

**LAND AT SOWER CARR  
LANE, HAMBLETON,  
LANCASHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

**CP. No: 11032**

**16/07/2014**



*archaeology*

WARDELL ARMSTRONG ARCHAEOLOGY

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# WARDELL ARMSTRONG ARCHAEOLOGY

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## *Quality Assurance*

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology on the preparation of reports.

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## SUMMARY

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Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Brian Day, to undertake an archaeological field evaluation on land at Sower Carr Lane, Hambleton, Lancashire (centred on SD 37549 43730). This work was undertaken in order to better inform a proposed planning application at the site.

The rapid desk-based assessment showed that a tan yard had been established on the site by 1841, consisting of at least two buildings, and by 1844 potentially three rows of east-west orientated pits, which may have originated in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. The tan yard had gone out of use, and been completely removed by 1890. Ordnance Survey Mapping, and the site visit, indicated that no 20<sup>th</sup> or early 21<sup>st</sup> century developments have occurred on site, suggesting that traces of the tannery may survive sub-surface.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken over two days between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> July 2014. The evaluation involved the excavation of two 12m trenches situated to target features associated with the former tan yard identified on old maps. Both trenches were excavated to the level of the natural substrate or archaeological features. Trench 1 revealed the foundation of a cobble wall and an area of cobble surface, and a straight sided linear feature or pit. These remains appear to relate to the buildings shown on the 1841 map and the earliest phase of the tan yard. A smaller straight sided pit was revealed within Trench 2.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Wardell Armstrong Archaeology thank Brian Day for commissioning the project, and for his help on site. Thanks are due also to Doug Moir, Historic Environment Officer, Lancashire County Council; and to staff at Lancashire Archives for invaluable help and advice during the desk-based research.

The rapid archaeological assessment was undertaken by Cat Peters. The evaluation work was undertaken by Cat Peters and Sue Thompson. The report was written by Sue Thompson and Cat Peters and the figures were produced by Adrian Bailey. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for Wardell Armstrong Archaeology.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Brian Day, to undertake an archaeological field evaluation on land at Sower Carr Lane, Hambleton (centred on SD 37549 43730). This work was undertaken in order to better inform a proposed planning application at the site.
- 1.1.2 The potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the proposed development area led to Doug Moir, Historic Environment Officer for Lancashire County Council, to request a programme of archaeological investigation in order to better inform on the archaeological potential of the proposed development site. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the results of the rapid desk-based research and evaluation works undertaken on-site, as well as the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis.

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## 2 METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was submitted by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (Giecco 2014) in response to a request by Brian Day, for an archaeological evaluation of the study area. Following acceptance of the WSI by Doug Moir, Historic Environment Officer at Lancashire County Council, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The WSI was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a).

### 2.2 The Field Evaluation

2.2.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two 12m by 1.2m evaluation trenches. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity.

2.2.2 In summary, the main objectives of the field evaluation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.2.3 Topsoil and subsoil was removed by machine to the level of the natural substrate under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and were investigated and recording according to the Wardell Armstrong Archaeology standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Giecco 2012).

2.2.4 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in 3.4 – 3.6 of the IfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (November 2013).

### 2.3 THE ARCHIVE

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The material archive, if retained, will be deposited with Lancaster City Museum and the documentary archive will be deposited within Lancashire Archives in Preston, with copies of the report sent to the Lancashire Historic Environment



Record, where viewing is available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier **WAA14, SCH/A, CP 11032/14**.

- 2.3.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology supports the **Online Access** to the **Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

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## 3 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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### 3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 The village of Hambleton is situated in the western part of Lancashire, east of the River Wyre, approximately 3 miles north-east of Poulton-le-Fylde and about 7 miles north-east of Blackpool (Figure 1). Sower Carr Lane is located to the north of Hambleton, east of the A588, and south of the hamlet of Cold Row. The evaluation site was located on the north side of Sower Carr Lane, north of Sower Carr Farm (Figure 2).
- 3.1.2 The solid geology of the area comprises mudstone of the Sidmouth Mudstone Formation, dominantly consisting of mudstone and siltstone of a red-brown colour with common grey-green reduction patches and spots. The drift geology is Divension Till (BGS).
- 3.1.3 The Historic Landscape Characterisation project for Lancashire characterises the areas as being within 'Modern Enclosure'.

### 3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** this rapid desk-based assessment is intended as a summary of past developments relevant to the evaluation site, to provide a context and inform on where to target the two trenches. This historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area. References to the Historic Environment Record (HER) are included where known.
- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric (up to c. AD 43):** the only evidence for prehistoric activity close to the evaluation site comes in the form of two finds, a Neolithic axe found during ploughing in 1922 at Stynell over Wyre, and there are references to a perforated stone axe-hammer being found in the vicinity (HER 39421: Pastscape website). In the wider area, an elk skeleton with an embedded barbed arrowhead, has been recovered from south of Poulton-le-Flyde, possibly dating from the Palaeolithic period (Storey 2001, 7; Barrowclough 2008, 10).
- 3.2.3 **Roman (c. AD43-c.410):** there is no known evidence for Roman activity in the area.
- 3.2.4 **Early Medieval (c. AD410-1066):** there is no known evidence for Early Medieval activity in the area.
- 3.2.5 **Medieval (c. AD1066-1540):** in 1066, Hambleton was assessed as two plough-lands, and was held by Earl Tostig (Victoria County History Lancaster, i, 288b). The Chapel at Hambleton was probably in existence by the medieval period, with a licence obtained in 1456 (Raines MSS Chet Lib, xxii, 379). It was licenced by 1567 for the administration of sacraments and for burials.
- 3.2.6 **Post-Medieval to Modern (AD 1540-present):** the area around the evaluation site seems to have remained relatively untouched by the Industrial Revolution, the

main economy of the area continuing to be agriculture. Several farmhouses in the vicinity date to this period, including Town End Farmhouse, a Grade II listed building located within 1.5km of the evaluation site, dating to 1694 (Ref 1073085: Magic website). Other buildings of this period include Danson's Farmhouse (Ref 1361846: Magic website) and Hambleton Hall (Ref 1361876: National List for England website) both dating to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, and are listed Grade II. Wardley's Creek, the site of a port, was mostly developed during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and included a stone wharf and several warehouses (Ref 39451: Pastscape website). Carr Bridge, located only 150m to the west of the evaluation site is listed Grade II and dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Ref 1073071: Magic website). Early 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping of the area shows the town of Hambleton to the south, and 'Sour Carr' in the vicinity of the evaluation site (Hennett's Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster 1828-9; Figure 3). In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Hambleton is described as "*a scattered village*" (Barrett 1885, 575), its population remaining relatively stable throughout the late 1800s, being 349 in 1841, and up to 389 in 1881.

- 3.2.7 The Tithe Award Plan of 1841 was the earliest detailed plan available for the area (the 1839 one was too fragile to be retrieved, though the accompanying award book appeared to match the 1841 one), and showed the evaluation site as being within three plots, '46' to the north, and '93' and '94' fronting what is now Sower Carr Lane, to the south (Figure 4). '46' is listed in the accompanying award as being 'Tan Yard Meadow' and laid to 'arable' at the time, '93' as 'Garden' used as a 'Garden' and '94' is listed as 'Tan Yard', used for 'Tan Pits'. The owner of these plots at that time was a 'John Dickson', and the occupier, "James Cookson", who also occupied the plots to the south of the road, '95' being 'House Building and Garden' and '96', 'Farm Garden'. Within plot '94' in the eastern part, one larger rectangular building, and one smaller one are depicted on an east-west orientation. No other details within the evaluation site are shown. The six inch edition of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1844 (Figure 5), shows a similar picture, the two buildings depicted within the eastern part of the evaluation site. The plot to the immediate west, however, seems to have been extended, and three north-south orientated rows of small dashed-lines have been drawn, perhaps indicative of tan pits. 'Tan Yard' is written above. Similar farm buildings are shown on the opposite side of the road, to the south, with a well.
- 3.2.8 Interestingly, by the surveying of the Second six inch Edition of the Ordnance Survey map in 1890, all traces of the 'Tan Yard' had disappeared (Figure 6). Even the more detailed First Edition 25 inch Edition of 1893 shows no evidence of a 'disused' or 'old tannery', or any traces of buildings (Figure 7). Unfortunately, although various Trade Directories were investigated from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards, no mention of a tannery at Hambleton, 'Sour Carr Lane' (as cited on First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping; Figure 5) or James Cookson or John Dickson, was found. None of the later mapping revealed any further developments within the evaluation site (Second and Third Editions of Ordnance Survey Mapping 1912 and 1932).

3.2.9 Richard Phillips, in 1818, states that “*the trade of a tanner cannot be carried on without considerable capital; and a roomy yard, sheds, and pits, with plenty of water, are indispensable requisites*” (Phillips 1818, 393; Plate 1). There was a heavy excise duty to be paid, an annual license to obtain from the board of excise, and they were also subjected to a variety of fiscal regulations and penalties “*which, for the honour of a free state, and the advantages of trade, it would be well if they did not exist*” (*ibid*). It would seem that, according to Lancashire Archives, the height of the tanning industry in the county was in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, with men predominantly listed in marriage bonds as tanners, between the years of 1758 (LA ARRII 06/01/1758) and 1849 (LA ARRII 31/10/1849), with the majority pre-dating 1820. This suggests the decline of the industry in the area by the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and that the tannery which was once located within the evaluation area possibly dated to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, going out of use at some point between 1844 and 1890, and probably earlier rather than later.



Plate 1: ‘The Tanner’ (after Phillips 1818, 388)

### 3.3 PREVIOUS WORK

3.3.1 No references to any previous work have been encountered during the desk-based research.

### 3.4 SITE VISIT

3.4.1 The evaluation site was visited on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2014 in order to assess whether any more recent developments within the evaluation site have occurred, and whether

they were likely to have any impact on surviving sub-surface archaeology, and in order to record any upstanding archaeological remains.

- 3.4.2 The evaluation site was accessed through a gateway in the south-western corner. The western extent of the site contained a track with hardcore surface, leading to the northern part of the site, which was demarked by a wooden fence. Here, mounds of gravel sub-base were stored and piled up. In the southernmost area, tractor trailers were parked, and at the southern extent, piles of earth, branches and debris had been dumped. The eastern part of the site consisted of rough scrubby grassland. The site was bounded to the south, by Sower Carr Lane, to the east, by an adjoining holiday park, and to the north and west by dense conifer hedging. Nothing noted from the site visit suggested modern damage to any sub-surface archaeological remains, and no upstanding features were observed.

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## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken over two days; the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> of July 2014. The evaluation involved the excavation of two trenches to target potential surviving features associated with the tannery. Both trenches measured 12m in length by 1.2m in width (Figure 2).

4.1.2 All trenches were excavated to the level of the natural substrate by a tracked mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. The trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and investigated and recorded fully.

### 4.2 RESULTS

4.2.1 **Trench 1:** Trench 1 was located in the southwest corner of the proposed development area. The northwest to southeast aligned trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m, revealing a number of archaeological features cut into natural deposits of orange clay (**101**), below c.0.2m of orange brown silty clay made ground/rubble dump (**112**) and c.0.10m of mid brown silty clay topsoil (**100**) (Figure 8) (Plate 2).



*Plate 2: Trench 1 facing south*

4.2.2 A linear feature [105] running roughly east - west was seen in the northern end of Trench 1, at a depth of 1m below the current ground surface. This feature was 1.50m wide, and over 0.70m deep and was of unknown length, with sharp, almost vertical edges and a flat base (Plate 3). The profile of this feature suggests a pit rather than a ditch. The fill (106) consisted of a silty grey clay with frequent wood fragments, although these were found throughout the fill rather than in situ at the edges. A single plank fragment was recovered from the deposit. It is possible that this pit was part of an early phase of the tan yard. The pit was sealed by an orange clay deposit (113) which contained occasional brick fragments.



*Plate 3: Feature [105] within Trench 1 facing north-east*

4.2.3 Immediately to the south of [105] the remnants of a cobble wall foundation (107) were identified running on the same east – west alignment, at 0.40m below current ground surface. This wall was formed of closely packed rounded cobbles measuring c.0.10m diameter, set in a sandy white mortar, and was an average of 0.54m in width (Plate 4). This appears to be the northern wall of the southern small building seen on the 1841 Tithe map (Figure 4). Interestingly, some of the small buildings belonging to Sower Carr Farm to the south of the development area dating to this time are still standing, and provide useful clues as to the likely construction methods of the two buildings shown (Plate 5).

4.2.4 A small area of orange clay (108) measuring 0.34m x 0.54m x 0.18m lay above a section of the cobble wall (107). This clay was initially thought to form a doorway but at 0.34m would be too narrow. A slot was dug through the clay exposing further cobbles. It is possible that this section of wall was reduced or open, providing a sluice from the cobble surface to the south to the pit below to the north.



*Plate 4: Wall (107) and Cobble Surface (109) looking south*



*Plate 5: Sower Carr Farm Cobble Buildings looking south*



- 4.2.5 Immediately south of the cobble wall, a small area, measuring roughly 1.25m x 1.40m+, of cobbled surface **(109)** survived, set closely above a soft grey clay **(110)**. This surface was formed from rounded and sub-rounded cobbles measuring 0.10m – 0.25m, and was sealed by a dark brown silt layer **(111)**. This silt deposit was seen above the site of the former building, and is likely to date to the demolition of the building. A single sherd of early 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a fragment of cattle mandible<sup>6</sup> was recovered from this silt layer. A cut **[114]** aligned with wall **[107]**, south of the cobbles **(109)** may show the location of the southern wall of the former building (Figure 8).
- 4.2.6 A made ground/ dump layer **(112)** c.0.17m deep, consisting of silty clay with frequent brick and clay tile fragments and occasional modern pottery fragments and plastics sealed both deposits **(111)** and **(113)**, and was seen below a 0.10m deposit of silty clay topsoil **(100)**.
- 4.2.7 **Trench 2:** Trench 2 was located at the southern end of the development area. The trench was aligned roughly east-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4m, revealing natural clay deposits **(101)**, below a firm grey brown silty clay deposit **(102)** containing frequent brick rubble and debris, sealed by a thin layer of topsoil **(100)** (Figure 9) (Plate 6).



*Plate 6: Trench 2 looking west*

- 4.2.8 A pit **[103]** measuring 0.84m in width and over 1.28 in length was observed in the eastern end of Trench 2, at 0.60m below the current ground surface (Plate 7). This pit had sharp, almost vertical edges with an irregular base and was 0.68m deep and contained a single fill **(104)**, a soft grey silty clay containing occasional brick fragments and a single post-medieval pottery sherd. The pit was cut into the

natural clay (**101**), and was sealed by a mixed orange gray clay and dump deposit (**102**) up to 0.5m, containing frequent brick rubble. The topsoil seen above the rubble was a maximum of 0.12m.



*Plate 7: Pit [103] looking north*

#### **4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING**

- 4.3.1 A total of eight artefacts were recovered from three contexts during an archaeological evaluation on land at Sower Carr Lane, Hambleton, Lancashire.
- 4.3.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2008b). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Lancaster City Museum.
- 4.3.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and further work has been recommended on the potential for the material archive to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.
- 4.3.4 The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stoakley and Don O'Meara.
- 4.3.5 **Post-medieval pottery.** A total of two sherds of post-medieval pottery, weighing 14g, were recovered from deposits (**104**) and (**111**). The sherds are in good condition and display little evidence of abrasion.
- 4.3.6 The pottery recovered from (**104**) comprises a body sherd of likely early post-medieval date (mid-late 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century). The pottery comprises a dense, cream-white fabric and a drab, light yellow-green glaze is evident on both the interior and exterior surfaces.
- 4.3.7 The pottery recovered from (**111**) comprises a plate rim sherd of early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date. The fabric comprises transfer print pottery with 'willow pattern' visible on the interior surface. Willow pattern transfer print was the most popular

type of everyday ceramics produced in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and production centres likely originated in Staffordshire (Laing 2003, 125).

- 4.3.8 **Animal Bone (Don O'Meara).** A fragment of bone from (111) was examined and it was determined that this was a fragment of the right diastema of a cattle mandible.
- 4.3.9 **Timber (Don O'Meara).** Some fragments of wood were recovered from the deposit (106) and were returned to the offices of Wardell Armstrong Archaeology. The onsite archaeologist to conclude it should be examined as a possible construction timber for the tanning pit. The fragments consisted of a section of timber planking. The fragment is a maximum of 150mm long, and a maximum of 160mm wide, and being consistently c.20mm thick. Three other wood fragments were examined but could not be positively identified as being timber, as opposed to unworked wood. It is possible they represent fragments of degraded timber planking. The fragment is currently in three pieces. The surface of the large timber fragment appears to have been worked quite crudely, perhaps with an axe or adze, rather than a saw. No bark is present on the wood surface, and it could not be determined if the vascular cambium is present. The absence of bark and vascular cambium somewhat limits its dendrochronological potential for archaeological dating (Baillie 1995), or its use for radiocarbon dating (Hillman 1998, 14-15).
- 4.3.10 A fragment of the wood was examined microscopically and it was determined that it is an Oak species (*Quercus* species). This was based on the nature of the ring-porous wood when examined in transverse section with its flame pattern pore distribution in the region of the latewood (Schweingruber 1978, 144; Wheeler et al. 1989).
- 4.3.11 Though the wood will be retained in the Wardell Armstrong Archaeology laboratory until the completion of this project, it is not recommended at this stage that the material be sent for conservation as in keeping with accepted recommendations it does not fall into the categories of being "viable for long-term preservation and perceived as of value for future analysis owing to its intrinsic academic interest" (Jones 2010, 11).
- 4.3.12 **Statement of Potential.** The finds assemblage recovered from the evaluation on land at Sower Carr Lane, Hambleton provides evidence of post-medieval domestic and small-scale industrial activity on the site.
- 4.3.13 However, the small finds assemblage is generally of low archaeological potential and the artefacts do not add further information to what is already known about the site. The finds will therefore not be retained with the archive.

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## 5 CONCLUSIONS

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### 5.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The rapid desk-based assessment showed that a tan yard had been erected on the site by 1841, consisting of at least two buildings, and by 1844 potentially three rows of east-west orientated pits, which may have originated in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. A stream may have been culverted near the evaluation site, to provide water for the works. The tan yard had gone out of use, and been completely removed by 1890. Ordnance Survey Mapping, and the site visit, indicated that no 20<sup>th</sup> or early 21<sup>st</sup> century developments have occurred on site, suggesting that traces of the tannery may survive sub-surface.
- 5.1.2 The archaeological evaluation revealed only fragmentary remains of the former tan yard. Trench 1 was located to target the two buildings shown on early mapping. No trace of the northern building remained, and of the smaller southern building, only the northernmost wall foundation survives, along with a small area of cobble surface. An unexpected feature within Trench 1 was a probable pit on the same alignment, but at a deeper level, as the buildings. This contained wood fragments, including a small piece of oak planking and could represent an early phase of the tan yard.
- 5.1.3 Trench 2 was located to target the tanning pits shown on the 1841 map. A narrow pit was observed at the eastern end of the trench; however, no trace of large scale pits or buildings was visible within the trench.
- 5.1.4 It seems that the demolition of the tan yard and clearance of the site was quite thorough, removing much of the archaeological evidence relating to the former tan yard. With the exception of the wood fragments found in Trench 1, very little material which could be related to a tan yard was recovered.
- 5.1.5 The remains, both structural and artefactual, are generally considered to be of a low archaeological significance, because of their fragmentary nature.

### 5.2 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL RISK

- 5.2.1 Based upon the results of the evaluation, and given the depth of the deposits encountered, it is considered unlikely that significant archaeological remains would be impacted upon during the proposed development works.

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### 6.2 MAPS

First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 6" to the mile, Lancashire Sheet 43, 1844 (LA)

First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 25" to the mile, Lancashire Sheets 43.7 and 43.11, 1893 (LA)

Hennett's Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, 1828-9 (after Wooler 2014)

Plan of the Township of Hambleton in the Parish of Kirkham, 1841 (LA PR 3218/3/5)

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, Lancashire Sheet 43, 6" to the mile, 1890 (LA)

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 25" to the mile, Lancashire Sheets 43.7 and 43.11, 1912 (LA)

Third Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 25" to the mile, Lancashire Sheets 43.7 and 43.11, 1932 (LA)

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

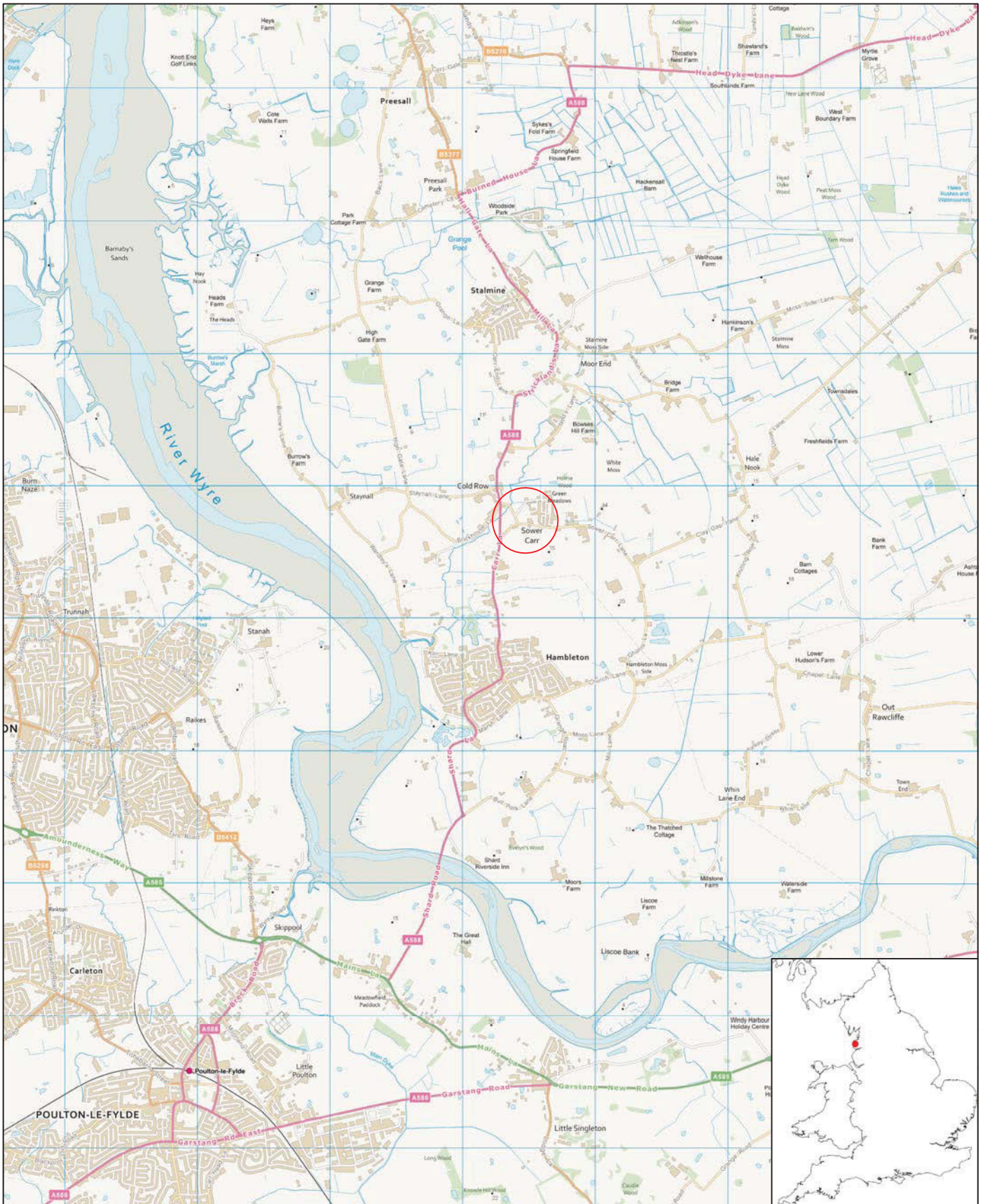
Context Number	Context Type	Trench	Description
100	Deposit	1 and 2	Topsoil
101	Deposit	1 and 2	Natural
102	Deposit	1	Dumped Rubble/ Made Ground
103	Cut	1	Pit
104	Deposit	1	Fill of [103]
105	Cut	2	Probable Pit
106	Deposit	2	Fill of [105]
107	Structure	2	Cobble Wall
108	Deposit	2	Orange Clay
109	Deposit	2	Cobble Surface
110	Deposit	2	Grey Sand foundation for (109)
111	Deposit	2	Dark silt overlying (109)
112	Deposit	2	Made ground / Rubble
113	Deposit	2	Silty Clay
114	Cut	2	Southern End of Former Building

*Table 1: List of Contexts issued during the evaluation*

## APPENDIX 2: FIGURES

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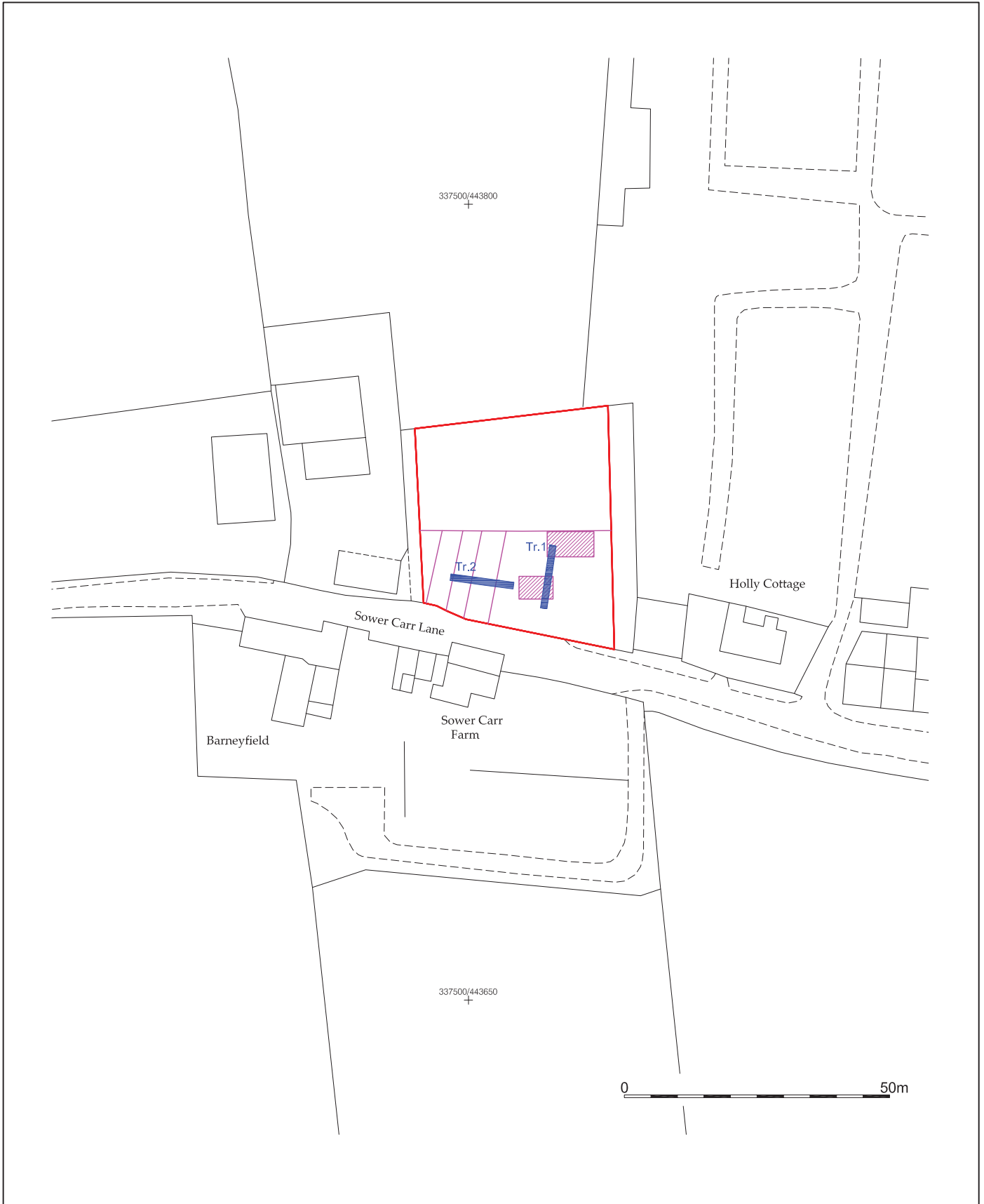
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2014</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Sower Carr Lane, Hambleton, Lancashire</p> <p>SCALE: 1:40,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11032</p> <p>CLIENT: Brian Day</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: July 2014</p> <p>FIGURE: 1</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.








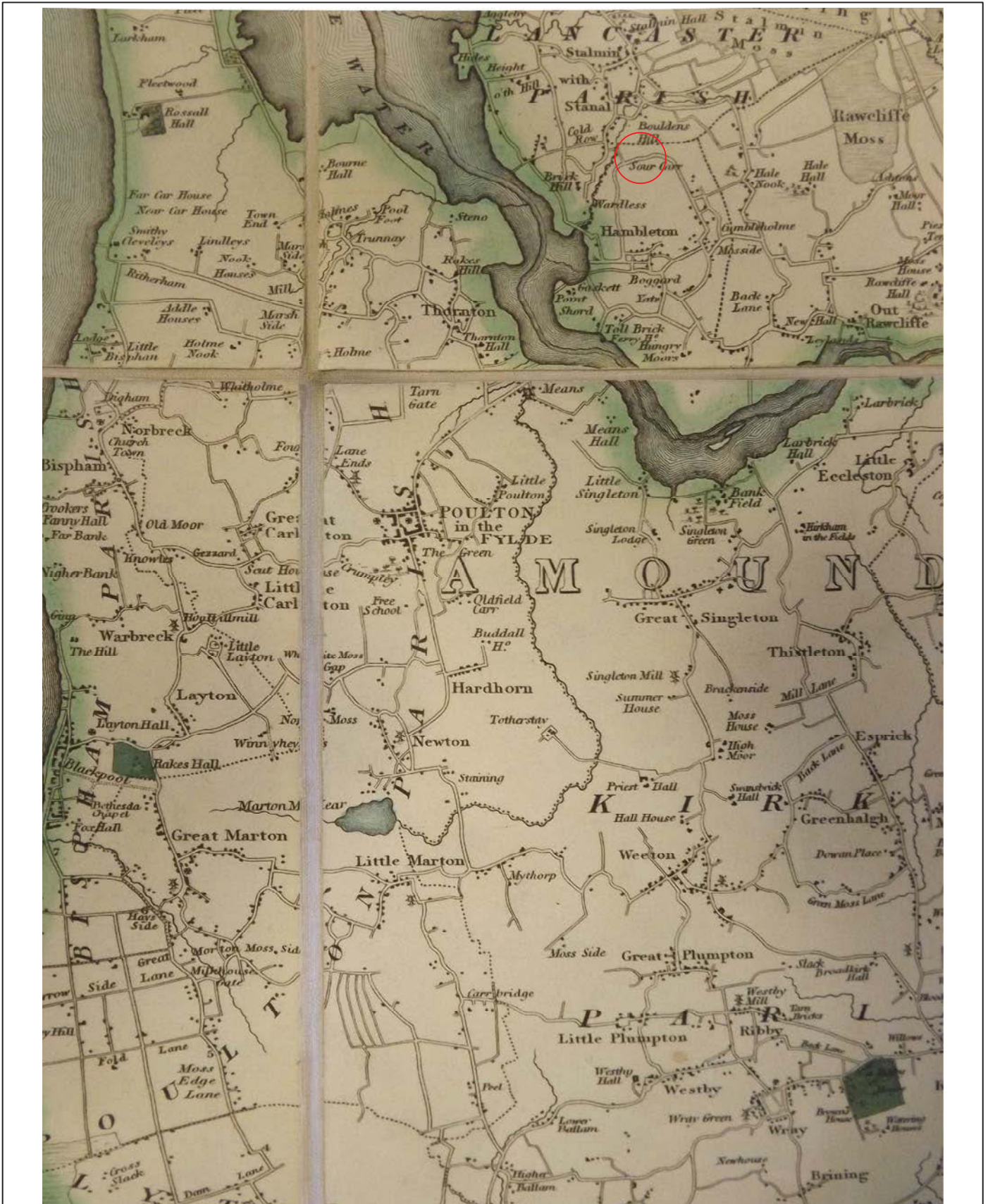
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2014</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Sower Carr Lane, Hambleton, Lancashire</p> <p>SCALE: 1:1,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11032</p> <p>CLIENT: Brian Day</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: July 2014</p> <p>FIGURE: 2</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Site Boundary</li> <li> Evaluation trenches</li> <li> Buildings seen on 1st Ed OS Map, 1844 (Fig. 5)</li> </ul>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 2: Location of evaluation trenches.






	<p>PROJECT: Land at Sower Carr Lane, Hambleton, Lancashire</p> <p>SCALE: Not to scale</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11032</p> <p>CLIENT: Brian Day</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: July 2014</p> <p>FIGURE: 3</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site location</p>	
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Figure 3: Extract from Hennet's Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, 1828-1829.



PROJECT:

Land at Sower Carr Lane,  
 Hambleton, Lancashire

CLIENT:


Brian Day

SCALE: c.1:2,500 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: July 2014

KEY:

 Site Boundary



REPORT No:

CP11032

FIGURE:

4

Figure 4: Plan of the Township of Hambleton in the Parish of Kirkham, 1841.

PROJECT:

Land at Sower Carr Lane,  
Hambleton, Lancashire

CLIENT:

Brian Day

SCALE: c.1:2,500 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: July 2014

KEY:

 Site Boundary



REPORT No:

CP11032

FIGURE:

5

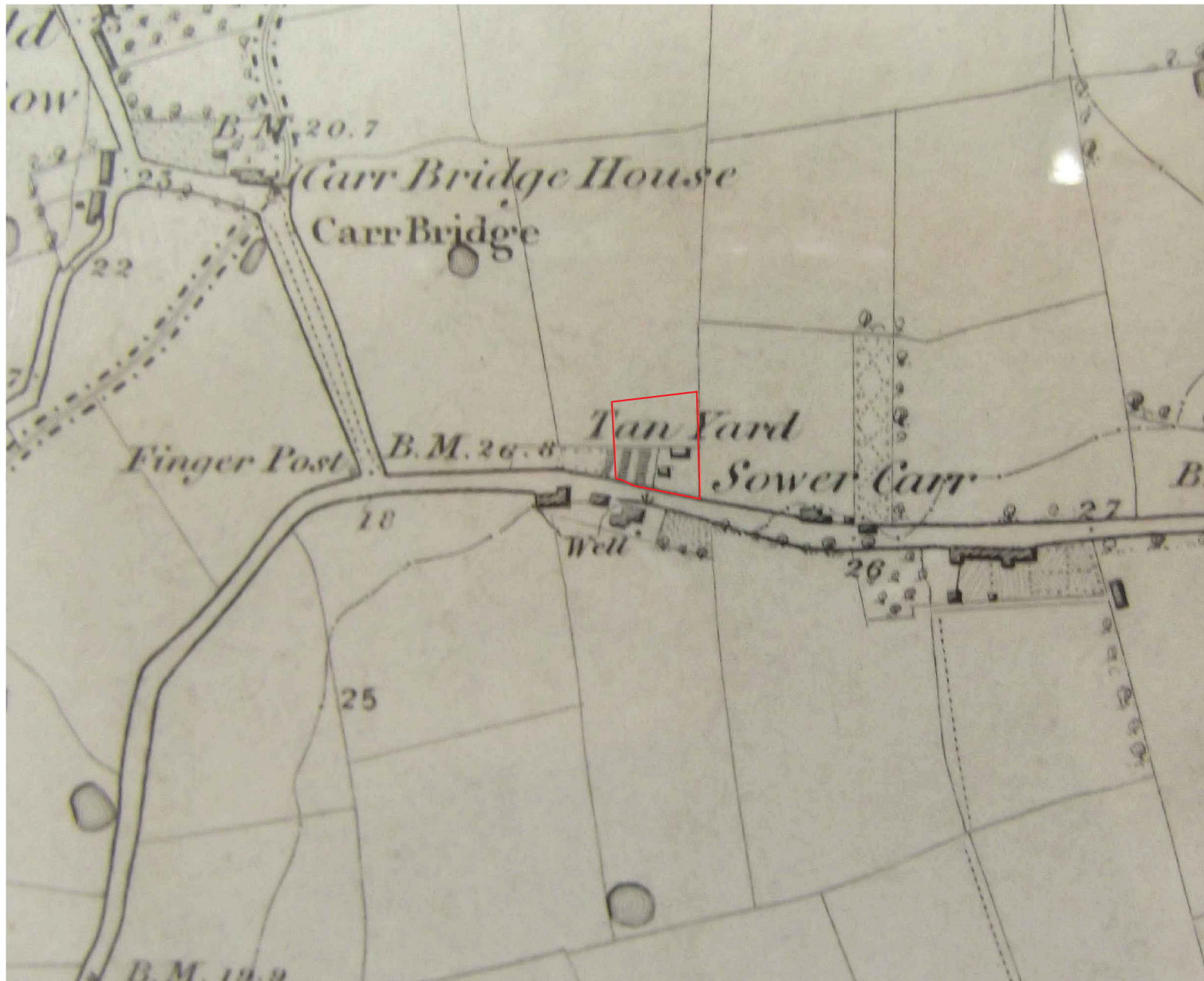


Figure 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1844 (6" to 1 mile).



Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2014


PROJECT:  
Land at Sower Carr Lane,  
Hambleton, Lancashire

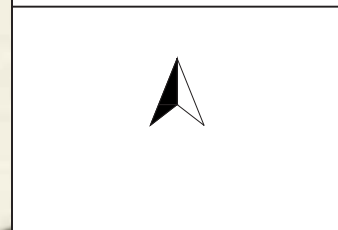
CLIENT:  
Brian Day

SCALE: c. 1:2,500 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: July 2014

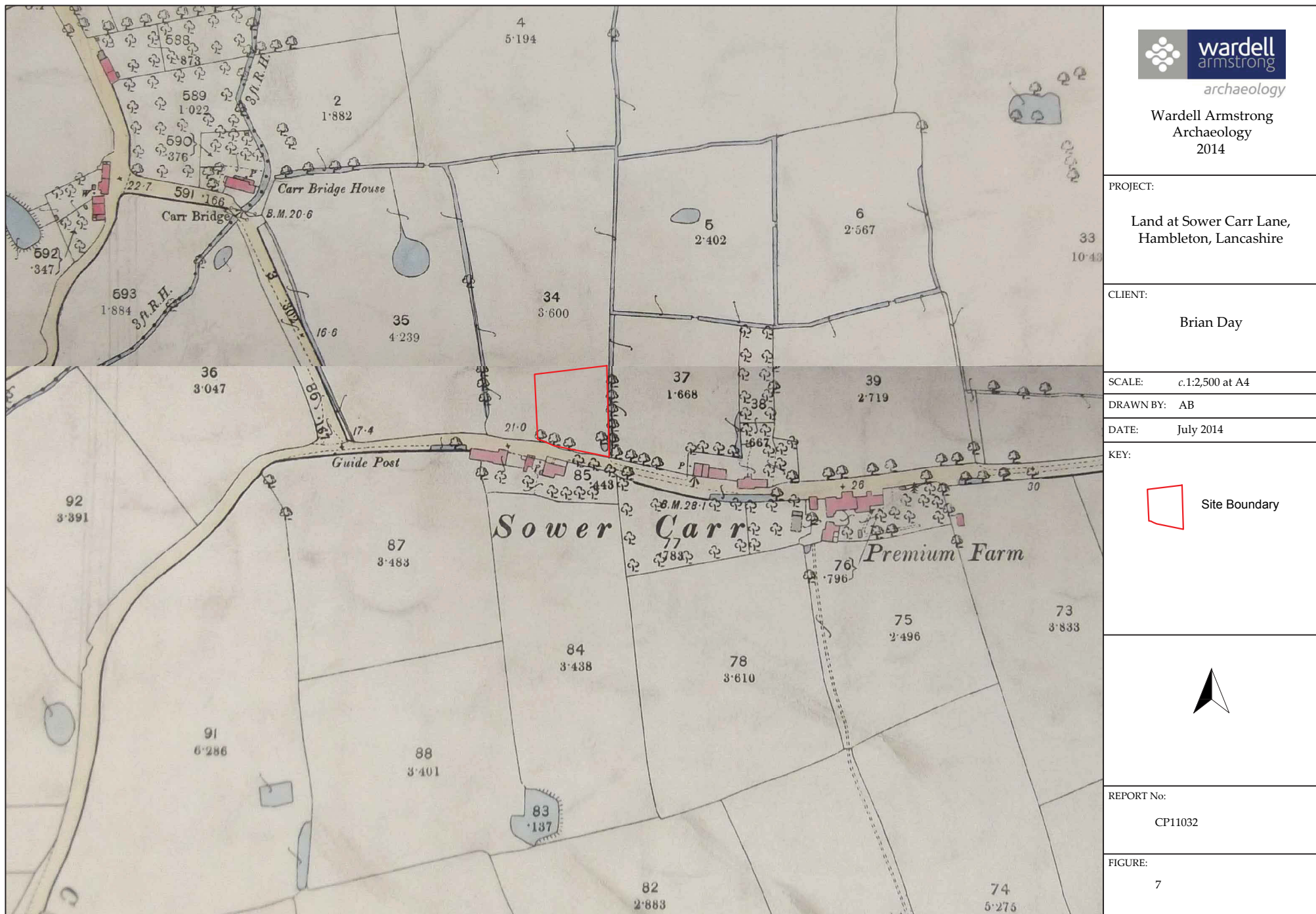
KEY:  
 Site Boundary



REPORT No:  
CP11032

FIGURE:  
6

Figure 6: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1890 (6" to 1 mile).



Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2014


PROJECT:  
Land at Sower Carr Lane,  
Hambleton, Lancashire

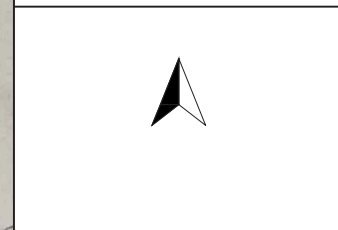
CLIENT:  
Brian Day

SCALE: c.1:2,500 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: July 2014

KEY:  
 Site Boundary



REPORT No:  
CP11032

FIGURE:  
7

Figure 7: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1893 (25" to 1 mile).





PROJECT:

Land at Sower Carr Lane,  
Hambleton, Lancashire

CLIENT:




Brian Day

SCALE: 1:50 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: July 2014

KEY:

- (101) Context number
-  Height mAOD
-  Section location
-  Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

CP11032

FIGURE:

9

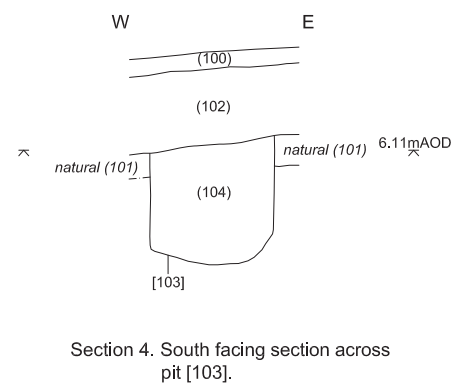
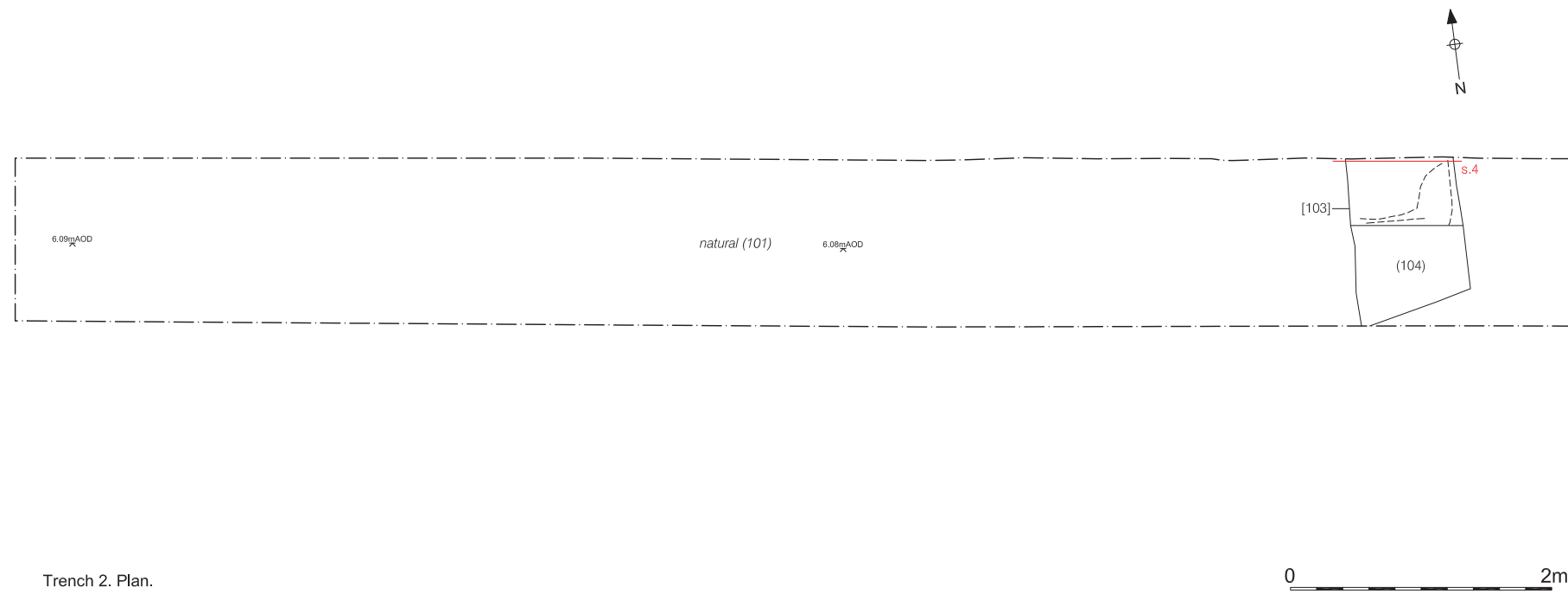


Figure 9: Trench 2; plan and section.