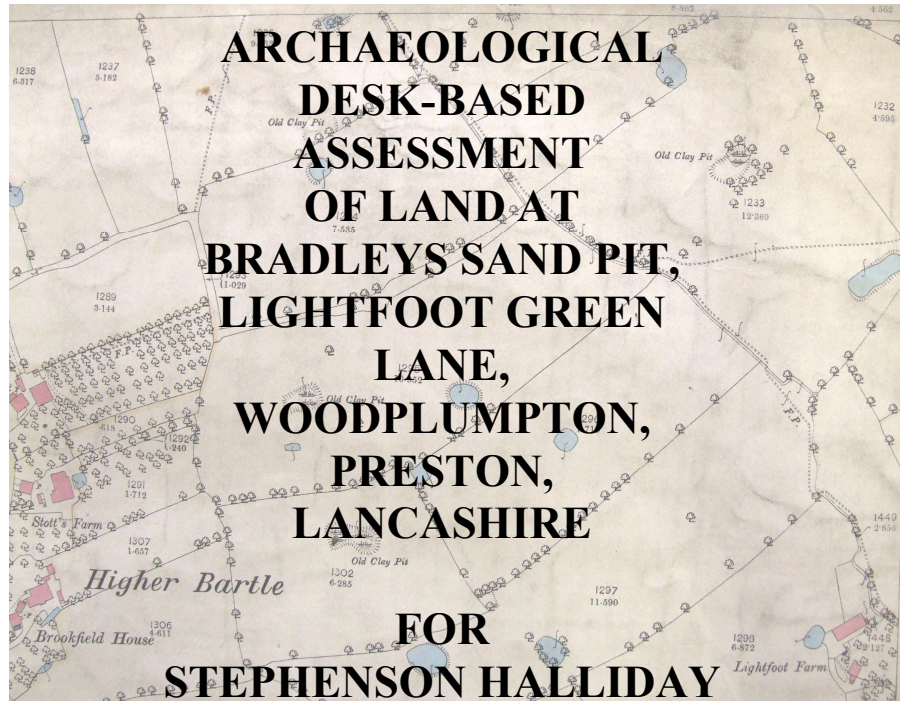


NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Project Designs and Client Reports No. CP/531/07



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In June 2007, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Stephenson Halliday to undertake a desk-based study and walkover survey to form part of an Environmental Impact Assessment due to be submitted regarding a proposal to extend quarrying operations at Bradleys Sand Pit, Lightfoot Green Lane, Preston (SD 50818 33862).

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in Lancashire County Record Office in Preston, and of the Local Studies section of library at Preston as well as the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Lancashire County Council based in Preston. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains.

The desk-based assessment located a total of 12 sites from the HER within 1 km to the development site. Of most relevance, and within the proposed development site, is the presence of an 'old clay pit' shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping. The archaeological walkover survey showed this to be still in existence, as well as further features attesting to the longevity of land-use of the development site, as agricultural land.

As the development is unlikely to directly impact on sub-surface archaeological features, it is recommended that no further archaeological works are needed prior to development.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to offer thanks to Peter A. Stephenson of Stephenson Halliday for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work. Further thanks are extended to Andy Duckett, for all assistance regarding the archaeological walkover survey.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Mr P. Isles, Planning Officer (Archaeology) for Lancashire County Archaeology Service, and all the staff at Preston Record Office and the staff at Preston City Library Local Studies Section, for their help during this project.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Cat Peters. The report was written by and the drawings were produced by Cat Peters. The project was managed by Frank Giocco, Technical Director of NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Matt Town, Senior Project Officer for NPA Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 This archaeological desk-based study was undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment regarding a proposal to extend quarrying operations at Bradleys Sand Pit, Lightfoot Green Lane, Preston (NGR SD 50818 33862) (Fig 1). This study will inform the client of any likely archaeological features that may be encountered during development, as well as any further archaeological mitigation procedures that will be the likely result of an official planning application. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL) were commissioned by Peter Stephenson of Stephenson Halliday to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment, to generally accepted best practice and professional standards, to meet standards necessary for Lancashire County Council's Archaeology Service, of the general area around Bradleys Sand Pit.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Historic Environment Record (HER) in Preston, Preston Record Office and the local studies section of the library at Preston, as well as a search of the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.
- 1.1.3 The principal objective of this assessment was to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the development area, in order to assess the archaeological and historical potential of the development site.
- 1.1.4 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development, and recommendations for further work.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the desk-based assessment and walkover survey. All works were consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 The study area consisted of a broad overall history of Woodplumpton and the north of Preston, with an additional detailed c. 1km radius area, centred on the proposed development area, which was studied in more depth. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), maps and secondary sources.
- 2.2.2 **Historic Environment Record (HER):** the HER in Preston, a database of archaeological sites within the county, was accessed. This was in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest and any other, non-designated sites within the study area, which included monuments, findspots, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. A brief record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the study area, and was examined in depth.
- 2.2.3 **Preston Record Office (PRO):** the Archives at Bow Lane, Preston were searched for information on the study area. In particular, the First, Second, Third and Fourth Editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping were checked, and a search was made of the local history books and pamphlets held within their collections.
- 2.2.4 **Preston City Library Local Studies Section (PCLLSS):** various old photographs of the area are held in the local studies section of library. In addition, various local publications and documents outlining local history are held at the library.
- 2.2.5 **North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL):** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the North Pennines Archaeology library and any undeposited archives of the sites themselves were examined. An electronic enquiry was also made of English Heritage's National Monuments Record and the website of the Archaeology Data Service. This was in order to enhance and augment the data obtained from a search of the appropriate repositories.

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKOVER SURVEY

- 2.3.1 A site walkover survey was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of any extant features within the development area. This required a systematic assessment of the site by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist using a handheld GPS

instrument to log any features encountered during the programme of archaeological on-site observation.

2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991).

2.4.2 North Pennines Archaeology and Lancashire County Council support the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this study will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The development site lies within a rural context at the western fringes of Bradleys Sand Pit, Lightfoot Green Lane, Woodplumpton, Preston (Fig 1).
- 3.1.2 The site is bounded to the north by Woodplumpton Brook; to the west by adjacent fields; to the south, by the M55 Motorway; and to the east by Bradleys Sand Pit. The current land use of the site is for agriculture and more specifically, for crop cultivation.
- 3.1.3 The natural solid geology of the area consists of red and green mudstones, obscured by a thick covering of glacial drift (Countryside Commission 1998). The drift consists of boulder clay, and the soil of the area is of the Salop series, a typical stagnogley (Lawes Agricultural Trust 1983).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 This historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area. Site numbers refer to known cultural and historic sites within 1km of the development site and are summarised in Appendix 1 and their locations illustrated in Fig 2.
- 3.2.2 ***Prehistoric Period (pre c. AD 43):*** evidence for prehistoric activity in the region of Preston has been recovered from the dock site in the form of human skulls, log boats and animal bones. These were discovered when the docks were constructed and the course of the River Ribble altered during the 19th century (Middleton, Tooley and Innes 2001). No evidence for such activity is known within the vicinity of the development site, although the presence of a rectilinear enclosure (site 3) to the north may be indicative of later prehistoric activity in close proximity.
- 3.2.3 ***Romano-British (c. AD 43- AD 410):*** the location of Roman forts to the east at Kirkham, and to the west at Ribchester are indicative of a Roman military presence in the region, and excavations have shown this to relate to early military occupation during the 1st century AD (Buxton and Howard-Davis 2000). The fort at Kirkham was abandoned before the 2nd century, although that at Ribchester was still used into the 4th century. Finds associated with these sites are restricted to close proximity to the forts themselves, although road networks must have linked them, although the direct route would have been to the south of Woodplumpton. Indeed, “*it has been well established that a road ran westwards from Ribchester through Fulwood, the northern suburb of Preston, to Kirkham*” (Margary 1957, 106). A Roman Road is also known to have linked Lancaster to Walton le Dale which is thought to have roughly followed the route of the modern A6 (*ibid*, 108). Despite the clear evidence for Roman activity in the region, none is known from within 1km of the development site.

- 3.2.4 **Early Medieval (c. 410 AD- 1066):** the immediate post-Roman era is not well understood in Lancashire, and is particularly not well attested in the Preston region (Newman 1996). A grant of land was given in the 7th century by St. Wilfrid for the establishment of a monastery in the Preston area, seen in the Domesday Book of 1086 as ‘Prestune’, town of the priests. It is not clear when a settlement at Woodplumpton was established, but it is thought that the area to the north of Preston remained extensively wooded, as a band of woodland bordering the north of the town (Kenyon 1991, 68). No known features of this period are attested within 1km of the development site.
- 3.2.5 **Later Medieval (c. AD 1066- AD 1485):** the manor of Woodplumpton appears to have been formerly subdivided into File Plumpton, Parna, Graun Tefelde Plumpton and Magna Plumpton. Land and cottages in File Plumpton and Parna were held by William de Clifton during the reign of Edward II (1307-27). Gilbert de Clifton held lands in Magna, Parna and File Plumpton in the reign of Henry VIII (1509-47) (Hardwick 1857, 559). Thomas de Lathom held Magna Plumpton as a manor during Richard II’s reign (1377-1399). There must have been a settlement at Woodplumpton therefore during the later medieval period, if not before. This is evidenced by archaeology in the form of an embankment, house platform, moat, motte and fishpond at Bailey’s Bridge (site 12) located c. 500m to the north-east of the development site. A ditch and earthwork c. 500m to the south-west of the development site may also date to this period, or earlier (site 4).
- 3.2.6 **Post-Medieval (c. AD 1485- 1900):** During the years of 1509-47, the Duchy records attest to the Manor of Woodplumpton being held by John Warden. The Wardens were residents of an ancient manor house in the area known as Woodplumpton Hall. Woodplumpton Chapel was in existence by the year 1577, was rebuilt in 1630 and has since been altered many times (Hardwick 1857, 559). The centre of the settlement of Woodplumpton lies some distance to the north-west of the development site and is unlikely to have ever extended into the site.
- 3.2.7 During the 17th and 18th centuries, Preston became a centre for administration and legality in Lancashire and was considered to be a genteel town characterised by the high number of town houses owned by the local aristocracy and professional classes (Morgan 1990, 27). Farms of this period show increased prosperity across the hinterland of the rising towns (Platt 1994). Lightfoot Green Farm (site 1) and the Tabley Arms (site 6) attest to this period of regeneration, in the vicinity of the development site.
- 3.2.8 Despite the rise of the Cotton Industry in Preston, and the subsequent growth of the town, the settlement never expanded as far north as Woodplumpton. The rateable value of the Manor of Woodplumpton was £8,905 in 1854, and in 1851 the population was 1,574 (Hardwick 1857, 560). The area around the development site remained relatively unchanged. The only industry in the vicinity of the site was a corn mill (site 2) which used the brook running along the northern boundary of the development site to power it and clay pits (sites 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11). The corn mill is shown on the Woodplumpton Tithe Award Plan of 1838 (Fig 3) showing it to be of at least early 19th century origin. The clay pits are not shown, suggesting they are of mid 19th century date.

3.2.9 ***Modern (1900- present):*** from 1900 onwards, little has affected the development site. Since the establishment of a clay pit within the southern part of the site during the mid 19th century, little had changed with even the field boundaries remaining the same, at least until 1932 (Fig 6). Modern developments in the form of Bradleys Sand Pit quarrying works, and the M55 Motorway skirt the development site to the east and south respectively, but have not yet impacted on features within the boundaries of the site (*confer* 4.7).

4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on the secondary sources used in *Section 3.2*. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There are 12 HER records for the study area immediately around the site defined as a 1 km radius, centred on the site. A full list of the sites identified by the assessment is given in the Gazetteer in *Appendix 1*.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

4.2.1 **HER:** 12 HER records exist within 1 km of the development site, one of possible late prehistoric date (site 3), two of medieval origin (sites 4 and 12) and nine of post-medieval date (sites 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11). Site 9, a clay pit, lies within the proposed development site.

4.3 PRESTON RECORD OFFICE

4.3.1 A search of documentary and cartographic sources was carried out at Preston Record Office. The results are included in section 3.2 and the cartographic analysis in 4.4.

4.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

4.4.1 A search of maps recording the area was carried out. Only those that reveal the development site, and of direct relevance have been included.

4.4.2 ***Tithe Award Plan of Woodplumpton, 1838 (PRO DRB1/210; Fig 3):*** the tithe plan of 1838 shows the development site as agricultural land, and subdivided into nine plots or fields. The details of these were listed in the Tithe Award Document, as follows:

Plot No.	Landowner	Occupier	Field Name	Land Use
22	Executors of the Late John Lawe Esq.	Thomas Beesley	New Field Meadow	Meadow
25	Heirs of the Late Revd. John Pedder	William Salisbury	Sandyforth	Arable
65	Heirs of the Late Revd. John Pedder	William Salisbury	Dobs Field	Pasture
66	Heirs of the Late Revd. John Pedder	William Salisbury	Windleshaw	Pasture
67	Heirs of the Late Revd. John Pedder	William Salisbury	Town Field	Meadow
68	Thomas Fair	Thomas Fair	Town Field	Arable
69	Executors of the Late John Lawe Esq.	Thomas Beesley	Dam's Head	Meadow
70	James Parker	John Noblett	Syke Meadow	Meadow
768	Revd. Thomas Jackson Calvert	Ann Jackson	Great Holme	Meadow

- 4.4.3 The field names are of interest. It could be that ‘New Field’ was so-called because it came into being with the Act of Inclosure, an act of recent enactment. The name ‘Sandyforth’ highlights the sandy nature of the area, and why it is currently proposed as a sand quarry site. The fieldname ‘Dam’s Head’ suggests that a dam existed in the vicinity in Woodplumpton Brook, and there is the possibility that this was associated with the corn mill which used a waterwheel, to the west (site 2). The fact that two plots have the same field name, ‘Town Field’, perhaps suggests that they were formerly the same field, and only recently sub-divided, with half being sold off, or that they were both owned by the same person once.
- 4.4.4 The northern part of the development site, along the edge of Woodplumpton Brook, at this time was predominantly used as meadow, the middle part as arable, and the far southern part predominantly as pasture. No further features are revealed by the tithe award plan.
- 4.4.5 ***Ordnance Survey Map 1892, First Edition, 25” to 1 mile, sheets 52.16, 53.13, 60.4 and 61.1 (Fig 4):*** by the publication of the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1:2500 in 1892, the development site is subdivided into only five plots. The fields that were owned by the Heirs of the Late Revd. John Pedder in 1838, largely the southern and eastern part of the development site, have been amalgamated from four fields, into two, perhaps suggesting that the heirs sold of the lands in two plots, or to two different individuals. It seems that the north-eastern most field, that known as ‘New Field Meadow’ in 1838, was relatively short-lived as a separate plot, as it had been incorporate into the adjacent field to the south by 1892. Plots 68 and 70 on the Tithe Map, also seem to have been amalgamated into the same field by 1892, although the line of trees seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map across the centre betray their earlier separation.
- 4.4.6 In addition to these field boundary changes between 1838 and 1892, several further features are depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, not seen on the Woodplumpton Tithe Award Plan. The first is a footbridge across Woodplumpton Brook, illustrated in the far north-western corner of the development site, the second, and third are possible old clay pits or pools, one located towards the west within the development site, and the other at the centre. Also a public right of way is illustrated by a dashed line and annotated ‘fp’ and runs across the southern and western boundaries of the development site. Lastly an ‘Old Clay Pit’ is depicted surrounded by trees towards the southern part of the development site. It could be that the tithe map covered such a vast area and was only intended to illustrate land plots rather than features, explaining why these did not occur, or it could be that these features post-dated the publication of the tithe plan. Either way, the clay pit within the development site (site 9) was already ‘old’ by 1892.
- 4.4.7 ***Ordnance Survey Map 1911, Second Edition, 25” to 1 mile, sheets 52.16, 53.13, 60.4 and 61.1 (Fig 5):*** the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1911 shows little change since 1892, with the only change being the development of two further pools or pits within the development area, one towards the eastern boundary, close to the middle point, and one within the north-western part of the site. It could be that these are natural depressions caused by the sandy nature of the soil.

- 4.4.7 **Ordnance Survey Map, 1932, Third Edition, 25" to 1 mile, sheets 53.13, 60.4 and 61.1 (sheet 52.16, showing the northern half of the development site was unavailable so 2nd edition is shown) (Fig 6):** unfortunately, sheet 52.16 was unavailable so the Second Edition Ordnance Survey sheet is shown in its place, due to the fact that no changes are seen within the southern part of the development, it is unlikely that no major changes occurred within the northern half either.

4.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

- 4.5.1 Aerial photographs pertaining to the study area were requested at the Lancashire County Record Office, Preston. No aerial photographs of the development site were available.

4.6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 4.6.1 The Archaeology Data Service, an on-line archaeological record provider hosted by York University, was checked for any previous archaeological investigations carried out in the vicinity of the development site. The table below summarises previous works in the locality:

ADS CODE	LOCATION AND DATE	CONTRACTOR	TYPE OF INVESTIGATION
EHNMR-1360790	Barton House Farm, Barton Lane, Barton, 2000	Nigel R.J. Neil Archaeological Services	Archaeological Building Recording
EHNMR-1389498	A6 Broughton Bypass, 2000	Lancashire County Council	Environmental Assessment
EHNMR-1306731	A6 Broughton Bypass: Broughton Old Hall, 1993	Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit	Desk-Based Assessment

- 4.6.2 The table above indicates that no archaeological works have yet been undertaken in the vicinity of Woodplumpton. This suggests that the survival of archaeological deposits in the area sub-surface is, as yet, unknown.

4.7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKOVER SURVEY

- 4.7.1 An archaeological walkover survey was undertaken on the proposed development site on Wednesday 11th July 2007. This was to ascertain the presence of any extant archaeological features on site and to assess their survival.
- 4.7.2 The development area is now subdivided into 2 main plots, rather than the five seen on old Ordnance Survey Mapping, or the nine seen on the Tithe Plan, divided by a

hedged boundary and accompanying ditch. The northern part of the development site was bounded by Woodplumpton Brook, the eastern by a tree-lined and ditched field boundary, with Bradleys Sand Pit Quarry to the east, the southern by the M55 Motorway, and the eastern by a tree-lined boundary and accompanying small brook in a ditch. The north-western part of the development site had no field boundary separating it from the adjacent land to the west. A general record of the site as existing is included as a photographic record in Plates 1- 4.

4.7.3 Five specific features were highlighted by the archaeological walkover survey. Photographs and on-site records are included in Appendix 2, and a short analysis is detailed below:

- Feature 1 was a pair of weathered stone gateposts located in the western boundary of the development site. Comparisons with the Woodplumpton Tithe Award Plan of 1838 (Fig 3) aligns the extant structures with a trackway leading westwards from the development site at this point. The gateposts could therefore predate 1838.
- Feature 2 was a second pair of weathered stone gateposts, the eastern on with troughs attached on its north and south sides, located to the north of the first pair along the public footpath leading from the southern and eastern plot into the north-western plot. The tithe plan of 1838 situates this as leading from plots 67 to 68 (see 4.4.3). This is of potential significance, as the award document accompanying the plan, states these two fields as having the same field name, 'Town Field', suggesting that they once were owned by the same individual. This could explain the same troughs appearing on either side of the gate, giving the owner or occupier easy access between the two halves of land, as well as allowing animals either side access to water. This suggests that the gateposts predate 1838, and may even be 18th century in origin.
- Feature 3 was a narrow timber footbridge leading across Woodplumpton Brook to the north of the development site, and seen in the north-western extreme of the development site. A footbridge is first depicted in this location on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping of 1892, and it could be the same bridge.
- Feature 4 was a roughly key-shaped tree-lined pool located within the L-shaped field in the north-western part of the development site. A feature is first depicted on this site on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping of 1892. It is not clear if the feature is a natural phenomena explained by the soft sandy nature of the geology of the area, or evidence of human activity in the form of a pit or quarry.
- Feature 5 was a large tree-lined irregular-shaped pool located within the south-eastern part of the development site. On the Tithe Plan of 1838, this is located within plot 66, used as pasture, and owned by 'Heirs of the Late Revd. John Pedder'. No feature is shown in this location on the tithe plan. The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, however, of 1892, does depict a feature of virtually the same dimensions, at this location, also tree-lined, and annotated as 'Old Clay Pit'. This also corresponds with a known historic and cultural site within Lancashire's Historic Environment Record, site 9. This shows that archaeological evidence for human activity of the post medieval period survivals in good condition within the development site.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.1.1 The potential for Prehistoric or Romano-British archaeological remains surviving on the development site is low. Although a possible late prehistoric site survives c. 300m to the north of the development site, and Roman activity is evidenced in the region, these are unlikely to have extended to within the development site.
- 5.1.2 The potential for early or later medieval archaeological remains surviving within the boundaries of the development site sub-surface is low. The centre of the early medieval and medieval settlement of Woodplumpton survives some distance to the north-west of the development site, and associated features are unlikely to have extended to within the development site.
- 5.1.3 The potential for post medieval archaeological deposits surviving on-site is high. The archaeological walkover survey recorded at least four surviving extant features of this date within the boundaries of the development site. However, as the land has remained in use for agricultural period throughout the post-medieval and modern periods, the existence of sub-surface deposits of this era on-site is unlikely. The clay pit (site 9) still survives within the development site, and is included within the Historic Environment Record.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1 On the evidence presented above there is a low potential for the survival of archaeological deposits sub-surface within the development site. The walkover survey recorded 5 extant features above surface surviving in situ, however. Of most importance was the hitherto unknown stone gateposts and the clay pit shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping and known from the Historic Environment Record.
- 5.2.2 The surviving gateposts could be of late 18th century date, but field gate posts are of little significance archaeologically. In addition, although the clay pit survives within the development site, post industrial, early 19th century clay pits must have been a common feature of the landscape, with the need for building materials to build houses for the growing population of industrial towns, such as nearby Preston, and for everyday items such as pottery for the growing population. As such, these features are of little archaeological value. As such, it is recommended that the desk-based assessment and walkover survey forming this report are sufficient archaeological mitigation prior to any development on-site.

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

The table below shows the known cultural and historic sites within 1km of the development site and is based on information provided by the Lancashire Historic Environment Record database. The locations of these sites in relation to the development site are shown in figure 2.

Site No.	HER Ref.	Site	Grid Reference (SD)	Period
1	PRN6434	Lightfoot Green Farm	51500 33990	Post Medieval
2	PRN5691	Corn Mill	50330 34150	Post Medieval
3	PRN3431	Toplands Farm rectilinear enclosure	50800 34500	Unknown
4	PRN3197	Woodplumpton deserted medieval village	49800 33400	Medieval
5	PRN22441	Old Clay Pit	50491 33892	Post Medieval
6	PRN22440	Tabley Arms Public House	50234 33669	Post Medieval
7	PRN22375	Old Clay Pit	51188 33599	Post Medieval
8	PRN22353	Old Clay Pit	49985 33800	Post Medieval
9	PRN22352	Old Clay Pit	50818 33862	Post Medieval
10	PRN22351	Old Clay Pit	50481 33676	Post Medieval
11	PRN22350	Old Clay Pit	50515 33559	Post Medieval
12	PRN15224	Bailey's Bridge, Woodplumpton	51710 34680	Medieval

APPENDIX 2: WALKOVER SURVEY RECORDS

Photographic Record of Features



View of Feature 1 facing west

Feature 1: Pair of weathered gateposts on western boundary of development site



View of Feature 2 facing east

Feature 2: Pair of weathered gateposts within western half of development site. The eastern post (pictured) had troughs on the northern side of it



View of Feature 3 facing north

Feature 3: Timber bridge over Woodplumpton Brook



View of Feature 4 facing east

Feature 4: Tree lined key-shaped pool



View of Feature 5 facing south

Feature 5: Large tree-lined
irregular

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES AND PLATES
