WADDINGTON TO LOWCOCKS PIPELINE, CLITHEROE LANCASHIRE

Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey

Oxford Archaeology North
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United Utilities

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SUMMARY

Following a proposal to construct a new link main between Waddington and Lowcocks (SD 7331 43347294 4417) by United Utilities a programme of archaeological assessment was carried out by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North). This comprised a desk-based assessment and a walkover survey. Waddington is known to have at least medieval origins; it has a medieval church and two halls, and in addition, a hospital for widows, which was established in the sixteenth century.

In total, 32 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area during the assessment, including parts of former field systems, evidence for quarrying, a number of buildings (both industrial and domestic), remains associated with the linen industry, a former hospital, and a prehistoric barrow. Of these, 12 were considered likely to be affected by the proposed development. Although many of these were not considered to have a great deal of individual significance or were of unknown date and function, collectively many formed part of the agricultural landscape surrounding the village and, therefore, had some local importance. In addition there are 16 Listed Buildings within the study area; as the majority of these were very unlikely to be affected they were not included in the gazetteer, but their presence was noted.

A variety of types of further work was recommended in order to more fully record and understand these sites, including topographic survey, watching brief, photographic survey, palaeoenvironmental sampling and evaluation.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

Daniel Elsworth undertook the desk-based assessment, the walkover survey was carried out by Peter Schofield and the illustrations were produced by Mark Tidmarsh and Peter Schofield. Alison Plummer managed the project and edited the report, which was also edited by Alan Lupton.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 Following a proposal by United Utilities to construct a new main link between Waddington to Lowcocks, Clitheroe, Lancashire (SD 73312 43342 – 72793 44166) a programme of archaeological recording was recommended by the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) for Lancashire County Council (LCC). This was to comprise a desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the proposed route of the pipeline.

1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) in Preston, the Lancashire County Record Office, also in Preston, and the archives and library held at OA North. The walkover survey comprised a rapid examination of the proposed pipeline route to a Level I standard (see Appendix 1) in order to identify surviving remains of archaeological interest. This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey in the form of a short document, outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential and significance, and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development. The significance criteria detailed in PPG 16 (DoE 1990) was employed during the assessment.
2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 OA North submitted a project design (Appendix 1) in response to a verbal brief issued by the Specialist Advisor (archaeology) at LCC. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 A study area of 0.5m either side of the proposed pipeline route was examined, in order to assess the likely presence of archaeological remains within the development area, and demonstrate the general nature of the archaeological record in the wider area. Any sites of archaeological interest identified were collated into a gazetteer and their significance assessed.

2.2.2 Sites and Monuments Record (SMR): this is a list of all known sites of archaeological interest within the county, including Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, which is maintained by the county council. Each site is provided with a location and brief description, which is the primary source of information for a study of this kind.

2.2.3 Lancashire County Record Office Preston (LRO(Preston)): primary sources, in particular maps, were examined along the route of the proposed pipeline, in order to identify the location and form of any sites of archaeological interest. Secondary sources regarding these sites and providing general background history were also consulted.

2.2.4 Oxford Archaeology North: OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where necessary.

2.3 WALKOVER SURVEY

2.3.1 Following the desk-based assessment an enhanced Level I type survey (Appendix 1) was undertaken to relate the existing landscape to research findings. This encompassed a one hundred metre corridor along either side of the pipeline, walked in a systematic fashion. Archaeological features identified within the landscape were recorded using the relevant OA North pro forma, and the features accurately located using differential GPS survey, which can achieve an accuracy of +/-0.25m with respect to the OS national grid.
2.4 **ARCHIVE**

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

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1.1 The route of the pipeline falls within the area known as the ‘Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill’ (Countryside Commission. 1998). This is a transitional region between the upland core of the Bowland Fells and the flat landscape of the Lancaster and Amounderness coastal plain. It is mainly between 50m and 150m above sea level, and consists of an undulating rolling landscape, which is predominantly used for permanent pasture, mostly improved, with some woodland and arable land.

3.1.2 The underlying carboniferous geology is mainly of the Worsthorne Shale Group, although there are areas of both Clitheroe and Chatburn Limestones. This is overlain by drift geology of cambric stagnogley soils of the brickfield 3 association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

3.1.3 The study area is historically in the parish of Mitton, and formerly part of Yorkshire, but it was added to Lancashire following the boundary changes of 1974 (Freethy 2002).

3.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.2.1 The more general historical background consists entirely of information from secondary sources, including early histories of the area and archaeological reports. It includes evidence from a relatively wide area around the route of the pipeline in order to put it into its historical context and provide a general understanding of the factors that have shaped the heritage of the area.

3.2.2 Prehistoric Period: evidence for prehistoric activity in the region is currently sparse. This may be due to a lack of research or the fact that encroaching peat in the moorlands may have obscured early prehistoric sites. Elsewhere in the Pennines the investigation of erosion scars in the peat has uncovered sites previously covered in similar environmental circumstances (Newman and Hodgkinson 1997). It is likely that the Bowland Landscape and its fringes were populated by nomadic hunters from as early as 10,000 BC (Countryside Commission 1992), when much of the area was covered in broadleaved forests. Woodland clearance began in the Neolithic period, around 3,000 BC and this process continued throughout the Bronze Age (Middleton 1996). Evidence for late Neolithic/early Bronze Age activity in the area has been found in the form of sites at Bleasdale Circle and Oak Farm near Chipping, along with remains found in a cave above Whitewell and a possible group of tumuli on Waddington Fell (ibid). The evidence for Iron Age activity in the region is sparse, although this is attributed to a lack of research rather than an abandonment of the landscape, as pollen evidence has indicated an increase in activity represented by woodland clearance at this time (MacKay and Tallis 1994, 578).
3.2.3 Only a single site of prehistoric date is known within the study area, the site of a barrow of Bronze Age date at Pinder Hill to the west of Waddington (Site 11).

3.2.4 **Romano-British Period:** by the end of the Iron Age the Bowland area was probably under the control of the Brigantes, who are thought to have had an important centre at Ingleborough (Newman and Hodgkinson 1997, 20) to the north-west of the study area. The Romans occupied the central Pennines area, including Bowland, in the early AD 70s and a fort was established at Ribchester. The Roman road from Ribchester to Burrow in Lonsdale lay to the west of the study area but there is little direct evidence of Roman activity elsewhere along the route.

3.2.5 There are no sites of Romano-British date known within the study area, although they may be present and as yet unidentified.

3.2.6 **Early Medieval Period:** there is little evidence for early medieval activity in the region, with the nearest known remains being found at Ribblehead near Ingleborough, and the Minster site of Whalley. However documentary evidence suggests that the Bowland area passed out of British control and was integrated into the Kingdom of Northumbria in the seventh century AD (Newman and Hodgkinson 1997, 21). The majority of place names in the region, such as Chipping and Waddington in the study area are of Anglo-Saxon origin, and these towns are likely to have been established before the onset of Viking settlement in the late ninth century (*ibid*). Traces of the Viking occupation can be seen in the place-names of the Bowland Region, for example Battersby (*ibid*), and in the origin of upland features such as ‘fell’, ‘moss’, ‘thwaite’ and ‘beck’ (Countryside Commission 1992, 13). The name Bowland itself has Anglo-Saxon origins, as ‘Boelanda’ or ‘the land by the bow’, in the sense of the bend of the River Ribble (Ekwall 1960, 56). The lands at Waddow and Bashall both have early origins although the houses themselves are later. Waddow and nearby Waddington are thought to derive from the Anglo-Saxon ‘Wada’ with Waddington being ‘The Tūn of Wada’s People’ (Ekwall 1960, 490; Smith 1961, 199), although the town is recorded in the Domesday Book as ‘Widitun’ (*ibid*). The town of West Bradford is also recorded in the Domesday Book as ‘Bradeforde’ (*ibid*, 58) and there is known to have been a settlement at Lees (Sites 03-06) since the eleventh century (Newman and Hodgkinson 1997, fig 2). Environmentally there is evidence for further depletion of the woodland cover throughout the Anglo-Saxon period, and cultivation of the heavy clay soils in the lower lying areas took place for the first time (*ibid*). This clearance continued throughout the tenth century.

3.2.7 There are no known sites of early medieval date within the study area, although they may be present and as yet unidentified.

3.2.8 **Late Medieval:** at the time of the Norman Conquest the Bowland area was divided between the Earldoms of Northumbria and Mercia, with the River Ribble as its boundary. After the Conquest the lands were granted to Roger de Poitou and formed part of the original county of Lancashire. In these lands a wide hunting territory was established that continued until the twelfth century, after which the land was primarily used for cattle and horse rearing. After
Roger de Poitou, the ownership of the land passed to Robert de Lacy in the early twelfth century. It was then decreed that no further hunting should take place on the land without the permission of the de Lacies (Newman and Hodgkinson 1997, 22). As a result, Bowland and Pendle, along with Trawden and Rossendale became a chase rather than a forest; a forest at that time being a specific legal term referring to land reserved for hunting and held by the King (Countryside Commission 1992, 14). In the later medieval period there was a decline in the importance of hunting in the area, and a rise in cattle rearing. It is thought that many of the medieval vaccary, or cattle ranching, sites may be obscured or indeed still occupied by post-medieval farms (Newman and Hodgkinson, 1997, 24).

3.2.9 Towns such as Clitheroe were granted charters in the mid-thirteenth century (White 1996, 127). Waddington’s moment of fame in the medieval period came when King Henry VI was betrayed and captured at the hall following his defeat at Hexham, in 1465 (Whitaker 1878, 31). A chain, said to have been attached to his spur, was found at Waddington Hall and remains in the Lancashire Record Office (DDWh 9/5 n.d.).

3.2.10 There are two sites thought to belong to the medieval period; both are areas of ridge and furrow (Sites 01 and 31), which can be dated by the form of the ridges, which are considerably more curved and wider than later examples (Higham 2004, 58). Several other areas of ridge and furrow may also be medieval, but are less easy to date (Sites 02, 08-10, 15, 18, 26 and 30). Other sites that may be of medieval date include a group associated with the linen industry at Lilands, including a flax pool (Site 06), potash pits (Site 07 and 16), and tenter banks (Site 17). These sites reflect the combination of agriculture and small-scale industry present in the area at the time.

3.2.11 Post-Medieval Period: the current landscape in the region, of small to medium-scale irregular fields around small villages and hamlets, is largely due to the development of the medieval vaccaries into multi-tenanted nucleated settlements (Newman and Hodgkinson 1997, 26). Post-medieval vernacular stone buildings with stone-flagged or slate roofs make up the core of the settlements and farms. In many cases fields marked with ridge and furrow surround these. The development of small-scale quarrying and mining in this period has left behind disused quarries and lime kilns but the main evidence for industry in this area is seen at Waddington and West Bradford (Plate 1). At Waddington, a fulling mill, dye house and tenter field are known to have existed before the eighteenth century (Rothwell 1990, 29-30) and towards the end of the eighteenth century a tannery and tile works were established (ibid). At West Bradford a medieval corn mill was rebuilt a number of times, and once corn milling had ceased by c1840 it was used for bone crushing, bobbin turning and chairmaking (ibid). During this period Waddington Hall was little more than a derelict farmhouse, until it was purchased by John Waddington, who restored it in typical Victorian style to an ‘ancient seat’ (Bridge 2001, 188-193).

3.2.12 The majority of sites within the study area are of post-medieval date, and these reflect the increase in population and building, particularly associated with
industrial processes. The sites include a lodge (Site 03), a building, probably a cottage (Site 04), gravel pits (Sites 12, 14, and 25), a tannery (Site 13), a bobbin and chair mill (Site 22), inns (Sites 23-24), a vicarage (Site 27), a hospital (Site 28), a stile (Site 29), and a farmhouse and barn (Site 32).

3.2.13 **Modern Period:** the modern landscape in the region has changed little since the post-medieval period, with the principle settlements being the market town of Clitheroe and the villages of Waddington and West Bradford. The area attracts reasonable numbers of recreational walkers and tourists but the Countryside Commission (1998) identified certain areas of concern in the region. These include the decline in woodland due to a lack of management, and the loss of character caused by the removal of hedgerows, road widening schemes and the dilution of traditional vernacular building styles with modern nondescript housing (*ibid*, 95-6).

3.2.14 No sites belonging to this period were identified within the study area, although some or all of the sites of unknown date (Sites 19-21) may.

3.3 **Map Regression Analysis**

3.3.1 **Jefferys 1771; Yates 1786:** these are the earliest detailed maps of the area, although they do not provide information on specific buildings. The majority of the study area is not shown on Yates’ map as it was at that time in Yorkshire, although Waddow Hall is depicted. Jefferys’ map (Plate 1) shows the general arrangement of Waddington and the surrounding area, although the arrangement of individual fields is not clearly defined. The hospital (Site 28) is one of the few named buildings shown.

3.3.2 **DDX 118/149/20 n.d:** although undated, this plan of fields in Waddington is likely to be of eighteenth or early nineteenth century date. It is the earliest plan to depict the arrangement of fields around the village and depicts a number of local sites of interest including Waddington Hall and the road ‘to the mill’. Unfortunately, it is not accurate enough to provide any useful information.

3.3.3 **Ordnance Survey 1850:** the first Ordnance Survey 6”: 1 Mile sheet is the first detailed and reliably accurate map available, and it shows a number of sites of archaeological interest, the majority of which are recorded in the Lancashire HER. These largely comprise various types of buildings, particularly those with an industrial and/or social function, which demonstrates that despite the rural nature of the area there was still a degree of industrial activity taking place.

3.3.4 **Tithe Map 1851 (PR 3031/4/6):** like the first edition Ordnance Survey this is a very detailed map, but it also gives additional information such as the land owner, occupier, land use and field name. This can reveal evidence for former activity, as well as showing the site of former buildings and so forth. No additional sites of interest were identified in this case, although the generally agricultural nature of the landscape was very evident in the field names and the uses to which they were put.
3.3.5 *Ordnance Survey 1886*: there is little obvious change within the study area by this date, although there has been a degree of expansion within the village itself. No additional sites of archaeological interest were identified from this map.

3.3.6 *Ordnance Survey 1912-1932*: again nothing of additional archaeological interest is shown on this map, although by this time the hospital has expanded to its current size. The map of 1932 does not include Yorkshire.

3.4 **Archaeological Interventions**

3.4.1 Four other archaeological projects are known to have previously taken place within the study area. A building investigation was carried in 1999 of Chancery Farm barn (Site 32; Haigh 1999). This revealed that the structure had been built as a combination threshing barn and cow-house, before being converted into a shippon in the twentieth century (*ibid*).

3.4.2 A watching brief and building investigation was undertaken at Waddington Church in 2003 (OA North 2003b. This identified a number of features, particularly burials and a crypt, relating to the later use of the building. Previous to the current project a desk-based assessment was carried out for the Ribble Link Main (OA North 2003a), of which the Waddington to Lowcocks pipeline was originally a part. This identified a total of 55 sites of archaeological interest, two of which relate to sites in the current report (Sites 01-02 and 09, which correspond to Sites 29-30 in the 2003 report). This was followed by a programme of walkover and topographic survey (OA North 2004), which recorded several features including field boundaries, quarries and tracks and added a further 29 sites to the list of those recorded.
4. WALKOVER SURVEY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The walkover survey aimed to determine both the survival of above ground remains of sites recorded during the desk-based assessment and also identify previously unrecorded sites along the proposed pipeline routes.

4.1.2 All fields containing, and adjacent to, the pipeline were walked systematically along the pipeline route and ground conditions were good for identifying sites through walkover. All of the fields encountered were under pasture with short to medium height grass coverage over the vast majority. The topography is generally low lying on the eastern edge of the village of Waddington and it rises gently to the north away from Waddington Brook with the ground undulating; it includes the course of a palaeochannel (Site 05) and some small rounded outcrops which have been used for quarrying (Site 14). At the northern end of the route the ground rises more sharply as it follows up the eastern side of the brook near Hospital Wood. A small portion of the pipeline route is masked by taller grass which obscures the end of the field containing Site 08 and also the north-east corner of the field containing Site 15.

4.2 RESULTS

4.2.1 The descriptions of six sites identified through the desk-based assessment were enhanced through the walkover survey. These included three field-systems/ridge and furrow cultivation (Sites 08, 09 and 18) located on the east and south-east of the village; the walkover survey revealed that these sites did not have any remaining upstanding ridge and furrow cultivation. However, the field observations did show that numerous field banks and ditches crossed over these areas as field boundaries. In addition, the walkover survey revealed surviving elements of the curving palaeochannel (Site 05) at the end south of the pipeline, which is evident as an embanked ditch, and also evidence of two gravel pits located on the east side of the village (Site 14). Despite searching there was no above ground evidence of the post-medieval building named as ‘Mercer’s’ on early mapping (Site 04).

4.2.2 The majority of sites newly identified by the walkover survey were agrarian in nature. Two more areas of field-systems/ridge and furrow were recorded (Sites 15 and 30), along with another possible field boundary or trackway (Site 21), which is set within the previously discovered field-system (Site 18). In essence, many of the fields encircling Waddington would have contained at one time smaller fields with ridge and furrow cultivation, but this is now being intermittently removed. The survey also recorded two small raised platforms (Sites 19 and 20) set within one of the field-systems (Sites 18), these are enigmatic and undated but could potentially relate to agricultural structures. The final site recorded was a three-stepped stile (Site 29), which is located adjacent to Waddington Hospital.
5. GAZETTEER OF SITES

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<td>Description</td>
<td>A large area of ridge and furrow is visible in the park to the north of Waddow Hall in aerial photographs associated with SMR No. 3439 (which includes various interrelated features). At least two former field boundaries are also visible and the slightly curving form and width of the ridges would suggest a medieval date. It is orientated north-west/south-east.</td>
<td>A large area of ridge and furrow is visible to the west of Waddow Lodge in aerial photographs associated with SMR No. 3439 (which includes various interrelated features). A single former field boundary is evident within it, the ridges are wide but straight and orientated north-west/south-east.</td>
<td>A lodge, presumably for Waddow Hall, is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850.</td>
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<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected</td>
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Waddington to Lowcocks Pipeline, Clitheroe, Lancashire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey

### Site number 05

**Site name:** Waddington Brook  
**NGR:** SD 73236 43419 - SD 73404 43391  
**Site type:** Palaeochannel  
**Period:** Unknown  
**SMR No:** -  
**Statutory Designation:** -  
**Sources:** Ordnance Survey 1850, Walkover Survey  
**Description:** A small building labelled ‘Mercer’s’ with tracks running to the north-west and south is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850. A possible building platform relating to this is visible on the aerial photograph associated with SMR No. 3439. The walkover survey revealed that Waddington Brook was much modified at this location and no obvious surface remains were evident.  
**Assessment:** The site lies close to the proposed development area and may be affected.

### Site number 06

**Site name:** Lilands  
**NGR:** SD 73700 43500  
**Site type:** Site of flax pool  
**Period:** Post-medieval  
**SMR No:** 12898  
**Statutory Designation:** -  
**Sources:** HSL UK 1963, Run 16 Frame 8940, Walkover Survey  
**Description:** A probable former course of the Waddington Brook is visible in an aerial photograph from 1963, to the north of the present brook. The walkover survey revealed a large lynchet-type bank and ditch curving through the field at this location, it looks natural in origin and has been used where field banks from surrounding field-systems (Site 09) run up against it.  
**Assessment:** Part of the site is crossed by the proposed development and will be affected.

### Site number 07

**Site name:** Lilands  
**NGR:** SD 73600 43600  
**Site type:** Potash pit  
**Period:** Post-medieval  
**SMR No:** 20321  
**Statutory Designation:** -  
**Sources:** SMR; Higham 1998  
**Description:** A corn and/or fulling mill identified by Mary Higham.  
**Assessment:** The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

### Site number 08

**Site name:** Near Fields Farm  
**NGR:** SD 73253 43562  
**Site type:** Ridge and furrow
**Period**  
Medieval – post-medieval

**SMR No**  
-

**Statutory**  
-

**Designation**  
-

**Sources**  
HSL UK 1963, Run 16 Frame 8940, Walkover Survey

**Description**  
An area of ridge and furrow is visible in an aerial photograph from 1963. It is orientated approximately east/west. No features were visible during the walkover survey however this part of the field was covered in tall grass.

**Assessment**  
Part of the site is crossed by the proposed development area and will be affected

---

**Site number**  
09

**Site name**  
Fields Farm

**NGR**  
SD 73180 43487

**Site type**  
Ridge and furrow

**Period**  
Medieval – post-medieval

**SMR No**  
3439

**Statutory**  
-

**Designation**  
SMR, Walkover Survey

**Sources**  
SMR, Walkover Survey

**Description**  
A small area of ridge and furrow is visible in an aerial photograph. The ridges are orientated approximately north/south and there is a probable boundary along the south side. No ridge and furrow cultivation was observed during the walkover survey and the northern part of the field has been heavily modified in recent years by the side of Fields Farm. There are however numerous small boundary banks measuring approximately 1m wide by up to 0.2m in height and are found crossing to the south of the supposed ridge and furrow and running up to and beyond the palaeochannel (Site 05).

**Assessment**  
Part of the site is crossed by the proposed development area and will be affected

---

**Site number**  
10

**Site name**  
Near Pinder Hill

**NGR**  
SD 72696 43490

**Site type**  
Ridge and furrow

**Period**  
Medieval – post-medieval

**SMR No**  
-

**Statutory**  
-

**Designation**  
-

**Sources**  
Meridian Airmaps Limited 1968, Run 4768 Frame 123-5

**Description**  
An area of ridge and furrow orientated north-west/south-east is visible in an aerial photograph from 1968.

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

---

**Site number**  
11

**Site name**  
Pinder Hill

**NGR**  
SD 72730 43590

**Site type**  
Site of barrow

**Period**  
Prehistoric

**SMR No**  
305

**Statutory**  
-

**Designation**  
SMR; Higham 1979

**Sources**  
SMR; Higham 1979

**Description**  
A barrow near the summit of Pinder hill was opened by workmen digging gravel in 1887. They found a large inverted urn of coarse ware, containing bones. Beneath this was found a smaller urn or ‘incense cup’. This contained finer bones, two worked flints and a piece of worked bone. The hill is now almost totally
quarried away and the grave-goods are in Clitheroe museum. It is actually shown within the quarry on Pinder Hill on the current OS mapping (SD 72719 43705). The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

| Site number | 12 |
| NGR         | SD 72724 43698 |
| Site type   | Gravel pits |
| Period      | Post-medieval |
| SMR No      | 10074 |

Sources: SMR; Ordnance Survey 1850

Description: A gravel pit is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850.

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

| Site number | 13 |
| NGR         | SD 72809 43693 |
| Site type   | Tannery |
| Period      | Post-medieval |
| SMR No      | 10077 |

Sources: SMR; Ordnance Survey 1850

Description: A tannery is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850.

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

| Site number | 14 |
| NGR         | SD 73107 43756 |
| Site type   | Gravel pits |
| Period      | Post-medieval |
| SMR No      | 10075 |

Sources: SMR; Ordnance Survey 1850; Walkover Survey

Description: Two gravel pits are shown on the Ordnance Survey plan of 1850. They were still visible during the walkover survey. The southernmost pit (SD 73121 43762) is sub-oval and measures approximately 7m in diameter and is cut into the hill by up to 1m deep. There is a small trackway running roughly north/south from the south end for 30m. The northern pit (SD 73107 43781) is figure of eight-shaped and is located at the northern end of an undulating hill. It measures approximately 35m long by 10m wide and is cut into the hill by up to 0.6m deep. It is currently filled with rubble and nettles.

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

| Site number | 15 |
| NGR         | SD 73222 43650 |
| Site type   | Field-system |
| Period      | Medieval – post-medieval |
| SMR No      | - |
A series of small earthen field banks and possibly ridge and furrow located in the centre of the field. The banks measure up to 1m wide by only 0.1m in height. The ground is hummocky on the eastern end of the field and the north-east corner is fenced in and covered in taller grass.

Part of the site is crossed by the proposed development area and will be affected.

Site number 16
Site name Lilands
NGR SD 73600 43700
Site type Potash pit
Period Post-medieval
SMR No 20319

A potash pit identified by Mary Higham.

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

Site number 17
Site name Lilands
NGR SD 73700 43700
Site type Tenter banks
Period Post-medieval
SMR No 20317

Tenter banks identified by Mary Higham. A number of banks, which appear to be former field boundaries are visible in an aerial photograph from 1963.

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

Site number 18
Site name Waddington
NGR SD 73103 43891
Site type Field-system
Period Medieval – post-medieval
SMR No -

A large area of ridge and furrow with associated field boundaries is visible in aerial photographs from 1963. Walkover survey revealed no surviving evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation at this location, however it did show two of the field boundaries shown on the aerial photographs. These demarcate the roughly south-west/north-east and more northerly south-east/north-west boundaries in the field as wide u-shaped ditches. The ditches measure approximately 1m wide at the base by over 3m wide at the top and they are up to 0.5m deep. There is a slight bank upon the north side of the of the southernmost boundary and a large grown-out tree.

Part of the site is crossed by the proposed development area and will be affected.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site number</th>
<th>19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site name</td>
<td>Waddington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SD 73076 43926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type</td>
<td>Platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMR No</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Designation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A rectangular platform was identified during the walkover survey and is located just off-centre within the a field-system (Site 18). It measures approximately 11m long roughly north-west/south-east by 10m wide and is banked up on the south side by 0.2m and cut into the slightly sloping ground by 0.2m on the north side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The site is crossed by the proposed development area and will be affected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site number</th>
<th>20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site name</td>
<td>Waddington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SD 73030 43948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type</td>
<td>Platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMR No</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Designation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A circular platform was identified during the walkover survey and is located within the west side of a field-system (Site 18) adjacent to a relict field boundary (Site 21). It measures approximately 8m in diameter by up to 0.25m in height and is flattened on top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The site lies close to the proposed development area and may be affected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site number</th>
<th>21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site name</td>
<td>Waddington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SD 73027 43854 - SD 73022 43989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type</td>
<td>Ditch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval – post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMR No</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Designation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Walkover Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A linear ditch not shown on any mapping of aerial photographs but observed during walkover survey and located within the east side of a field-system (Site 18). It measures approximately 145m long orientated roughly north/south and is 1.5m wide at the base by 3m wide at the top and is up to 0.5m deep. There is a kink to the west at the south end and the feature becomes a raised curved bank which could have originally joined up with a now tarmac track to the west. The feature may be merely a field boundary or possibly a sunken trackway running through the field-system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The site lies close to the proposed development area and may be affected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site number</th>
<th>22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site name</td>
<td>Waddington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SD 72900 43840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type</td>
<td>Bobbin and chair mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMR No</td>
<td>2875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Designation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sources
SMR; Ordnance Survey 1850

### Description
A 'bobbin and chair mill' is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850 to the east of Waddington Brook, just north of Waddington Hall. An assembly rooms is now situated in approximately the same position.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site number</th>
<th>Site name</th>
<th>NGR</th>
<th>Site type</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>SMR No</th>
<th>Statutory Designation</th>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sun Inn, Waddington</td>
<td>SD 72890 43886</td>
<td>Inn</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>10072</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>SMR; Ordnance Survey 1850</td>
<td>A public house is shown here on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850.</td>
<td>The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Buck Inn, Waddington</td>
<td>SD 72790 43789</td>
<td>Inn</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>10076</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>SMR; Ordnance Survey 1850</td>
<td>A public house is shown here on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850.</td>
<td>The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Pinder Hill</td>
<td>SD 72702 43757</td>
<td>Gravel pit</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>10073</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>SMR; Ordnance Survey 1850</td>
<td>A gravel pit is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850.</td>
<td>The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Near Bonny Bargate Farm</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ridge and furrow</td>
<td>Medieval – post-medieval</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Meridian Airmaps Limited 1968, Run 4768 Frames 123-5</td>
<td>A gravel pit is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850.</td>
<td>The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>A large area of ridge and furrow orientated north-west/south-east is visible in an aerial photograph of 1968.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Waddington Hospital, founded by Robert Parker in the seventeenth century as a home for poor widows, although Langdale states that it was founded in 1690 as an Alms House. It acquired a number of estates and a board of trustees in approximately 1700. By 1801 there were 16 widows living there, and a number of alterations were made throughout the nineteenth century to cope with increasing numbers of residents, but in 1889 the hospital was condemned as unsanitary. They were completely rebuilt on a much larger scale between 1891-3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>A small three stepped stone stile carrying the public footpath and located on the eastern side of Waddington Hospital (Site 28). There are possibly re-used grooved stones on the top of the wall either side of the opening.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Near Carter Fold Cottage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Site name**
- Waddington
- Waddington Hospital
- Near Waddington Hospital
- Near Carter Fold Cottage

**NGR**
- SD 72600 43960
- SD 72900 44030
- SD 72954 44007
- SD 72899 44218

**Site type**
- Vicarage
- Hospital
- Stile
- Field-system

**Period**
- Post-medieval
- Post-medieval
- Post-medieval
- Medieval – post-medieval

**SMR No**
- 10070
- 10071
- -
- -

**Statutory Designation**
- -
- SMR; Ordinance Survey 1850
- Parts Listed Grade II, Nos 18175 and 18176
- -

**Sources**
- SMR; Ordnance Survey 1850
- SMR; Langdale 1822; Ordnance Survey 1850; Anon 1979; Bridge 1994
- Walkover Survey
- -
### Statutory Designation
- Walkover Survey

### Sources
- Walkover Survey

### Description
A field-system consisting of ridge and furrow cultivation and relict field boundaries observed during walkover survey. The ridge and furrow is narrow in width and measuring approximately 1.5m between ridges by up to 0.15m in height. The boundaries survive as shallow ditches and banks but the northern and western boundaries have medium/large grown-out trees along them.

### Assessment
The site is crossed by the proposed development area and will be affected.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site number</th>
<th>31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site name</td>
<td>Near King Henry’s Grove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SD 72313 44158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type</td>
<td>Ridge and furrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMR No</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Designation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>HSL UK 1963. Run 16 Frame 8941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A small area of ridge and furrow is visible in an aerial photograph dating to 1963. It is relatively wide and curved and orientated approximately north/south.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site number</th>
<th>32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site name</td>
<td>Chancery Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SD 72510 44370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site type</td>
<td>Farmhouse and barn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMR No</td>
<td>19063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Designation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>SMR; Haigh 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A two-storey stone barn with a lean-to and a single storey outshut on the west elevation. The north gable has a ground floor doorway, which has been partially blocked to form a window, and there is a first floor loading doorway and three ground floor windows. The south elevation has two ground floor doorways leading into the outshut and no openings into the barn. The barn was fully recorded in 1999 and is described as comprising a former four-bay threshing barn, which may have originally contained animal accommodation in the south end. Later shippons had been constructed on the north and west sides of the building to provide further animal accommodation in the twentieth century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 In total 32 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area. Of these, 18 were already recorded in the Lancashire SMR, six were identified during the walkover survey, and the rest were identified in other sources, particularly aerial photographs. A summary of the sites is presented in Table 1 below.

6.1.2 There are no sites with any form of statutory designation within the study area, although there are several Listed Buildings, which are not included in the gazetteer (see Table 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>No of sites</th>
<th>Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neolithic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronze Age</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Site of a barrow (Site 11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Age/ Romano-British</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ridge and furrow (Sites 01 and 31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medieval – post-medieval</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ridge and furrow (Sites 02, 08-10, 15, 18, 26 and 30), flax pool (Site 06), potash pit (Sites 07 and 16), tenter banks (Site 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Lodge (Site 03), building (Site 04), gravel pits (Sites 12, 14 and 25), tannery (Site 13), bobbin and chair mill (Site 22), inns (Sites 23-24), vicarage (Site 27), hospital (Site 28), stile (Site 29), farmhouse and barn (Site 32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Palaeochannel (Site 05), platforms (Sites 19-20), ditch (Site 21)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Number of sites by period

6.1.3 There are a large number of Listed Buildings situated within the study area, and while it is considered very unlikely that any of these will be affected by the proposed development, they are listed in Table 2 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HER No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>NGR</th>
<th>Listing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>St Helen’s Church</td>
<td>72860 43820</td>
<td>II*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>Waddington Hall</td>
<td>72932 43803</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3649</td>
<td>Waddington stocks</td>
<td>72870 43853</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2: Listed Buildings within the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Description</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Hall, Waddington</td>
<td>72790 43750</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waddington Hall wall</td>
<td>72912 43786</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Office, Fell Road</td>
<td>72811 43933</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Reader’s House,</td>
<td>72650 44043</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fell Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glebe House, Fell Road</td>
<td>72630 44010</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waddington Bridge</td>
<td>72860 43966</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waddington Hospital gateway</td>
<td>72913 43985</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waddington Hospital pump</td>
<td>72885 44004</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beechthorpe, West Bradford Road</td>
<td>72710 43860</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook House Farmhouse</td>
<td>72965 43710</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of St Helen, sundial</td>
<td>72851 43809</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of St Helen, sundial base</td>
<td>72869 43808</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of St Helen, tomb of Robert Parker</td>
<td>72880 43827</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2 Criteria

6.2.1 There are a number of different methodologies used to assess the archaeological significance of sites; that to be used here is the ‘Secretary of State’s criteria for scheduling ancient monuments’ which is included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990). The sites considered likely to be affected by the proposed development and previously listed (Section 5, above) were each considered using the criteria, with the results below.

6.2.2 Only those sites considered likely to be affected by the proposed development are discussed (see Table 3).

6.2.3 Period: none of the sites identified within the study area are individually of great significance to their period. The hospital (Site 28) as an unusual site is perhaps the only example. Collectively, the field-systems with ridge and furrow are an important part of the landscape (08, 09, 15, 18 and 30). The two platforms (Sites 19-20) of unknown date and function could prove to be
significant for their period, if, for example, they represented prehistoric or early medieval sites, but this depends on further exploratory work.

6.2.4 **Rarity**: the hospital (Site 28) is a rare type of site, especially for its age. The palaeochannel (Site 05) is unusual within the study area rather than rare, and therefore of some significance.

6.2.5 **Documentation**: the hospital (Site 28) has considerable potential for additional documentary research, and any information relating to this building may be of additional significance.

6.2.6 **Group Value**: the areas of ridge and furrow (Sites 08, 09, 15, 18 and 30) have an increased value as a group, and the ditch (Site 21) associated with Site 18 might also be added to this. If it were demonstrated that the two platforms (Sites 19-20) were related to each other and their form and age could be confirmed then they too would have an increased significance on account of their group value.

6.2.7 **Survival/Condition**: the hospital (Site 28) in its present form survives in a good condition. The condition of the ridge and furrow cultivation within the field-systems (Sites 08, 09, 15, 18 and 30) is poor with only upstanding remains recorded during walkover survey at Site 30. The field systems do however have complexes of upstanding field boundaries which have only partially been recorded in the current phase of investigation. The earthen platforms (Sites 19 and 20) set within the field-system (Site 18) are enigmatic but do survive well. In addition, the palaeochannel (Site 05) is a large upstanding earthwork, the gravel pits (Site 14) are surviving although partially filled with debris, and the stile (Site 29) is intact. The only site recorded that is was not observed through walkover survey were the remains of a building (Site 04), where no surface features were recognised.

6.2.8 **Fragility/Vulnerability**: the areas of ridge and furrow (Sites 08, 09, 15, 18 and 30) are extremely fragile and vulnerable to agricultural activity and other developments; indeed, the only upstanding ridge and furrow cultivation was found at Site 30. Many of the other earthwork sites (Sites 05, 14 and 19-21) are probably also fragile as agricultural activity albeit intermittent can be expected within fields adjacent to Waddington village.

6.2.9 **Diversity**: the hospital (Site 28) is extremely diverse and made up of a large number of component parts. The areas of field-systems/ridge and furrow (Sites 08, 09, 15, 18 and 30) are also relatively diverse. The sites of unknown date and function (Sites 05 and 19-21) may be very diverse, but this will only be revealed by additional work.

6.2.10 **Potential**: the two platforms (Sites 19-20) have a very high potential for revealing additional information. The palaeochannel (Site 05) has the potential to reveal significant palaeoenvironmental evidence. The area of the small building (Site 04), although not visible during the walkover survey, has the potential for below-ground evidence being revealed, while the area around the hospital (Site 28) could contain large amounts of artefacts, possibly in the form of middens.
6.3 SIGNIFICANCE

6.3.1 Although none of the sites might be considered of national or regional significance many of them are of local importance. The hospital (Site 28) is a building with strong socio-historical connections to Waddington, and has a high potential for the presence of artefacts in its vicinity. The field-system/ridge and furrow (Sites 08, 09, 15, 18 and 30) form an important part of the local landscape, and demonstrates areas of former agricultural activity. The platforms, ditch and palaeochannel (Sites 05, 19-21) do not correspond to any features shown on the historic maps and, therefore, have the potential to reveal information about former settlement or activity in the area. The other sites reveal information about the general activities taking place in the area, and form part of the general archaeological and historical landscape.
7. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 IMPACT

7.1.1 Despite the relatively small size of the proposed development area there are a large number of sites of archaeological interest in its vicinity. Many of these form part of former field-systems, which cover large areas, parts of which will be directly affected by the proposed development. In general, there is a bias towards sites of post-medieval date being represented, and this probably reflects the great expansion in building and development that took place at this time. A number of sites of medieval or possible medieval date are also present, however, and this more fully reflects the origins of Waddington as a medieval settlement, as well as perhaps suggesting the potential for further remains of a similar date. The presence of a single prehistoric site (Site 11) might also suggest some potential for even earlier remains, although the extent of this is difficult to estimate.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.2.1 In total, thirteen sites of archaeological interest are likely/or could potentially be affected by the proposed development (Sites 04, 05, 08, 09, 14, 15, 19-21 and 28-30). A variety of types of further work is recommended in order to provide appropriate mitigation, based on an assessment of the significance of the sites (see Section 6.2) and the probable scale of the impact. This is summarised in Table 3 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Watching brief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Palaeochannel</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Severe on part</td>
<td>Topographic survey, palaeoenvironmental sampling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Ridge and furrow</td>
<td>Medieval – post-medieval</td>
<td>Severe on part</td>
<td>Topographic survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Field-system</td>
<td>Medieval – post-medieval</td>
<td>Severe on part</td>
<td>Topographic survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Gravel pits</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Topographic survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Field-system</td>
<td>Medieval – post-medieval</td>
<td>Severe on part</td>
<td>Topographic survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Field boundaries</td>
<td>Medieval – post-medieval</td>
<td>Severe on part</td>
<td>Topographic survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Platform</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>Topographic survey and evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Extent</td>
<td>Recommended Method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Platform</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Avoid/Topographic survey and watching brief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Ditch</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Avoid/Topographic survey and watching brief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Watching brief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Stile</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>Photo survey, Remove and replace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Field-system</td>
<td>Medieval – post-medieval</td>
<td>Severe to part</td>
<td>Topographic survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Sites likely to be affected by the proposed development and recommended further work

7.2.2 In addition, it is recommended that a permanent presence watching brief be maintained during all off-road sections of the topsoil strip and excavation of the pipeline. This should be maintained for all deposits or levels above the natural drift geology.
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9. ILLUSTRATIONS

9.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Plan showing gazetteer sites

9.2 PLATES

Plate 1: Part of Jefferys’ map of 1771 showing Waddington and the hospital (Site 28).

Plate 2: Part of the Ordnance Survey map of 1886 showing Waddington.

Plate 3: Part of the Ordnance Survey map of 1912 showing Waddington.

Plate 4: Boundary ditch within field-system (Site 18), looking north-west.

Plate 5: Circular platform (Site 21), looking east.

Plate 6: Earthen banks within field-system (Site 09), looking north-west.
Figure 2: Plan showing gazetteer sites
Plate 1: Part of Jefferys’ map of 1771 showing Waddington and the hospital (Site 28).

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Plate 4: Boundary ditch within field-system (Site 18), looking north-west.

Plate 5: Circular platform (Site 21), looking east.
Plate 6: Earthen banks within field-system (Site 09), looking north-west.
APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN
INTRODUCTION

1.1 This project design has been compiled for United Utilities (hereafter the client). It presents proposals for the assessment of a proposed new main link at Lowcocks to Waddinton, Clitheroe, Lancashire. Section 2 of this document states the objectives of the project, Section 3 deals with OA North’s methodology. Section 4 addresses other pertinent issues including details of staff to be involved, and project costs are presented in Section 5.

1.2 The Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council (LCC) has recommended that a desk-based assessment and walkover survey are undertaken of the proposed pipeline route as passes in close proximity to Waddington, a village with medieval origins. The Historic Landscape Characterisation puts the village as ancient settlement and the fields around as ancient enclosure. This programme of work will allow a decision to be made as to whether any areas of identified archaeological significance need to be avoided or a programme of archaeological mitigation works undertaken.

1.3 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme has been designed to provide for accurate recording of any archaeological deposits that will be disturbed by topsoil stripping activities and trench cutting associated with the pipeline. A desk-based assessment will precede a walkover survey to place any findings that are made in to the context of known archaeological sites and/or artefact discovery sites in the immediate

2.2 A written report will assess the significance of the data generated by the desk-based assessment and subsequent fieldwork, within a local and regional context.

METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

3.1.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the time scale of the project.

3.1.2 Documentary and Cartographic Material: this work will comprise an assessment and investigation of the existing resource. It will include an appraisal of appropriate sections of County histories, early maps, and such primary documentation (tithe and estate plans etc.) as may be reasonably available. Particular emphasis will be upon the early cartographic evidence, which has the potential to inform the post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area. Any photographic material lodged in the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) will also be studied. Published documentary sources will also be examined and assessed. The study will examine place and field name evidence for the site and its environs. This work will involve visits and or correspondence searches of the
following repositories: Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and the County Record office (Preston).

3.1.3 **Map Regression Analysis**: available cartographic sources will be consulted in an attempt to trace the development of the landscape back to the earliest available cartographic source. This will provide information on additional sites not included in the SMR, as well as ascertaining potentially any areas of more recent development.

3.1.4 **Aerial Photography**: a brief survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. The SMR will be consulted for aerial photography.

3.1.5 **Physical Environment**: a rapid desk-based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken. It will be based on published geological mapping and any local geological surveys in the possession of the County Council or the Client. This will not only set the archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field inspection.

3.2 **Walkover Survey**

3.2.1 **Visual Inspection**: following the desk-based assessment a level I walkover survey (Appendix 1) will be undertaken to relate the existing landscape to research findings. This will encompass one-hundred metre corridor along either side of the pipeline, walked in a systematic fashion. Archaeological features identified within the landscape will be recorded using the relevant OA North pro forma, and the features accurately positioned with the use of either a GPS, which can achieve accuracies of +-0.1m with respect to the OS national grid, or by manual survey techniques which will tie in new features to features already shown on the relevant OS map.

3.2.2 **Contingency plan**: in the event of significant archaeological features being identified during the desk-based assessment and walkover survey discussions will take place with the Archaeological Officer, as to the extent of further works to be carried out, and in agreement with the Client. All further works would be subject to a variation to this project design. Further stages of work are likely to include a watching brief during topsoil stripping and trench opening activities.

3.3 **Report/Archive**

3.3.1 **Interim Statement**: in the event that further work is recommended an interim statement will be issued. In this instance or in the event that the client specifically requests an interim statement it should be noted that all illustrations will be copies of field drawings and not completed CAD drawings.

3.3.2 **Final Report**: two copies of the final report will be submitted to the client and a further two to LCC. Both paper and digital copies will be provided on CD-ROM in pdf format. The report will present the following information:

(i) **Summary**: a summary statement of the findings;

(ii) **Introduction**: the background to the project including location details;
(iii) **Methodology:** an outline of the methodology of all elements of the programme of work;

(iv) **Historical Background:** a brief historical background to the site;

(v) **Results:** an account of the past and present land use of the study area;
   An account of known sites identified through the study of documentary sources;
   Any evidence for the remains of archaeological sites identified by the walkover;

(vi) **Discussion:** a discussion of the relative significance of sites within the study area;
   A description of the significance of the study area in its local and regional context;

(vii) **Impact/Recommendations:** the identification of areas where further development will impact upon the archaeological resource in addition to the impacts of the current development;

(viii) **Illustrations:** maps, plans, sections and copies of the site photographic archive;

(ix) **Appendices:** a copy of the brief and this project design;

3.3.3 Provision will be made for a summary report to be submitted to a suitable regional or national archaeological journal within one year of completion of fieldwork, if relevant results are obtained.

3.3.4 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the Client are designed as documents for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

3.3.5 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the SMR (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). Arrangements for deposition of the full site archive will be made the Lancashire County Record Office.

4 **OTHER MATTERS**

4.1 **Project Monitoring:** whilst the work is undertaken for the Client, the Lancashire Archaeological Officer will be kept fully informed of the work. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with the Archaeological Officer and the Client.
4.1.1 **Access:** OA North will consult with the Client regarding access to the site.

4.1.2 **Health and Safety:** OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

4.1.3 **Work Timetable:** The desk-based element is expected to take approximately four days to complete and the walkover in the region of one day. The report will be completed within approximately eight weeks following completion of the fieldwork.

4.1.4 **Staffing:** The project will be under the direct management of Alison Plummer BSc (Hons) (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

4.1.5 **Daniel Elsworth MA, PIFA** (OA North Project Supervisor) will undertake the desk-based assessment. Daniel has a great deal of experience in documentary research and in particular for the North West. Present timetabling constraints preclude who will be undertaking the walkover survey, although it is likely that this will be undertaken by an OA North supervisor suitably experienced in this field.

4.1.6 **Insurance:** OA North has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000 and public liability to a value of £15,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.
APPENDIX 1: LEVEL 1 SURVEY

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

**Level 1 Survey (Assessment)**

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

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

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

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

**Level 1a**

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

**Level 1b**

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