste...” (Domesday Folio 302V, in Martin and Williams 2002, 796).

3.2.10 Grimsargh is referred to by Domesday Book as land comprising 2 carucates or plough-lands (*ibid*). The hamlets of Elston and Brockholes are not mentioned, and Grimsargh appears with a variety of spellings in medieval documentation as shown in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Medieval spellings of Grimsargh

Year	Name	Year	Name
1086	Grimesarge	1292	de Grimesargh
1189	Grimersham	1292	Grymesaruth
1242	Grimisargh	1292	Gremeshargh
1244	Grimsarche	1292	Grymesharth
1244	Grimsharg	1293	Grymesargh
1253	Grimesherg	1301	Greymesargh
1284	Grimishere	1400	Grymsar

3.2.11 At some unspecified juncture following the Conquest the manor was split into three: half a plough-land at Grimsargh was held in thegnage,

half a plough-land at Brockholes was held by the baron of Manchester and the remaining plough-land of Elston was given to the baron of Penwortham (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 108-113). By 1189 Roger son of Augustin de Heaton of Heaton in Lonsdale had his half plough-land at Grimsargh confirmed by John Count of Mortain (*ibid*), later King John. Roger had acquired the manor from another Roger, son of Orm son of Magnus (*ibid*). Gilbert de Grimsargh leased the manor by demise from Roger de Heaton in the early 13th century (*ibid*), and by 1262 Roger de Heaton son of Roger de Heaton still held the manor, the lessee being William de Grimsargh (*ibid*). William de Grimsargh paid the 3 shilling thegnage fee due from the manor to the king, and thus Roger de Heaton only received relief and wardship from the manor at this time (*ibid*). Roger's son and heir, William, confirmed the title of William de Grimsargh, and the rent remained unchanged (*ibid*). In 1297 the Earl of Lancaster received 3 shillings from the manor of Grimsargh, although the tenant is not named (*ibid*).

- 3.2.12 The involvement of the Hoghton family in the area is first recorded by a deed of 1284 (Hindle 2002, 33, quoting LRO DDHO/640), which records a lease by Thomas de Grimishere to Master Richard de Hocheton "*his manor with gardens, building, lands in Grimishere, namely 29 acres arable and meadow*". The lands are further detailed as comprising "*liberties, enclosures, waste, moss, herbages of wood, pannages, rents and escheats of dower*". A further document (Hindle 2002, 33, quoting LRO DDHO/642) shows that William, son of Robert de Etheliston, had granted to Sir Richard de Hoghton the right to "*enclose all the moors, woods, marshes, mosses in Grymesargh for his own use*". By 1301 Richard de Hoghton had perhaps a considerable estate and interest in Grimsargh, and both the de Hoghton family and the de Grimsargh family continued to share land (Hindle 2002, 32), although by 1344 a dispute had to be settled through arbitration (*ibid*). By 1362 William de Grimsargh had granted to Sir Adam de Hoghton all messuages, lands, rents and services in Grimsargh, although this completed an earlier sale (*ibid*). The Grimsargh family faded into obscurity while the Hoghtons remained holders of the manorial rights for more than 400 years subsequent (*ibid*).
- 3.2.13 The study area therefore appears to have comprised a wide variety of terrain during this period. Mills are attested on the Tun Brook (Hindle 2002, 33, quoting LRO DDHO/631). None of the documentary material identified referred explicitly to sites within the study area, although it is possible that at least some of the ridge-and-furrow cultivation (Sites 20, 37 and 38) and some of the former field boundaries (Sites 12, 16, 18, 21, 26, 27, 32 and 34) may date from as early as this period, when enclosure and land improvement are alluded to in the documents.
- 3.2.14 Ridge-and-furrow cultivation at Sites 37 and 38 appear to form part of a circle whose approximate centre is the site of Red Scar House (Site

01; see Sections 3.2.17 and 3.2.20-33 below), the 19th century home of the Assheton Cross family. The original thatched cruck-frame building at Red Scar House, incorporated into the later structure, is thought to have been a medieval chapel (Hindle 2002, 81-83).

- 3.2.15 **Post-Medieval Period:** the Hoghton family owned the land throughout this period (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 108-113), although they did not reside here. A Hoghton family document (Hindle 2002, 46, quoting LRO DDHO/656) records the demesne of Grimsargh Hall in 1675 as including a water corn mill, houses, buildings, orchard, lands and pastures. Mines, quarries and delphs for lead, coal, slate and stone are also referred to (*ibid*). Studies of the Hearth Tax returns for 1663 and the Act of Protestation returns for 1641 suggest a population in the parish of Grimsargh-with-Brockholes of between 128 and 192 (Hindle 2002, 56).
- 3.2.16 Irregular post-medieval enclosure patterns appear to be preserved into the 19th century when they are recorded by the first large scale maps and plans (see Sections 3.2.18, 3.2.22 and 3.2.25 below). The settlement pattern seems to comprise isolated farmsteads linked by lanes which are typical of the post-medieval agricultural landscape across England (McNeil and Newman 2007, 150). It is probable that at least some of the ridge-and-furrow cultivation (Sites 20, 37 and 38) and former field boundaries (Sites 12, 16, 18, 21, 26, 27, 32 and 34) date from this period.
- 3.2.17 The earliest component of the Red Scar House (Site 01) seems to have incorporated a cruck-framed building, perhaps a medieval place of worship (Hindle 2002, 81-83; see Section 3.2.14 above). It was the oldest component of Site 01, and although the Victoria County History records it as probably Elizabethan (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 108-113) this may be due to an imperfect appreciation of the potential date range of cruck-frame buildings, and it may be earlier.
- 3.2.18 It is considered that the two 'earthworks' previously identified as prehistoric enclosures (Sites 05-06) are more likely to represent quarrying activity from the post-medieval period than prehistoric defensive ditches, although this does not preclude the latter. Mineral exploitation is recorded in the documentation at this time, and some probable extraction sites were identified during the site walkover survey, and the majority of these (Sites 15, 17, 19, 22, 29, and 31) may date from the post-medieval period.
- 3.2.19 **Industrial Period:** the study area seems to have retained much of the characteristically post-medieval settlement pattern during the later 18th and 19th centuries. The isolated farmsteads continued to supply local markets, and the yeomen farmers were encouraged to grind their corn at the Lord's mill at Grimsargh by the imposition of fines (Hindle 2002, 78). The Lord of the Manor of Grimsargh retained the right to enter any

part of the estate and with his agents or workmen work any mine, quarry or delph and remove it by employment of buildings, engines or other means; the right to free warren, and hunting and fishing rights, were also retained (*op cit* 79).

- 3.2.20 Yates' 1786 Map of Lancashire (Plate 1) shows a building in the approximate position of Red Scar House (Site 01), although it is not named. This illustration also shows a path close to the southern perimeter of the study area, from Elston towards the south-west. Tun Brook Head Farm (Site 08) is not shown, although we should perhaps be cautious when treating this map as a *terminus post quem*. The Tithe Award Plan of 1842 seems to record relict a post-medieval or even medieval enclosure pattern in the fields around Red Scar House (Site 01; Plate 2) and Tun Brook Head (Site 08; Plate 3), with parcels of land which are irregular both in shape and size (see Sections 3.2.13 and 3.2.15 above). This pattern is later reflected in the Ordnance Survey of 1892 (Plate 4), although the Red Scar estate land is superimposed upon the earlier arrangement (see also Section 5.2.3-4 below).
- 3.2.21 Reference to a young apprentice girl called Jane Seed, from Poulton, coming to work at Red Scar is made in 1780, and this may represent the original house at Site 01 (Hindle 2002, 77). Henry Seed is recorded as letting 30 acres at Red Scar from 16 December 1792, although it was occupied at this time by William Clarkson as an undertenant (*ibid*). There is an obscure reference to a rebuilding episode comprising enlarging and alteration in 1798 (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 108-113).
- 3.2.22 William Cross purchased the manor of Grimsargh for £630 on 2 May 1803. The Victoria County History records that Sir Philip de Hoghton had sold the manor to William Cross, perhaps after a brief mortgage to William Shawe the younger (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 108-113). A letter from William Cross to his friend Mr Gorst dated 23 February 1804 expressed a desire to buy the land at Red Scar (Hindle 2002, 76), and work on the construction of Red Scar House (Site 01), as a mock-timber-and-plaster late Jacobean-style mansion (*ibid*), probably began shortly afterwards. Professional advice had been provided by a renowned architect, Mr Rickman (*ibid*), and in 1813 William Cross moved in (*ibid*).
- 3.2.23 Later alterations included the addition of a library in 1840 (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 108-113), and throughout the 19th century servants' quarters, coach-houses, greenhouses, a cobbled courtyard, dairy, stables, vinery, and a keeper's cottage were added (Hindle 2002, 83 and 92). The mansion was adorned throughout by fine oak furniture and portraits of the Cross and Assheton families (*ibid*). Some of the wooden paneling in the new building is reputed to have originated from the first St Michael's Church at Grimsargh, built 1716 (Hindle 2002, 83). An engraving dated 1832 shows the Red Scar House nestling amongst the woodland (Plate 5), and the Tithe Award Plan shows the

site in detail (Plate 2) which is reflected in the 1847 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile first edition (Plate 6).

- 3.2.24 The original cruck-framed structure was incorporated as a dining room in the south-eastern corner of the main range, the external appearance of which is preserved in a mid-19th century photograph of the Cross family taken in the garden to the south of the house (Plate 7). A pair of ogee-curved cruck blades linked the ridge purlin to the floor, with curved windbraces to the purlins, a yoke collar at the ridge and spurs to the side walls also retained; this description is based on an illustration of the Red Scar dining room facing approximately east provided in the Victoria County History (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 108-113), and a photograph, facing approximately west, of the altar and cruck-blades as reproduced in Hindle (2002, 81). A soot-blackened altar occupied the western end, *"beautifully carved... with two wooden candlesticks. A door led to a small room behind the altar, which was very likely used as a retiring room for the preacher and close by another door opened into a tiny pitch black dungeon [...]* Some of the woodwork paneling for the new building was said to have come from the first St Michael's Church at Grimsargh" (Hindle 2002, 83). The outside of the mansion was landscaped into parkland and gardens; photographs of the mansion and gardens are reproduced in Carbis (1989, 3-5). The Ordnance Survey of 1892 certainly shows a very well-managed landscape around Red Scar House (Site 01; Plate 8), although the plan of the buildings is similar to that shown in 1847 (Plate 9).
- 3.2.25 William Cross married Ellen Chaffers in 1813 and died in 1827, leaving Ellen to bring up six children (Hindle 2002, 84-5). Ellen died in 1849 and the children included the Reverend John Cross, who almost rebuilt Grimsargh Church in the memory of his parents, Richard Cross, Home Secretary in 1873 under Disraeli and later raised to the peerage as Viscount and then Lord Cross by his close friend Queen Victoria; in 1886-92 he was Secretary of State for India (*op cit*, 86). Their eldest son, William Assheton Cross, helped to run the estate, which he inherited, while studying law (*op cit*, 88). He served in the Crimean War as Colonel William Cross, where the ship carrying his unit ran into rocks on the bay of Argostoli (*ibid*) on the Greek island of Nisos. In addition to continuing to improve the mansion and its accommodation William Assheton Cross built two observatories (Hindle 2002, 88; one of which survives as Site 07) and a rain gauge (Site 09) on the site. It is possible that the rain gauge (Site 09) may comprise the second of the two observatories, as observations were not confined to astronomy and allowed the methodical collection by amateur scientists of meteorological or other scientific data. William Assheton Cross is said to have *"installed some excellent scientific equipment and powerful telescopes"* (*op cit* 88).

3.2.26 Census returns for 1841 only record Richard Cross, alongside a considerable staff list:

Table 3: Census Returns for Red Scar, 1841

Name	Age	Details
Catherine Chaffers	50	Independent
Richard Cross	18	Independent
Henry Cross	14	Independent
Ralph Hindle	40	MS
Charles Taylor	25	MS
John Woods	40	MS
Maria Waid	20	FS
Ellen Edge	25	FS
Elizabeth Dewhurst	25	FS
William Ashworth	42	Gamekeeper
Ann Ashworth	44	
Daniel Whittle	30	Gardener
Julia Whittle	35	
Thomas Whittle	2	
John Whittle	2 wks	
Sarah Jackson	20	FS

3.2.27 Tun Brook Head Farm (Site 08) appears to remain fairly static throughout this period from its first appearance in the documentary record in 1842. The three rectangular buildings shown around a small fold in 1847 (Plate 10) are reflected in the 1892 survey, although it appears that the northernmost building, probably a barn, has had a shippon or additional cowshed attached against its western side. It is not possible to establish from the maps which building comprises the farmhouse proper, although both candidates, at the north and south ends of the yard, appear to reflect the widespread post-medieval long-house pedigree (see Section 3.2.13 above). The Census return of 1841 records the Dewhurst family as farmers at Tun Brook Head Farm, probably erroneously called Tom Brook Head in the returns:

Table 4: Census Returns for Tom Brook Head, 1841

Name	Age	Details
William Dewhurst	70	Farmer
Elizabeth Dewhurst	18	
Alice Dewhurst	14	
William Dewhurst	40	MS
Jane Hayes	21	MS
George Hayes	5 mths	
Edmund Higgison	20	MS

3.2.28 The 1861 Census records nine members of the Cross family and 14 servants as resident at the property (Hindle 2002, 92). William Assheton Cross died in 1883 and in February 1887 both Kitty and Cecily Sophia Cross left the house for London and it was advertised for rent on 5 May; by 1889 the house was reportedly in a dishevelled state (Hindle 2002, 91). The first recorded tenant in the Trade Directories is

a Mr Daniel Walter, in 1898.

- 3.2.29 A number of sites identified during the walkover survey (Sites 11, 13, 23, 24 and 33) relate to Red Scar House (Site 01). Sites identified during the walkover survey which appear to represent mineral exploitation (Sites 10, 15, 17, 19, 22, 28-31 and 42) may comprise Industrial Period or earlier activity; Site 10 certainly does not appear until after the 1842 Tithe Plan (Plate 2).
- 3.2.30 **Modern Period:** Mr Daniel Walter was still resident in 1901 (Barrett's Directory 1901). Between 1904 and 1910 Mr Caleb Margerison, of White Windsor Soap (Hindle 2002, 92), is recorded (Barrett's Directory of Lancashire 1910), and between 1913 and 1927 a Mr Thomas Stanley Walker is noted (Barrett's Directory of Lancashire 1913, 1917 and 1922; Kelly's Directory of Lancashire 1924, 1926 and 1927).
- 3.2.31 In 1927 Mr Joseph Hollas and Mrs Hollas moved in (Hindle 2002, 92), although he is recorded as Thomas Hollas in Kelly's Directory of 1932. The Hollas's had a private zoo on the estate replete with all manner of "strange animals" (Hindle 2002, 93), and they had wished to buy the property (*op cit*, 92). Kitty Cross, however, sold the site to Courtauld's in 1934 for construction of a new rayon factory, and she came to the house in March 1936 to remove furniture and pictures that she wanted for her villa residence in Bath (*op cit*, 93). The exotic animals and agricultural paraphernalia left with Mrs Hollas for Wiltshire, with the head gardener and his family, later the same year, on a special train. Mr Hollas stayed on with a new gardener until 1938 when he moved to Lytham. The new gardener's daughter recalled that the "red brick observatory.... was then being used as a cattle shed" (Hindle 2002, 93). The buildings were finally demolished in the late 1940s, although the Ordnance Survey of 1951 shows the site as partially demolished already.
- 3.2.32 Tun Brook Head Farm (Site 08) probably continued to function as a farm, and in 1962 when it was sold to the Preston Corporation (Hindle 2002, 94). In the early 20th century the buildings in the yard had expanded, and although some of the buildings had begun to be demolished by the mid-20th century parts of the farm survived until after 1992. The name Tun Brook Head does not appear in the 20th century directories, although the Margerison family is recorded at 'Red Scar Farm' from 1907 onwards.
- 3.2.33 A linear ditch (Site 11) observed during the walkover survey to the east of the former carriage road to Red Scar House (Site 01) is probably associated with the construction or maintenance of the existing Preston Crematorium building, and is thus of modern date.

4 Walkover Survey

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The proposed development site was examined on 17th and 18th May 2009. The entire proposed development site was systematically traversed by dividing the site into 11 field units (Figure 2), which were each described using Minerva Heritage *pro forma* Field Survey recording sheets. The fields comprised a mixture of light deciduous woodland (Fields 1, 3, 7 and 11) and meadow (Fields 2, 5-6, and 8-10). Parts of the site along the western and northern perimeters had become waste, with poorly drained bogs developing amongst the trees. Field boundaries primarily comprised barbed wire fences, although some more modern and secure fencing was seen around the edges of the adjacent industrial units.

4.1.2 The site was examined for evidence of archaeological remains not previously identified by the initial desk-based research. An assessment was also made of the condition of extant sites and the potential for the survival of below-ground remains. Sites 01-10 and 37-38, identified from the HER and the documentary survey, were examined to verify recorded details, including appearance, location, survival, probably date and extent. These sites, and the sites identified during the walkover survey (Sites 11-36 and 39), were recorded using Minerva Heritage *pro forma* Monument Survey recording sheets where applicable, and their positions and extents recorded. The gazetteer (Appendix 2; Figures 3-4) provides full records of the sites identified through the documentary research and the walkover survey.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 **Field 1:** comprised an area of light woodland along part of the northern perimeter. Site 12 (Plate 11), comprising a former field boundary, and Site 13 (Plate 12), comprising a former estate boundary, were located in this field.

4.2.2 **Field 2:** was characterised by grass and scrub vegetation over marshy ground. Site 30 (Plate 13), comprising a former field boundary, cut across the field on a north/south alignment before leading into the adjacent field (4).

4.2.3 **Field 3:** comprised a strip of mature woodland along the western perimeter of the proposed development site. The vegetation cover comprised thick grass and bluebells, which highlighted ridge-and-furrow cultivation aligned approximately north/south (Site 20; Plate 14). Two ponds (Sites 15 and 17; Plates 15 and 16 respectively), which probably represent former extraction sites, were located towards the northern end of this area. A former field boundary (Site 21; Plate 17) was identified at the southern end of the field, leading into a third pond

(Site 22; Plate 18).

- 4.2.4 **Field 4:** comprised a rolling meadow with knee-high meadow flowers and grasses. A former field boundary feature (Site 18; Plate 19) traversed the field from north to south, leading from a pond (Site 19; Plate 20) at the northern end to a second former field boundary (Site 36; Plate 21) at its southern end. There was no evidence of Site 03 in its recorded position, and this seems to be an erroneous location of the pond at Site 29 (Section 4.2.7 below).
- 4.2.5 **Field 5:** the rolling meadow landscape observed in Field 4 continued towards the south, although grassed marsh occupying a low-lying strip of land aligned approximately east-north-east/west-south-west. The Red Scar Observatory (Site 07; Plate 22) and the area surrounding the Red Scar House (Site 01; Plate 23) were identifiable in this field. The Observatory (Site 07) survived as a standing building, albeit as an incomplete survival, and the area formerly occupied by the Red Scar House (Site 01) was covered in scrub vegetation and weeds in contrast to the remainder of the field.
- 4.2.6 Although it was not possible to clearly distinguish the areas which had formerly comprised buildings from the garden areas the position of the former garden wall (Site 23; Plate 24) was clearly marked by a line of lush vegetation and stone footings in places (Plate 25). A pair of redundant stone gateposts (Site 24; Plate 26) with iron brackets was also observed close to the approximate position of the Red Scar House (Site 01). A second pair of redundant gateposts (Site 25; Plate 27) was probably also associated with the Red Scar House. There was no trace of the ridge-and-furrow features identified from the aerial photograph (Sites 37 and 38; Plate 28). During the walkover a piece of a post-medieval ceramic vessel (at Site 39) was recovered from a mole hill to the east of the former mansion.
- 4.2.7 **Field 6:** comprised a large open meadow with tall grass throughout, and some areas of rush-grasses. A large pond was observed in the approximate centre of the field (Site 29; Plate 29), and former field boundaries (Sites 26 and 27; Plates 30 and 31 respectively) were located to the east of this. A possible former extraction site (Site 28; Plate 32) was also identified at the junction of Sites 26 and 27.
- 4.2.8 **Field 7:** comprised managed woodland in the Preston Crematorium Garden of Remembrance. A former field boundary (Site 32; Plate 33) was identified amongst the thick vegetation to the west of the existing footpath. The former footpath may have followed the line of the former carriage road (Site 40), although this had left no trace. A pair of stone entrance gateposts with a walled surround (Site 11; Plate 34) at the northern end of this area would have been the location of the northern end of the carriage road. A rubble platform (Site 33; Plate 35) was recorded towards the southern end of the field, and a modern ditch

(Site 14; Plate 36) was located perpendicular to the footpath on its eastern side.

- 4.2.9 **Field 8:** comprised an open area of grassy meadow. A heavily overgrown possible ditch or former quarry site (Site 05; Plate 37) was seen in the south-western corner of the field.
- 4.2.10 **Field 9:** comprised an open area of grassy meadow. A large pond (Site 10; Plate 38) was located at the junction of this field with Fields 8 and 10.
- 4.2.11 **Field 10:** this small square field was markedly different from its neighbours in that it contained only low grass under pasture, and spoil heaps along its western edge which contained large blocks of concrete. These probably represent remnants of parts of Tun Brook Head Farm (Site 08; Plate 39), fragments of which were probably also seen as part of nearby gateposts (Site 35; Plate 40). It was not possible to discern any other parts of the farm buildings.
- 4.2.12 **Field 11:** comprised a lightly wooded marshy area along the western perimeter of the site. A former field boundary (Site 34; Plate 41) lay to the immediate west of the southern tip of Field 11. A large pond (Site 31; Plate 42) occupied the approximate centre of the woods.

5 Assessment of the Archaeological Resource

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Each of the 41 archaeological resources identified and catalogued as a Gazetteer Site (Appendix 2; Figures 3-4) have been assessed in terms of their archaeological importance, as advised in governmental guidance (DoT 2003, 51), which prescribes criteria for the assessment of site importance when considering the Scheduling of 'new' sites (DoE 1990, 33). These criteria comprise the following:

*“(i) **Period:** all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.*

*“(ii) **Rarity:** there are some monument categories, which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples that still retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and a regional context.*

*“(iii) **Documentation:** the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.*

*“(iv) **Group Value:** the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement and cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.*

*“(v) **Survival/Condition:** the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particular important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.*

*“(vii) **Diversity:** some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.*

*“(vi) **Fragility/Vulnerability:** highly important a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment can destroy archaeological evidence from some field monuments; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection which scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled*

monument protection, even if these structures are already listed historic buildings.

*(viii) **Potential:** on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.”*

- 5.1.2 Further governmental guidance (DoE 2000 and DoT 2007) develops the criteria further, enabling their application to individual sites and groups of sites outside the Scheduling framework.
- 5.1.3 The extent of the archaeological resources were calculated by overlaying historic maps onto existing mapping using shared topographic features such as field layout as markers. The location of the archaeological resources within the study area and proposed development site is shown as Figures 3-4. It is not possible at this stage to demonstrate precisely the location of any impact, or to the depth that any proposed works will penetrate.

5.2 Assessment of Results

- 5.2.1 **Location and extent:** the layout and extents of the archaeological resources are shown on Figures 3-4. The alignments of the linear field boundary features were recorded using a hand-held GPS system, although sites with area extents (Sites 01, 08, 10, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22 and 31) and Sites 09 and 40 were located by overlaying historic maps onto current digital mapping, using topographical markers to facilitate the overlay process – this produces approximate results, and the data is only able to provide a ‘best guess’ with precise extents or locations remaining unknown. Similarly, two of the ridge-and-furrow features (Sites 37 and 38) were approximately located by best guess using aerial photography, as the features were not visible on the ground.
- 5.2.2 **Date:** the assessment has shown that the study area contains 41 archaeological sites and features. The majority of the features relating to the Red Scar estate (Sites 09, 11, 13, 23-25 and 40) represent mid-19th century activity, and the overwhelming majority of this resource probably dates from the post-medieval period onwards. Red Scar House (Site 01) and Tun Brook Head Farm (Site 08) may incorporate or overlie medieval structures, however. Similarly, some of the features identified may comprise medieval or at least pre-enclosure agricultural activity (Sites 20 and 37-38). The enclosure activity (Sites 12, 16, 18, 21, 26-27, 30, 32, 34 and 36) is likely to be post-medieval or even 19th century in the cases of Sites 26-27, although these sites may prove to be survivals from earlier periods. Most of the remaining archaeological resource relates to stone or mineral extraction (Sites 05-06, 10, 15, 17, 19, 22, 28, 29, 31 and 41); most of this activity is of uncertain date.

- 5.2.3 **Field layout:** the earliest available cartography which shows the study area in any useful detail is the Tithe Award Plan of 1842 (Plates 2-3). The pattern of enclosure around Site 08 appears to be squared in the pattern of parliamentary enclosure (Hoskins 1955, 187). By contrast the field system around Site 01 appears piecemeal, with variously-sized parcels in irregular shapes carved outwards from the direction from Red Scar House (Plate 2). This is suggestive of 16th or 17th century enclosure, or perhaps even later medieval activity. The ridge-and-furrow features identified during the documentary research (Sites 37 and 38) and the walkover survey (Site 20) probably represent the pre-enclosure agricultural system which originated in the medieval or early-medieval period (Hall 1998). The potentially circular appearance of Sites 37 and 38 indicates that cultivation probably originated from the site of Red Scar.
- 5.2.4 The above-ground survival of Site 20 is demonstrable; Sites 37 and 38 are no longer visible on the surface, although they are likely to survive as below-ground features.
- 5.2.5 **Field boundaries:** the walkover survey showed that extant field boundaries comprised modern barb-wire fences or steel security fences. Former field boundaries identified as Sites 12, 16, 18, 21, 26, 27, 30, 32, 34 and 36 all corresponded to field boundaries in existence prior to the 1842 Tithe Plan (Plate 43). Sites 12, 16, 18, 21 and 36 may represent medieval enclosure, however. The survival of these boundaries as features in the landscape is shown on Figures 3-4.
- 5.2.6 **Industrial activity:** the ponds filling roughly circular depressions (Sites 10, 15, 17, 22, 29, 31 and 42) and linear scars (Sites 05 and 06) most likely represent the remains of mineral extraction activity; documentary evidence names lead, slate, sand and coal as the objects of such activity (see Sections 3.2.14 and 3.2.18 above). It is not possible to closely date any of this activity, as mineral extraction operated on a relatively small scale from surface workings was practiced from the prehistoric period onwards (Hodgson and Brennand 2007, 48). It is considered most likely, however, that mineral extraction activity within the study area dates from the post-medieval and industrial periods, when it provided an extra source of income for small farms (McNeil and Newman 2007, 150). With the exception of Sites 05, 06, 10 and 15, all of these sites are shown on the 1842 Tithe Map as ponds (Plate 43). Site 10 appears as a pond on the 1847 Ordnance Survey map (Plate 6), and thus must date between 1842 and 1847. Site 15 is not shown on any of the historic mapping, and may represent the deterioration of the woodland due to insufficient drainage. Site 05 is clearly shown on historic maps although by 1842 it is already overgrown with trees. This probably indicates that it represents a post-medieval feature. Site 06 probably does not appear on any of the mapping by virtue of its location within woodland. Site 03 appears to be

an erroneous location of Site 29.

5.2.7 **Other activity:** the majority of the remainder of the archaeological resource comprises the remains of Red Scar House (Site 01) and associated activity (Sites 07, 09, 11-12, 23-25, 33 and 40). These sites are closely dateable to the period 1804-1889, and some survive of them survive as standing remains (Sites 07, 11 and 24-25). It is not possible to offer statements regarding the survival of other features, however, which at best only survive as below-ground remains with varying degrees of preservation.

5.2.8 It is possible that the below-ground remains of Red Scar House itself (Site 01), which are likely to include wall footings, external yards and internal surfaces, as well as other structural and garden remains (for example Site 23), also incorporate an earlier cruck-frame thatched cottage. Such a structure in this location may, on the basis of the surrounding field-systems and the potential date-range for cruck construction, be medieval in origin.

5.2.9 It is likely that remains relating to the 19th century Observatory (Site 07) and rain gauge (Site 09) built by William Assheton Cross survive below-ground. Documentary records refer to a second observatory (see Section 3.2.23 above), the location of which is unknown, and it is possible that this also survives as below-ground remains. The carriage road (Site 40) is also likely to survive amongst the woodland as below-ground remains. The standing remains at the entrance to the Red Scar estate (Site 11) survive relatively intact from the final abandonment of the site in 1938. The telescope mounting belonging to the Observatory (Site 08) also survives *in situ*, albeit incomplete.

5.2.10 Tun Brook Head Farm (Sites 08) comprises what is probably a post-medieval farmstead, based on the proposed date of the field-system immediately surrounding the site. It may survive as below-ground remains, particularly as wall footings alongside cellars and other internal features, and any yards or external surfaces.

5.3 **Assessment of Archaeological Potential**

5.3.1 The principal factor in determining archaeological significance has in this case been the potential of each site to contribute to recognized Regional and National Archaeological Research Agendas. The North West region benefits from an Archaeological Research Framework which defines a Research Agenda and Strategy (Brennand 2007). Nationally the most pertinent document is the draft Research Agenda produced by *English Heritage* (1997).

5.3.2 **Site 01 and 33:** below-ground remains which are likely to survive beneath the footprints of the former buildings and external areas comprising Red Scar House have a variety of potential contributions to make to archaeological research objectives. As a collection of

archaeological resources with the potential to contain visually arresting structural remains in addition to deposits containing artefacts and other information, the sites comprising Red Scar House have additional educational and interpretive value.

5.3.3 The form, appearance and some details of the house layout are known from surviving documents, although the plan of the building is still largely unknown. The below-ground remains have the potential to allow the layout to be studied in relation to the activities and inhabitants. Archaeological material from the majority of Site 01 has the potential therefore to contribute to:

- the examination of “the country house and estate as innovators and consumers of technology” (Newman and McNeil 2007b; Regional Research Agenda 7.4).

5.3.4 The prime source of archaeological interest has to be the incorporation of the earlier thatched cottage within the later building as a dining room. Below-ground remains relating to this building, which is of potential medieval origin, have the potential to illuminate the relationship between medieval and later buildings. Archaeological material from this section of Site 01 has the potential to contribute to:

- the establishment of stratified artefact sequences for the Post-medieval period (Newman and McNeil 2007a; Regional Research Agenda Initiative 6.1);
- “refine the regional settlement pattern [...] as well as improve the county based characterisation programmes” (*ibid*; Regional Research Agenda Initiative 6.14).

5.3.5 If the assertion that the early thatched structure once functioned as a medieval chapel can be corroborated, then below-ground remains also have the potential to contribute towards:

- “site specific studies of cells, hospitals and other minor sites of the monastic orders” (Newman and Newman 2007; Regional Research Agenda Initiative 5.22).

5.3.6 At a national level the transition from medieval to post-medieval is highlighted as a “process of change” which is poorly understood, and which would benefit from greater investigation (English Heritage 1997, 45; Research Theme PC7). Sites 01 and 33 may contain archaeological material which spans this wide date range and which has potential to illuminate some of the details of adaptation and change.

5.3.7 **Sites 02:** this is an aerial photograph which has no immediate archaeological potential.

5.3.8 **Site 03:** this erroneously located site has no immediate archaeological potential.

5.3.9 **Site 04:** this findspot, comprising a post-medieval ceramic bodysherd,

has negligible archaeological potential.

- 5.3.10 **Site 05-06, 10, 15, 17, 19, 22, 28, 29, 31 and 41:** as probable historic (post-medieval) stone and mineral extraction sites these have archaeological potential in that it may be possible to identify and examine methods of extraction. It may be possible through further investigative work to identify archaeological remains at these sites which have the potential to contribute a great deal to:
- the study of early industries “*in relation to their landscape setting*” (Newman and McNeil 2007a; Regional Research Agenda Initiative 6.25). Nationally it is recognised that “*the sources, manufacture and distribution of stone remain [...] poorly understood*” (English Heritage 1997, 54), and that there is a need to investigate mine and quarry sites “*together with their associated working areas*” (*ibid*; Research Theme T7i). The national research agenda also refers to the need to excavate “*selected extraction sites [...] particularly gold, copper, iron, lead and tin mining*” (*ibid*; Research Theme T7ii); lead is specifically mentioned in historic documentation relating to extraction activity at Red Scar (see Section 3.2.15).
- 5.3.11 **Sites 07 and 09:** the standing remains of William Assheton Cross’s Observatory comprise a rare example of an observatory platform constructed for and used by a wealthy amateur astronomer in the early Victorian age. Its survival as a standing monument is of added value given its potential to contribute towards educational and interpretive objectives.
- 5.3.12 There is also considerable potential for the remainder of the observatory building to survive as below-ground remains. Archaeological investigation of any remains has the potential to further enhance the value of the standing monument by examining plan, form and operation. The survival of some kind of footings or platform relating to the rain gauge (Site 09) should not be entirely discounted.
- 5.3.13 The archaeological examination of this new building type has the potential to contribute to:
- our understanding of the development of building types and technology, and of the aspirations of its creator. The completion of “*regional surveys of new building types not already covered by national surveys*” has been identified as an archaeological research priority (Newman and McNeil 2007b; Regional Research Agenda 7.4). No regional survey of 19th century scientific buildings exists; the study area contains two examples, albeit fragmentary;
 - study of “*the country house and estate as innovators and consumers of technology*” (Newman and McNeil 2007b; Regional Research Agenda 7.14).
- 5.3.14 **Site 08:** although Tun Brook Head Farm was altered in the mid-late 20th century before finally being demolished in the 1990s, it is likely

that below-ground remains survive. By examining archaeologically any surviving structural remains and deposits it may be possible to closely examine the plan, form and development of the farm complex and the individual buildings. Archaeological material from Site 08 has the potential to contribute to:

- the establishment of stratified artefact sequences for the Post-medieval period (Newman and McNeil 2007a; Regional Research Agenda Initiative 6.1);
- mapping the extent of surviving 16th and 17th century structures (Newman and McNeil 2007a; Regional Research Agenda Initiative 6.7), if an early date is established;
- the study of material culture of farm labourers, in order “*to identify and explain similarities and differences and possibly ethnic as well as cultural affinities*” (Newman and McNeil 2007b; Regional Research Agenda Initiative 7.7);
- closer examination of “*the relationship between enclosure, settlement and industry*” (Newman and McNeil 2007b; Regional Research Agenda Initiative 7.12);
- the study of “*the development of the agrarian landscape in those parts of the region that have previously attracted little attention*” (Newman and McNeil 2007b; Regional Research Agenda Initiative 7.13);
- the investigation of “*the development of the industrialised farm and the impact of technological change on farm layout and building types*” (Newman and McNeil 2007b; Regional Research Agenda Initiative 7.15).

5.3.15 The National Research Agenda identifies the transition from medieval to post-medieval as a “process of change” which is poorly understood, and which would benefit from greater investigation (English Heritage 1997, 45; Research Theme PC7). Site 08 may contain archaeological material spanning this period, and which has potential to illuminate some of the details of adaptation and change. Furthermore the situation of Site 08 within an area of probably parliamentary enclosure places it close to agricultural developments which are linked to a wider Industrial period context; study of change in the agricultural landscape as a parallel to the Industrial Revolution has been identified as an area of investigation requiring more attention (English Heritage 1997, 45; Research Theme PC8).

5.3.16 **Site 11:** examination of this feature is unlikely to contribute archaeological or historic information to the analysis of the Red Scar site. Its survival as a late 19th century standing monument is of some value, however, and it has potential to contribute towards educational and interpretive objectives.

5.3.17 **Sites 12, 16, 18, 20, 21, 26, 27, 30, 32, 34, 36, 37 and 38:** the surviving and untraced parts of these field boundaries and ridge-and-furrow features may potentially contain archaeological material. Such material may survive as artefacts or stratified deposits or both within

these features, and these have the potential to contribute towards:

- refining “*the regional settlement pattern [...] as well as improve the county based characterisation programmes*” (Newman and McNeil 2007a; Regional Research Agenda Initiative 6.14);
- the establishment of stratified artefact sequences for the Post-medieval period (Newman and McNeil 2007a; Regional Research Agenda Initiative 6.1).

Collection of artefactual data also has the potential to provide more medieval ceramic evidence for rural areas, something which has been identified as a lacuna in the archaeological resource for the North West (Newman and Newman 2007, 96).

- 5.3.18 The National Research Agenda identifies the transition from medieval to post-medieval as a “process of change” which is poorly understood, and which would benefit from greater investigation (English Heritage 1997, 45; Research Theme PC7). Sites 12, 16, 18, 20, 21, 26, 27, 30, 32, 34, 36, 37 and 38 may contain archaeological material spanning a wide range of dates within these periods, and which has potential to illuminate some of the details of adaptation and change. The relationship of these sites within parliamentary enclosure patterns also links the field systems to the wider context in the Industrial period; study of change in the agricultural landscape as a parallel to the Industrial Revolution is an area of investigation requiring more attention at a national level (English Heritage 1997, 45; Research Theme PC8).
- 5.3.19 **Sites 13 and 40:** examination of these features is unlikely to contribute much archaeological or historic information to the analysis of the Red Scar site. The survival of Site 13 as an archaeological feature visible from the surface is of limited value. The potential survival below ground of Sites 13 and 40 is of some limited educational and interpretive value, however.
- 5.3.20 **Site 14:** this feature is considered to be a modern drainage ditch, and therefore has no potential to contribute towards any archaeological or historical objectives.
- 5.3.21 **Site 23:** examination of this garden wall feature is unlikely to contribute much towards specified archaeological objectives beyond improving the understanding of the garden layout and appearance. There is thus further potential for a limited contribution in terms of education and interpretation.
- 5.3.22 **Sites 24-25:** these pairs of gate posts have no potential to contribute towards archaeological research objectives, and are unlikely to contribute any significant value to educational or interpretive objectives.
- 5.3.23 **Site 35:** this collection of gateposts and recycled concrete surfaces

has no potential to contribute towards archaeological research objectives, and are unlikely to contribute any significant value to educational or interpretive objectives.

- 5.3.24 **Site 39:** this findspot, comprising a ceramic bodysherd fragment of what appears to be a 16th-18th century vessel type, has limited potential to contribute to archaeological objectives, given its unstratified origin.

5.4 Assessment of Significance

- 5.4.1 Each resource was allocated one of six categories of importance, as defined by current governmental Environmental Impact Assessment guidelines (Highways Agency 2007, 21 and 51; Table 4), in cases where a statutory designation was not already operative.

Table 5: Factors for assessing the value of archaeological assets

Importance	Examples of sites likely to match this importance level
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). • Assets of acknowledged international importance. • Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). • Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. • Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. • Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. • Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

- 5.4.2 The gazetteer (Appendix 2) entry for each archaeological site presents full site descriptions. None of the sites within the study area benefit from any statutory designations. Sites 07, 08, 09, 11, 13, 23-25, 33, 37-38 and 40 benefit from a group association with Red Scar House (Site 01), although this has not been allowed to raise otherwise modest resources to undue levels of importance. Relative levels of archaeological significance for Sites 01-41 are summarised in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Archaeological Importance by Site

Site	Importance	Explanation/Comments
01	Unknown/Medium	Degree of preservation and survival uncertain

02	n/a	
03	n/a	Duplicate / Erroneous location of Site 29
04	Negligible	
05	Unknown/Medium	Exact nature of this resource is uncertain.
07	Medium	Degree of overall preservation uncertain.
08	Unknown/Medium	Degree of preservation and survival uncertain
09	Unknown/Medium	Preservation and survival uncertain
10	Unknown/Medium	Exact nature of this resource is uncertain.
11	Low	
12	Medium	
13	Negligible	
14	Negligible	
15	Unknown/Medium	Preservation and exact nature is uncertain
16	Medium	
17	Unknown/Medium	Preservation and exact nature is uncertain
18	Medium	
19	Unknown/Medium	Preservation and exact nature is uncertain
20	Medium	
21	Medium	
22	Unknown/Medium	Preservation and exact nature is uncertain
23	Negligible	
24	Negligible	
25	Negligible	
26	Medium	
27	Medium	
28	Unknown/Medium	Preservation and exact nature is uncertain
29	Unknown/Medium	Preservation and exact nature is uncertain
30	Medium	
31	Unknown/Medium	Preservation and exact nature is uncertain
32	Medium	
33	Unknown/Medium	Preservation and exact nature is uncertain, probably part of Site 01
35	Negligible	
36	Medium	
37	Medium	
38	Medium	
39	Negligible	
40	Negligible	
(Sites in the 0.1km study area which are not located within the proposed development site)		
06	Unknown/Medium	Exact nature of this resource is uncertain.
34	Medium	
41	Unknown/Medium	Preservation and exact nature is uncertain

5.4.3 The majority of the features relating to the Red Scar estate (Sites 09, 11, 13, 23-25 and 40) are not significant except insofar as they provide

limited supplementary information pertaining to the Red Scar House building (Site 01) and the Observatory (Site 07).

- 5.4.4 Site 07 represents the remains of what is both nationally and internationally a rare structure for the 1840s. The methods by which this was designed, constructed and operated are probably worthy of further examination. The possible second observatory referred to in the documentation is potentially of regional importance if it can be shown that there are archaeological remains which contribute to relevant research agenda.
- 5.4.5 The attribution of Medium importance to the field boundary and ridge-and-furrow sites is based on their potential to contribute towards regional and national research objectives. Similarly the extraction sites have been assessed as of Medium importance for the same reasons, although the nature of preservation of these sites is unknown.
- 5.4.6 It has been necessary to categorise Sites 01, 05-06, 08, 10, 15, 17, 19, 22, 28-29, 31, 33 and 41 as of unknown significance. Available information is insufficient to allow confident conclusions to be drawn regarding the exact nature, quality of preservation or degree of survival of these resources. More information obtained from suitable investigation would be necessary to reach more refined conclusions (see Section 6.2 below).

6 Conclusion

6.1 Discussion

- 6.1.1 Most of the archaeological sites and features in the study area relate to human activity in the post-medieval or industrial period. Enclosure of the surviving landscape from virgin woodland seems to have begun no later than the post-medieval period, and ridge-and-furrow features demonstrate earlier cultivation activity perhaps centred on a farm at Red Scar. Mineral extraction seems to have been practiced alongside agriculture throughout the post-medieval and industrial periods, albeit with rather more pinpoint effects on the landscape.
- 6.1.2 Red Scar House, with its parks, gardens and other buildings was superimposed onto the landscape from the early 19th century. The incorporation of the earlier farmstead is perhaps testament to the desire of the new owner to honour the history of the site, rather than out of any practical considerations. Certainly it appears as though the residential nature of the Red Scar estate has spared it the intensity of 19th century agriculture which might otherwise have removed the evidence for earlier activity.
- 6.1.3 There remains the possibility that undiscovered archaeological remains relating to the prehistoric period may be present within the proposed development site (see Section 3.2.1-3 above). Recent work suggests a high potential for the discovery of prehistoric monuments in the study area (OAN and University of Liverpool 2006, 157 and Fig 140). Furthermore, as Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval period activity is well-attested in the wider area, previously undiscovered archaeological remains relating to these periods cannot be discounted on the basis of the current survey.

6.2 Recommendations

- 6.2.1 Potential impacts on the archaeological resources within the proposed development site will require mitigation. It is advisable that those assets which are of Low or Medium Importance (Sites 07, 11-12, 16, 18, 20-21, 26-27, 30, 32 and 36-38) ought to be retained *in situ* within any proposed development. In the case of Site 07 provision should also probably be made to avoid damage to below-ground elements related to the standing structure, the extents of which are not precisely known. Further evaluation would also be required in order to provide an assessment of the significance of Sites 01, 05-06, 08, 10, 15, 17, 19, 22, 28-29, 31 and 33. It is considered that geophysical investigation is likely to provide the most appropriate means of establishing the character of extraction sites; archaeological evaluation trenching would probably comprise the most appropriate method for investigating the level of survival and preservation at Sites 01 and 08.

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Aerial Photograph: Olivier ACH, Lancs CC AP Group. OAP, b/w, copyright Lancashire County Council

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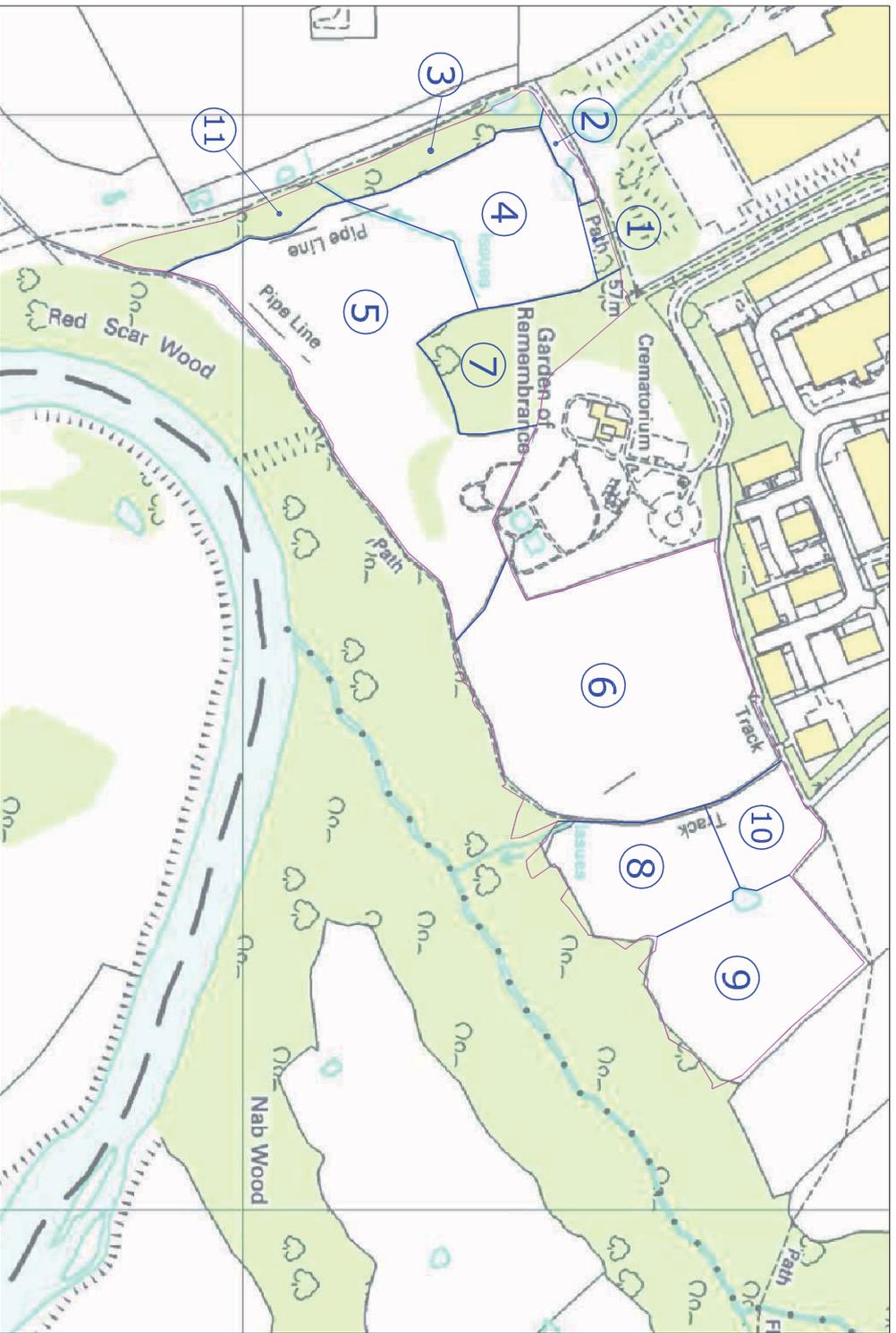


Figure 1: Location Map
 Scale at A4 1:50000
 Area in red circle indicates site location



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 14 Briery St
 Lancaster
 LA1 5RD

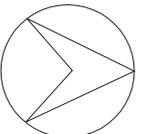




KEY

Proposed Development Area

6 Field Number



North

Not to scale

Figure 2: Detail location plan showing proposed development area, divided into Fields numbered 1-11

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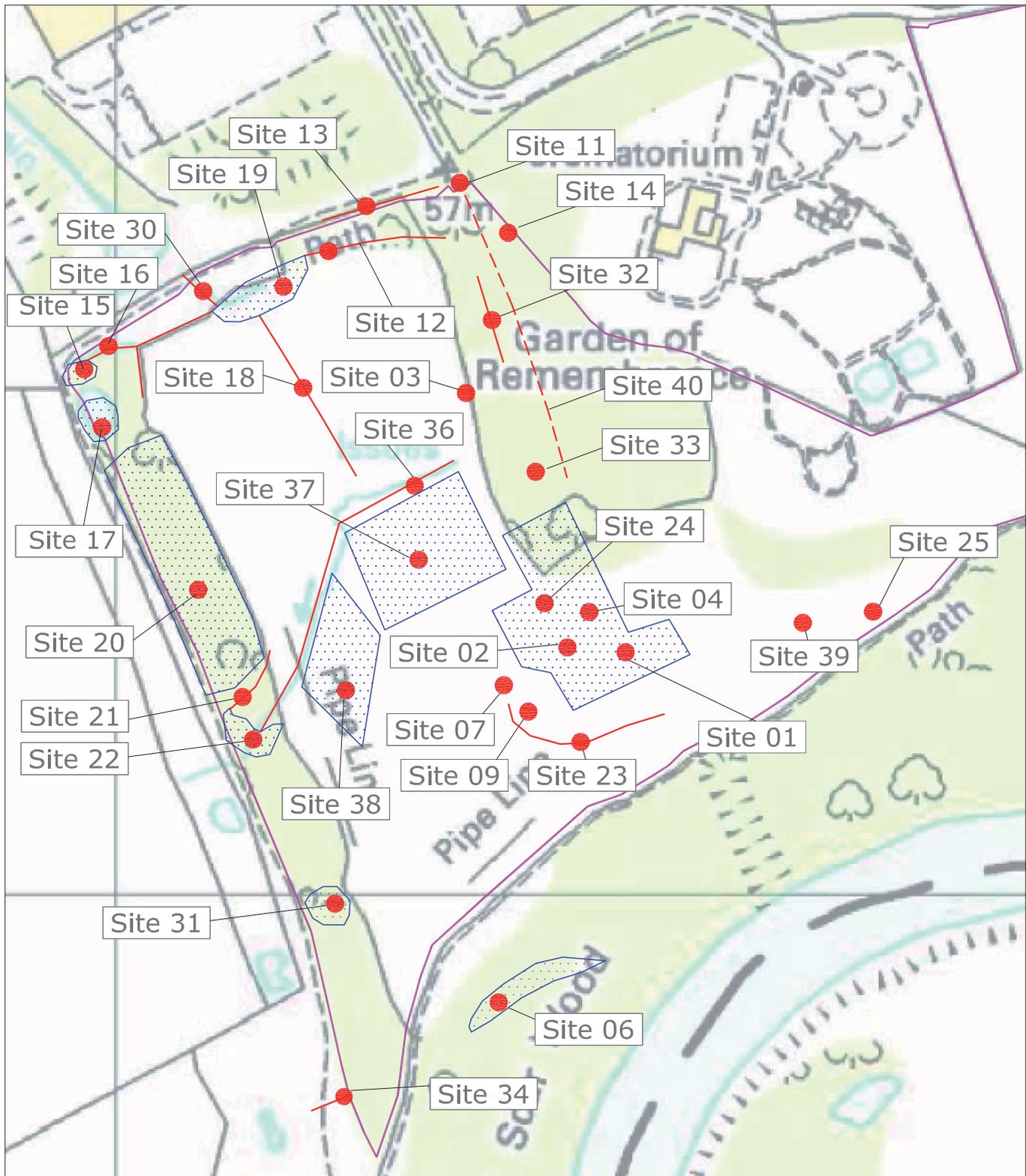
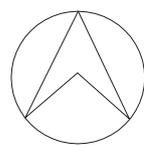


Figure 3: Detail location plan showing western section of study area, location and approximate extent of Archaeological Gazetteer Sites

Key		
● Gazetteer Site	 Estimated Site Extents	 Proposed Development Area

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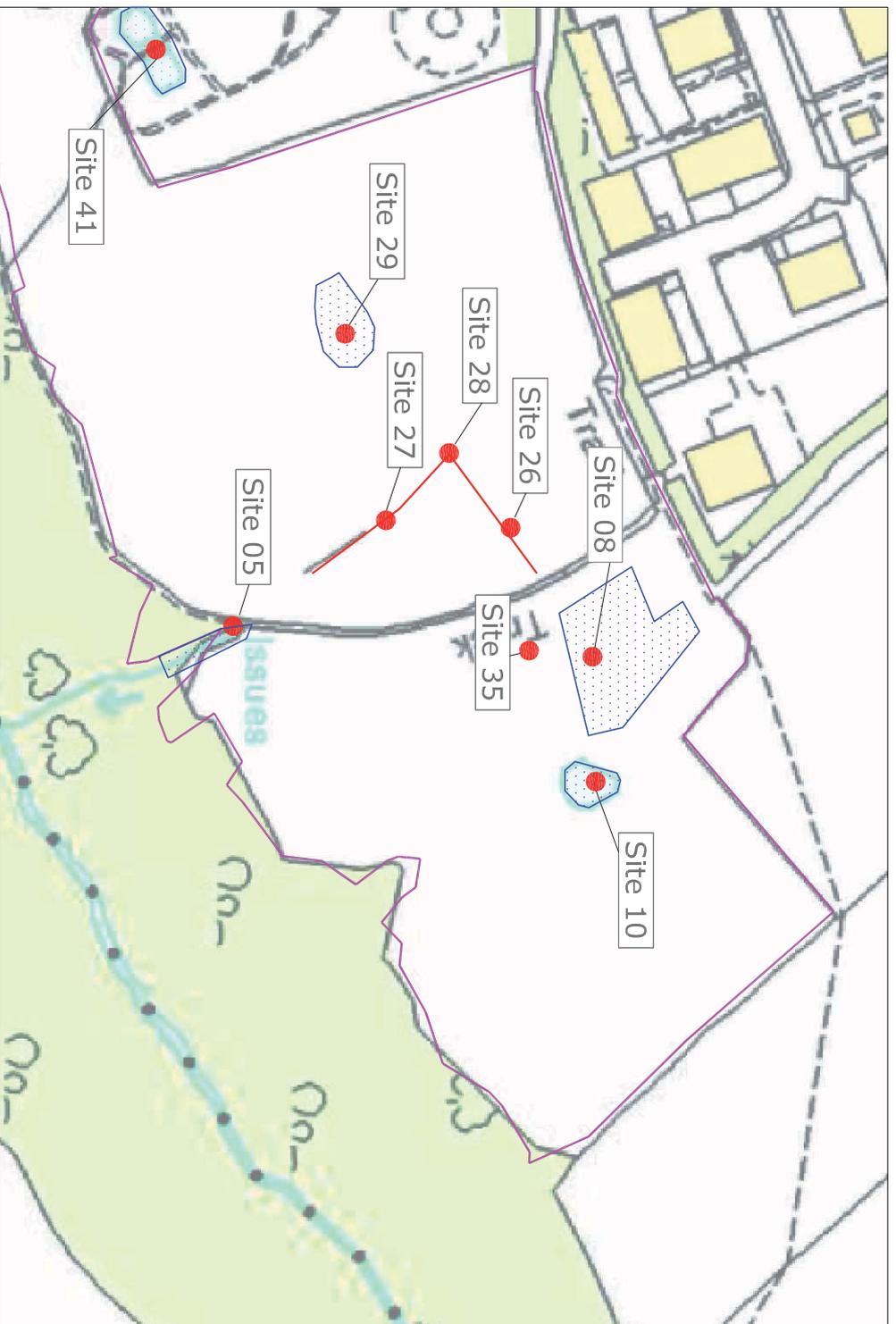
North



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KEY

- Gazetteer Site
- Estimated Site Extents
- Proposed Development Area

N
 North

Not to scale

Figure 4: Detail location plan showing eastern section of study area, location and approximate extent of Archaeological Gazetteer Sites

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Plates



Plate 1: Site 01, Red Scar House, extract from Yates' 1786 Map of Lancashire

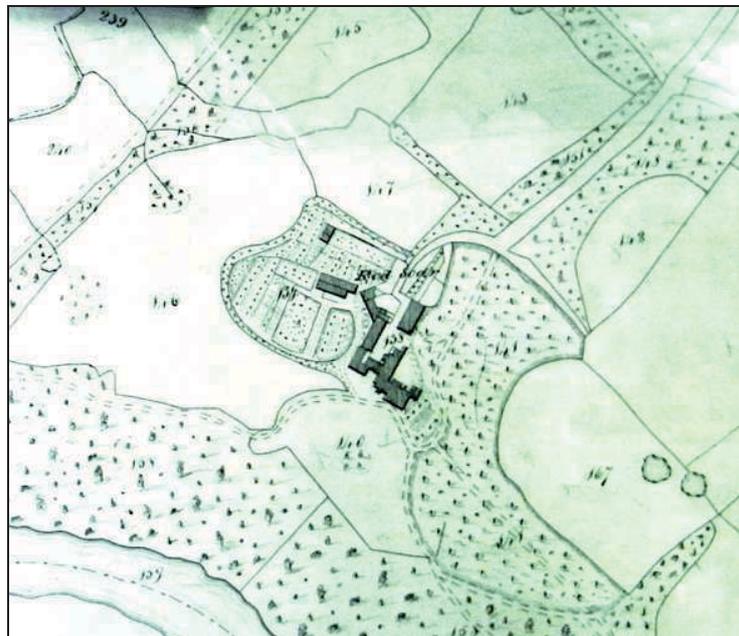


Plate 2: Site 01, Red Scar House, extract from 1842 Tithe Map of Grimsaigh with Brockholes (LRO DRB 1/89)

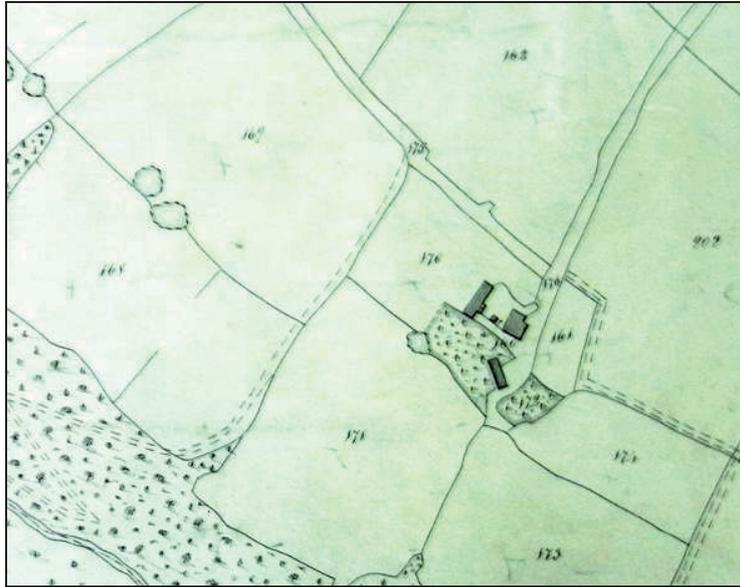


Plate 3: Site 08, Tun Brook Head Farm, extract from 1842 Tithe Map of Grimsargh with Brockholes (LRO DRB 1/89)

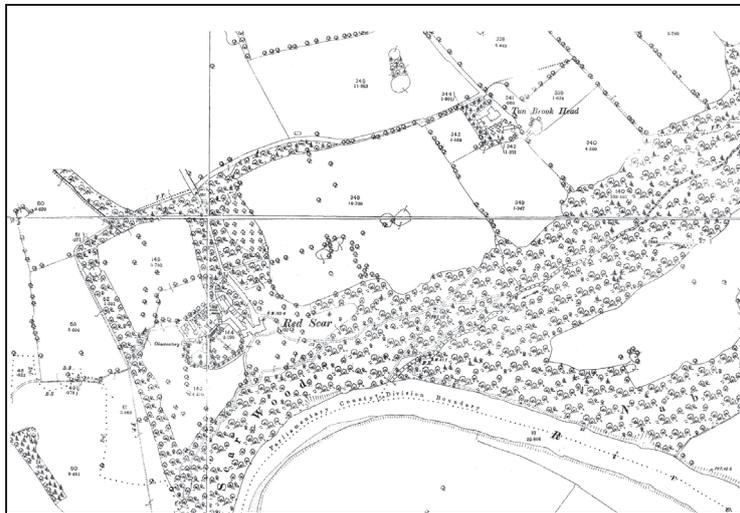


Plate 4: Study area as depicted in Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile first edition surveyed 1892



Plate 5: Study area as depicted in an 1832 engraving by Thomas Higham of an original drawing by G Pickering, published by Fisher, Son and Co of London (Harris Museum, Marian Roberts Collection LA041G3, The Cross Family Vol 1 folio iii)



Plate 6: Study area as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6"-to-1-mile map, 1847



Plate 7: Site 01, Red Scar House, from the south in the mid 19th century, photographer unknown. The original cruck-framed thatched cottage is shown on the far right of the frame (Harris Museum, Marian Roberts Collection LA041G3 Cross Family Vol 1 folio xiv)

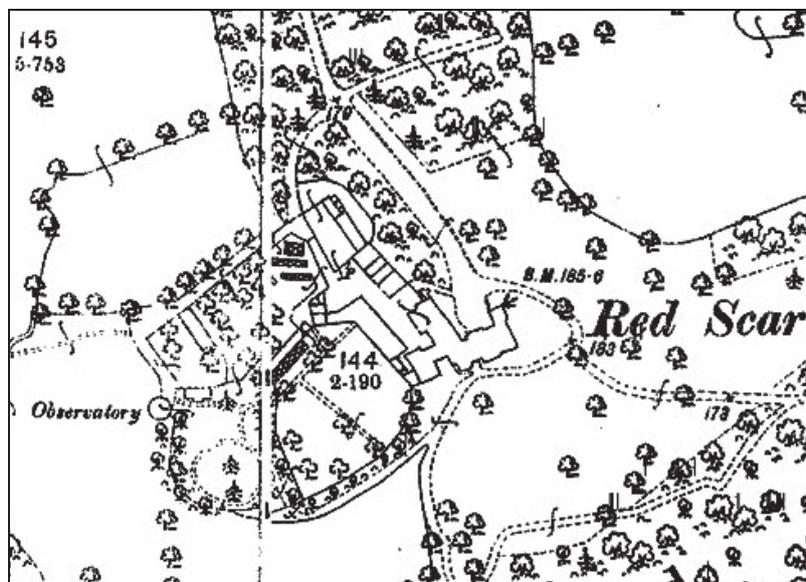


Plate 8: Site 01 as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25"-to-1-mile map, surveyed 1892



Plate 9: Site 01, Red Scar House, as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6"-to-1-mile map, surveyed 1847



Plate 10: Site 08, Tun Brook Head Farm, extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6"-to-1-mile map 1847. Sites 10 and 26-29 are also shown.



Plate 11: Site 12, former field boundary, facing east



Plate 12: Site 13, former Red Scar estate boundary, facing east



Plate 13: Site 30, former field boundary, facing south-east



Plate 14: Site 20, ridge-and-furrow cultivation, facing south



Plate 15: Site 15, former extraction site, facing north-west



Plate 16: Site 17, former extraction site, facing south



Plate 17: Site 21, former field boundary, facing south-west



Plate 18: Site 22, former extraction site, facing north-west



Plate 19: Site 18, former field boundary, facing south



Plate 20: Site 19, former extraction site, facing north



Plate 21: Site 36, former field boundary, facing east



Plate 22: Site 07, former Red Scar Observatory, facing east



Plate 23: Site 01, area formerly occupied by Red Scar House, facing south-west



Plate 24: Site 23, stone garden wall footings, facing east



Plate 25: Site 23, lush vegetation over line of former garden wall, facing south-west



Plate 26: Site 24, pair of stone gateposts, facing north-east



Plate 27: Site 25, pair of stone gateposts, facing east



Plate 28: Digitally Enhanced Aerial Photograph showing location of Site 01 (centre) and ridge-and-furrow cultivation at Site 37 (lower part of the picture) and Site 38 (right); AP from Lancashire HER PRN4377 – MLA4377: Olivier ACH, Lancs CC AP Group OAP b/w, reproduced by kind permission of Lancashire County Council



Plate 29: Site 29, former extraction site, facing north-east



Plate 30: Site 26, former field boundary, facing south-west



Plate 31: Site 27, former field boundary, facing north-west



Plate 32: Site 28, possible former extraction site, facing west



Plate 33: Site 32, former field boundary, facing south



Plate 34: Site 11, stone entrance gateposts with a walled surround, facing south



Plate 35: Site 33, rubble platform close to site of former Red Scar House (Site 01), facing south



Plate 36: Site 14, modern ditch, facing north-east



Plate 37: Site 05, possible former ditch or extraction site, facing south



Plate 38: Site 10, former extraction site, facing north-east



Plate 39: Area over former Tun Brook Head Farm (Site 08), facing west



Plate 40: Site 35, gateposts and concrete platform, facing south-west



Plate 41: Site 34, former field boundary, facing west



Plate 42: Site 31, former extraction site, facing north-east



Plate 43: 1842 Tithe Plan of Grimsargh-with-Brockholes extract showing proposed development site (LRO DRB 1/89)

Appendix 1: Project Design

Red Scar, Longridge Road, Preston, Lancashire: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment Project Design

Project Aims

General

The proposed programme of Archaeological Desk-based Assessment will comprise documentary research to assemble, summarise and present available archaeological evidence within a 100m radius of the proposed development site; this will be referred to as the study area throughout. A Site Walkover will test the archaeological resources identified during the desk-based assessment against actual ground conditions, and will examine the study area for previously unrecorded archaeological features. A short illustrated report will summarise and present the collated data, and provide a summary assessment of the significance of each archaeological feature using appropriate evaluation.

Specific:

- All known and available sources of historic information relevant to the study area will be consulted in order to collate the evidence;
- A historical and archaeological narrative for the study area will be compiled;
- A structured site gazetteer will be compiled from the documentary evidence;
- The gazetteer will present and assess data relevant to the location, land use, extent, character, period, condition, fragility, potential, rarity, documentation, group value, diversity and significance of archaeological features in the study area;
- A site walkover corresponding to a Level 1 survey as prescribed by English Heritage (2007, 23-28) will be undertaken for the entire study area, in order to test known archaeological features and to identify and characterise previously unrecorded archaeological or potential archaeological and built heritage features;
- Pro forma Field Survey, Monument Survey and Photographic Recording sheets will be completed during the site walkover in order to standardise the evaluation of each site;
- The assessment will examine the potential condition of known or potential archaeological deposits within the study area, and model these where possible. The impact of previous activity on the site will be assessed by integrating the results of the documentary research with the information recorded using the fieldwork pro forma;
- A report will be produced drawing together the results and conclusions of the programme;
- The report will include a synthesis of the evidence and its consideration within local, regional and national contexts;
- Further observations will be made regarding the nature of the evidence, and its quality and reliability;
- The report will be published through inclusion in the Lancashire County Historic Environment Record and OASIS, and a documentary archive will be produced.

Study Methodology

Desk-based Assessment - Research Collection

The collection of evidence will comprise a systematic examination of available documentation relating to the proposed development area. This includes historical documents held in museums, libraries or other archives, and any other relevant sources such as documents held by the land owners or Trade and Business Directories. Relevant unpublished material, including academic research reports and archives held by archaeological contractors/consultants prior to deposition in publicly accessible museum archives, will also be consulted where available.

Written and reported evidence will be complemented by cartographic and aerial photograph evidence where available, and copies of cartographic and aerial photograph evidence will be made for inclusion in the final report where appropriate. The examination of all available historic cartographic material will provide the opportunity to characterise historic land use and further assess potential disturbance to archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

The principal sources of information for the area comprising the proposed development site are likely to be held in the County Records Office at Preston, and the County Historic Environment Record, held in Preston. Geological maps and relevant borehole/trial pit data, where available, will also be consulted.

Desk-based Assessment - Research Summarisation

A gazetteer list of sites will be compiled, within which each archaeological site or findspot will be allocated an individual entry. Each gazetteer site entry will comprise a description, an evaluation of the site's potential extent, character, significance and survival, an approximate date or date range, and references. An assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource represented by the gazetteer site entry will also be provided.

Geotechnical data

Available geotechnical data will be assessed with a view to establishing the condition and status of below-ground archaeological remains and also of local geological composition. Any relevant bore-hole logs or trial pit data will be included as appendices.

Site Walkover

The proposed development site will be examined for evidence of current and historic land use and previously unidentified potential archaeological sites. The setting of the proposed development site will also be assessed, and current and historic topography and land use will be examined to assess any archaeological potential within the area.

The site visit will be conducted using relevant Field Survey pro forma recording sheets. A photographic record will be produced to support observations made during the site visit. The photographic record will include a numbered and dated frame register, and all photography will include a prominent graded metric scale where possible.

Assessment

The research methodology should enable assessment of the areas of archaeological potential within the proposed development area, and assessment of their probable degree of survival. Assessment of the nature of archaeological and built heritage resources will rely on criteria laid out in Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15 (DoE/DNH 1994) and 16 (DoE 1990).

Report

An archaeological report will be produced to present the results of the assessment. This document will include:

- A front cover with the relevant planning application number relating to the proposed development site, and its national grid reference;
- A non-technical summary;
- Aims and purpose of the assessment;
- Methodology and dates during which the project was undertaken;
- Objective statement of results;
- Conclusion and statements regarding confidence in the conclusion. This will address the implications of the proposed development for the archaeological resource. Areas of archaeological potential within the site will be identified, and the degree of previous disturbance will also be assessed;
- Identification of any hazards which may pose a risk to further archaeological projects on site;
- Recommendations for further archaeological investigation or mitigation;
- Photographic and other illustrative evidence, including copies of plans or maps where appropriate. This will include a site location plan tied into the national grid;

- Any supporting data in tabulated or appendix form;
- Index to and location of the documentary archive;
- References.

Copyright

Minerva Heritage shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the project design.

Archive

The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment will form the core of a documentary archive which will be produced according to best practice guidelines issued by the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2007).

- All paper, photographic and born-digital records or other material will be collated, curated and indexed prior to the submission of a copy of the final report to the Lancashire County Archaeology Service.
- The archive resulting from the project will be deposited with an appropriate repository within a reasonable time of project completion, following consultation with the Planning Authority.
- On completion of the project Minerva Heritage Ltd will complete the obligatory fields of the OASIS form and submit an electronic version of the report to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/oasis>).

Other Matters

All archaeological work follows SCAUM guidelines (Allen and St John Holt 1986), and will be pursued in accordance with relevant Health and Safety legislation. Appropriate Risk Assessment documentation will be followed for each stage of the project. Staff will be provided with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and are required to maintain regular contact with a nominated person at agreed intervals whenever undertaking lone working.

Access will be arranged with relevant landowners in advance of any walkover survey or other site visits, and services or contaminated ground will be assessed in advance of any works.

All work will be carried out in accordance with the relevant standards and guidance described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 2001), and according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct.

Minerva Heritage has £2m Public Liability Insurance, £10m Employers Liability Insurance and £1m Professional Indemnity Insurance, copies of which can be provided on request.

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Appendix 2: Site Gazetteer

Gazetteer Site No:	01
Site Name:	Red Scar
Summary Description:	Site of a cruck-framed, gabled, thatched Elizabethan building, altered in 1798 and again in 1840
Location:	SD 58250 32130
Period:	Post-Medieval (1540-1750); Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	<p>' "Red Scar ... facing southeast above a bend of the River Ribble on its north bank, about 3 miles northeast of Preston is a two storey gabled building of timber and plaster dating probably from Elizabethan times, but much restored and added to so that few of its original architectural features remain. It was enlarged and altered in 1798 and again in 1840... The exterior timber and plaster work is almost wholly imitative and modern, but a thatched one storey wing at the northeast end, now used as a dining room, preserves to some extent an interesting ancient feature" {1}</p> <p>' "Red Scar, an elegant modern building, in the Elizabethan style, was erected by Mr Cross, and is now occupied by his heirs" {2}</p> <p>Not a trace of Red Scar is now to be found. The house together with the outbuildings has been completely demolished in recent years. The extensive ornamental grounds still remain {3}' (LHER)</p> <p>Traces of the building in the form of relict wall footings and rubble (Sites 23 and 33) were identified on the site during the Walkover Survey.</p>
Level of Significance:	Unknown/Medium
References:	<p>Lancashire HER PRN1712 – MLA1712</p> <p>(1) Bibliographic reference: Farrer W & Brownbill J 1912 <i>VCH Lancashire Vol 7</i>, p109</p> <p>(2) Bibliographic reference: Baines E 1835 <i>History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancashire Vol 4</i>, p372</p> <p>(3) Pers Comm: Philips AS, OSFI, 1958</p> <p>(4) NMR SD 53 SE 11</p> <p>(5) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes</p> <p>(6) Cartographic Material: OS 1847, OS first edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile sheet 61</p> <p>(7) Cartographic Material: 1892 OS first edition 1:2,500 map sheet 61.3, 61.4, 61.7 and 61.8</p> <p>Site Walkover</p>

Gazetteer Site No:	02
Site Name:	Red Scar Wood
Summary Description:	Aerial Photograph showing remnants of a possibly Elizabethan building
Location:	SD 58220 32130
Period:	Post-Medieval (1540-1750); Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	<p>' The AP shows a square earthwork with complicated internal features. In the southwest corner are the remains of a long rectangular building with two partitions; there are some associated field boundaries. This is almost certainly Red Scar, a former Elizabethan Hall (PRN1712) {2}' (HER)</p>
Level of Significance:	n/a
References:	<p>Lancashire HER PRN4377 – MLA4377</p> <p>(1) Aerial Photograph: Olivier ACH, Lancs CC AP Group. OAP, b/w</p> <p>(2) Pers Comm: Quartermaine J 1984</p>

Gazetteer Site No:	03
Site Name:	Sand Pit
Summary Description:	Former Sand Pit shown on OS first edition of 1847

Location:	SD 58160 32260
Period:	Unknown
Description:	' This sandpit is shown on the OS first edition map sheet 61, not far from Red Scar House. The site of Red Scar House is shown on the current sheet (PRN 1712) but there is no sign of the sandpit. There is now a Synthetic Fibre Works in that area {1}' (HER) The Sandpit annotated on the 1847 OS Sheet 61 is to the north-east of Red Scar, and is in the approximate position of Site 29.
Level of Significance:	n/a
References:	Lancashire HER PRN6458 – MLA6456 (1) Map: OS 1847 First Edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile, sheet 61

Gazetteer Site No:	04
Site Name:	Red Scar House Findspot
Summary	Findspot of probably mid 18C potsherd
Description:	
Location:	SD 58233 32148
Period:	Post-Medieval (1540-1750)/Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	' A single potsherd, glazed red ware, locally made. Countryware similar C359 in Harris Museum slipware case, made in 1748. Found on the site of Red Scar House by David Hindle, 04/2002, and donated to the Harris Museum {1}' (HER)
Level of Significance:	Negligible
References:	Lancashire HER PRN13689 – MLA13685 (1) Index: 2002 Deposition Record #858

Gazetteer Site No:	05
Site Name:	Tun Brook Farm Earthwork
Summary	Boundary ditch or enclosure
Description:	
Location:	SD 58600 32300
Period:	Unknown
Description:	' The field south of the site of the farm was bounded by a substantial ditch, most apparent at the north western corner (SD 5858 3238), where it is quite deep, and elsewhere up to 6m broad. Possibly indicates an early ditched enclosure {1}' (HER)
Level of Significance:	Unknown/Medium
References:	Lancashire HER PRN15238 - MLA15201 (1) Bibliographic reference: Welsh TC 1991 <i>Small Finds</i> July 1991 – Tun Brook Farm, unpubl typescript Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes

Gazetteer Site No:	06
Site Name:	Red Scar Wood Enclosure
Summary	Possible promontory fort or other enclosure
Description:	
Location:	SD 58150 31500
Period:	Unknown
Description:	' Between two eroded indentations of the river cliff there appears to have been a small promontory defended by a ditch. At present there is a narrow rectangle, long side on the brink of the slope, 9m wide and 28m

long, with a ditch open to the northern indentation across the west approach, 8m across, 3m level floor, 1.5m deep. An approach is provided between the south end of the ditch and the south indentation of the riverward slope. On the enclosed space is part of what may originally have been a circular enclosure formed by a 2m bank. Therefore it is likely that the promontory has been truncated by erosion of the slopes of Red Scar by the river meander. {1}' (HER)

A visual inspection during the walkover established that the site lies outside the proposed development site with the coordinates given here, and is likely to comprise quarrying activity as much as a prehistoric defensive ditch.

Level of Significance: Unknown/Medium

References: Lancashire HER PRN15242 - MLA15205
(1) Bibliographic reference: Welsh TC 1991, *Promontory Forts on the Ribble*, unpubl typescript and sketch plan
Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes

Gazetteer Site No: **07**

Site Name: Red Scar Observatory

Summary: Observatory on first edition 1:2,500 map

Description:

Location: SD 58150 32109

Period: Industrial (1750-1900)

Description: 'Pre-1849. No longer extant' (HER)

One of two observatories at Red Scar built by William Cross in the early 19th century, in which he installed some "excellent scientific equipment" {3}. One of these is thought to have been brick-built, and was later used as a cattle shed {4}. Not shown on the 1842 Tithe Plan which provides a Terminus Post Quem.

One of the two observatories survives as a series of stone platforms probably used as a telescope mounting, with a memorial plaque. It is not possible to trace the exact location or extent of the former building platform around the mounting, although the 1892 map records a circular structure approximately 50 feet in diameter.

Level of Significance: Medium

References: Lancashire HER PRN22812 – MLA22764
(1) Cartographic Material: 1847 OS first edition 1:10,560 map sheet 61
(2) Cartographic Material: 1892 OS first edition 1:2,500 map sheet 61.7
(3) Bibliographic reference: Hindle D 2002, *Grimsargh: The Story of a Lancashire Village*, p88
(4) Bibliographic reference: Hindle D 2002, *Grimsargh: The Story of a Lancashire Village*, p93

Gazetteer Site No: **08**

Site Name: Tun Brook Head Farm

Summary: Farmstead shown on 1st edition OS map 1847

Description:

Location: SD 58660 32460

Period: Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)

Description: A now-demolished farmstead with outbuildings shown on the 19th C mapping (1) (2) (3) and referred to in the 1841 Census (4)

The 19th C mapping (1) (2) (3) shows groups of linear buildings which may be 18th C or earlier in the post-medieval period, and the field system appears as quite regular planned enclosure.

Level of Significance: Unknown/Medium

References: (1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes
(2) Cartographic Material: OS 1847, OS first edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile sheet 61
(3) Cartographic Material: 1892 OS first edition 1:2,500 map sheet 61.4
(4) Census return for Grimsargh-with-Brockholes

Gazetteer Site No:	09
Site Name:	Red Scar Rain Gauge
Summary Description:	Rain Gauge shown on 1 st edition OS map 1847
Location:	SD 58201 32098 (estimate)
Period:	Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	A Rain Gauge shown as a circular building on the 1 st edition OS map 1847 {1}. Not shown on the 1842 Tithe Plan which provides a Terminus Post Quem, and not shown on the 1892 map which suggests that it had been removed before then. It is possible that this is the second of the two observatories referred to in the historic documentation – Victorian observatories were built for observing a variety of phenomena besides astronomy (including meteorology).
Level of Significance:	Unknown/Medium
References:	(1) Cartographic Material: OS 1847, OS first edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile sheet 61

Gazetteer Site No:	10
Site Name:	Former Extraction Site, Tun Brook Head Farm
Summary Description:	Pond on site of probable former extraction activity
Location:	SD 58730 32458
Period:	Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	Irregularly shaped pond over a probable former extraction site. Date unknown: it appears on the 19 th C Ordnance Survey mapping {1} {2} but not the 1842 Tithe Plan {3}, which provides a Terminus Post Quem.
Level of Significance:	Unknown/Medium
References:	(1) Cartographic Material: OS 1847, OS first edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile sheet 61 (2) Cartographic Material: OS 1892, OS first edition Lancs 25" to 1 mile sheet 61.4 (3) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No:	11
Site Name:	Red Scar House Entrance
Summary Description:	Pair of sandstone gateposts and walled area
Location:	SD 58170 32355
Period:	Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	Pair of sandstone gateposts and a pair of low walls at the northern end of the former carriage road to Red Scar House (Site 01). The substantial blocks support a modern gate, although original hinges remain. The 1892 OS Sheet 61.3 shows a 'JB' at the entrance {1}, which probably refers to a GPO Junction Box. The extant walls correspond approximately to the shape of the entrance as illustrated by the 1892 OS.
Level of Significance:	Low
References:	(1) Cartographic Material: 1892 OS first edition 1:2,500 map sheet 61.3 Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No:	12
Site Name:	Former Field Boundary
Summary Description:	A relict field boundary shown on 1847 OS
Location:	SD 58165 32336 to SD 58092 32303

Period:	Unknown/ Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	A banked ditch running approximately E/W along the southern edge of the woodland area at the northern perimeter of the fields to the west of the former Red Scar House (Site 01). Ditch is approximately 2m wide and 1m deep, and the banks, on north and south sides, are a maximum of 3m wide and 0.5m high. Shown on 19 th C Maps (1) (2) (3).
Level of Significance:	Medium
References:	(1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes (2) Cartographic Material: OS 1847, OS first edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile sheet 61 (3) Cartographic Material: OS 1892, OS first edition Lancs 25" to 1 mile sheet 61.7 Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No:	13
Site Name:	Relict Estate Boundary
Summary	Former Red Scar estate boundary line.
Description:	
Location:	SD 58160 32356 to SD 58081 32319
Period:	Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	A linear bank no more than 0.2m high and 0.3m wide extends W from the entrance gates (Site 11) in the approximate position of the extent of the woodland boundary and footpath shown on the 19 th C maps {1} {2} {3}
Level of Significance:	Negligible
References:	(1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes (2) Cartographic Material: OS 1847, OS first edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile sheet 61 (3) Cartographic Material: OS 1892, OS first edition Lancs 25" to 1 mile sheet 61.3 Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No:	14
Site Name:	Modern Drainage Ditch
Summary	Regular linear adjacent to Garden of Remembrance footpath
Description:	
Location:	SD 58195 32338 to SD 58184 32333
Period:	Unknown/Modern (AD 1900 – present)
Description:	Regular linear ditch, probably for drainage of crematorium gardens, aligned E/W beneath the perimeter fencing between the Garden of Remembrance and the Crematorium area. The ditch terminates in the W at the position of the Garden of Remembrance footpath
Level of Significance:	Negligible
References:	Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No:	15
Site Name:	Former Extraction Site
Summary	Irregularly shaped pond
Description:	
Location:	SD 57981 32264
Period:	Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	Irregularly shaped pond over a possible former extraction site. Date unknown although it does not appear on the 19 th century mapping, which may suggest that it is related to the redundancy of historic drainage ditches and the subsequent transformation of this area into a bog.

Level of Significance: Unknown/Medium

References: (1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes
(2) Cartographic Material: OS 1847, OS first edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile sheet 61
(3) Cartographic Material: OS 1892, OS first edition Lancs 25" to 1 mile sheet 61.3
Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No: **16**

Site Name: Former Field Boundary

Summary: Probable former field boundary
Description:

Location: SD 57981 32270 to SD 58003 32263

Period: Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)

Description: Ditch approximately 2m wide aligned E/W, beginning at W end in pond (Site 15). Extends for approximately 20m east where it extends southward and further eastward via two branches. The eastern branch extends to another pond (Site 19), and the southern branch fades out after 10m.

Level of Significance: Medium

References: (1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes
(2) Cartographic Material: OS 1847, OS first edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile sheet 61
(3) Cartographic Material: OS 1892, OS first edition Lancs 25" to 1 mile sheet 61.3
Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No: **17**

Site Name: Former Extraction Site

Summary: Pond on site of probable former extraction activity
Description:

Location: SD 57995 32232

Period: Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)

Description: Irregularly shaped pond over a probable former extraction site. Date unknown although it appears on the 1842 Tithe Plan {1} and subsequent 19th C mapping {2} {3}.

Level of Significance: Unknown/Medium

References: (1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes
(2) Cartographic Material: OS 1847, OS first edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile sheet 61
(3) Cartographic Material: OS 1892, OS first edition Lancs 25" to 1 mile sheet 61.3
Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No: **18**

Site Name: Former Field Boundary

Summary: Field Boundary comprising ditch and tree-line
Description:

Location: SD 58079 32285 to SD 58118 32205

Period: Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)

Description: An eroded and indistinct ditch line approximately 4m wide is aligned N/S down the centre of the field to the immediate west of the Garden of Remembrance. The boundary is shown on the 1842 Tithe Plan {1}. Three large mature trees occupy the centre of the ditch, and these correspond to those shown on the 1847 and 1892 OS maps {2} {3}.

Level of Significance: Medium

References: (1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes
(2) Cartographic Material: OS 1847, OS first edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile sheet 61

(3) Cartographic Material: OS 1892, OS first edition Lancs 25" to 1 mile sheet 61.7
Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No: **19**

Site Name: Former Extraction Site

Summary Description: Pond on site of probable former extraction activity

Location: SD 58095 32306

Period: Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)

Description: Small overgrown pond at the north end of former field boundary Site 18. Ditches which form part of Sites 12, 16 and 30 feed into this pond, and it appears to drain into the ditch heading south (Site 18). The pond is approximately 10m across, and probably overlies the position of extraction activity, date unknown. A pond is shown on the 1842 Tithe Plan {1}.

Level of Significance: Unknown/Medium

References: (1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes
Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No: **20**

Site Name: Ridge and Furrow Cultivation

Summary Description: Ridge-and-Furrow Cultivation

Location: SD 58030 32150

Period: Unknown/Medieval (1066-1540)-Industrial (1750-1900)

Description: Ridge-and-Furrow Cultivation aligned approximately north south within mature woodland along western perimeter of site. Ridges are approximately 4m across and each furrow is approximately 1.3m across. The vegetation cover afforded clear distinction between leaf litter occupying the furrows and the bluebell cover, which well-reflected the height of the underlying ground surfaces, appearing as 4 regular ridges extending from Site 17 in the north to Site 21 in the south.

Level of Significance: Medium

References: Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No: **21**

Site Name: Former Field Boundary

Summary Description: Field Boundary Ditch and Bank

Location: SD 58060 32102

Period: Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)

Description: Ditch and bank aligned approximately ENE/WSW representing former field boundary and drainage ditch. The ditch measures approximately 2m wide by 1m deep, and the bank, on the south side, is no greater than 0.5m high. The ditch fades out to the east, and heads into a bog at the foot of the western perimeter bank. This seems to correspond to the field boundary shown on the 1842 Tithe Plan {1}, along the southern end of Parcel 145.

Level of Significance: Medium

References: (1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes
Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No: **22**

Site Name:	Former Extraction Site
Summary Description:	Large boggy area possibly representing former extraction site
Location:	SD 58060 32070
Period:	Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	Boggy pond approximately 20m across. May comprise former extraction site; only appears as a pond on 1842 Tithe Plan {1}.
Level of Significance:	Unknown/Medium
References:	(1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No:	23
Site Name:	Red Scar Garden Wall
Summary Description:	Remains of garden perimeter wall associated with Red Scar House
Location:	SD 58230 32180
Period:	Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	Remains of garden perimeter wall associated with Red Scar House, comprises an area of relatively lush vegetation in a curvilinear pattern which reflects the garden limit as shown on the 19 th C mapping {1} {2} {3}.
Level of Significance:	Negligible
References:	(1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes (2) Cartographic Material: OS 1847, OS first edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile sheet 61 (3) Cartographic Material: OS 1892, OS first edition Lancs 25" to 1 mile sheet 61.7, 61.8 Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No:	24
Site Name:	Former Boundary
Summary Description:	Pair of Relict Gateposts
Location:	SD 58211 32154
Period:	Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	A pair of stone gateposts 1.75m high with cast iron hinge brackets. Probably associated with the Red Scar (Site 01) gardens.
Level of Significance:	Negligible
References:	Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No:	25
Site Name:	Former Field Boundary
Summary Description:	Pair of Relict Gateposts
Location:	SD 58372 32147
Period:	Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	A pair of stone gateposts 1.5m high with cast iron hinge brackets. Probably associated with the Red Scar (Site 01) estate. One of the posts is listing severely and has almost fallen over.
Level of Significance:	Negligible

References:	Site Walkover
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Gazetteer Site No:	26
Site Name:	Former Field Boundary
Summary Description:	A relict field boundary aligned E/W
Location:	SD 58620 32440 to 58583 32397
Period:	Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	A ditch measuring approximately 3m wide and aligned E/W. The feature fades in from its eastern end before joining Site 27 at Site 28. The boundary appears clearly on the 19 th C mapping.
Level of Significance:	Medium
References:	(1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes (2) Cartographic Material: OS 1847, OS first edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile sheet 61 (3) Cartographic Material: OS 1892, OS first edition Lancs 25" to 1 mile sheet 61.4 Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No:	27
Site Name:	Former Field Boundary
Summary Description:	Ditch runs E/W?, between parcels 339 and 340
Location:	SD 58583 32397 to 58620 32330
Period:	Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	A ditch measuring approximately 3m wide and aligned N/S. The feature is clearly visible as a sunken tree line and is most pronounced as a ditch feature where it joins Site 26 at Site 28. The boundary appears clearly on the 19 th C mapping.
Level of Significance:	Medium
References:	(1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes (2) Cartographic Material: OS 1847, OS first edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile sheet 61 (3) Cartographic Material: OS 1892, OS first edition Lancs 25" to 1 mile sheet 61.4 Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No:	28
Site Name:	Possible Former Extraction Site
Summary Description:	Sunken area forms approximate circle at junction of two field boundaries
Location:	SD 58583 32397
Period:	Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	A sunken area approximately 5m E/W by 8m N/S forms an irregular sub-circle at the junction of two field boundaries (Sites 26-27). The feature is not marked on any of the maps, and may simply be the junction of boundaries.
Level of Significance:	Unknown/Medium
References:	Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No:	29
Site Name:	Former Extraction Site
Summary Description:	Pond

Location:	SD 58541 32337
Period:	Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	Irregularly shaped pond over a probable former extraction site. Date unknown although it appears on the 1842 Tithe Plan {1} and subsequent 19 th C mapping {2} {3}. This is in the location of the Sand Pit feature annotated on the OS 1847, for which an incorrect grid reference has been given (Site 03).
Level of Significance:	Unknown/Medium
References:	(1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes (2) Cartographic Material: OS 1847, OS first edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile sheet 61 (3) Cartographic Material: OS 1892, OS first edition Lancs 25" to 1 mile sheet 61.4, 61.8 Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No:	30
Site Name:	Former Field Boundary
Summary	Ditch line representing former field boundary
Description:	
Location:	SD 58035 32320 to 58050 32295
Period:	Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	An overgrown ditch channel measuring 1m wide and 1m deep, aligned approximately N/S. This feeds into the pond at Site 19, and extends north beyond the perimeter of the proposed development site. The feature is shown on the 1842 Tithe Plan {1}.
Level of Significance:	Medium
References:	(1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No:	31
Site Name:	Former Extraction Site
Summary	Pond
Description:	
Location:	SD 58102 31978
Period:	Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	Boggy pond area measuring approximately 10m across. Corresponds to approximate position of a pond shown on 1842 Tithe Plan {1}.
Level of Significance:	Unknown/Medium
References:	(1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No:	32
Site Name:	Former Field Boundary
Summary	Former Field Boundary comprising ditch and bank
Description:	
Location:	SD 58170 32324 to SD 58182 32274
Period:	Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	A ditch measuring approximately 1m across and 0.3m deep, aligned approximately N/S, with an indistinct bank measuring 1m wide to the east side. This probably corresponds to the field boundary to the west of the carriage road shown on the 19 th century mapping {1} {2} {3}

Level of Significance: Medium

References: (1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes
(2) Cartographic Material: OS 1847, OS first edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile sheet 61
(3) Cartographic Material: OS 1892, OS first edition Lancs 25" to 1 mile sheet 61.7
Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No: **33**

Site Name: Probable Building Platform

Summary Description: Approximately level platform with visible rubble around the edges

Location: SD 58209 32216

Period: Industrial (1750-1900)

Description: An approximately level platform with visible rubble around the edges located in the approximate position of the northern end of the Red Scar House (Site 01) complex of buildings.

Level of Significance: Unknown/Medium

References: Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No: **34**

Site Name: Former Field Boundary

Summary Description: Ditch Feature aligned E/W

Location: SD 58134 31893

Period: Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)

Description: Ditch feature measuring approximately 3m wide and 1m deep, whose eastern end terminates at the proposed development site boundary. Appears on the 1842 Tithe Plan {1} and the 1847 OS map {2}.

Level of Significance: Medium

References: (1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes
(2) Cartographic Material: OS 1847, OS first edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile sheet 61
Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No: **35**

Site Name: Tun Brook Head Farm

Summary Description: Gateposts and Concrete Platforms

Location: SD 58650 32430

Period: Modern (AD1900-present)

Description: A series of concrete gate posts and concrete floor sections have been arranged to form the junction of a track and field fence-lines. They appear to have been re-used from the adjacent Tun Brook Head Farm (Site 08), now demolished.

Level of Significance: Negligible

References: Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No: **36**

Site Name: Former Field Boundary

Summary Description: Ditch Feature aligned E/W which then turns to SW

Location:	SD 58160 32220 to 58060 32080
Period:	Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	Wide overgrown ditch measuring approximately 4m wide by 1-2m deep, aligned E/W. The feature turns to the south-west where it runs into a bog (Site 22). The feature is shown on the 19 th C mapping {1} {2} {3}.
Level of Significance:	Medium
References:	(1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes (2) Cartographic Material: OS 1847, OS first edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile sheet 61 (3) Cartographic Material: OS 1892, OS first edition Lancs 25" to 1 mile sheet 61.3 Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No:	37
Site Name:	Red Scar Wood Ridge and Furrow
Summary Description:	Aerial Photograph showing ridge-and-furrow
Location:	SD 58150 32170
Period:	Post-Medieval (1540-1750)/Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	The AP also shows a two groups of ridge-and-furrow (Sites 38 and 39), albeit only when the photograph is enhanced by darkening and increasing the contrast. This group is clearly seen aligned approximately E/W between a former field boundary (Site 37) and the Red Scar House (Site 01).
Level of Significance:	Medium
References:	Lancashire HER PRN4377 – MLA4377 (1) Aerial Photograph: Olivier ACH, Lancs CC AP Group. OAP, b/w

Gazetteer Site No:	38
Site Name:	Red Scar Wood Ridge and Furrow
Summary Description:	Aerial Photograph showing ridge-and-furrow
Location:	SD 58120 32100
Period:	Post-Medieval (1540-1750)/Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	The AP also shows a two groups of ridge-and-furrow (Sites 38 and 39), albeit only when the photograph is enhanced by darkening and increasing the contrast. This group is clearly seen aligned approximately NE/SW between a NE/SW continuation of former field boundary (Site 37) and to the west of the Red Scar House (Site 01).
Level of Significance:	Medium
References:	Lancashire HER PRN4377 – MLA4377 (1) Aerial Photograph: Olivier ACH, Lancs CC AP Group. OAP, b/w

Gazetteer Site No:	39
Site Name:	Findspot
Summary Description:	Find spot of post-medieval potsherd
Location:	SD 58330 32135
Period:	Post-Medieval (1540-1750)/Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	A bodysherd fragment of post-medieval black-glazed red-earthenware was recovered from the top of a mole-hill close to the former Red Scar House (Site 01). Probably 16 th -18 th century.
Level of Significance:	Negligible

References:	Site Walkover
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Gazetteer Site No:	40
Site Name:	Red Scar Carriage Road
Summary Description:	Former Carriage Road leading from estate gates to the house
Location:	SD 58170 32355 to SD 58220 32220
Period:	Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	The former carriage road leading to Red Scar House from the gates at the entrance to the estate is shown on the 19 th century maps, although no trace of it survives above ground.
Level of Significance:	Negligible
References:	(1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes (2) Cartographic Material: OS 1847, OS first edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile sheet 61 (3) Cartographic Material: OS 1892, OS first edition Lancs 25" to 1 mile sheet 61.3, 61.8 Site Walkover

Gazetteer Site No:	41
Site Name:	Former Extraction Site
Summary Description:	Pond
Location:	SD 58370 32260
Period:	Unknown/Post-Medieval(1540-1750)-Industrial (1750-1900)
Description:	Irregularly shaped pond over a probable former extraction site. Date unknown although it appears on the 1842 Tithe Plan {1} and subsequent 19 th C mapping {2} {3}. This is in the location of the Sand Pit feature annotated on the OS 1847, for which an incorrect grid reference has been given (Site 03).
Level of Significance:	Unknown/Medium
References:	(1) Cartographic Material: 1842 Tithe Plan for Grimsargh with Brockholes (2) Cartographic Material: OS 1847, OS first edition Lancs 6" to 1 mile sheet 61 (3) Cartographic Material: OS 1892, OS first edition Lancs 25" to 1 mile sheet 61.8 Site Walkover

Appendix 3: Archive Index

Item	Material	Size	N
Archive CD (contains Digital Photography and Report as a PDF document)	CD	6"x6"	1
Archive Index	Paper	A4, single sided	1
Field Survey Record Sheet	Paper	A4, double-sided	11
Monument Record Sheet	Paper	A4, double-sided	28
Photographic Record	Paper	A4, double-sided	2
Finds Report	Paper	A4 double sided	1

The Documentary Archive for this project will be donated to the Lancashire Record Office in Preston