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DAVID WILSON HOMES AND ANWYL HOMES

**LAND AT INGLEWHITE ROAD, LONGRIDGE,
PRESTON, LANCASHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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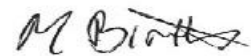
David Wilson Homes and Anwyl Homes

**Land at Inglewhite Road, Longridge,
Preston, Lancashire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) was commissioned by the client David Wilson Homes and Anwyl Homes, to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Inglewhite Road, Longridge, Preston, Lancashire, (centred on NGR: SD 5985 3765). The evaluation was required as a condition of planning consent (Ref 06/2014/0248). The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced in response to advice given by Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service (LAAS) acting as the archaeological planning advisor on behalf of Preston City Council.

The archaeological work was undertaken over five days between the 7th and the 13th May 2019 and comprised the excavation of three trenches. The investigation revealed very limited surviving remains of buildings interpreted as possible former Weavers cottages and the subsequent Gornalls Farmstead. Preserved remains were limited to a former boundary ditch that had been replaced by a stone wall and subsequently backfilled, several pits and a spread of redeposited natural substrate which appears to have been laid down to construct a building platform. Surviving elements of structures were limited to small discreet areas of heavily truncated floor surfaces.

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Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) thanks David Wilson Homes and Anwyl Homes for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. WA also thank Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service, at Preston City Council for their assistance.

Wardell Armstrong LLP also thanks Ruttle Plant Hire for their help during this project.

The evaluation was supervised by Michael Birtles who also wrote the report, assisted by Michael Mann. The figures were produced by Adrian Bailey. The finds assessment was undertaken by Megan Stoakley. The project was managed by Martin Railton and the report edited by Damion Churchill.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background

1.1.1 Between 7th and 13th May 2019, Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) undertook an archaeological evaluation on land at Inglewhite Road, Longridge, Preston, Lancashire, (centred on NGR: SD 5985 3765). It was commissioned by the Client who intends to erect up to 190 dwellings with access from Inglewhite Road, with associated landscaping and infrastructure for which a planning consent has been granted by Preston City Council (planning reference: 06/2014/0248).

1.1.2 The grant of planning permission, dated May 2014, stated that, *'No development approved by this planning permission shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.'*

1.1.3 This planning condition was in line with advice provided to Preston City Council by Douglas Moir in a letter dated 8th May 2014 (ref no. ASM/ASP/DM).

1.2 Project Documentation

1.2.1 A WSI (WA 2018) was produced to provide a specific methodology for a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation. This was approved by Lancashire Archaeology Advisory Service (LAAS) prior to the fieldwork taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

1.2.2 This report outlines the fieldwork undertaken on site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological evaluation.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards and guidance

2.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a), and in accordance with the Wardell Armstrong fieldwork manual (WA 2017).

2.1.2 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014a) and the Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2014b).

2.2 Documentary Research

2.2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared by CgMs Consulting (2014), which set out the archaeological and historical background of the site and provided an assessment of the significance of all known and potential heritage assets up to 1km from the area of investigation. The results of this desk-based research is summarised in section 3.

2.3 The Field Evaluation

2.3.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of three trenches, one 30m trench, one 20m trench, and one 10m trench, all measuring 1.5m wide. The trenches were placed to target remains of the late 18th/19th century buildings as depicted on an 1850 tithe map and 1893 Ordnance Survey map. The general aims of these investigations 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 assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover paleoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.3.2 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed by a 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand. All possible

features were inspected, and selected deposits were excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples. Once completed all features were recorded according to the WA standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (WA 2017).

2.3.3 All finds encountered were retained on site and returned to the Carlisle office where they were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* was then produced for each stratified context under the supervision of the WA Finds Officer, and the dates were used to help determine the broad date phases for the site. On completion of this project, the finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Please note, the following categories of material will be discarded after a period of six months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- unstratified material;
- modern pottery;
- material that has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

2.3.4 On completion the evaluation trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material in sequence.

2.3.5 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with an appropriate Museum, with copies of the report sent to the Lancashire HER, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier LE13987 and ING-A.

2.3.6 Wardell Armstrong LLP 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. Details of the results of this project will be made available by WA as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: wardella2-351396

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

3.1.1 The site is located on the northwest side of Longridge (centred on NGR: SD 5985 3765), to the north of Preston, bounded by Halfpenny Lane to the northwest and Inglewhite Road to the north (Figure 1). The site's environs comprise greenfield bounded by hedgerows and mature trees. Residential properties are present immediately to the southwest, and to the east on Nateby Close. Barnacre Road Primary School and St Wilfrid's Roman Catholic Primary School also bound the east side of the site, with agricultural land to the south. Halfpenny Farm lies immediately to the west and is not included in the site boundary.

3.1.2 The area of investigation lies at a height of c.115m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) with the ground sloping down gently to the south. The development site is approximately 8.04 hectares in size and is an irregular polygonal shape split into strip fields. The trenches were placed within the north western corner of the northernmost rectangular field (Figure 2).

3.1.3 The underlying solid geology within the area of investigation is mapped as mudstone and siltstone of the Bowland Shale Formation deposited during the Carboniferous period approximately 319 to 337 million years ago. This is overlain by glacial deposits of diamicton deposited up to two million years ago during the Quaternary period (BGS 2019). The natural substrate observed during the current phase of works comprised mottled-yellow reddish clay and sand which is consistent with the mapped geologies above.

3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.2.1 A desk-based assessment was produced to assess the known historical and archaeological background of the site and the surrounding landscape within a radius of 1km (CgMs Consulting 2014). It is not intended to repeat that information here and what follows is a brief overview, for further details please refer to the original document.

3.2.2 This report identified that there were no designated or non-designated heritage assets within the site boundary or the wider search area of 1km.

3.2.3 The desk-based assessment concluded that there was a reasonable likelihood that archaeological remains of a post-medieval date may be present within the proposed development site.

- 3.2.4 **Prehistoric & Roman:** There are no recorded prehistoric or Roman remains within the site.
- 3.2.5 **Early medieval:** There are no recorded early medieval remains within the vicinity.
- 3.2.6 **Medieval:** In the medieval period the area within the vicinity of the site was characterised by dispersed settlement (mainly farmsteads). The proposed development area is believed to have comprised unimproved moorland into the post-medieval period. The site is recorded in the Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as being 'Post-Medieval Enclosure, which accords with the findings of the archaeological des-based assessment (CgMs Consulting 2014).
- 3.2.7 **Post-medieval:** In the post-medieval period, Longridge was a hamlet comprising a few cottages and a small number of Inns, with some small-scale development in the form of handloom-weavers' cottages. Yate's map of 1786 shows a building in the northwest part of the site and a structure on the west side of the site (GgMs Consulting 2014). The earliest phase of Gornall's Farm is believed to have been a row of cottages first depicted in detail on the 1850 Whittington tithe map, which depicts two buildings on Halfpenny Lane with two small outbuildings and an enclosure to the northeast.
- 3.2.8 A row of three cottages is depicted on the 1893 Ordnance Survey map with back plots and a small enclosure to the north. A photograph of c.1902-10 shows a series of white-washed buildings, named Gornall's Farm (CgMs Consulting 2014). These buildings were demolished in the early 20th century as indicated by later Ordnance Survey maps between 1912 and 1932 (see Figure 2).
- 3.2.9 In Lancashire, woollen textile production became a means of generating extra income for small-scale farmers on marginal farmland (Brennand 2006). Handloom weaving was an important local industry in Lancashire in the early 19th century. Often weavers lived in 'up-steps' houses, whilst others had a cellar below ground. The common factor of these cottages was intended to be a lower level with an earth floor on which looms could work in a warm, moist atmosphere, which helped the threads remain intact (Heyes 1994). As handloom weaving declined, many of the buildings were converted to other uses.
- 3.2.10 No previous archaeological works have been undertaken within the development area.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 Introduction.

4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken between the 7th and 13th May 2019 with three trenches excavated towards the northern most limit of the proposed development site (Figure 2). The trenches were placed to target remains of the late 18th/19th century buildings as depicted on the 1850 tithe map and 1893 Ordnance Survey map.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 **Trench 1** (Figure 3 & 4; Plate 1) was orientated north-northeast to south-southwest. The trench measured 30m in length and 1.5m in width. It had a minimum depth of 0.3m and maximum depth of 0.71m. The natural substrate **(101)** consisted of mottled yellowish red clay and sand and was overlain by a deposit of mixed demolition material **(102)**. The trench was sealed by a greyish brown topsoil **(100)** comprised of loose friable silty loam.

4.2.2 A relict topsoil **(103)**, was located towards the southern end of Trench 1 and was cut by a ditch **[109]** (Figure 5, Section 3) traversing the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. Along the northern edge of the ditch the remains of a wall **{111}** was located (Figure 4). The wall was constructed of dressed stone and measured up to 1.00m wide. A cut for the wall could not be distinguished, and it is likely the wall was placed whilst the ditch was still open, and two fills **(110)** and **(130)** which had subsequently accumulated around wall **{111}**. A stiff mid brownish-grey silty clay **(130)** may have perhaps served as a packing material for the wall **{111}** and was situated on the northern side of the wall, partially overlying the footings (Figure 5, Section 3) This deposit was overlain by a deposit of dark midden rich material **(110)** which was observed to contain dressed stone likely to have originated as part of the wall, perhaps indicating it was collapsing as the material accumulated (Plates 2 and 3).

4.2.3 Five pits were investigated that cut the natural substrate. The southernmost pit **[113]** (Figure 4; Plate 4) was located close to ditch **[109]** and was filled by moderately compact sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks **(120)**, overlain by a 0.19m thick deposit of compact dark greyish brown sandy silt **(114)**. Three pits **[122]**, **[124]** and **[126]** (Figure 3; Plate 5) were located against the western limit of excavation, centrally along the length of Trench 1 (Figure 6, Section 11), these pits were each filled by a similar mottled silty sand deposit; **(123)**, **(125)** and **(127)** respectively,

suggesting contemporaneity. Pit [117] was located close to the north end of the trench, measured up to 0.15m deep and was sub-circular in shape. Pit [117] contained two fills, the earlier of which comprised firm compact sandy clay with charcoal fleck inclusions (119) which was sealed by a 0.05m thick deposit of loosely compacted dark greyish brown silty sand (118) (Figure 5, Section 4; Plate 6).

4.2.4 Immediately southeast of Pit [117], a brick surface was identified and comprised handmade bricks bonded with a silty sand lime mortar {128} (Figure 3). A construction cut [131] for this surface was identified in which a deposit of fine grained greyish brown sandy silt (132) was observed. This may have acted as a possible packing fill between cut [131] and surface {128}. The remains of the brick surface were only partially visible, as it had been overlain by a 0.05m thick layer of concrete {112} (Plate 7).

4.2.5 South-west of the concrete, a robbing or demolition cut [104] was recorded to cut the same relict topsoil (103) located towards the southern end of Trench 1 (Figure 5, Section 5). The demolition cut measured up to 0.41m deep with horizontal sides leading to a flat base. The potential remains of the footings for the base of a wall was visible within the south-east facing section (Figure 5, Section 5). This wall likely represented the south-eastern limit of the building which is likely represented by the brick surface {128} and concrete {112} to the north-east. A single fill overlay these wall remains, a moderately compact dark greyish brown silty clay with flecks of mortar and fragments of CBM (106).

4.2.6 The full extent of this deposit was not observed during the evaluation (Figure 5, Section 5), as it continued northeastwards beneath a sandstone slab {105} measuring 1.5m long, 0.7m wide and 0.05m thick. The slab was observed to abut concrete {112} (Figure 3, Plate 8), suggesting contemporaneity. This may suggest the south-western limit of the building represented within Trench 1 was altered. This slab overlying part of the northern edge of demolition cut [104], would suggest the wall may have been moved southwards to accommodate the slab {105}. No evidence of a later wall which may have been contemporary with either the concrete {112} or the sandstone surface {105} had survived.

4.2.7 The remains of a sandstone floor surface {115} abutting red brick wall footings {116} (Figure 4; Plate 9) were recorded centrally within Trench 1. These had been cut on all sides, and appeared to be positioned directly onto the geology. The remains of the sandstone surface {115} measured 0.80m by 0.70m and up to 0.06m thick. The

red brick forming the wall footings **{116}** individually measured an average of 0.22m by 0.12m and 0.08m thick. These bricks were handmade, similar to those forming brick surface **{128}** observed in the northern end of the trench (Figure 3) and therefore although no direct relationship exists between wall footing **{116}** and surface **{128}**, it may be suggested the bricks were laid during roughly the same period.

4.2.8 A square red brick sump **{107}** was investigated at the intersection of Trench 2 and Trench 1 (Figure 4). The surviving sump measured 0.36m deep with a brick base (Figure 5, Section 6; Plate 10). The bricks again were handmade, suggesting an association with wall footing **{116}** and surface **{128}**. The brick forming the sump were bonded with a light grey silty sand, lime mortar similar to that bonding brick surface **{128}**.

4.2.9 **Trench 2** (Figure 3; Plate 11) was situated in the northwest corner of the site and orientated west-northwest to east-southeast. The trench measured 19.2m in length, 1.5m in width and traversed the northern section of Trench 1. This trench had a minimum depth of 0.36m and a maximum depth of 0.65m. The natural substrate **(201)** consisted of a mottled yellowish red clay with patches of sand. All archaeological remains were overlain by a deposit of mixed demolition material **(205)**, the same demolition material **(102)** recorded in Trench 1. The trench was sealed by a greyish brown topsoil **(200)** comprised of loose friable silty loam.

4.2.10 The archaeology identified within Trench 2 comprised a single sub-rectangular pit **[202]** measuring up to 0.36m deep and containing a single fill **(203)** (Figure 5, Section 8; Plate 12). The fill **(203)** comprised friable mid brownish grey sandy silt from which late 19th century pottery was recovered. A deposit of compact dark greyish brown silty clay **(206)** up to 0.30m thick was noted towards the south-eastern limit of Trench 2 and was possibly related to the formation of a construction platform relating to the structure evident within Trench 1. This was directly overlain by the mixed demolition material **(205)**.

4.2.11 **Trench 3 (Figure 2; Plate 13)** was situated in the northwest corner of the site and orientated west northwest to east southeast. The trench measured 12.2m in length, 1.5m in width and traversed the southern section of Trench 1. This trench had a minimum depth of 0.41m and a maximum depth of 0.89m. The natural substrate **(301)** consisted of mottled yellowish red clay with patches of sand and was overlain by two layers of redeposited natural substrate **(303)** and **(304)** (Figure 6, Section 12)

potentially associated with formation of a construction platform associated with the structure evident within Trench 1. These redeposited layers of natural substrate were sealed by a deposit of demolition material **(302)** and subsequently sealed by a greyish brown topsoil **(300)** (Plate 14) comprising loose friable silty loam. No archaeological features were identified in Trench 3.

4.3 **Archaeological Finds and Environmental Sampling**

4.3.1 Archaeological finds were recovered and are included in Section 5; however, no environmental samples were retained during the groundworks.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A total of 45 artefacts and ecofacts, weighing 5,466g, were recovered from seven contexts during an archaeological investigation on land at Inglewhite Road, Longridge, Lancashire.
- 5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014b). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011) and EAC (2014).
- 5.1.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and for its potential to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.
- 5.1.4 The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stoakley. Quantification of finds by context is given in Table 1.

5.2 Post-medieval Ceramics

- 5.2.1 A total of 23 sherds of late post-medieval / Victorian ceramics, weighing 824g, were recovered from six stratified contexts (Table 1). The sherds are in good condition in the main and display little evidence of abrasion from post-depositional damage.
- 5.2.2 The pottery was examined and recorded according to guidelines published by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (PCRG, SGRP & MPRG 2016). Where possible, the pottery was assigned a mnemonic code as referenced by MOLA (2012).
- 5.2.3 Fabric types include English stoneware (ENGS), Buckley-type black earthenware (BUCK), 'Treachleware' or Rockingham ware (ROCK), Victorian blue transfer print (TRBL), buff earthenware (EYGE), porcelain (PORC), refined white earthenware (REFW) and refined red earthenware (REFR).
- 5.2.4 Vessel types include chamber pots, teacups, scalloped plates, large storage jars, smaller storage jars and jugs.
- 5.2.5 A sherd of Buckley-type black earthenware recovered from fill (**127**) of posthole **[126]** has been heavily overfired.

5.2.6 A small ceramic jack or gaming piece in a bright green glaze, weighing 11g, was recovered from backfill **(106)** of demolition cut **[104]**.

5.2.7 The assemblage is, for the most part, of late post-medieval or Victorian date. Two sherds of Buckley-type black earthenware recovered from backfill **(106)** have been cautiously assigned an 18th century date.

5.2.8 No further analysis is recommended.

5.3 Glass

5.3.1 Seven fragments of late post-medieval / Victorian glass, weighing 1,471g, were recovered from two contexts (Table 1). The glass is in moderate to good condition and displays some evidence of post-depositional damage.

5.3.2 The small assemblage includes mineral water and beer bottles as well as a clear glass tumbler.

5.3.3 No further analysis is recommended.

5.4 Metal

5.4.1 A total of seven fragments of metal, weighing 3,062g, were recovered from four contexts (Table 1). The artefacts are in poor condition and exhibit heavy rust corrosion.

5.4.2 A complete spoon was recovered from backfill **(106)** of demolition cut **[104]**; the rest of the assemblage comprises iron artefacts which consists of agricultural / machinery detritus and a partial crow bar.

5.4.3 The assemblage is of Victorian to modern date.

5.4.4 No further analysis is recommended.

5.5 Ecofacts

5.5.1 Two animal bones, weighing 90g, were recovered from demolition deposit **(102)** and fill **(108)** of brick sump **{107}**; three shells, weighing 5g, were recovered from fill **(108)** (Table 1). The ecofactual remains are in good condition.

5.5.2 The recording and identification of the animal bone follows Historic England's guidelines (Historic England 2014).

5.5.3 The animal bone comprises a partial subadult porcine mandible (*Sus scrofa* sp.) and an incisor from an adult bovine (*Bos taurus* sp.).

5.5.4 No further analysis is recommended.

5.6 Other

5.6.1 Artefacts classed as 'Other' include a small complete wooden bottle stopper or top recovered from demolition deposit **(102)** and a miscellaneous fragment of graphite recovered from back fill **(106)** of demolition cut **[104]** (Table 1).

5.6.2 The artefacts are likely of late post-medieval to modern date.

5.6.3 No further analysis is recommended.

5.7 Statement of Potential

5.7.1 The artefactual assemblage recovered from the archaeological investigation on land at Inglewhite Road, is of limited archaeological significance.

5.7.2 While providing dating evidence of Victorian and late post-medieval domestic activity either on the site and / or in its environs, the artefactual and ecofactual assemblage is of low archaeological potential.

5.7.3 The finds will not be retained with the archive.

Context	Material	Qty	Wgt(g)	Date	Refined Date	Notes
102	Animal Bone	2	80	-	-	Subadult porcine mandible; adult bovine incisor
108	Animal Bone	1	10	-	-	Bovine calf metacarpal, canine bite marks evident on one end
102	Ceramic	5	198	PM	Late 19th C	2 x English stoneware sherds (ENGS), buff earthenware jar sherd with yellow glaze (EYGE), undecorated porcelain teacup (PORC), Mottled Manganese wear / Treacleware (ROCK)
106	Ceramic	1	11	PM	Late 19th C	Ceramic jack or game piece, glazed bright green
106	Ceramic	3	56	PM	Late 18th C? 19th C	2 x Buckley-type black earthenware (BUCK); 1 base sherd of a moulded teacup / mug - refined white earthenware (painted; REFW PNTD)
110	Ceramic	4	362	PM	Late 19th C	Teapot spout - refined red earthenware (REFR); English stoneware jar (ENGS), refined white earthenware jar rim (REFW), blue transfer print chamber pot rim (TRBL) and buff earthenware jug handle with yellow glaze (EYGE)
119	Ceramic	4	95	PM	Late 19th C	Buckley-type black earthenware - rim of large storage jar and smaller vessel (BUCK) and 1 sherd of buff earthenware with yellow glaze (EYGE)
127	Ceramic	1	37	PM	Late 19th C	Buckley-type black earthenware (BUCK) - body sherd with handle, overfired
203	Ceramic	5	65	PM	Late 19th C	English stoneware (ENGS) neck, blue Transfer Print plate sherd (TRBL)& refined white earthenware (REFW) - saucer

102	Fe	2	2585	PM	Late 19th C	Partial crow bar, agricultural machinery detritus
106	Fe	2	114	PM	Late 19th C	Long nails / bolts, likely from agricultural machinery
108	Fe	1	99	PM	Late 19th C	Bracket or brace, probable agricultural fitting
119	Fe	1	254	PM	Late 19th C	Bolt - agricultural machinery detritus
102	Glass	2	923	PM	Late 19th C	Virtually complete bottle 'Longridge Mineral Water Works Longridge' & half a beer bottle - 'Mill Ale Blackburn'
110	Glass	5	548	PM	Late 19th C	Complete drinks / sauce / condiment bottles (no writing / logos), fragment of beer bottle, complete clear drinking glass (base broken)
106	Graphite	1	9	PM	Late 19th C	Indiscriminate lump of graphite, no discerning features identified
106	Metal	1	10	PM	Late 19th C	Complete spoon, rust corrosion evident on all surfaces
108	Shell	3	5	-	-	Limpet
102	Wood	1	5	PM	Late 19th C	Complete stopper
TOTAL		45	3052			

Table 1: Quantification of Artefacts and Ecofacts by Material & Context

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Interpretation

- 6.1.1 During the archaeological field evaluation at Inglewhite Road, Longridge, three trenches were excavated within one field, covering 90m² of the proposed 8.04ha development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains associated with possible former weavers cottages and Gornalls Farmstead located within the vicinity.
- 6.1.2 All trenches were excavated down to the top of the natural substrate.
- 6.1.3 Archaeological remains were found in two trenches; Trench 1 and Trench 2, with the remains were concentrated in Trench 1. The archaeological remains and the finds recovered indicate past activity on the site dating to the post medieval period.
- 6.1.4 A southern boundary ditch **[109]** appears to have been replaced by a wall **{111}** and infilled with midden material **(110)** although it is not clear whether the period of infilling was rapid or gradual. Animal remains are notably absent from material recovered from deposit **(110)**, The demolition cut **[104]** for the removal of a wall is the only clear evidence for an external elevation of the building evident from the remains of floor deposits and walls identified in Trench 1
- 6.1.5 Photographs of the buildings these remains represent dating to 1902 show a white painted north facing gable end in this location (CgMs Consulting 2014), suggesting that the sandstone **{105}**, concrete **{112}** and underlying brick **{128}** surfaces were external. As such, the only remaining structural evidence of the building surviving was sandstone surface **{115}** and possible wall foundation **{116}**, along with brick sump **{107}**. Each was located towards the centre of Trench 1.
- 6.1.6 Clay deposits **(206)**, **(303)** and **(304)** evident in Trenches 2 and 3, may represent the construction of a building platform for the former farmstead. No finds were recovered from them, and they were recorded only in section
- 6.1.7 The paucity of surviving structural remains provides little evidence of the former farmsteads internal and external layout.
- 6.1.8 The survival of the archaeological features was poor, despite clear evidence of demolition. Survival had likely been influenced by past robbing of useful building materials for use elsewhere, as evidenced by demolition cut **[104]** within Trench 1.

6.2 Significance

6.2.1 The areas around Blackburn, Stalybridge and Saddleworth and Colne had notable concentrations of handloom weavers which had become an important local industry in the early 19th century. Woollen textile production became a means of generating extra income for small-scale farmers on marginal farmland (Brennand 2006). Often weavers lived in 'up-steps' houses, whilst others had a cellar below ground. The common factor of these cottages was intended to be a lower level with an earth floor on which looms could work in a warm, moist atmosphere, which helped the threads remain intact (Heyes 1994). As handloom weaving declined, many of the buildings were converted to other uses as in the case of Gornalls Farm however the paucity of archaeological remains on this site lends little to the significance on a local or regional scale.

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

Length: 30m

Width: 1.50m

Orientation: NNE-SSW

Maximum Depth: 0.71m

Minimum Depth: 0.30m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(100)	Deposit	Loose, friable, dark greyish brown silty, loamy, clayey topsoil	0.28m	Topsoil
(101)	Deposit	Firmly compact/ fine grained, mid-mixed yellowish/ reddish brown sandy clay.	-	Natural geology
(102)	Deposit	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown, silty clay with inclusions of CBM fragments, mortar flecks, small sub angular stones and large dressed sandstone.	0.15m	Demolition deposit found throughout site. Same as (205) and (302).
(103)	Deposit	Friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt with inclusions of occasional poorly sorted angular and rounded pebbles.	0.25m	Relict topsoil found throughout trench.
[104]	Cut	Linear cut, on a WNW-ESE alignment, with a sharp break of slope, sharp sloping sides, down onto a flat base. Filled by {105}, (106).	0.41m	Demolition cut. Filled by (106).
{105}	Masonry	A single piece of roughly cut/ squared sandstone measuring 1510x700x50mm in the form of a surface.	0.05m	C19th-20 th century sandstone surface.
(106)	Deposit	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with inclusions of flecks of mortar, CBM fragments and large sub angular sandstone chunks.	0.41m	Back fill of demolition cut [104].
{107}	Masonry	Hand made red bricks with an average measurement of 120x100x080mm, in the form of a sump, consisting of four courses, facing N, E, S and W, bonded together by a sandy silty mortar.	0.36m	Potential isolated brick sump for a drain. Filled by (108).

(108)	Deposit	Fine grained, mid greyish brown silty sand with inclusions of Fe fragments, bone and shells.	0.36m	Fill for brick sump {107}.
[109]	Cut	Linear cut on an E-W alignment, with a gentle break of slope, regular sides, onto a slight concave base. Filled by (110), {113}, (130).	0.80m	Cut for former boundary ditch, that has been replaced by a boundary wall {111}
(110)	Deposit	Loose/friable, dark brownish grey silty sand, with inclusions of frequent poorly sorted angular stones and regular midden material.	0.75m	Backfill of boundary ditch [109]
{111}	Masonry	Dressed local stone measuring 200x300x150mm, on an E-W alignment.	0.6m	Wall remains constructed within boundary ditch [109].
{112}	Masonry	Concrete surface measuring 1100x860x50mm.	0.05m	Heavily damaged remains of a concrete surface, sealing surfaces {128}, {121}.
[113]	Cut	Sub-squared cut with roughly 80-degree corners, with a sharp sloping break of slope, shark sides, onto a flat/ slightly sloping base. Filled by (114), (120).	0.41m	Cut for sub-squared pit. Filled by (120), and (114).
(114)	Deposit	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown sandy silt.	0.19m	Secondary fill of sub-squared pit [113].
{115}	Masonry	Roughly cut sandstone surface measuring 800x700x60mm, consisting of a single course.	0.06m	Remains of a sandstone surface butted by {116}. Sealed by (102).
{116}	Masonry	NNE-SSW facing handmade red bricks measuring an average of 220x120x080mm, in the form of a surface/footings, consisting of a single course with no bond.	0.08m	Brick footings butting {115}.
[117]	Cut	Sub-circular cut with a gradual break of slope, gradually sloping sides down to a slight concave base. Filled by (118), (119).	0.15m	Cut for C19th-20 th century sub-circular pit. Filled by primary (119) and secondary (118) fills.
(118)	Deposit	Loosely compacted, dark greyish brown silty sand	0.05m	Fill of pit [117].

		with inclusions of charcoal flecks and wood.		
(119)	Deposit	Firmly compacted, mixed yellowish grey clay/ sandy clay with inclusions of flecks of charcoal.	0.10m	Fill of pit [117].
(120)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mixed reddish yellowish-brown sandy clay with inclusions of charcoal flecks.	0.28m	Primary fill of pit [113]
{121}	Masonry	Remains of brick surface visible beneath concrete. Constructed of handmade red bricks with an average measurement of 120x120x030mm, feature has a single course with no bond. Bonded with a sandy silty material.	0.30m	Remains of a potential surface. Same as {128} Sealed by [112].
[122]	Cut	Sub-circular cut with a steep break of slope, regular sides down to a rounded base.	0.20m	Post-Medieval pit. Filled by (123).
(123)	Deposit	Friable, mottled dark red/greyish brown silty sand with inclusions of occasional angular and rounded pebbles.	0.20m	Fill of pit [122]
[124]	Cut	Sub-circular cut with a steep break of slope, regular sides down to a rounded base.	0.25m	Post-Medieval pit. Filled by (124).
(125)	Deposit	Friable, mottled dark red/greyish brown silty sand with inclusions of occasional angular and rounded pebbles.	0.25m	Fill of pit [124].
[126]	Cut	Sub-squared pit with 90-degree corners, with a sharp break of slope, steep sides, down to a slightly rounded base.	0.22m	Cut of potential posthole.
(127)	Deposit	Friable, mottled dark red/greyish brown silty sand.	0.22m	Fill of posthole [126].
{128}	Masonry	Handmade red brick surface consisting of a single course. Bricks have an average measurement of 220x080x080mm. Bonded together with silty sandy material.	0.08m	C.19th- 20 th century brick surface. Located beneath concrete {112}. Same as {121}

(129)	Deposit	Firmly compact, mid reddish yellow, silty clay.	0.15m	Geological substrate. Same as (101)
(130)	Deposit	Firmly compact, mid brownish grey, silty clay with occasional poorly sorted angular inclusions.	0.20m	Clay backfill of boundary cut [109] and situated over the northern edge of wall foundation {111}.
[131]	Cut	ESE-NNW aligned linear cut with a gradually sloping break of slope, gradual sloping sides, down to an unknown base.	0.05m	Construction cut for brick surface {128}, filled by backfill (132).
(132)	Deposit	Fine grained, dark greyish brown sand/ sandy silt.	0.05m	Packing fill for construction cut [131].

Trench 2

Length: 19.20m

Width: 1.50m

Orientation: WNW-ESE

Maximum Depth: 0.65m

Minimum Depth: 0.36m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(200)	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown silty, loamy topsoil	0.20m	Topsoil
(201)	Deposit	Firmly compact, mid reddish/ yellowish brown clay/ sandy clay	-	Natural geology
[202]	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut with slightly rounded corners, a sharp break of slope, steep sides and down to a flat base.	0.36m	Sub rectangular pit/posthole. Filled by (203).
(203)	Deposit	Friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt.	0.36m	Fill of pit [202].
(204)	Deposit	Linear natural fluvial feature	-	Natural laminated silts suggesting a paleochannel.
(205)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with inclusions of CBM and large sub angular stones.	0.10m	Redeposited demolition material. Same as (102) and (302).
(206)	Deposit	Firmly compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with inclusions of flecks of charcoal.	0.30m	Redeposited natural material.

Trench 3

Length: 12.20m

Width: 1.5m

Orientation: WNW-ESE

Maximum Depth: 0.89m

Minimum Depth: 0.41m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(300)	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown silty/loamy topsoil	0.22m	Topsoil
(301)	Deposit	Firmly compacted, mid yellowish/reddish brown clay/sandy clay.	-	Natural geology
(302)	Deposit	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with inclusions of CBM, pottery and large sub angular stones.	0.18m	Demolition spread layer within trench. Same as (102) and (205).
(303)	Deposit	Fine grained, mid yellowish red silty sand with inclusions of silt.	0.40m	Redeposited natural sands.
(304)	Deposit	Firmly compact, mid yellowish red silty clay with occasional lenses of silt within fill.	0.40m	Redeposited natural clay.

APPENDIX 2: PLATES



Plate 1; Overall view of Trench 1, looking north, two 1m scales.



Plate 2; Pre-excavation view of wall {111} looking south, 1m scale.



Plate 3; East facing section through ditch [109] showing wall {111}, demolition material (102), relict topsoil (103), midden material (110), redeposited natural substrate (129) and backfill (130), looking west, 1m scale.



Plate 4; West facing section through pit [113], looking east, 1m scale.



Plate 5; Pits from left to right **[122]**, **[124]**, **[126]**, also showing relict topsoil **(103)** and demolition material **(102)**, oblique view looking northwest with 1m and 0.4m scales.



Plate 6; Pit **[117]**, looking east, 0.4m scale.



Plate 7; Brick floor **{128}** and overlain concrete surface **{112}**, looking southeast, 1m scale.



Plate 8; Demolition cut **[104]** and sandstone slab **{105}**, looking west, 1m scale.



Plate 9; Floor surface **{115}** and wall **{116}**. Looking south. 1m scale.



Plate 10; Brick sump **{107}**, looking west, 0.4m scale.



Plate 11; Overall view of Trench 2, looking west, two 1m scales.



Plate 12; Pit [202] within Trench 2, looking east, 0.4m scale.

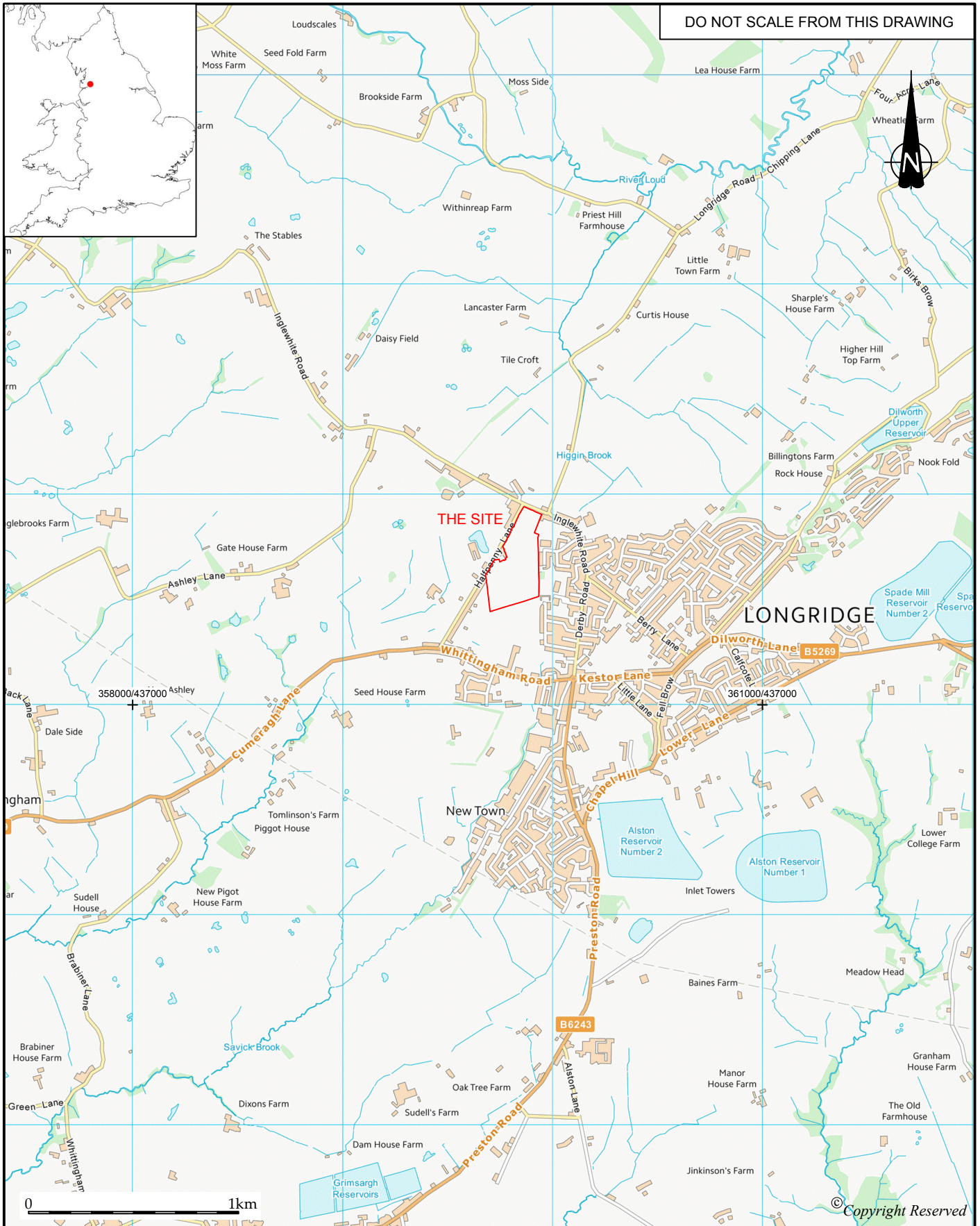


Plate 13; Overall view of Trench 3, view looking west, two 1m scales.




Plate 14; Redeposited geological substrate **(303)** and **(304)** within Trench 3, looking northwest, 1m scale.

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES




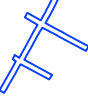

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					DATE	May 2019		APPROVED BY	DC

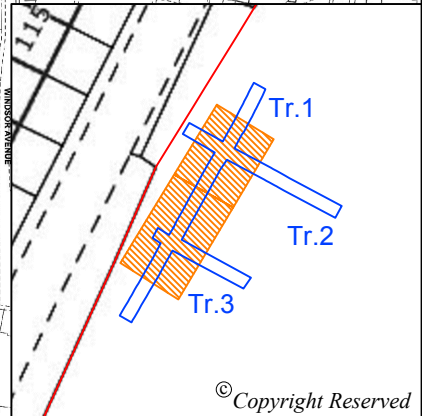
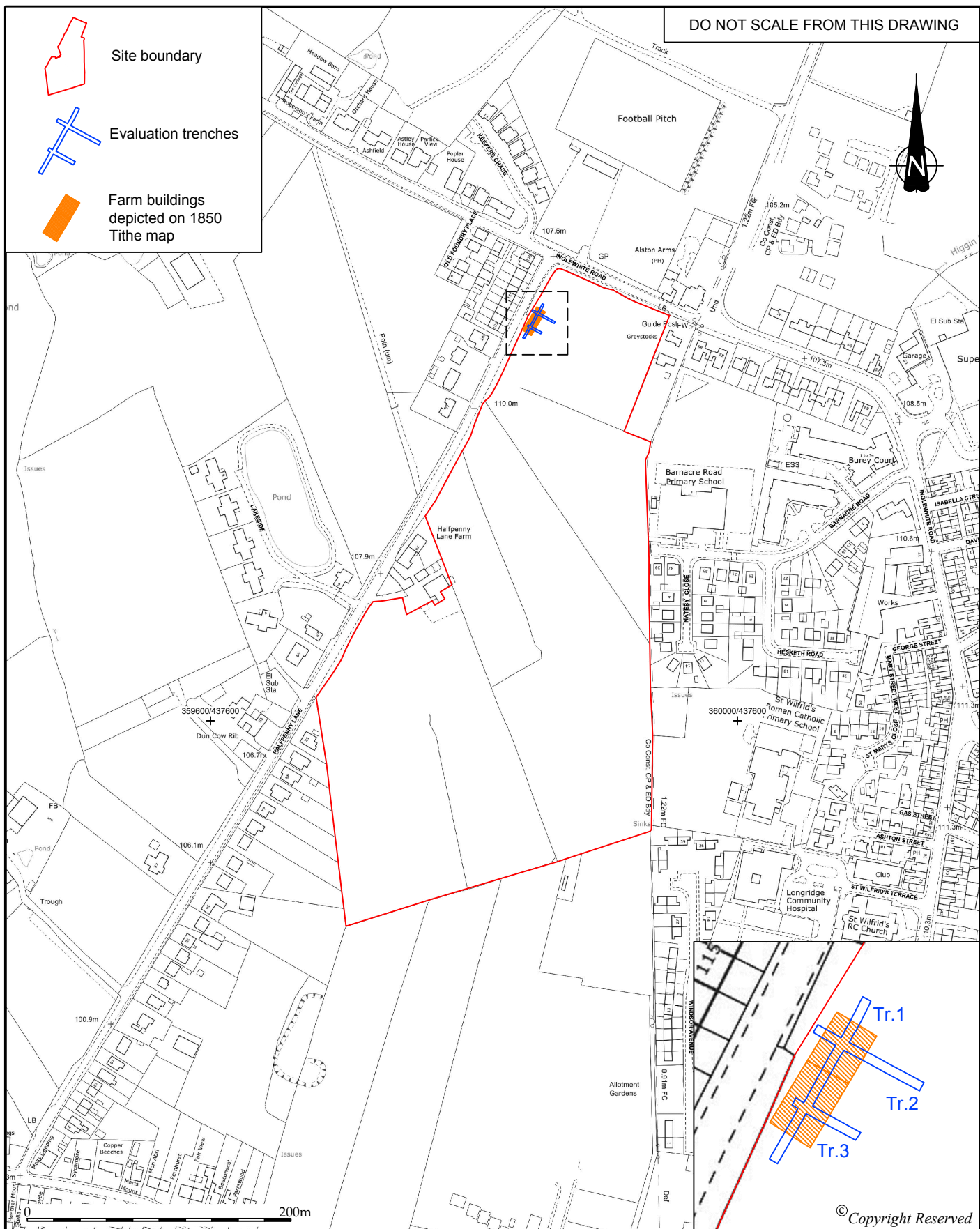


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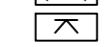
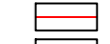
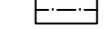
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 Evaluation trenches
 Farm buildings depicted on 1850 Tithe map

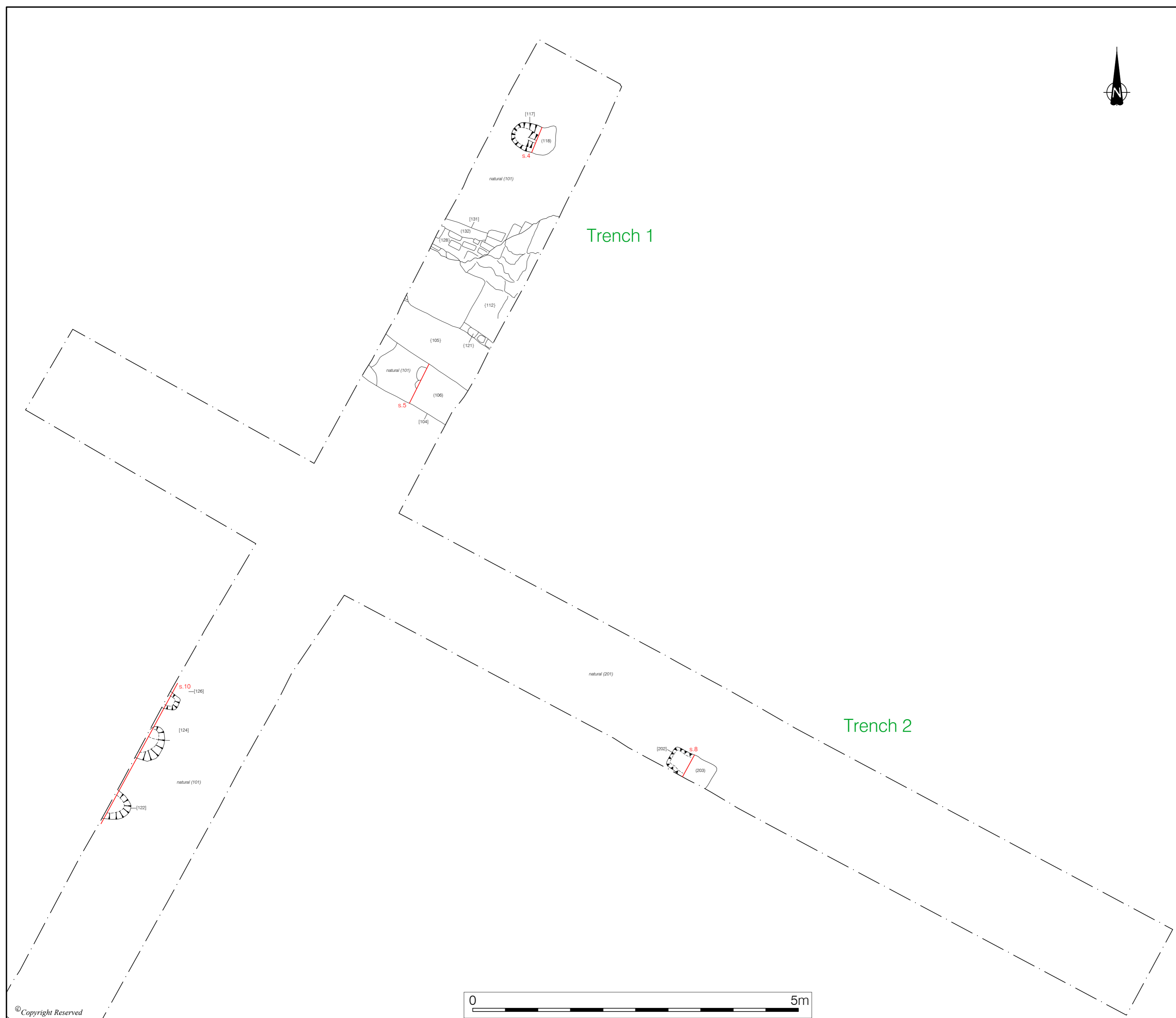


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Trench 1

Trench 2

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Figure 3:
Trench 1 (north) and Trench 2 plan

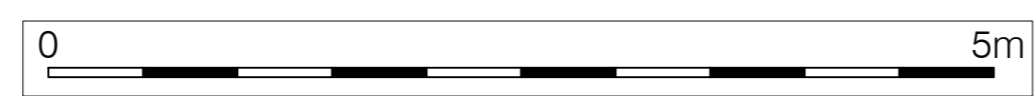
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


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Trench 1

Trench 3

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Figure 4:
Trench 1 (south) and Trench 3 plan

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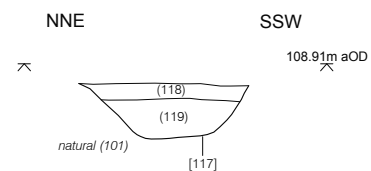
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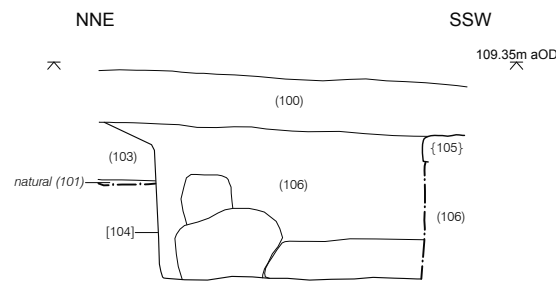
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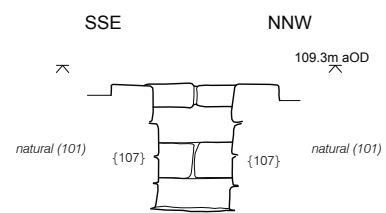
Section 3. ESE facing section across boundary ditch [109]



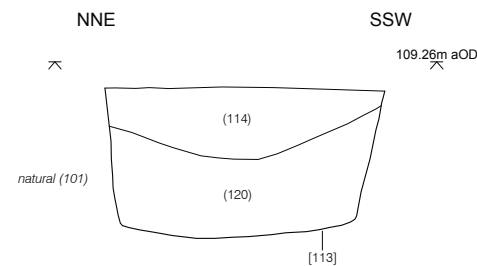
Section 4. WNW facing section across pit [117]



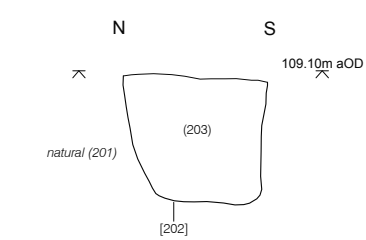
Section 5. ESE facing section across demolition cut [104]



Section 6. ENE facing section across {107}



Section 7. WNW facing section across pit [113]



Section 8. W facing section across pit [202]

- (101) Context number
- Height m aOD
- Limit of excavation

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Figure 5:
Sections (1)

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



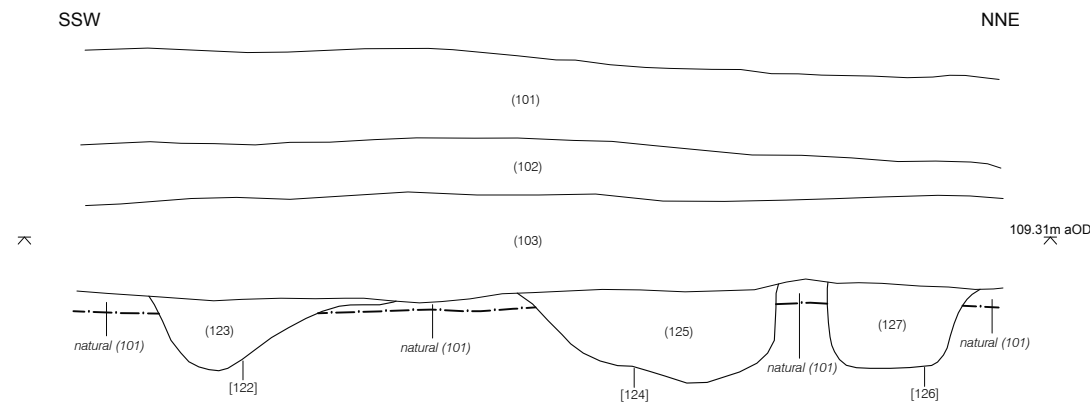
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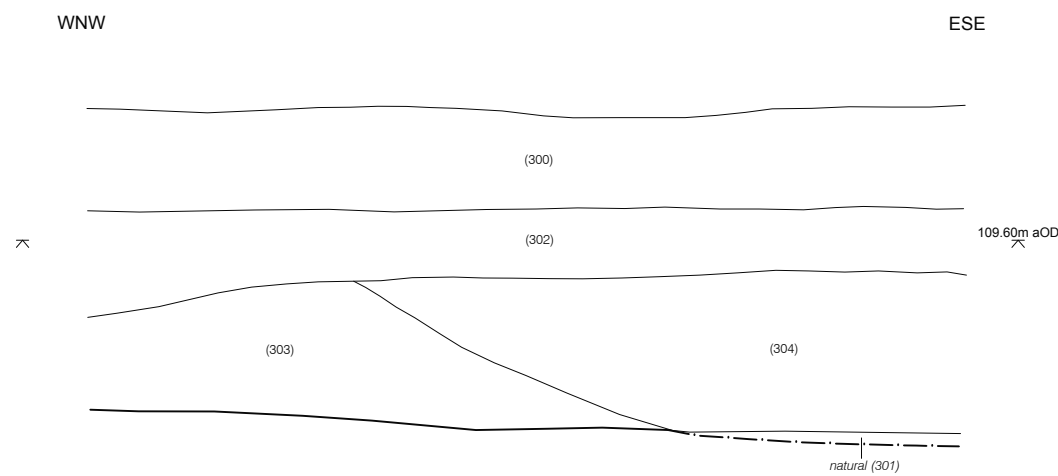
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Section 10. ESE facing section showing pits [122], [124] and [126]



Section 12. SSW facing representative section




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Figure 6:
Sections (2)

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