

# BOOT AND SHOE HOTEL, 171 SCOTFORTH ROAD, LANCASTER, LANCASHIRE

## Archaeological Watching Brief



Client: Daniel Thwaites

Planning Application No.:  
16/00532/FUL

NGR: 348014 459366

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## Non-Technical Summary

Following submission of a planning application for the erection of a single storey rear extension and associated landscaping at the Boot and Shoe Hotel, Lancaster, Lancashire, a condition (No. 7) requiring a programme of archaeological work was placed on the decision notice by Lancaster City Council. This was to comprise an archaeological watching brief, and following acceptance of a project design produced by Greenlane Archaeology the work was carried out in August and September 2016.

While there is evidence for prehistoric activity through the locality, the evidence has been better collected in Lancaster itself, although there is evidence for possible Iron Age settlement nearby that probably continued to be used into the Romano-British period. The site is located alongside one of the main Roman roads heading north into Lancaster, although there is no known settlement of that date in Scotforth. The place-name indicates an early medieval settlement existed there, but no finds are known from Scotforth itself, although it certainly existed as a recognisable settlement by the medieval period. During the post-medieval period it gradually became part of the suburbs of Lancaster and, although remaining largely rural in character, housed a small pottery producing earthenware in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The origins of the Boot and Shoe itself are not clear; the first obvious reference is only in 1825.

The watching brief monitored an area immediately adjacent to the south side of the Boot and Shoe Hotel and an area to the south-west of The Faulkner Suite. The area immediately to the south of the Boot and Shoe Hotel revealed no features and yielded finds of mostly post-medieval date, although a fragment of medieval pottery was recovered from the garden soil to the east side of this area. The area is said to have been cleared ahead of building and landscaping in this area, perhaps 10 to 15 years ago, and this may account for the lack of features. The west side of the area in particular, along Scotforth Road, had been built over and the concrete and floor surfaces immediately overlay the natural here, with no discernible subsoil present. However, a collection of fragments of vitrified fire brick and a pan ring were also recovered built into a drain inspection pit, probably re-used from a pottery kiln located to the east.

A further area to the south-west of The Faulkner Suite was also largely levelled as part of the project. This revealed a remarkably well-preserved sequence of deposits, primarily comprising a buried soil containing pottery of medieval and post-medieval date, but also a single sherd of Roman pottery. A concentrated spread of stones associated with medieval and post-medieval pottery was also recorded, as was a small pit and a linear feature that corresponds to the property boundaries shown on early plans of the area. Further post-medieval pottery was also recovered from the buried soil that apparently derives from the kiln that was located nearby.

The watching brief, although relatively small in scale, provided a remarkable amount of information about the origins of Scotforth, demonstrating continuous activity on the site from the medieval period onwards, and more limited activity in the Roman period. In addition, the discovery of remains relating to the pottery kiln that was formerly situated in Scotforth is of some importance and this is, to date, the first time this is has been recorded archaeologically.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Daniel Thwaites for commissioning the project, and their agents Mike Atkinson and Richard Smith at Innex Design. Further thanks are due to the staff of Silverglide for their assistance on site.

The watching brief was carried out and the report was written by Tom Mace and Dan Elsworth. The illustrations were produced by Tom Mace. The Roman pottery was assessed by Ruth Leary, the medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipe by Tom Mace, the post-medieval finds by Jo Dawson, and the stone finds and industrial residue by Dan Elsworth. Jo Dawson edited the report and the project was managed by Dan Elsworth.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

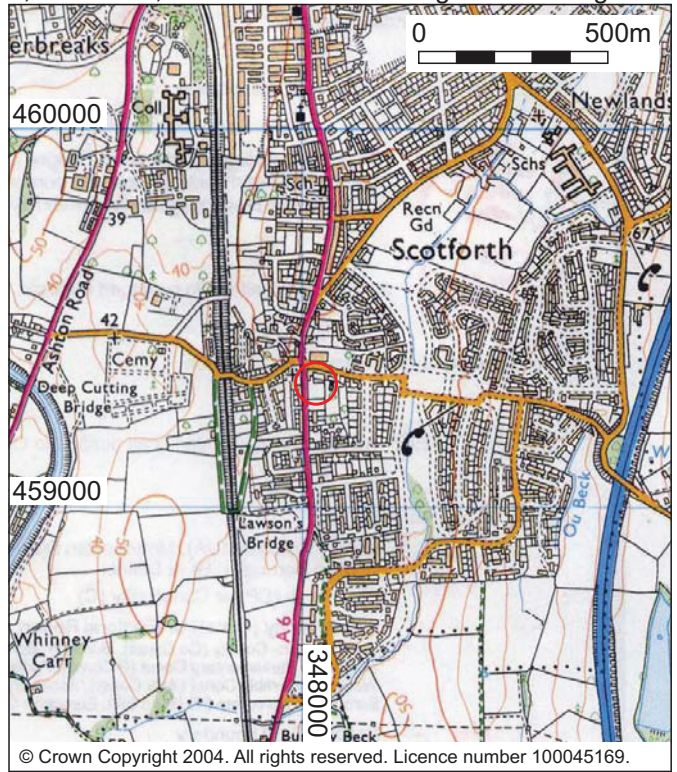
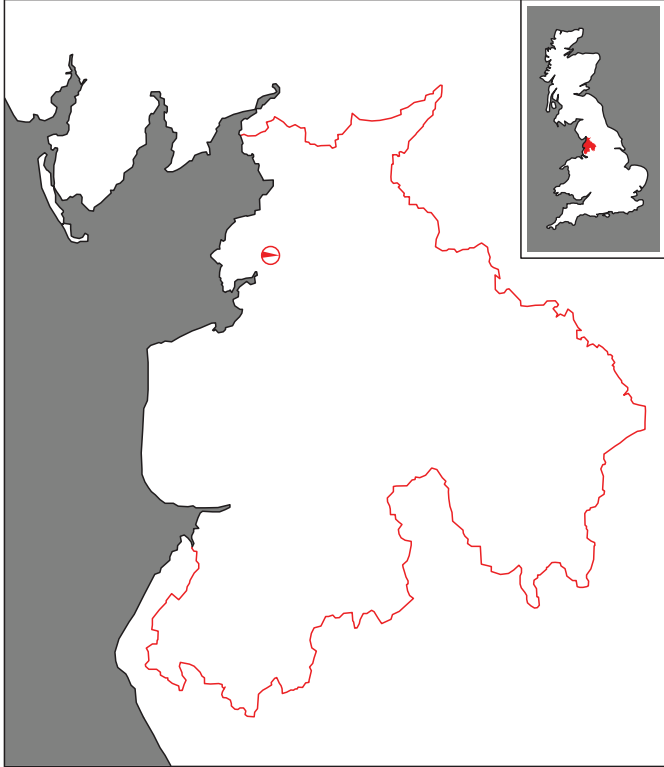
1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Ref. 16/00532/FUL) for the erection of a single storey rear extension and associated landscaping at the Boot and Shoe Hotel, 171 Scotforth Road, Lancaster, Lancashire (NGR 348014 459366), a condition (No. 7) requiring a programme of archaeological work was placed on the decision notice by Lancaster City Council. Following discussion with the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service it was determined that this would comprise a watching brief. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by Daniel Thwaites (hereafter 'the client') to carry out this work in response to which Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design (*Appendix 1*). After the project design was accepted Greenlane Archaeology carried out the work on 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> August and 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> September 2016.

1.1.2 The site is situated to the south of the centre of Lancaster at the junction of Scotforth Road and Hala Road in what is thought to be the historic centre of the hamlet of Scotforth (Iles 2016; Figure 1). It is also thought to be situated on the line of a Roman road that bypassed Lancaster to the east (*ibid*). The watching brief monitored two principal areas: the ground immediately to the south of the Boot and Shoe, and an adjoining area to the south-east of this on the west side of a building known as the Faulkner Suite, which forms an ancillary building to the Boot and Shoe (Figure 2).

## 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located in the Scotforth suburbs to the south side of the city of Lancaster at approximately 48m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2004; Figure 1). It is situated at the junction of Hala Road, to the north, and that part of the A6 known as Scotforth Road, which passes the site immediately to the west.

1.2.2 The solid geology comprises Upper Carboniferous coarse-grained sandstones of the Pendle Grit Formation which is overlain by drift deposits of very stony textured till (LCC and ELC 2006, 8).



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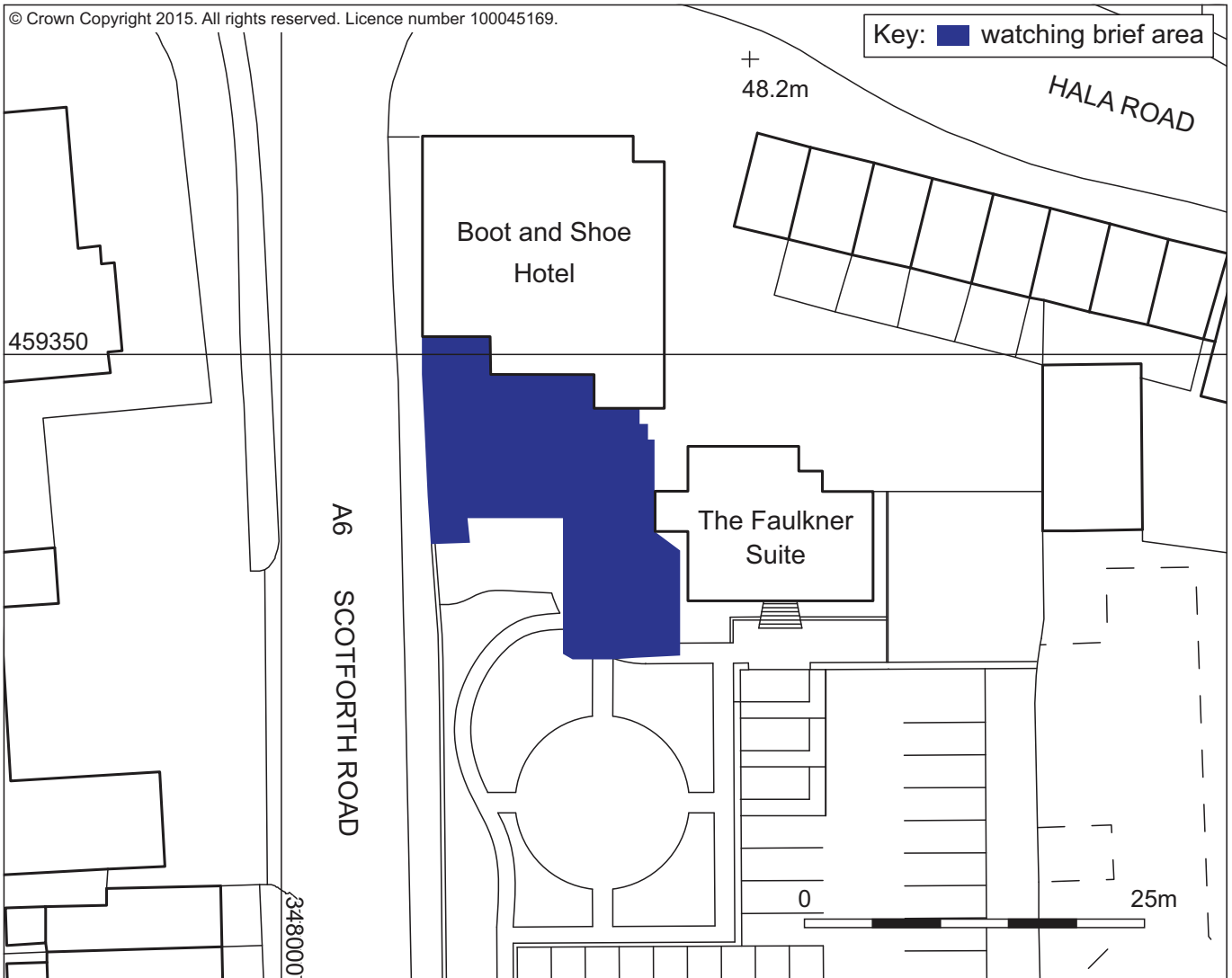


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Daniel Thwaites

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A rapid desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2014a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources.

### 2.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

2.2.1 The watching brief was carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2014b). The site occupies an area of approximately 270m<sup>2</sup>. Bulky deposits were removed using a small, tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket and subsequently cleaned and further investigated by hand. Features were recorded relative to nearby property boundaries and other structures that were evident on the site plans and Ordnance Survey mapping. Finds were collected from all deposits where safe to do so. The following recording techniques were used during the watching brief:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits and features (see *Appendix 2*) were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets, specifically watching brief record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format (jpeg and RAW format) were taken of all archaeological features uncovered during the watching brief, as well as general views of the site, the surrounding landscape, and working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report and the remainder are included in the archive. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets (Greenlane Archaeology 2007);
- **Drawings:** site plans were produced at a scale of 1:100 on site.

### 2.3 Finds

2.3.1 **Collection:** all of the finds were recovered by hand and stored in self-seal bags with white write-on panels on site before being removed for processing and assessment.

2.3.2 **Processing:** artefacts were washed (or dried and dry brushed in the case of glass and metal), dried in a drying oven or naturally air-dried, and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.

2.3.3 **Assessment and recording:** the finds were assessed through visual examination, identified where possible by comparison with published examples, and a list of them was compiled (see *Appendix 3*).

2.3.4 **Medieval pottery:** the medieval pottery is described in generic terms (e.g. *gritty ware*). Brief descriptions of the sherds are given in *Appendix 3* following *Guidelines for the Processing and Publication of Medieval Pottery from Excavations* (Blake and Davey 1983) and *Pottery in Archaeology* (Orton *et al* 2008).

### 2.4 Environmental samples

2.4.1 No samples were taken as no suitable contexts were encountered.

### 2.5 Archive

2.5.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*) and current ClfA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991, Brown 2007). The archive (see *Appendix 4*), which comprises the drawn, written, and photographic record, will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston (LRO(P)). On completion of the project a copy of

this report will be provided for the client and a copy will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition a digital copy will be provided to the Historic Environment Record maintained by Lancashire County Council, and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.



### 3. Historical Background

#### 3.1 Map and Image Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** early maps of the area, such as Yates’ (1786) *Map of Lancashire*, tend to be relatively lacking in detail and are certainly not specific enough to be useful in understanding the development of the property. Certainly the centre of Scotforth had been developed by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, however, the most useful maps date from the early-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

3.1.2 **Hennet’s map of 1830:** Yates’ earlier map and Hennet’s map both show a building (or possibly buildings) in the location of the Boot and Shoe Hotel, but the scale at which these maps were produced is such that it is not possible to determine which, if any, of these structures relate to the current buildings on the site (Plate 1).

3.1.3 **Tithe map of 1844:** this is the earliest detailed map of the area and clearly shows the location of the Boot and Shoe (Plot 19) and the neighbouring properties; the site now slightly crosses the line of what was the boundary with the adjoining property to the east (Plot 17: LRO DRB 1/173 1844a; Plate 2). The accompanying apportionment (LRO DRB 1/173 1844b) also provides the details of the owners and occupiers, as summarised in Table 1 below:

Plot	Owner	Occupier	Description
17	His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon K.G.	Thomas Tatham	Cottage and garden
19	Penny’s Charity	John Wilkinson	“Boot and Shoe” public house outbuildings & garden

Table 1: Details from the tithe apportionment of 1844

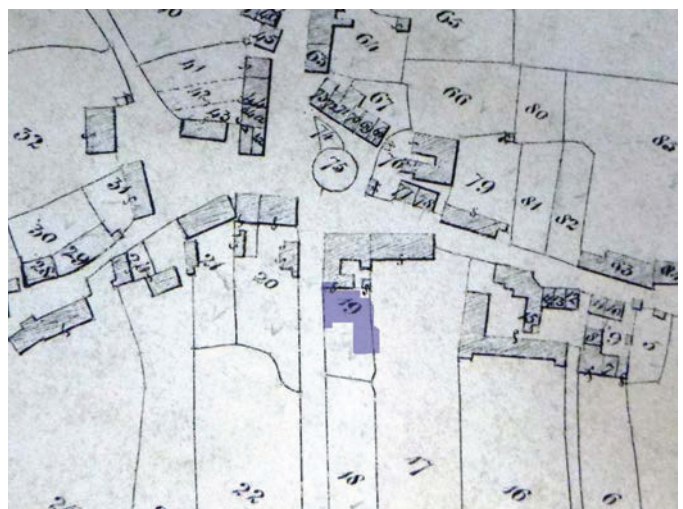


Plate 1 (left): Extract from Hennet’s map of 1830

Plate 2 (right): Extract from the tithe map of 1844 showing the location of the watching brief

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey map of 1847:** the main building of the Boot and Shoe Hotel is clearly shown to the east of Scotforth Road (Plate 3). The watching brief area to the south of that appears to overlie two areas of gardens, with a north/south boundary towards the east side of the site.

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey map of 1894:** the Boot and Shoe Hotel is shown in more detail on this edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping compared to earlier editions (Plate 4; cf. Plate 3). The east side of the area had been built over at the north end along the boundary wall. The Faulkner Suite had yet to be built.

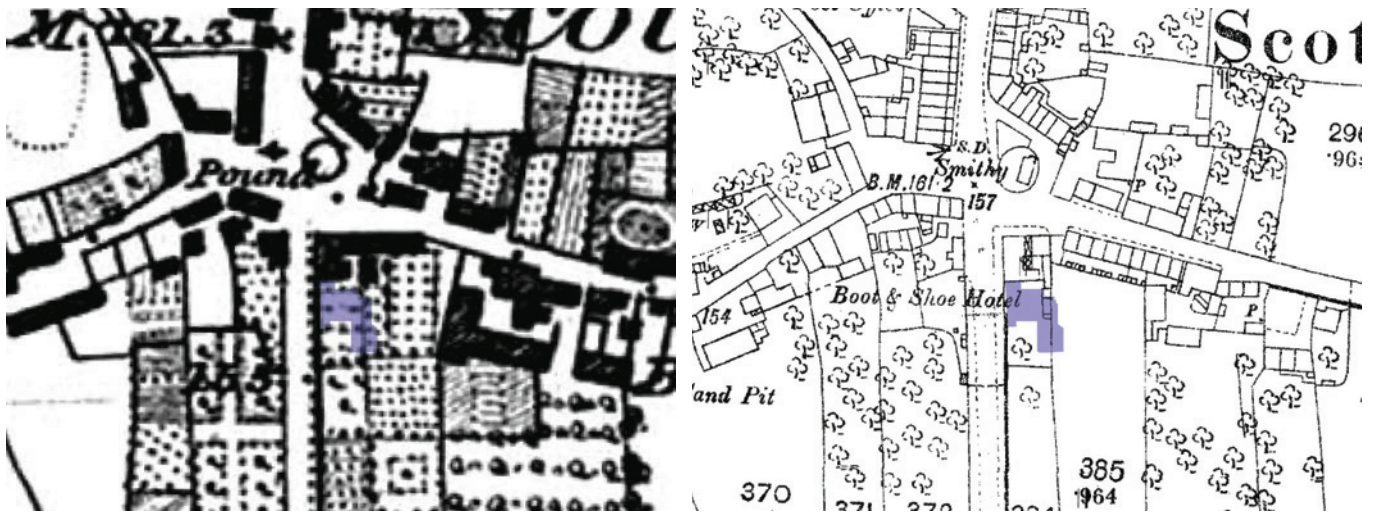


Plate 3 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1847, showing the location of the watching brief

Plate 4 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1894, showing the location of the watching brief

## 3.2 Site History

**3.2.1 Introduction:** this brief history of the site is intended to place the results of the watching brief in their archaeological and historical context. It is not a detailed examination of the local area or the history of the Boot and Shoe, but it does consider both of these using a range of both primary and secondary sources.

**3.2.2 Prehistoric to Romano-British:** evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the site is relatively limited, although the available published discussions regarding this are inevitably somewhat skewed towards discoveries made in the heart of Lancaster rather than the outskirts. Certainly there is evidence for activity in the wider area from at least the Mesolithic, with a relatively recent excavation at Dalton Square on the east side of Lancaster revealing a number of microliths of this period (Bates *et al* 2011). Later discoveries of primarily stray artefacts and evidence of burials of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, generally discovered accidentally or during building work, demonstrate that the area was generally settled (Penney 1981, 9), although actual dwellings have not normally been forthcoming. There is enough evidence, however, to suggest that in Lancaster itself activity was perhaps focussed around Castle Hill (White 1988) with an area of burials on the south side of the town near Penny Street (Iles 2009). Evidence for settlement in the Iron Age is very rare in the area and it is likely that there is considerable continuity from this period into the Romano-British (Philpott 2006, 74-75), with the more frequent discovery of Roman finds from such sites making earlier dating difficult. There are two sites that potentially have Iron Age origins a short distance to the south of Scotforth; an enclosed settlement with round houses at Barker House Farm, excavated during the enlargement of the university site (Philpott 2006, 74), and the site of Burrow Heights. The latter has revealed only remains of Roman date (see Edwards 2009 for a consideration of the most complex of these), but the name and modern Lidar data suggests that it might have originated as a small hillfort (Houseprices.io 2016). It seems likely that many of the more rural settlements had origins in the Iron Age and continued in use into the Roman period, perhaps even supplying the fort, but dating remains a considerable problem (Shotter and White 1990, 54).

**3.2.3** During the Roman period proper a fort was established in Lancaster itself in the AD 70s, soon after the conquest of the area, on the hill later occupied by the medieval castle (Shotter and White 1990, 18). It acquired a civilian settlement, the *vicus*, by at least the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (*op cit*, 32), which extended outwards from the east side of the fort. Burials have been found in a number of areas, but the main site seems to have been on the south side of Lancaster, off what is now Penny Street (Iles 2009). Outside of Lancaster itself the settlement pattern is less well understood but, as already discussed, many rural sites probably continued to be used and were seemingly well connected to the new Roman way of life; at

Burrow Heights a substantial Roman mausoleum was constructed (Edwards 2009). Most significantly for Scotforth during this period was its proximity to the main Roman road running north from Walton-le-Dale approximately along the route of the current A6 (Shotter and White 1990, 49).

**3.2.4 *Early-medieval to Medieval:*** evidence for activity in the early medieval period is generally quite limited. In Lancaster it is primarily found in a new objects such as pieces of carved stone cross and coin finds, which demonstrate that there was probably an early monastic establishment on Castle Hill from perhaps the 7<sup>th</sup> century (Edwards 1988). Recent work nearby has demonstrated the potential for waterlogged early medieval remains of perhaps the 10<sup>th</sup> century on the edge of the former line of the River Lune (Greenlane Archaeology 2015). In the area around Scotforth itself there is considerably less evidence, although at the Romano-British settlement at Barker House Farm a hearth was radio-carbon dated to the 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> century, suggesting some later re-use or continuation of use at the site into the early medieval period. At Scotforth itself the place-name is the only evidence relating to the early medieval period as it is of Old English origin denoting the position of a ford for some reason associated with the Scots, perhaps connecting it therefore to traffic to and from the north. However, there must have been a settlement there of some note from the early medieval period onwards as it was recorded at the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> century in the Domesday survey (Ekwall 1922, 173).

**3.2.5** Scotforth certainly existed in the medieval period proper as it is recorded several times from the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Ekwall 1922, 173), although the size of the settlement at that time is not known. Like much of the local area the manor soon came to be held by Roger de Poitou before descending to the Lancaster family from whom it gradually came to a number of local land owners (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 56-57).

**3.2.6 *Post-medieval:*** Scotforth continued to be a separate settlement well into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although it had clearly become essentially a suburb of Lancaster by the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 56). Much of the area remained very rural in character, although there was a pottery making 'brown earthenware' to the east of the site that operated from about 1845 to 1869 (according to Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 56), although it is apparent that this existed in 1844 and continued until 1870 (see LRO DRB 1/173 1844b; White 1976; Penney 1979; Plate 5) and had some impact on the site (see *Section 5.1.3* below). The origins of the Boot and Shoe public house are less certain. The earliest directory entry in which it could be confidently identified is only 1825, at which time it is recorded as being run by a Richard Dixon (Baines 1825, 663). As already shown, the later tithe apportionment of 1844 lists the site as owned by Penny's Charity and occupied by a John Wilkinson (LRO DRB 1/173 1884b). 'Penny's Charity' is presumably a reference to William Penny, at one time mayor of Lancaster who in 1716 left £700 for the establishment of the almshouses that still stand on King Street (Dalziel 2001, 154). Interestingly the adjoining plot to the east was occupied by Thomas Tatham, who is apparently the same person recorded as owner and occupier of the pottery in Scotforth at that time (LRO DRB 1/173 1844b; see *Section 5.1.3* below). It has not been possible to find any further information about Thomas Tatham, although it seems likely that it was he who established the pottery in Scotforth (Penney 1979).



**Plate 5: The Scotforth pottery (after Docton 1973)**

## 4. Fieldwork Results

### 4.1 Watching Brief

4.1.1 The watching brief initially monitored an area approximately 17m long by 10m wide along the south side of the Boot and Shoe Hotel. A further area, forming a roughly 10m wide square, was excavated to the south-east of that, immediately the west of The Faulkner Suite (Figure 2).



**Plate 6: General view of the site, viewed from the north-west**



**Plate 7 (left): The area immediately to the south of the Boot and Shoe Hotel**

**Plate 8 (right): Garden soil / topsoil (100) to the south-east adjacent to The Faulkner Suite**

4.1.2 There was a small amount of garden soil/topsoil (**100**) to the east side of the area south of the Boot and Shoe Hotel (Plate 8 and Plate 9), however, much of the area was covered by concrete, including a large ramp to The Faulkner Suite (Plate 6) and other areas were flagged or had been built over previously, especially along Scotforth Road. The demolition rubble and overburden across the centre and to the west of the area was issued context number **103** (Plate 7). The light brown 'natural' layer (**101**), which contained abundant rounded pebbles and cobble-sized stones, was encountered below the topsoil (**100**) at a depth of c0.3m and immediately below areas of concrete (Plate 9 and Plate 11), although it was not always easy to see if there was a subsoil below as the concrete was broken up with a pecker. Test pits revealed that this deposit continued to a depth of at least 2m here (Plate 12) and there was no discernible subsoil layer. A manhole for a drain (structure **102**), capped with a gritty mortar and with a 5" ceramic drain entering it from the west, was recorded to the south edge of this area and two manholes connected by a ceramic drain were also exposed at the north side of the area (Plate 13). The test pit to the side of Scotforth Road revealed a sandier / sandy-clay, light orange-brown variation within the natural (**101**) at a depth of c0.6m below ground level (Plate 14). No features were recorded in this area (see Plate 15).



**Plate 9 (left): Natural exposed in the area immediately to the south of the Boot and Shoe Hotel**

**Plate 10 (centre): Capped manhole 102**

**Plate 11 (right): The natural in section below the concrete ramp and floor**



Plate 12 (left): The natural dug to a depth of c2m

Plate 13 (centre): Ceramic drain and manholes to the north of the area, viewed from the east

Plate 14 (right): Natural exposed along Scotforth Road



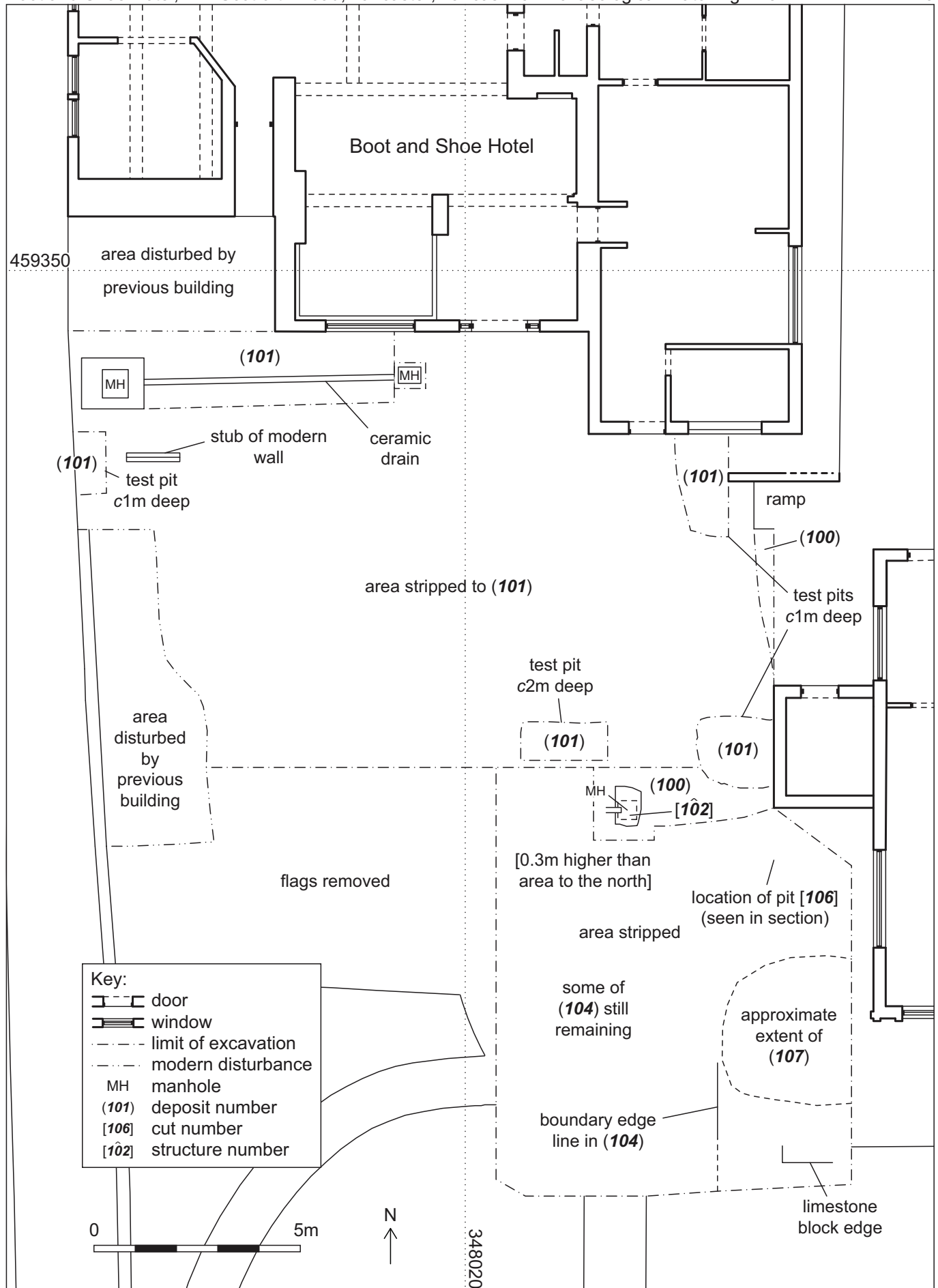
Plate 15: East side of the area stripped to the south side of the Boot and Shoe Hotel

4.1.3 The topsoil/garden soil (**100**) continued into the area to the south-west of The Faulkner Suite, south of the main watching brief area and at a raised level relative to it in the south-east side, but here it

overlay a gravelly mid-brown subsoil (**104**). This was cut by an east/west ceramic drain, which presumably connected to **102**. These deposits were generally consistent throughout this area, although on the north side below **104** a small pit (**106**) was revealed in section. It was 0.35m wide and 0.3m deep and cut into the natural (**101**). It had fairly steep sides and was filled by a dark grey sandy-clay (**105**) with flecks of coal/charcoal and small fragments of marine shell (cockles) present. To the south of this there was a substantial layer of rounded cobbles (**107**) below **104**. This layer was typically 0.15m to 0.2m thick and was very loose and not obviously a surface, and was perhaps more likely a dump of stone. In the area below these cobbles there was an earlier subsoil (**108**), which was similar to the natural (**101**) but darker and looser. The natural was up to 50% cobbles in this area. The south-east pa end of the raised area was heavily rooted and revetted by limestone blocks, so it had presumably been cut back previously during an earlier phase of landscaping.

4.1.3 To the west of the layer of cobbles there was a very noticeable north/south line, although this did not appear to represent a feature so much as a change in level, with a difference of as much as 0.8m to 1m evident between the south-east corner and the west side. It was very shallow, typically only 0.1m deep, and filled with a material essentially identical to **104**, but with mottled orange gravelly clay too. It was very shallow, c0.1m, and perhaps just different plots of land.





Client: Daniel Thwaites

Figure 2: Site plan

## 4.2 Finds and samples

4.2.1 **Introduction:** in total 194 finds were recovered during the watching brief, the vast majority comprised post-medieval pottery. Each type is discussed in the following sections, which are organised in chronological order where possible.

4.2.2 **Roman Pottery:** a single fragment of very abraded amphora was recovered from context **104**. It is most likely Dressel 20 type, which is of Spanish origin, used primarily to transport olive oil, and 2<sup>nd</sup> to mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD in date.

4.2.3 **Medieval pottery:** medieval pottery was recovered from **100, 104, 107, 108** and unstratified deposits (*Appendix 3*). The earliest material is represented by the gritty wares and lightly-gritted sandy wares, which was recovered from all of the aforementioned contexts apart from **100**. The gritty ware, which comprised the bulk of the medieval material by sherd count and probably dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century (McCarthy and Brooks 1992, 22; Bradley and Miller 2009, 663-664), included examples of upright, clubbed rims and an everted hammerhead (lid-seated) rim as well as a base with obtuse-angled sides, but vessel forms could not be identified. Later material, represented by the reduced grey wares, which dominate 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century assemblages in the region (Brooks 2000, 140), was recovered from **100, 104** and unstratified deposits. The reduced grey ware material was less common. The fragment from **104** has a similar fabric and decoration to Reduced Green-glazed wares (Fabric(s) 5/5a), which are widespread in the wider area with published examples from Kendal (Whitehead *et al* 2013, 103, figures 9 and 12). It has a similar decoration to 'Silverdale' green-glazed pottery (White 2000, 290), with an applied thumbbed strip beneath the rim.

4.2.4 **Post-medieval pottery:** a total of 124 fragments of post-medieval pottery (see Table 2, below) were recovered during watching brief (excluding wasters and burnt fragments, which are discussed below). The assemblage is dominated by glazed red earthenwares, mainly domestic coarsewares such as jars, crocks, and pancheons, but with other vessel types including a colander and a bottle. The second most abundant ware type is white earthenware, including a marmalade jar, tea wares with transfer-printed Broseley and Fibre patterns, dinner wares with blue shell edge, and Willow transfer-printed pattern, as well as a fragment painted in earth colours. Many other ware types typical of post-medieval domestic assemblages were also present, including mottledware, white salt-glazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, pearlware, bone china, and ironstone.

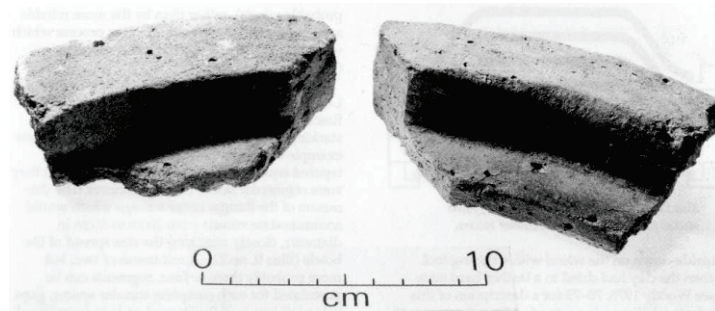
Ware type	Date range	U/S	100	102	104	105	108	Total
Glazed buff-coloured earthenware	L 17 <sup>th</sup> – E 18 <sup>th</sup> C	2			6			8
Mottledware	L 17 <sup>th</sup> – E 18 <sup>th</sup> C				3			3
Glazed red earthenware	L 17 <sup>th</sup> – E 20 <sup>th</sup> C	2	5	4	41	2	2	56
White salt-glazed stoneware	L 17 <sup>th</sup> – M 18 <sup>th</sup> C?				2			2
Tin-glazed earthenware	L 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> C?				1			1
Unglazed red earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> – E 20 <sup>th</sup> C				8			8
Creamware	M – L 18 <sup>th</sup> C		1		5			6
Pearlware	L 18 <sup>th</sup> – E 19 <sup>th</sup> C		2		5			7
Buff-coloured earthenware (factory-produced)	L 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C				1			1
White earthenware	19 <sup>th</sup> – E 20 <sup>th</sup> C		5	3	16	1		25
Bone china	19 <sup>th</sup> – E 20 <sup>th</sup> C		1		3			4
Ironstone	M 19 <sup>th</sup> – E 20 <sup>th</sup> C		3					3
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>124</b>

**Table 2: Post-medieval pottery (excluding burnt and waster fragments)**

4.2.5 **Post-medieval pottery kiln furniture and production waste:** interestingly, the assemblage included a small quantity of pottery production waste. Manhole **102** contained kiln furniture - a pan ring or L-cross-sectioned stacker, and corners of two kiln bricks all of which had been partially vitrified as a result of use (Plate 16). Subsoil **104** contained a waster: a brown-glazed red earthenware plate or dish rim with a white slip stripe, which had been over-fired or fired again as the fabric is entirely reduced and the glaze is vesicular; and a second or waster: a brown-glazed red earthenware base with a lump in the glaze and a rough surface on the base. The same context also contained a burnt white earthenware fragment, probably not related to pottery production, but rather heated in a bonfire or similar. Stone dump **107** also contained a waster very similar to that in **104**. The kiln furniture and wasters are likely to have been production waste from a red earthenware pottery kiln in Scotforth. Pan rings similar to that from context **102** have been recovered from West Pans Pottery (Haggarty 2006, 29-32), Morrison's Haven (Haggarty 2009), and Cupar (Martin and Martin 1996, 36-8; Plate 17), and they have been recorded in use at Wetheriggs in Cumbria, at Buckley in Wales, and Soil Hill in Halifax (McGarva 2000, 101-3; Plate 18). In addition, a similar kiln recorded during building work at Newlands, half a mile to the north-east, also contained a number of what were described as ring props, apparently of a similar style (Penney 1979, 41).



**Plate 16: Vitrified kiln bricks (left and centre) and pan ring (right) from context 102**



**Plate 17: Pan rings from a kiln deposit at Cupar, Fife, arranged to demonstrate the suggested method of forming a vent to allow gas to circulate during firing (Martin and Martin 1996, 37)**



Plate 18: Pan rings in use for the beginning of a bung of pancheons in the kiln at Soil Hill, 1964 (McGarva 2000, 103)

4.2.6 **Post-medieval glass:** five fragments of bottle glass were recovered during the watching brief, all from subsoil **104**. Of these, four were dark green, and one was very light turquoise. One of the dark green fragments had been burnt.

4.2.7 **Clay tobacco pipe:** 16 clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered during the watching brief, comprising bowl and stem fragments, including a mouthpiece. Most of the material was recovered from **104**, although individual stem fragments were also recovered from **100** and **103** and unstratified deposits. The more complete bowl from **104** had grooved decoration around the mouth and a broad, flat, oval-shaped heel. On the basis of its profile it probably dates from the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century (Atkinson and Oswald 1969). The fragment from the same context with a similar flat, broad heel, and a break to the stem and bowl, has a wide bore diameter (7/64"), and could also be 17<sup>th</sup> century. The smaller and less complete bowl fragments from **104** are thought to date from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and included some decorated pieces, including one ribbed fragment. The stem fragment from **103** was glossy and had possibly been glazed and one of the stem fragments from **104** was marked. On the basis of the borehole diameters (5/64" and 4/64"), the stem fragments (including the mouthpiece) probably represent an 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century group (after Davey 2013). The 17<sup>th</sup> century material is probably residual.

4.2.8 **Animal bone:** eight pieces of animal bone were recovered during the watching brief. Most of the bone material came from **104** and included cattle-sized bones, which had been fractured (when fresh), presumably to extract the marrow (see Outram 2002, 53). An unstratified tooth was also recovered.

4.2.9 **Stone:** two stone objects were recovered from context **104**. The first was a fragment of writing slate, with lines on one side and part of the bevelled edge for fitting it into a timber frame, which is likely to be of 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The second was a finely dressed fragment of fine grained sandstone(?) comprising a thin slab with a square corner with flat faces. The purpose of this is unclear, although it was perhaps some form of whetstone.

4.2.10 **Industrial residue:** two pieces of iron working slag were recovered from context **104**. Neither were particularly diagnostic, although one was very glassy and perhaps resulted from a bloomery while the other had the form of a smithing hearth base, although very small. They perhaps indicate that iron smelting and working was taking place nearby in the medieval and/or post-medieval periods, although such material is very hard-wearing and was produced over a long period of time.

## 5. Conclusion

### 5.1 Discussion of Results

5.1.1 The area immediately to the south of the Boot and Shoe Hotel had reputedly been cleared in recent years, perhaps 10 to 15 years ago (according to the current landlord), when building work and landscaping was carried out. There were no features detected cutting into the natural in this area and only a small quantity of mostly post-medieval material was recovered, although a fragment of medieval pottery was also recovered from above the manhole (**102**) to the southern edge of this area. Finds of probably 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery from within the drain and to its eastern edge, however, demonstrated that it was probably Victorian in date. A clay tobacco pipe stem fragment was also recovered in this area at the interface between the overburden (**103**) and the natural (**101**), but the lack of any associated features probably indicates that the area had been fairly heavily disturbed at some point.

5.1.2 However, the area to the south-east of this retained a considerable amount of intact stratigraphy, with a well-preserved buried soil containing finds ranging from Roman to post-medieval in date, with a remarkable range of pottery types in particular present. Three features associated with this, a small pit, an area of dumped stone, and a possibly boundary, all probably relate to the use of this area as gardens over a long period, although it is notable that the boundary corresponds with that shown on the early maps and perhaps demonstrates that the properties in this part of Scotforth at least were similar in form to burgage plots and therefore of medieval origin. The presence of a single fragment of Roman pottery potentially indicates activity in that period although this could be a stray find, due to the proximity to the road leading from the south to Lancaster, rather the result of there being a settlement of that date nearby.

5.1.3 Significant amongst the finds was a small collection of waste material resulting from the production of pottery. This almost certainly derives from the nearby kiln in Scotforth, which was operating from c1844 to c1870. While kilns of any date produce a large amount of waste material that can be spread over a large area, it is worthy of note that Thomas Tatham, who is listed on the tithe apportionment of 1844 as owner and occupier of the pottery, also occupied the plot immediately to the east of the Boot and Shoe. This is presumably the reason why this material came to be deposited and used in the construction of a manhole at the site.

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## Appendix 1: Project Design

# BOOT AND SHOE HOTEL, 171 SCOTFORTH ROAD, LANCASTER, LANCASHIRE

## Archaeological Watching Brief Project Design



Client: Daniel Thwaites

Planning ref. 16/00532/FUL

NGR: 348014 459366

June 2016

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Ref. 16/00532/FUL) for the erection of a single storey rear extension and associated landscaping at the Boot and Shoe Hotel, 171 Scotforth Road, Lancaster, Lancashire (NGR 348014 459366), a condition (No. 7) requiring a programme of archaeological work was placed on the decision notice. Following discussion with the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service it was determined that this would comprise a watching brief. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by Daniel Thwaites (hereafter 'the client') to carry out this work in response to which this project design was produced.

1.1.2 The site is situated south distance to the south of the centre of Lancaster at the junction of Scoforth Road and Hala Road in what is thought to be the historic centre of the hamlet Scotforth (Iles 2016). It is also thought to be situated on the line of a Roman road that bypassed Lancaster to the east (*ibid*).

### 1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 18 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Code of Conduct. The watching brief will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

### 1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), ACIfA)**. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has recently managed a wide variety of projects including building recordings of various sizes, watching briefs, and excavations in the region, including an excavation and evaluation in the centre of medieval Kendal (Greenlane Archaeology 2009a; 2010a), evaluation in the Roman *vicus* at Stanwix (Greenlane Archaeology 2010b), evaluation of a Scheduled post-medieval gunpowder works (Greenlane Archaeology 2010c), and watching briefs in Preston (Greenlane Archaeology 2009b; 2010d).

1.3.2 The watching brief will be carried out by Dan Elsworth or **Tom Mace (BA (Hons), MA, MCIfA)**, or another suitably qualified member of staff, depending on scheduling constraints. Tom has extensive experience of working on a variety of archaeological projects, especially watching briefs, but also excavations, evaluations, and building recordings, as well as report writing and illustration production. He joined Greenlane Archaeology in 2008 having worked for several previous companies including Archaeological Solutions and Oxford Archaeology North.

1.3.3 All artefacts will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology, and it is envisaged that they will initially be assessed by Jo Dawson, who will fully assess any of post-medieval date. Medieval pottery will be assessed by Tom Mace, and other finds will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate. The client will be notified of any other specialists, other than those named, whom Greenlane Archaeology wishes to engage.

1.3.4 Environmental samples and faunal remains, should significant deposits of these be recovered, will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that charred plant remains will be assessed by staff at Headland Archaeology Ltd, and faunal remains by Jane Richardson at ASWYAS. Should any human remains be recovered for assessment it is envisaged that these will be examined by Malin Horst at York Osteoarchaeology, following appropriate advice on initial processing.

## 2. Objectives

### 2.1 Watching Brief

2.1.1 To identify any surviving archaeological remains or deposits revealed during groundworks and to investigate and record them.

## 2.2 Report

2.2.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the watching brief, which will outline the nature, form, extent, and date of any archaeological remains discovered.

## 2.3 Archive

2.3.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the watching brief.

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Watching Brief

3.1.1 The groundworks are to be monitored, with one archaeologist on site. If there are multiple machines operating on site it may be considered necessary to have more than one archaeologist on site.

3.1.2 The watching brief methodology will be based on Greenlane Archaeology's own excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007), and can be summarised as follows:

- Foundation trenches and/or trenches for services and any areas of ground reduction will be excavated under supervision by staff from Greenlane Archaeology;
- All deposits of archaeological significance will be examined by hand if possible in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. If possible, negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include detailed plans and sections at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 where practicable or sketches where it is not, and photographs in both colour print and colour digital format;
- All deposits, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the watching brief for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant amounts of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the watching brief as far as is practically and safely possible, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have, for example, preserved environmental remains, industrial residues, and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 20 and 60 litres in volume (or 100% of smaller features) where possible, depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (e.g. gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.4* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;
- Any articulated human remains discovered during the watching brief will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The client will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will require a Home Office licence, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, which will be applied for should the need arise;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the watching brief these will immediately be brought to the attention of the client and ground works in that area halted so that the need

for further work can be determined. Any additional work will be agreed with the client, and subject to a variation to this project design.

### 3.3 Report

3.3.1 The results of the watching brief will be compiled into a report, which will contain the following sections as necessary:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom, and the results of the rapid desk-based assessment;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the watching brief including descriptions of any deposits identified, their extent, form and potential date, and an assessment of any finds or environmental remains recovered during the watching brief;
- Discussion of the results, incorporating the results of the rapid desk-based assessment;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
  - a plan showing the location of the ground works;
  - plans and sections of the watching brief ground works, as appropriate, showing any features of archaeological interest;
  - photographs of the watching brief, including both detailed and general shots of features of archaeological interest and the trenches;
  - photographs of individual artefacts as appropriate.

### 3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the watching brief, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IFA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details of the project will be submitted to the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.4.2 A copy of the report will be supplied to the client, a digital copy will be supplied to the client's agent, and within six months of the completion of fieldwork a digital copy will be submitted for incorporation into the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy, and a digital copy will be deposited with the OASIS scheme as required.

3.4.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum, most likely the Lancaster City Museum. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible and necessary would be made of them beforehand.

## 4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project from **1<sup>st</sup> August 2016**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the project will involve tasks in the following order:

- **Task 1:** watching brief;
- **Task 2:** post-excavation work on archaeological watching brief, including processing of finds and production of draft report and illustrations;
- **Task 3:** feedback, editing and production of final report, completion of archive.

## 5. Other matters

### 5.1 Access

5.1.1 Access to the site will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s).

### 5.2 Health and Safety

5.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology carries out risk assessments for all of its projects and abides by its internal health and safety policy and relevant legislation. Health and safety is always the foremost consideration in any decision-making process.

### 5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£1,000,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

### 5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

5.4.1 Greenlane Archaeology has a strong commitment to environmentally- and ethically-sound working practices. Its office is supplied with 100% renewable energy by Good Energy, uses ethical telephone and internet services supplied by the Phone Co-op. In addition, the company uses the services of The Co-operative Bank for ethical banking, Naturesave for environmentally-conscious insurance, and utilises public transport wherever possible. Greenlane Archaeology is also committed to using local businesses for services and materials, thus benefiting the local economy, reducing unnecessary transportation, and improving the sustainability of small and rural businesses.

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## Appendix 2: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
<b>100</b>	Deposit	Fine, friable, blackish silt with few stone inclusions, c0.3m thick	Topsoil
<b>101</b>	Deposit	Light (orangey) brown sand and sandy-clay with abundant, well-sorted, rounded cobbles and pebbles	Natural
<b>102</b>	Structure	Originally thought to be possibly a section of walling or foundation, c0.9m long east/west by c0.6m wide, this patch of mortar was eventually found to be capping a manhole; it was capped with a firmly compacted, gritty, yet crumbly, white mortar with patches of light brown sand, c0.02-0.03m thick; it was possibly at greater depths; continued to at least 2m deep	Manhole
<b>103</b>	Deposit	Demolition rubble and overburden (to the west of the area predominantly)	Demolition rubble and overburden
<b>104</b>	Deposit		Subsoil below garden soil to the south-east
<b>105</b>	Deposit	Dark grey sandy clay with lots of coal/charcoal flecks and 1% rounded gravel and marine shell (cockles)	Fill of small pit [ <b>106</b> ]
<b>106</b>	Cut	0.35m wide by 0.3m deep, with steep sides, slightly more than 45°, and a pointed rounded base	Cut of small pit
<b>107</b>	Deposit	0.15m thick layer of very loose stone material below <b>104</b> to the south of the area	Dump of stone below subsoil layer ( <b>104</b> )
<b>108</b>	Deposit	Dark orangey-brown sandy clay, similar to 101 but darker and looser	Buried soil

### Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
U/S	Animal bone	1	Large tooth fragment	Uncertain
U/S	Pottery	1	<i>Sandy ware</i> : fine, uniform, soft (it will mark paper), light orange, sandy, fabric	12 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> century
U/S	Pottery	1	<i>Sandy ware</i> : lid-seated rim fragment in a fine, lightly-gritted, pale pinky-orange fabric; vessel wall thickness: c5mm	12 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> century
U/S	Pottery	2	<i>Gritty ware</i> : 1x large fragment of hard gritty sandy fabric, reduced dark grey (the core is reduced) and sometimes with light pale orange to buff coloured margins; the outer surface is light orange and the inner surface is occasionally pale grey with no glaze apparent; the wall thickness varies from c6mm to 12mm, thickening towards the base;  1x small fragment of hard, lightly-gritted sandy fabric, with pale/buff coloured section and reddish-orange surfaces; 4mm thick	12 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> century
U/S	Pottery	2	<i>Reduced grey ware</i> : two fragments of a hard, dense, uniform, mid to light grey sandy fabric with very few visible inclusions, c8mm thick walls, with flaky, dulled/drab olive brown to light olive green glaze seemingly applied to both outer and inner surfaces; not refitting but probably from the same vessel	15 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> century
U/S	Pottery	1	Base fragment of black-glazed red slip-coated buff-coloured earthenware coarseware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
U/S	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware jar (?) body fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
U/S	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware high-fired body fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century?
U/S	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red slip-coated buff-coloured earthenware fineware cup (?) handle fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century?
U/S	Clay tobacco pipe	1	47mm plain/unmarked stem fragment, with oval section (max. 7mm by 5mm) and 5/64" diameter borehole	18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	1	<i>Reduced grey ware</i> : large fragment of dense, uniform, mid-grey sandy fabric, with few inclusions, probably from a large jug or cistern, with 8mm thick walls; glazed internally and externally with a shiny light apple-green glaze, flaking slightly and slightly drab internally, with mortar adhering so may have been an inclusion in a wall	15 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware jar rim, with groove below rim on exterior, part of same vessel as that in U/S, above, and body fragment from another vessel	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	3	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware body fragments	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	1	Creamware base fragment	Mid – late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	2	Pearlware: flat rim with blue painted leaf border, and hollow-ware body fragment with possible engine-turned banding and slip line in dark pink, purple, and light blue	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
100	Pottery	1	White earthenware blue shell edge plate rim	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	2	White earthenware: relief-moulded fragment from unidentified object, with unglazed surface on interior bearing multiple impressed finger prints; black transfer-printed pattern with red clobbering on mug/jug body fragment;	19 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	1	White earthenware dark blue Broseley transfer-printed bowl rim	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	1	White earthenware marmalade jar rim-to-base with impressed maker's mark on base '[M]ALING / K' and black transfer-printed 'label' on side: 'GRAND MED[AL OF MERIT VIENNA 1873] / JAMES K[EILLER & SONS] / DUN[DEE] / MARMALA[DE] / H / ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR [MARMALADE] / LONDON, 1862'	C1882 (Matthew 2000, 7)
100	Pottery	3	White ironstone: refitting cup rim fragments with brown transfer-printed pattern; plain plate base fragment	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	1	Bone china cup rim with brown transfer-printed leaf pattern and orange lustre enamelling	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment, 25mm long by 6mm diameter, with 5/64" borehole diameter	18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> century
102	Kiln furniture	1	L Stacker or Pan Ring, height 71mm, length 149mm, width 71mm, one end trimmed, other end broken. Brown-glazed on exterior, mainly tempered with angular fragments of haematite	Post-medieval
102	Kiln furniture	2	Kiln brick corners (65mm high, one including thick layer of glaze)	Post-medieval
102	Pottery	4	Black-glazed red earthenware refitting crock rim and body fragments	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
102	Pottery	3	White earthenware factory-produced slipware bands and stripes pattern: 2x refitting jug rim and body fragments, and one hollow-ware body fragment from a different vessel	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
103	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Glazed stem fragment; unmarked; c29mm long; slightly flattened oval shaped section (max. 6mm by 5mm) with 5/64" diameter borehole	18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Animal bone	7	At least 3x refitting fragments, with poor condition/flaking surface (and possibly another from the same cattle-sized animal), fractured when fresh, presumably to extract the marrow; 2x small unidentified fragments; 1x adult cattle tooth	Uncertain
104	Stone	1	Fragment of a thin slab of finely dressed fine-grained sandstone with square corner, uncertain purpose	Uncertain
104	Stone	1	Fragment of a lined writing slate, with edge	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Cu alloy	1	Fragment of folded strip	Uncertain
104	Pottery	1	Heavily abraded amphora body sherd, probably Dressel 20	2 <sup>nd</sup> – mid 3 <sup>rd</sup> century



Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
104	Pottery	12	<i>Gritty ware</i> : 12 fragments of very similar fabric – generally a hard, lightly-gritted, sandy fabric, often (though not always) with a reduced mid-grey core with thin, buff/pale orange to light brown margins and surfaces; includes 3x rim fragments (two upright and clubbed; one everted hammerhead (lid-seated)) and 1x base with obtuse-angled sides	12 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Pottery	1	<i>Sandy ware</i> : soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric, with no visible inclusions; oxidised to a light orange at the outer margin with a redder-orange outer surface and a light grey core – the inner surface is missing	12 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Pottery	1	<i>Transitional ware?</i> : fine fragment of a thin (4mm), hard, oxidised, light orange, sandy fabric with a reduced grey core; outer surface is glazed a dark greenish-brown	15 <sup>th</sup> to 17 <sup>th</sup> century?
104	Pottery	1	<i>Reduced grey ware</i> : uniform, hard, mid-grey fabric with light olive green to brown glaze and oxidised light orange beneath patches of thin glaze; this simple, everted rim fragment has an applied thumbed strip on the external surface below the rim; wall thickness: 7mm; the fabric is similar in descriptive terms and decoration to Reduced Green-glazed wares (Fabric(s) 5/5a) found at Kendal (Whitehead <i>et al</i> 2013, 103, figures 9 and 12) and has a similar decoration to 'Silverdale' green-glazed pottery (White 2000); White (2000, 290) considered the Silverdale material to be 16 <sup>th</sup> /17 <sup>th</sup> century	Late 14 <sup>th</sup> to 17 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Pottery	1	Soft, oxidised orange lump of clay	Medieval?
104	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware plate/dish rim fragment, with white slip stripe. Sherd has been over-fired, or fired again, as fabric is entirely reduced and glaze is vesicular, and surfaces are all dark grey. Waster or sherd re-used as kiln spacer?	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Industrial residue	2	1 x very glassy lump of slag, perhaps bloomery slag, 1 x lump of smithing slag, perhaps smithing hearth bottom	Not closely dateable
104	Pottery	1	Tin-glazed earthenware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century?
104	Pottery	2	White salt-glazed stoneware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century?
104	Pottery	5	Creamware	Mid – late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Pottery	5	Pearlware: earth colours painted hollow-ware fragments, blue painted hollow-ware fragments (one from a waster?), and a tea bowl (?) footrim	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Pottery	16	White earthenware: grey Fibre transfer-printed pattern hollow-ware rim, Willow transfer-printed pattern plate body, purple transfer-printed patterns x 2, flow blue navy blue transfer-printed pattern plate rim, blue dabbed pattern relief-moulded body fragment, factory-produced slipware body fragments x 3, tortoiseshell mottled brown glaze, and plain body fragments x 5.	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
104	Pottery	3	Bone china body fragments	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Pottery	19	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware: pancheon rims x 2, body fragments (including one high fired and thinner walled), and base fragments x 4	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Pottery	21	Brown-glazed red earthenware: small dish rim; plate rim with white slip stripe on edge and further down on upper surface; everted cup (?) rim with white slip decoration on exterior; body fragments including two hollow-ware with white slip stripes, and fragment of colander with edge of hole present; base fragments x 5 including second/waster with lump in glaze on base and rough surface on edge of base	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Pottery	8	Red earthenware: flower pot fragments and unidentified fragment	18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Pottery	3	Mottledware hollow-ware body fragments	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-coloured earthenware hollow-ware base fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Pottery	3	Black-glazed buff-coloured earthenware mug (?) base and hollow-ware body fragments	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Pottery	2	Glazed red slip-coated buff-coloured earthenware cup (?) base and hollow-ware body, the latter with white slip-trailed decoration	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware fineware hollow-ware body fragments	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Pottery	1	Fine earthenware hollow-ware with cream/white body, glazed surfaces burnt black and opalescent	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Pottery	1	Factory-produced slipware buff-coloured earthenware carrinated bowl body	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Glass	2	Dark green cylindrical (?) bottle fragments	18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Glass	1	Very light turquoise bottle fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Glass	2	Dark green bottle fragments – one with burnt and distorted surface, the other with flaking opalescent surface	17 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century?
104	Clay tobacco pipe	4	4x small bowl fragments, two with decoration (one ribbed and one of the plain fragments probably accompanies the other decorated fragment on the basis of the discoloration)	Probably 19 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Almost complete bowl with broad, flat oval-shaped heel (apparently unmarked) and grooved decoration around the mouth; break at stem; 6/64" diameter borehole	Probably mid-17 <sup>th</sup> century
104	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Fragment of flat, broad heel (unmarked), stem and base of bowl; break to stem and bowl; 7/64" diameter borehole	17 <sup>th</sup> century?

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
104	Clay tobacco pipe	7	5x plain stem fragments (1x 45mm long fragment with oval shaped section, 8.5mm x 8mm, and 5/64" bore; 1x 26mm long fragment with 7mm round section and 5/64" bore; 1x 30mm long fragment with oval shaped section, 7mm x 8mm, and 5/64" bore; 1x 40mm long fragment, with 7mm round section, 5/64" bore; 1x 49mm long fragment, with slightly oval section, 6mm x 7mm, and 5/64" bore); 1x stem fragment, including mouthpiece (35mm long, with slightly oval section, 6mm x 7mm, and 4/64" bore); 1x marked stem fragment (31mm long, with 7mm round section, 5/64" bore)	18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> century
105	Pottery	2	Refitting fragments of brown-glazed red earthenware bottle (?) body, with white slip stripes	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
105	Pottery	1	White earthenware painted in earth colours	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
107	Pottery	1	Much worn, fine, uniform, hard, reddy-orange, sandy fabric, with few visible inclusions	Not closely dateable
107	Pottery	1	Glazed red earthenware coarseware dish (?) body fragment from close to rim, with edge of white slip stripe above glazed area. Waster/re-fired fragment, as fabric is mainly reduced and glaze is vesicular	Ate 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
107	Pottery	1	<i>Gritty ware</i> : lightly-gritted hard sandy fabric; the section is divided roughly in half with a mid-grey (outer?) margin and pale buff to light orange (inner?) margin; both surfaces are a pale orange colour with no glaze present; wall thickness 5mm	12 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> century
108	Pottery	3	<i>Gritty ware</i> : 1x obtuse-angled base fragment, with c5mm thick walls, of hard, lightly-gritted, sandy fabric with mid-grey inner margin and pale orange outer margin and surfaces and no glaze apparent (similar fabric to that from <b>107</b> );  1x very small fragment of hard, gritty sandy fabric with some quartz inclusions up to 2mm, with pale buff to pale pinky-orange margins and surfaces, divided roughly in half in section;  1x lightly-gritted, soft, sandy fabric with frequent quartz inclusions, up to 1mm; wall thickness c7mm; the outer margins are pale reddish-ornage but the core is mid-grey; one surface is a similar eddy-orange while the other (inner?) surface is grey in patches	12 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> century
108	Pottery	2	Refitting fragments of thin-walled black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

## Appendix 4: Archive Index

<b>Project name:</b>	Boot and Shoe Hotel, 171 Scotforth Road, Lancaster, Lancashire: Archaeological Watching Brief		
<b>Project Code:</b>	G1319	<b>Site Code:</b>	BS16
<b>Description</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Report	Paper	A4, comb-bound	17 pages, double-sided
Context index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Watching brief record sheet	Paper	A4	6 sheets, double-sided
Miscellaneous working drawings	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single sided
Film index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Photo record sheet	Paper	A4	3 sheets, double-sided
Drawing index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Drawings	Drafting film	Non-format	3 sheets, single sided
Negatives	Negative film	6 inches x 1 inch (approx)	strips
Colour prints	Photographic gloss prints	6 inches x 4 inches	prints
Finds and samples discard policy	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive	CD	-	1