

# LAND OFF MOWBRECK LANE, MEDLAR WITH WESHAM, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Strip, Map, and Record



Client: Rowland Homes

Planning Application No.:  
15/0724

NGR: 342053 433425 (centre)

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

November 2016



Greenlane Archaeology Ltd,  
Lower Brook Street,  
Ulverston, Cumbria, LA12 7EE

Tel: 01229 588 500  
Email: [info@greenlancearchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@greenlancearchaeology.co.uk)  
Web: [www.greenlancearchaeology.co.uk](http://www.greenlancearchaeology.co.uk)

## Contents

Illustrations and Tables .....	2
List of Figures .....	2
List of Plates .....	2
Non-Technical Summary .....	4
Acknowledgements .....	4
1. Introduction .....	5
1.1 Circumstances of the Project .....	5
1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography .....	5
2. Methodology .....	7
2.1 Desk-Based Assessment .....	7
2.2 Archaeological Strip, Map, and Record .....	7
2.3 Finds .....	7
2.4 Environmental Samples .....	8
2.5 Archive .....	8
3. Desk-Based Assessment .....	9
3.1 Introduction .....	9
3.2 Prehistoric Period (c11,000BC – AD 1 <sup>st</sup> century) .....	9
3.3 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1 <sup>st</sup> century AD – 11 <sup>th</sup> century AD) .....	10
3.4 Medieval Period (11 <sup>th</sup> century AD – 16 <sup>th</sup> century AD) .....	10
3.5 Post-Medieval (16 <sup>th</sup> century AD – present) .....	11
3.6 Map Regression .....	11
3.7 Previous Archaeological Work .....	14
3.8 Conclusion .....	14
4. Fieldwork Results .....	15
4.1 Strip, Map, and Record .....	15
4.2 Finds .....	35
5. Discussion .....	37
5.1 Results .....	37
5.2 Conclusion .....	37
6. Bibliography .....	38
6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources .....	38
6.2 Secondary Sources .....	38
Appendix 1: Project Design .....	40
Appendix 2: Summary Context List .....	46
Appendix 3: Summary Finds List .....	48
Appendix 4: Archive Index .....	54

## Illustrations and Tables

### List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location .....	6
Figure 2: Site plan .....	29
Figure 3: Detailed plans of the north-west and south-east sides of the area .....	30
Figure 4: Figure 4: Plan and section drawings for ditches 103 and 105 .....	31
Figure 5: Plan and section drawings for feature 111 .....	32
Figure 6: Plan and section drawings for feature 113 .....	33
Figure 7: Plan and section drawings for well 128 .....	34

### List of Plates

Plate 1 (left): Extract from Yates' plan of 1786 showing the location of the site .....	12
Plate 2 (right): Extract from Hennet's plan of 1829 showing the location of the site .....	12
Plate 3: Extract from the Tithe map of 1839 (LRO DRC/1/133 1839) .....	12
Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1848 .....	13
Plate 5 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1893 .....	13
Plate 6 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1911 .....	13
Plate 7 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1932 .....	14
Plate 8 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map 1938 .....	14
Plate 9 (left): Linear features 103 and 105 prior to excavation, viewed from the south-east .....	16
Plate 10 (right): Linear features 103 and 105 after excavation, viewed from the south-east .....	16
Plate 11 (left): Pit 113 before excavation, viewed from the east .....	16
Plate 12 (right): Pit 113 half-sectioned, viewed from the east .....	16
Plate 13 (left): Linear feature 111 prior to excavation, viewed from the south-east .....	17
Plate 14 (right): Sondage through feature 111, viewed from the south-east .....	17
Plate 15 (left): Cut of pipe trench running through 107 and 108, viewed from the south-east .....	18
Plate 16 (right): Large ceramic pipe exposed, viewed from the south-east .....	18
Plate 17: Cut 108 and associated fills, viewed from the south-east .....	19
Plate 18 (left): Sondage though deposits filling feature 108 showing ceramic pipe, viewed from the north-west .....	19
Plate 19 (right): Sondage through deposits filling features 108 showing ceramic pipe, viewed from the south-east .....	19
Plate 20 (left): Wall 106 at the north-east end, viewed from the south-east .....	20
Plate 21 (right): Wall 106 at the north-east end, viewed from the north-west .....	20
Plate 22: Wall 106, viewed from the south-west, showing drain .....	21
Plate 23: Wall 106 and cobbled surface 117, viewed from the north-west .....	21
Plate 24: Cobbled surface 117, viewed from the north-west .....	22
Plate 25: Brick surface 120, viewed from the north-east .....	22
Plate 26 (left): Feature 124 before excavation, viewed from the south-east .....	23
Plate 27 (right): Feature 124 section, viewed from the south-east .....	23
Plate 28: Circular feature 118, viewed from the north-west .....	24

---

Plate 29: Ceramic drain tile fragments at the base of feature 118, viewed from the east.....	24
Plate 30: Feature 129 before excavation, viewed from the north-west .....	25
Plate 31: Feature 129 following excavation, viewed from the north-west .....	25
Plate 32: Brick structure 115, viewed from the south-east .....	26
Plate 33 (left): Pipe leading from feature 118, viewed from the north-east .....	27
Plate 34 (right): Pipe leading from feature 118, viewed from the south-west.....	27
Plate 35: Brick structure 114, viewed from the south-east .....	27
Plate 36: Deposit 125, viewed from the south-east .....	28

## Non-Technical Summary

Prior to the submission of a planning application for the construction of a residential development on land off Mowbreck Lane, Medlar with Wesham, Lancashire Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a desk-based assessment of the site, which was completed in 2012. This revealed that although the area was surrounded by remains from a variety of periods, within the proposed development site itself there had been a group of buildings in existence from at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century until the early 20<sup>th</sup>. It was considered possible that these might have been on the site of earlier buildings relating to the medieval settlement of Wesham. As a result, following the submission of the planning application a condition was placed requiring a programme of archaeological work. This was confirmed as comprising an archaeological strip, map, and record covering the area of the buildings shown on the early maps.

The site is situated on the north side of Mowbreck Lane, to the west of the core of the village of Wesham, which is first recorded in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Initially Wesham was only a small hamlet on the outskirts of the larger, and earlier, settlement of Kirkham, which is also home to a Roman fort. In the post-medieval period Wesham grew considerably and while the buildings recorded on the early maps were thought likely to relate to this it was considered possible that they represented the position of earlier structures.

The strip, map and record revealed a uniform deposit of topsoil across the site, which lay directly onto the natural clay, which was scarred by ploughing. Cut into and deposited on top of the natural were a number of features. These principally included the remains of a building and a pond, corresponding with what was shown on the early maps, but also other features such as a pair of shallow ditches, perhaps remnants of a former field boundary, two brick lined pits, dumps of rubbish, and a brick-built well. It was evident that the structural remains had been badly truncated by ploughing and that the pond had been backfilled and then truncated by the installation of field drains, another of which cut through the building. Evidence for the other buildings shown on the early maps was not forthcoming, so these must have been totally removed during demolition or as a result of later ploughing. Finds largely comprised vast quantities of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, although some smithing waste indicated that blacksmithing might have been carried out on the site, the brick lined pits perhaps acting as quenching pits.

The evidence from the strip, map, and record fits remarkably well with that shown in the maps. The site seems to have developed shortly before it was first depicted in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century – there were a few earlier finds but these seem to have been residual, and was effectively abandoned by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the pond finally filled in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. No evidence for medieval settlement on the site was discovered; a small number of undated features were revealed, but these were considered likely to be natural or also post-medieval.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Rowland Homes for commissioning the project, in particular Jon Gould. Additional thanks are due to the staff of Pete Marquis for providing and driving the plant, in particular Paul Snape.

The project was carried out by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace. The report was written by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace and the illustrations were produced by Tom Mace. The finds were processed by Dan Elsworth and assessed by Tom Mace (animal bone and clay tobacco pipe), Jo Dawson (post-medieval pottery and glass), and Dan Elsworth (industrial residue, metal, ceramic building material and stone) at Greenlane Archaeology. The project was managed by Dan Elsworth, and the report was edited by Jo Dawson.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 As part of a pre-planning consultation for a proposed residential development on land off Mowbreck Lane, Medlar with Wesham, Lancashire (NGR 342053 433425 (centre)), Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site. This revealed that while there is evidence for activity of a range of dates from around the site, including a Roman fort at nearby Kirkham, stray finds of Roman and medieval date, and structures of probable medieval date nearby the most significant feature within the proposed development site was a discrete area containing a group of buildings shown in historic mapping that may represent part of the early settlement of Wesham within the proposed development area, against its southern boundary (Greenlane Archaeology 2013).

1.1.2 Following submission of an application (ref. 15/0724) for the construction of a residential development on the site by Rowland Homes (hereafter 'the client') a condition was placed on the decision requiring a programme of archaeological work, following advice from the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service at Lancashire County Council (LCC) requiring that the site be subject to an archaeological Strip, Map, and Record. This was to examine an area of 45m by 35m focussed on the site of the group of buildings recorded on the historic mapping. It was hoped that this area might contain evidence for medieval and perhaps earlier activity. In response to this a project design was produced by Greenlane Archaeology and after its acceptance by the LAAS it was commissioned by Rowland Homes (hereafter 'the client') to carry out the work, which was undertaken in September 2016.

## 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site occupies an area of relatively level ground, sloping down slightly to the north-east, at between c20m and 25m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 1992) (Figure 1). The solid geology comprises Permo-Triassic sandstones, particularly mudstones, which are covered by deep overlying glacial deposits concealing much of the bedrock (LCC and ELC 2006, 7). The landscape is typically dominated by well managed farmland, primarily pasture (Countryside Commission 1998, 89).

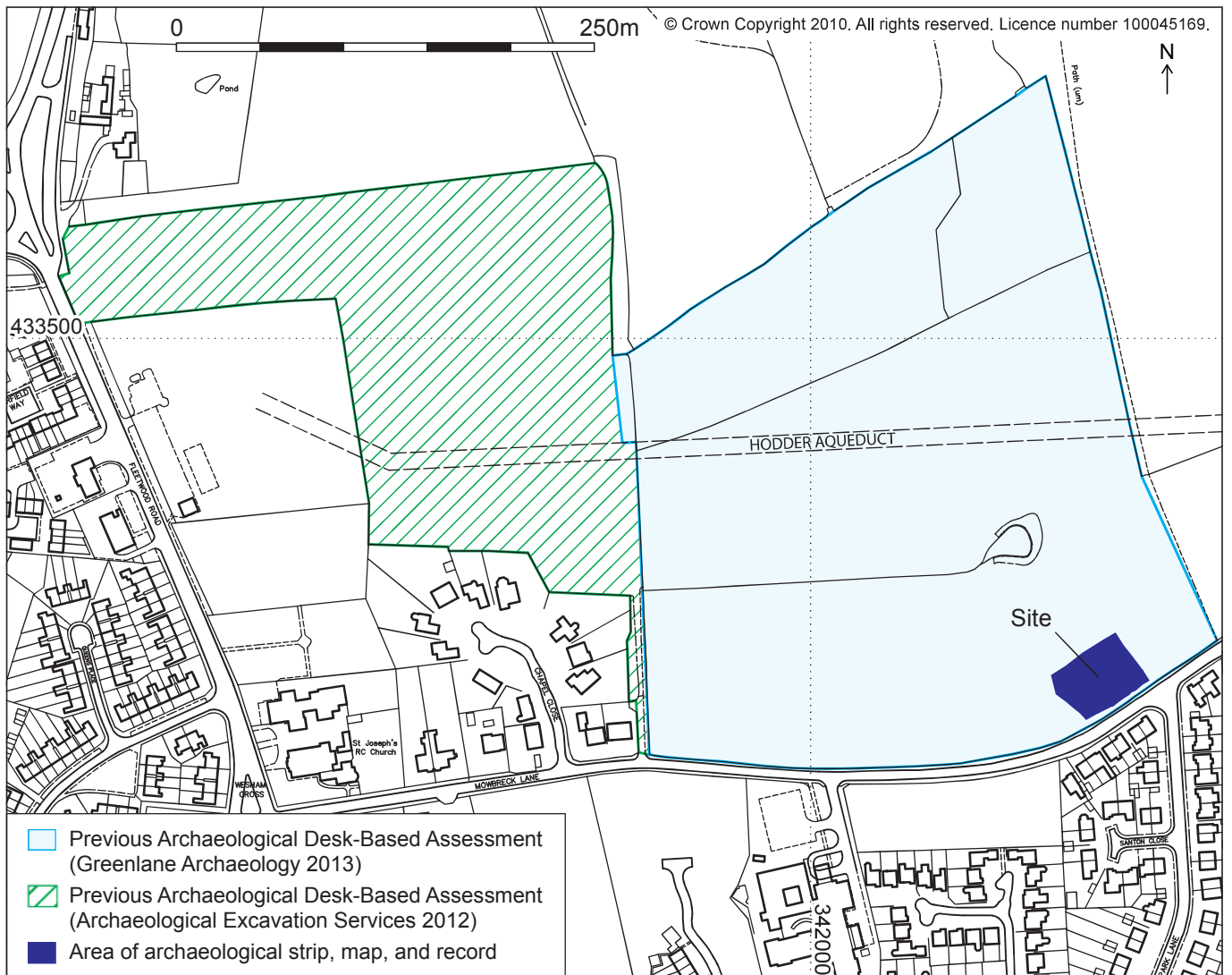
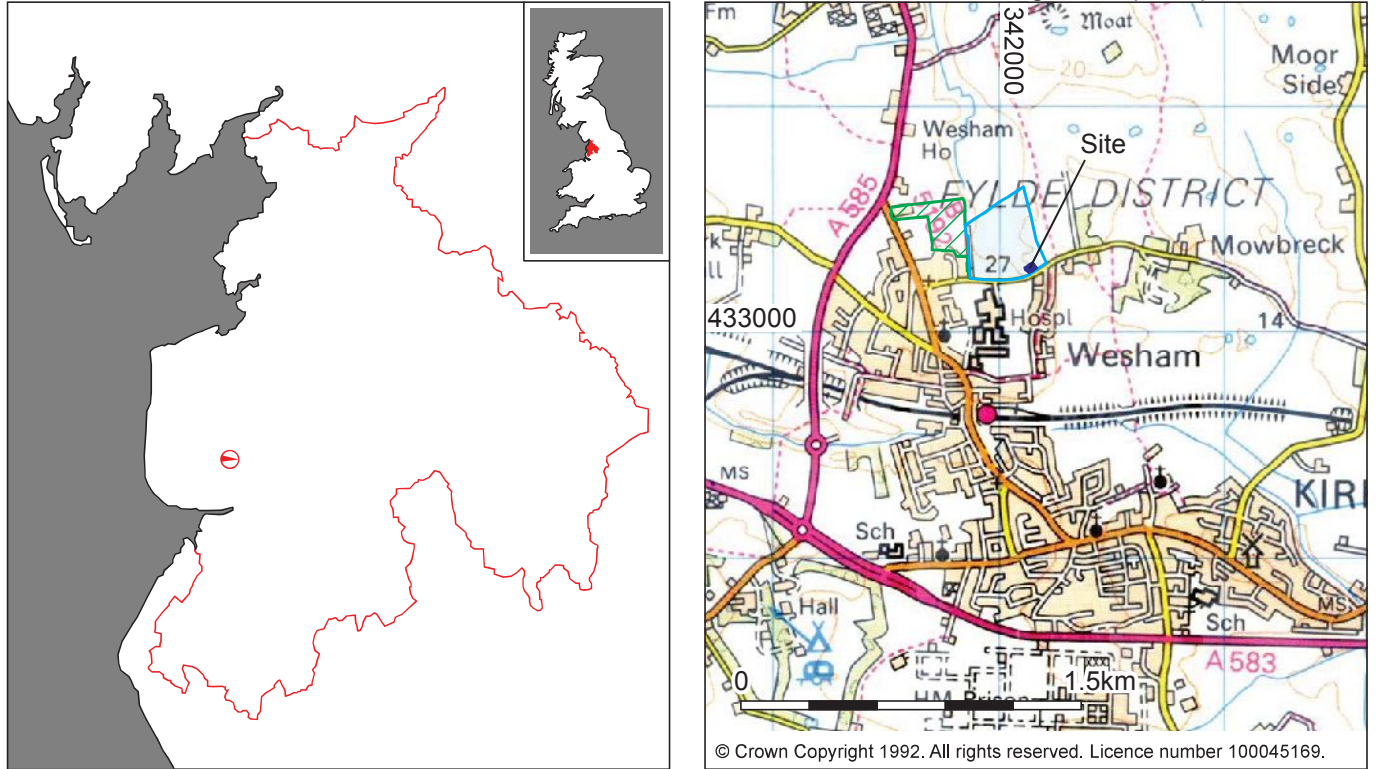


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Rowland Homes



## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 The earlier desk-based assessment (Greenlane Archaeology 2013) was carried out in accordance with the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. While no further data was collected as part of the strip, map and record, a number of sources of information were used during the initial desk-based assessment:

- **Lancashire Record Office (LRO), Preston:** primary sources, in particular early maps of the site, were consulted here, as well as secondary sources such as local histories;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library:** additional original maps held by Greenlane Archaeology and secondary sources, used to provide information for the site background, were also examined.

### 2.2 Archaeological Strip, Map, and Record

2.2.1 The strip, map, and record was carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and comprised the examination of an area of approximately 45m (north-east/south-west) by 35m (north-west/south-east). Excavation was discontinued once the natural geology was reached, which was consistently at a depth of c0.3m – 0.5m below the current ground surface at a height of between c20.4m and 21.8m above sea level.

2.2.2 The topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket. Deposits below this were subsequently cleaned and further investigated by hand. The location of the area was recorded relative to nearby property boundaries and other structures that were evident on the site plans and Ordnance Survey mapping utilising a total station. All finds were collected from all deposits, as far as was practical, and the area and spoil were scanned periodically with a metal detector but no metal finds were found. The following recording techniques were used during the project:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits and features (see *Appendix 2*) were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets, specifically trench record sheets and individual context record sheets where necessary;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format (as 12 meg RAW files for the archive and JPEG files for use in the report) were taken of all archaeological features uncovered during the project, 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);
- **Instrument survey:** the trenches were surveyed using a Leica reflectorless total station coupled to a portable computer running AutoCAD 2006 LT and TheoLT, which captures the survey data in AutoCAD in real-time at a scale of 1:1. This enabled the location of each trench to be positioned and allowed levels above Ordnance Datum to be provided through reference to a nearby spot height;
- **Drawings:** plans and sections of features were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate, when it was considered necessary, and additional sketches were made on trench record sheets.

### 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*).

## 2.4 Environmental Samples

2.4.1 A total of two samples were taken from two different contexts from two different features. Ultimately, neither of these were considered to be of archaeological significance and so they were not processed.

## 2.5 Archive

2.5.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design, and current ClfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Lancashire Record Office in Preston after the completion of the project. 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 at Lancashire County Council, and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

### 3. Desk-Based Assessment

#### 3.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The history of the local landscape is arguably dominated by the presence of the medieval settlements in the area but there are numerous other sites of archaeological interest recorded in the general area dating from the prehistoric period onwards. The information below is taken from the earlier desk-based assessment (Greenlane Archaeology 2013).

#### 3.2 Prehistoric Period (c11,000BC – AD 1<sup>st</sup> century)

3.2.1 While there is generally limited evidence for human activity in the region in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, there are occasional finds that demonstrate that it was occupied from an early date. Only a few kilometres from the study area the so-called Poulton Elk was discovered in 1970; this comprised a skeleton of a male elk, later carbon dated to the early Post-Glacial period, associated with antler harpoon points, at least some of which were evidently lodged in its body, which, with other injuries, show that it had been hunted by humans (Hallam *et al* 1973). Elsewhere in the wider region habitation of this date is typically found in cave sites, with a number known to the north on the northern edge side of Morecambe Bay. Excavations of a small number of cave sites have found the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country and artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type (Young 2002). Human remains from one of these have also recently been dated to approximately 7,100 BC (Smith *et al* 2013). The county was clearly more densely inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered from across Lancashire (Barrowclough 2008, 48-53). Sites of this date typically comprise collections of distinctive artefacts, microliths, often discovered during field walking and eroding from river banks (*ibid*). Coastal areas and river valleys are notably places where such material is frequently found in the wider region (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152; Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 26) and it is worth noting that the area around Kirkham was probably closer to the sea at this period due to higher sea level (Barrowclough 2008, 20).

3.2.2 In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear in the region and one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the county, particularly in the north (Barrowclough 2008, 76), having been manufactured at Langdale in the central Lake District (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). There is clearly some continuity from the preceding Mesolithic with many of the finds in the area closest to the site comprising scatters of flint artefacts in the Pilling area, Lytham, and along the Fylde coast (Barrowclough 2008, 79-82) and relatively few monumental structures. During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still, and it is likely that settlement sites thought to belong to the Iron Age have their origins in this period. Sites of this type, while not present in the study area, are recorded across Lancashire, although funerary monuments including stone circles have frequently been examined more often than settlement sites (cf Barrowclough 2008, 108-129) with burials of 'Beaker' type more commonly found around the higher ground in the east of Lancashire (*op cit*, 130-133). One characteristic of the lower areas, which have more wetland, is the ritual deposition of metal artefacts, particularly weapons, in water, with one style of metal work being characteristic of the Fylde area (*op cit*, 152). Sites of Iron Age date are considerably less common in lowland Lancashire, or at least examples that are well dated. Throughout the county settlement sites (burials are almost unknown) tend to comprise small enclosed groups of hut circles, although these are very difficult to identify in the archaeological record (*op cit*, 192) with larger hill-top hillforts found where there is suitable topography. As already mentioned there is likely to be considerable continuity on settlement sites from the end of the Bronze Age, with the Iron Age representing a period of even greater land enclosure and management, but the excavated sites of this period are mostly in the south of the county (*op cit*, 193), with the exception of a recently excavated site near Poulton-le-Fylde, which is, at present unpublished. There is likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period, at least in

terms of 'native' settlement; it is evident that in rural parts of the wider region, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on settlement patterns (Philpott 2006, 73-74).

### 3.3 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1<sup>st</sup> century AD – 11<sup>th</sup> century AD)

3.3.1 While the local area around Wesham has relatively little evidence for activity of this date, the fort at Dowbridge near Kirkham is less 1.5km to the south-east of the study area. While there has been evidence for a fort at Kirkham for some time it is only relatively recently that more extensive excavation has revealed the details of its development. Although there was some indication of limited immediately pre-Roman activity, it appears to have originated as a series of three temporary camps arranged on the same alignment and probably constructed in the late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD as a result of repeated visits to the area (Howard-Davis and Buxton 2000, 9-20). Closely following this a post-built signal station or fortlet was constructed, after which a stone fort was built, probably by the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (*op cit*, 21-37). However, this was seemingly abandoned in the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century (*op cit*, 37). The fort apparently had an extra mural settlement, with some evidence for industrial activity (*op cit*, 44). The fort is likely to have been established to secure a landing place on the River Ribble, which at that time probably covered a wider area; the use of both ground troops and naval forces linking up at suitable areas is thought to have occurred in the initial period of movement north, and the fort is thought to have been connected by road to Ribchester, where the civilian settlement seems to have been arranged along the road thought to connect to Kirkham (*op cit*, 75-77).

3.3.2 Physical and archaeological evidence from the post-Roman early medieval period is considerably less common in the region, especially in rural areas. Place-name evidence shows that all of the settlements in the local area have names deriving from a mixture of Norse and Old English (Ekwall 1922, 153), suggesting a mixed population in the area, although earlier elements of both languages continued to be used into the medieval period proper. Mowbreck, for example, derives from the Norse personal name Muli and *brekka* meaning slope, while Wesham means 'west houses' (*ibid*). Other local place-names are also of interest in describing elements of the landscape. Kirkham denotes a settlement with a church, while Treales is a compound of early British words combining town or township and court (*op cit*, 152). These two potentially suggest a significant post-Roman British population remained in the area, pre-dating the Anglian and Norse invasions, Kirkham having been taken as one of a number of places whose name indicates the presence of an early church (Higham 2007). Bradkirk, to the west of the study area, also denotes a church and is determined by Ekwall to refer to one built from timber planks (Ekwall 1922, 153), although it is possible that it might relate to St Bride (see Bridekirk in Cumbria: Armstrong *et al* 1950, 272). There is no other known record of a church at Bradkirk however.

### 3.4 Medieval Period (11<sup>th</sup> century AD – 16<sup>th</sup> century AD)

3.4.1 As already mentioned, all of the principal settlements in the area were certainly in existence by at least the medieval period, although their extent at that time is uncertain, and they are typically first recorded in documentary sources in the 12<sup>th</sup> or even 13<sup>th</sup> centuries (Ekwall 1922, 153). The exception is Kirkham, which is recorded in the Domesday survey of c1086 (*op cit*, 152). Settlement was probably relatively scattered across the area, with smaller settlements the norm, but the population was by no means low at that time. The manorial history is complex; none of the smaller named sections are mentioned very early and they therefore probably formed part of Kirkham and Greenhaulgh (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 153). Medlar was held in 1180 by Roger de Hutton of Penwortham and assessed as a single plough land and it passed via his daughter Cecily to the Knights of St John c1207, who granted it to Gilbert son of Roger son of Reinfred, who transferred it to Cockersand Abbey (*ibid*). They retained it until the Dissolution at which point it was granted to William Eccleston of Great Eccleston by the crown in 1543, the greater part being acquired by the Westby's of Mowbreck in 1557 (*ibid*). In 1189 one part of Wesham was confirmed to Roger son of Augustin de Heaton by John Count of Mortain, the other being granted to Roger by Adam son of Adam Artwin, but by 1194 both parts passed to Roger de Heaton, and it was held by his heirs until 1557 when it too passed to the lord of Mowbreck, who was recorded as holding land and a wind mill (*op cit*, 154). Subsequently the Earl of Derby was the major landowner. Mowbreck was by an early date owned by the Botelers of Ireland, but held from them by the de Heatons of, with the tenant in 1286 recorded as Adam de Bradkirk (*ibid*). It was settled by the Heaton family in

1328-1330 but 150 years later the manor was held by William Westby, who despite being a Recusant and Royalist (*op cit*, 155; Mowbreck Hall provided provisions for Royalist troops in 1644 during the English Civil War (*op cit*, 144)) managed to retain the estate and it remained in his family until its sale in 1893 when it was acquired by the Earl of Derby (*op cit*, 156).

### 3.5 Post-Medieval (16<sup>th</sup> century AD – present)

3.5.1 The map evidence (see *Section 3.6* below) demonstrates that the site had reached approximately its present state by the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with all the fields enclosed, and it is likely that relatively little changed in the area following the end of the medieval period. As already stated, much of the land became the property of the Earls of Derby by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the area in general became gradually industrialised, with an emphasis on weaving and textiles being predominant but also salt-making and later sail making (LCC and ELC 2006, 17-18). Kirkham remained the major market centre in the local area (*op cit*, 16), and it saw expansion throughout this period as a result of this and its industrial growth (*op cit*, 19). It is evident from the map evidence that Wesham too expanded during this period, becoming effectively a northern part of the expansion of Kirkham, a situation no doubt in part created by the arrival of the railway, the station being situated at Wesham (*op cit*, 31). The most substantial development during this period, with the exception of the development of modern housing, is the construction of the Hodder Aqueduct, part of the larger Thirlmere Aqueduct, which runs across the site (see Figure 1). The first phase of this was constructed in 1894 to supply water to Manchester from the reservoir at Thirlmere in the Lake District (Kidd 2002, 155), with the Hodder Aqueduct section connecting to Blackpool being the one that passes through the site (Wardell Armstrong 2013).

### 3.6 Map Regression

3.6.1 **Introduction:** early maps of the area are inaccurate and lack detail and the misalignment of many of the roads shown makes orientating them correctly almost impossible. Identifying the specific site location is very unreliable. The earliest useful maps which are sufficiently accurate and detailed in this regard are from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and they therefore only reveal information about the development of the site in the post-medieval period.

3.6.2 **Yates, 1786:** the site lies to the south side of Wesham, north of Mowbreck Lane, which is shown but not named (Plate 1). The buildings to the east of Wesham along the road towards Mowbrick Hall perhaps relate to Wesham Green Farm, Wesham Hall, or outlying buildings from Mowbrick Hall such as the lodge.

3.6.3 **Hennet, 1829:** the site is to the east of the north/south 'track' and is almost certainly overbuilt to the south and east, however, the line of the road is odd and not readily recognisable compared to later maps (Plate 2). The area is labelled Wesham Green and Wesham Green Farm, the location of which is known from later maps of the area (e.g., Plate 5), was indeed situated in the south-east corner of the site. As with the previous and later maps there appears to be a concentration of buildings in the area to the west of Mowbreck Hall, which probably extended within the proposed development area, as shown on the later maps.

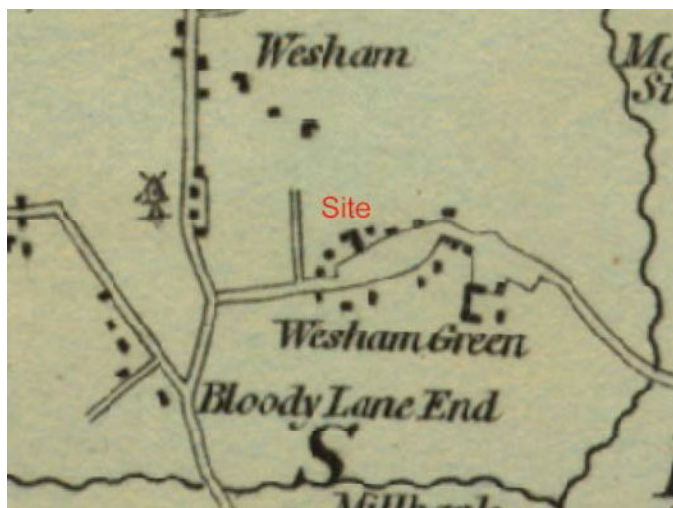


Plate 1 (left): Extract from Yates' plan of 1786 showing the location of the site

Plate 2 (right): Extract from Hennet's plan of 1829 showing the location of the site

3.6.4 **Tithe map 1839:** this is the first map to show the arrangement of the field boundaries, tracks, ponds, and buildings on site in detail. Various buildings are marked in the area, which are no longer present, probably associated with Wesham Green Farm although they are unnamed. The details of the field names and owner/occupier for the fields covered by the proposed development area contained within the accompanying apportionment (LRO DRC/1/133 1840) are shown in Table 1 below. The plots, plots 362 to 365, are evidently associated with a group of buildings and the occupier, Robert Blacow, is later listed as resident at Mowbreck Hall (Mannex and Co 1851, 589).

Plot No.	Owner	Occupier	Name	Description
362	Early of Derby	Richard Rhodes	Green	Arable
363	Mowbreck Lords	Robert Blacow	Barn Field	Pasture
364	Mowbreck Lords	Robert Blacow	Garden and Site	Garden
365	Mowbreck Lords	Robert Blacow	Garden and Site	Garden

Table 1: Details taken from the Tithe apportionment (LRO DRC/1/133 1840)

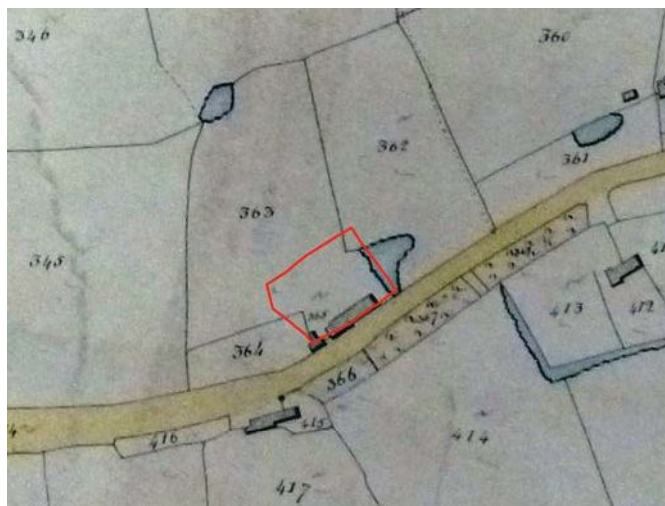


Plate 3: Extract from the Tithe map of 1839 (LRO DRC/1/133 1839)

3.6.5 **Ordnance Survey 1848:** this map is broadly similar to the tithe map (Plate 4; cf. Plate 3), with the same group of buildings present and the same field system.



Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1848

3.6.6 **Ordnance Survey 1893:** the details of the pond and buildings are shown in more detail on this map, which significantly also shows a group of buildings to the north of those along Mowbreck Lane. This map is also the first and only map to name the site, which is labelled 'Wesham Green Farm' (Plate 5).

3.6.7 **Ordnance Survey 1911:** the field boundaries have dramatically changed by 1911 and much of the wooded areas appear to have been removed (Plate 6). 'Mowbreck Lane' is labelled for the first time but the bulk of the buildings that made up Wesham Green Farm have gone, leaving an isolated building set back in the field.



Plate 5 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1893

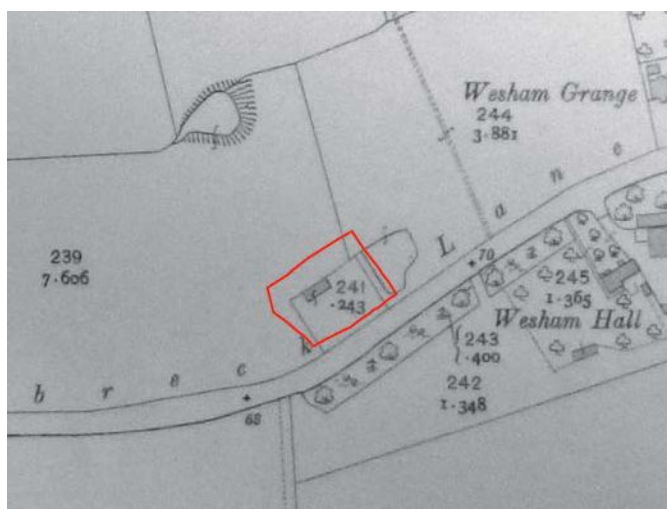


Plate 6 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1911

3.6.8 **Ordnance Survey 1932:** the field boundaries have again changed and the single remaining building that originally formed part of Wesham Green Farm is now more isolated (Plate 7). The pond to the east is no longer shown.

3.6.9 **Ordnance Survey 1938:** the area is unchanged since the earlier map (Plate 8), although the manner in which the single remaining building is shown perhaps indicates that it was roofless by this date.

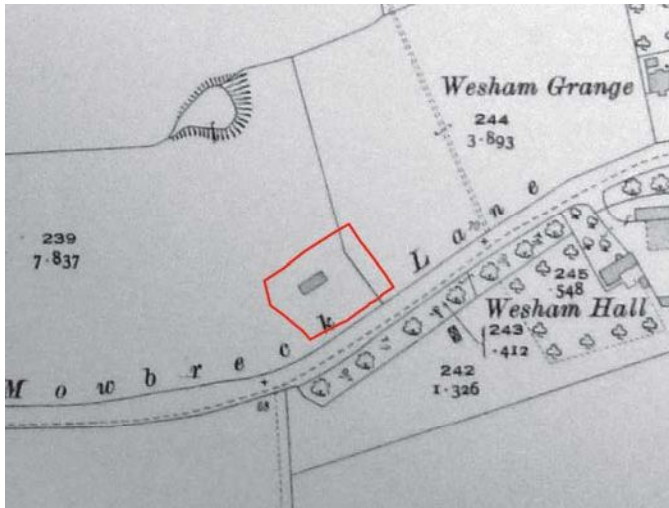


Plate 7 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1932

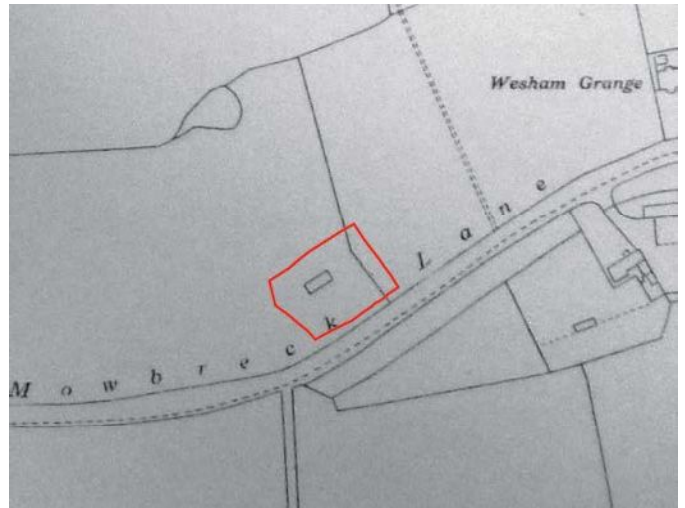


Plate 8 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map 1938

### 3.7 Previous Archaeological Work

3.7.1 The only previous piece of archaeological work within the study area is the desk-based assessment for another part of the same development to the west (Archaeological Excavation Services 2012) and the desk-based assessment for the area specifically off Mowbreck Lane (Greenlane Archaeology 2013).

### 3.8 Conclusion

3.8.1 The wider history of the area shows evidence for settlement dating back to the last Ice Age, although this is probably on a very limited scale until the medieval period. Wesham has at least medieval origins and the map evidence indicates that the site was occupied by a small group of buildings, at one point known as Wesham Green Farm, which formed part of a large cluster of buildings in this area that may have development on the site of earlier settlement in Wesham.



## 4. Fieldwork Results

### 4.1 Strip, Map, and Record

4.1.1 Because of the need to backfill the site following the archaeological investigation the strip and record was largely carried out through the excavation of a sequence of strips across the entire area. These began along the north-west edge and gradually worked towards the south, with the strip against the field boundary to the south-east excavated last. Across the site a fairly uniform topsoil was present (**100**), which sealed all of the underlying deposits and features. This typically comprised a soft dark greyish-brown sandy silt containing 2% rounded cobbles and up to 1% fragments of ceramic drainage tile. It varied from 0.3m to 0.5m in depth, the thickest sections being along the north-east side. The underlying natural drift geology across the site (**101**), into which several features were cut (see *Sections 4.1.2 to 4.1.6* below), varied from a pale yellowish orange to a more pinkish sandy clay or clay, which was generally very firm. The more yellowish part contained 10% rounded gravels, while the pink contained 10% rounded cobbles. Its depth was not ascertained but it was scarred by plough furrows throughout, running both north-east/south-west and north/south.

4.1.2 On the north-west edge a shallow linear feature [**103**] approximately 1.5m wide and 0.1m deep with very shallow sloping sides and undulating but generally flat base was revealed (Plate 9). This was orientated approximately north-west/south-east and extended out of the excavated area to the north-west and gradually disappeared to the south-east. It was filled with a firm pale greyish-brown silty sand with 1% rounded pebbles (**102**) (Plate 10). Immediately to the north-east of **103**, and apparently cutting across it at the south-east end was another linear feature [**105**], which also extended out of the excavation area to the north-west and gradually disappeared to the south-east (Plate 9). This was only 0.5m wide but also 0.1m deep, with shallow sides and an undulating but essentially flat base. It too was orientated approximately north-west/south-east and had a single fill (**104**) comprising a firm mid-brown silty clay with 1% rounded pebbles and frequent flecks of red material, presumably decayed brick (Plate 10). Immediately to the south-east end of linears **103** and **105** there was an irregularly shaped pit, that was approximately oval, orientated north/south and 1.5m long by 1m wide and 0.2m deep with sides greater than 45° (**113**) (Plate 11). This was filled by a firm mottled dark grey and orange clay with 2% rounded cobbles and frequent charcoal (**112**) (Plate 12). To the north-east of this was another shallow linear on a similar alignment, the north-west end of which was unclear (**111**) (Plate 13). It was slightly less regular in plan and approximately 0.4m long, up to 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep, with shallow sides and a slightly pointed base. It was filled by two deposits, the upper (**109**) a soft pale greyish white silt with 1% rounded gravel no more than 0.1m thick, the lower (**110**) a soft mid-grey silt also with 1% rounded gravel and 0.1m thick (Plate 14). This appeared to be entirely archaeologically sterile, probably deriving from weathering of the natural clay, and where other patches of similar material were revealed to the south-east these were these were very irregular with poorly defined edges by comparison.



**Plate 9 (left): Linear features 103 and 105 prior to excavation, viewed from the south-east**

**Plate 10 (right): Linear features 103 and 105 after excavation, viewed from the south-east**



**Plate 11 (left): Pit 113 before excavation, viewed from the east**

**Plate 12 (right): Pit 113 half-sectioned, viewed from the east**



**Plate 13 (left): Linear feature 111 prior to excavation, viewed from the south-east**

**Plate 14 (right): Sondage through feature 111, viewed from the south-east**

4.1.3 Across much of the north corner of the site and extending along part of the north-east side of the site was a large cut feature with an amorphous plan [**108**] (Plate 17). It was essentially oval, but with a ramped section on the south-west side. Its extent was not clear as it was cut through by a large ceramic drain that extended along the north-east edge of the area (Plate 15 and Plate 16) and met a number of other narrower ceramic field tiles to the south-east (which all appeared to be running towards a sump in the field boundary to the south-east), but it must have continued to the north-west and north-east. The fill comprised a number of deposits (grouped together as context **107**); initially a firm mid pinkish orange clay then a dark reddish-brown brick rubble and finally a dark brownish grey silt, containing the occasional piece of timber, numerous fragments of hand-made brick and patches of dumped cobbles. The full depth was not revealed as it was not fully excavated, but a sondage excavated by machine through it showed that it was over 1m and incorporated a ceramic drain tile, with a diameter of 0.07m, running north-west/south-east on its south-west side (Plate 18 and Plate 19). Immediately to the south-east of **108** was a linear cut running approximately east-west in the fill of which was a corrugated plastic pipe, which also ran out of the south-east side of the area towards the sump in the field boundary.



**Plate 15 (left): Cut of pipe trench running through 107 and 108, viewed from the south-east**

**Plate 16 (right): Large ceramic pipe exposed, viewed from the south-east**



**Plate 17: Cut 108 and associated fills, viewed from the south-east**



**Plate 18 (left): Sondage through deposits filling feature 108 showing ceramic pipe, viewed from the north-west**



**Plate 19 (right): Sondage through deposits filling features 108 showing ceramic pipe, viewed from the south-east**

4.1.4 Towards the east corner and running along the south-east field boundary was a brick structure (**106**) comprising a section of north-west/south-east orientated wall 0.4m thick running out of the excavation area, which turned to the south-west where it was closer to 0.65m thick (Plate 20 and Plate 21). The brickwork was in very poor condition and only a single course remained, with some gaps, but the bricks were apparently hand-made, orangey-red and each 0.25m long by 0.13m wide and 0.07m thick. After running on a north-east/south-west orientation for approximately 13m it turned again to the south-east and ran out of the excavation area (Plate 22 and Plate 23). Two features existed that were evidently associated with this structure: to the north-west of the main section of wall **106** there was the remains of a cobbled surface (**117**), which was approximately 2.35m wide and at least 0.1m thick and laid in a dark greyish-brown silty matrix and constructed of rounded cobbles with occasional brick fragments, and incorporated two pieces of a large ceramic drain (0.19m external diameter) on the north-west edge (Plate 24). To the south-west this was gradually covered by a more general layer of demolition material comprising a mottled mid-brown and buff-orange gritty clay with 30% brick fragments (**121**). On the south-east side of wall **106** there was a narrow ceramic drain tile, which ran roughly parallel to the wall but clearly cut through it where it returned to the south-east at the south-west end. Against the south-east side of wall **106** towards the south-east end a small section of brick surface (**120**) constructed from mid-orangey-red hand-made brick of similar dimensions to those in wall **106**, comprising a single skin of stretchers and a row of headers bonded with a pale lime mortar covering an area of 1.15m long north-east/south-west by 0.35m wide (Plate 25).



Plate 20 (left): Wall **106** at the north-east end, viewed from the south-east

Plate 21 (right): Wall **106** at the north-east end, viewed from the north-west



**Plate 22: Wall 106, viewed from the south-west, showing drain**



**Plate 23: Wall 106 and cobbled surface 117, viewed from the north-west**



**Plate 24: Cobbled surface 117, viewed from the north-west**



**Plate 25: Brick surface 120, viewed from the north-east**



4.1.5 Contained within the area enclosed by wall **106** was a short linear feature orientated north-west/south-east and 1.6m long by 0.4m wide and up to 0.05m deep with shallow sloping sides and a pitted base (**124**) (Plate 26). This was filled by a light grey soft clayey-sand with less than 2% rounded pebbles (**123**) (Plate 27). Immediately to the west of wall **106**, but also not apparently associated directly with it, was what appeared to be a stone-filled field drain typically 0.2m wide and 0.3m deep, with fragments of ceramic drain in the base (Plate 29), although it was laid approximately in a circle (**118**). It in fact defined an area of soft mid brownish-grey silt 0.3m wide and approximately 3m wide (**119**). Immediately to the south-west of this was a dump of soft dark greyish-black gritty ash and silt with 20% rounded cobbles up to 0.3m thick and covering an area of 2m by 3m (**122**). South-west of this was a further feature that was perfectly circular in plan and contained a central fill of soft dark greyish-brown sandy silt with 1% rounded gravel up to 0.15m thick and 1.2m diameter (**126**). Around this was a ring of firm mottled brownish orange clay with 5% rounded gravel and lime mortar flecks as well as two partial bricks on the south-west side approximately 0.2m wide (**127**), but this continued below **126** and covered the full width of the feature (1.8m). Sealed beneath this deposit were the remains of an outer wall around the edge of the cut, constructed from mid-orangey-red hand-made bricks typically 0.23m long by 0.11m wide and 0.07m thick bonded in lime mortar (**128**). These formed two skins with at least three courses exposed, although there must have been at least three more above. All of these deposits were contained within the cut (**129**), which was almost perfectly circular in plan and 1.8m diameter, with vertical sides.



Plate 26 (left): Feature **124** before excavation, viewed from the south-east

Plate 27 (right): Feature **124** section, viewed from the south-east



**Plate 28: Circular feature 118, viewed from the north-west**



**Plate 29: Ceramic drain tile fragments at the base of feature 118, viewed from the east**



**Plate 30: Feature 129 before excavation, viewed from the north-west**



**Plate 31: Feature 129 following excavation, viewed from the north-west**

4.1.6 To the north-west of feature **129** were a further two brick structures, each small square settings in the natural clay. The north-easterly of these was constructed from mid-reddish orange machine-made bricks, but with no frog, typically 0.22m long by 0.11m wide and 0.07m thick, with three courses laid in stretcher bond bonded with pale buff mortar with at least three courses remaining, the sides a single brick thick and the whole structure covering a total area of 0.55m<sup>2</sup> (**115**) (Plate 32). The centre was

hollow and the interior filled with a soft mid-grey silt 0.35m thick (**116**), essentially the same as the topsoil (**100**) on top of the natural clay (**101**). From the south-east side a rough line was observed containing fragments of large ceramic pipe (Plate 33 and Plate 34). This then turned to the south-west where the pipe was more intact and was observed to be made up a number of different types, including stoneware water pipe and red earthenware field drain. The other of these structures was similar in form, although constructed from mid-orange red hand-made bricks, each typically 0.24m long, 0.11m wide and 0.07m thick, with two courses remaining bonded with pale buff mortar and grey slate set into the base over the natural clay (**114**) (Plate 35). The sides were a single brick thick and the entire structure covered an area of 0.45m by 0.5m, the centre filled with a similar material to **116**. To the west of these features, in the west corner of the area, was a spread of dark greyish-brown gritty silt containing 2% red brick fragments, 2% rounded cobbles and large amounts of post-medieval pottery covering an irregular, almost triangular area approximately 4.7m north-west/south-east and up to 1.3m wide (**125**) (Plate 36). This was not excavated but presumably filled a shallow cut.



Plate 32: Brick structure **115**, viewed from the south-east



**Plate 33 (left): Pipe leading from feature 118, viewed from the north-east**

**Plate 34 (right): Pipe leading from feature 118, viewed from the south-west**



**Plate 35: Brick structure 114, viewed from the south-east**



**Plate 36: Deposit 125, viewed from the south-east**

SITE PLAN

Key:

--- limit of excavation	vegetation
⊗ spot height	brick
— site boundary	cobbles
(122) deposit number	ceramic drain
[129] cut number	fill deposits
	[106] structure number



Figure 2: Site plan

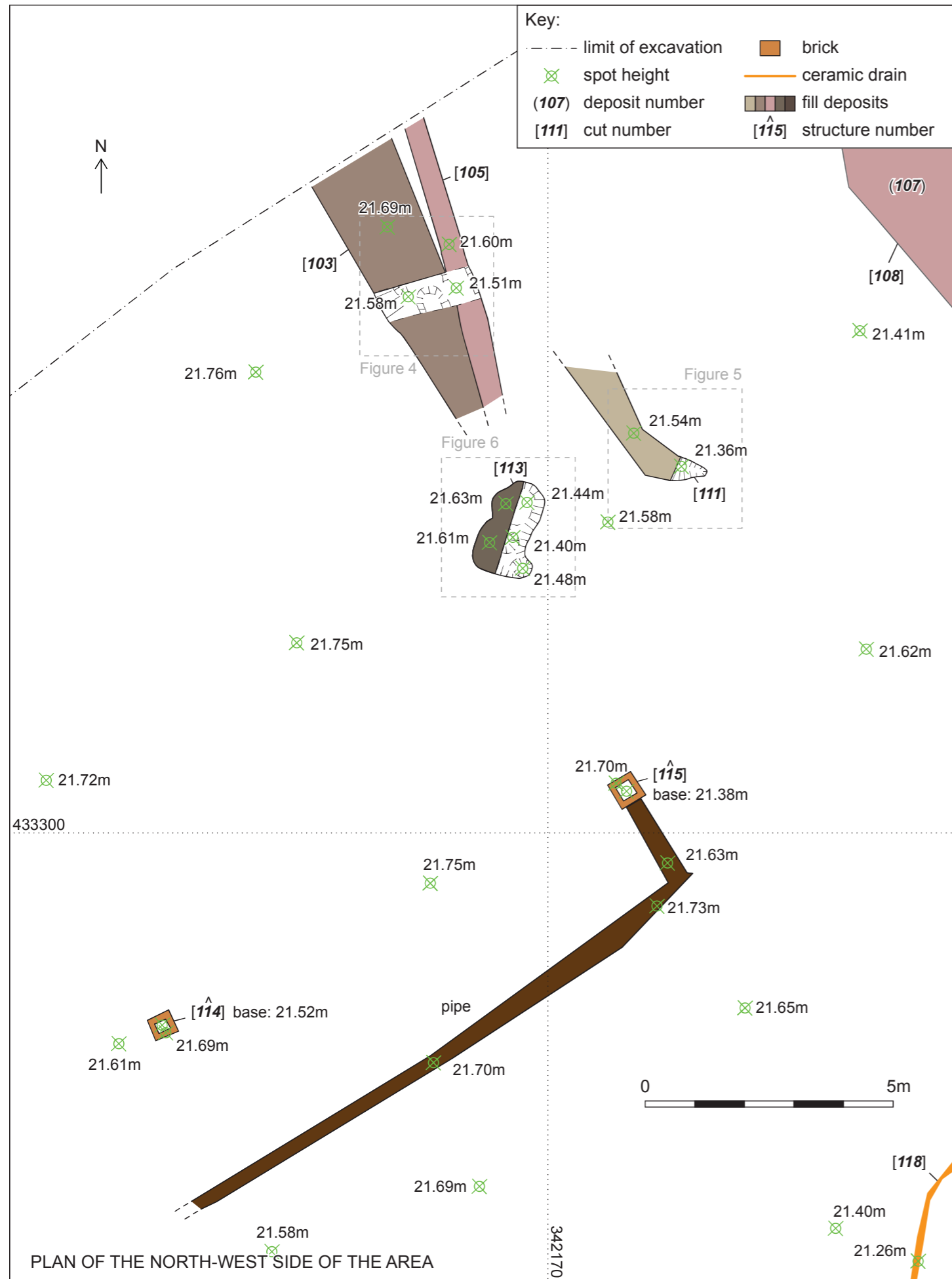
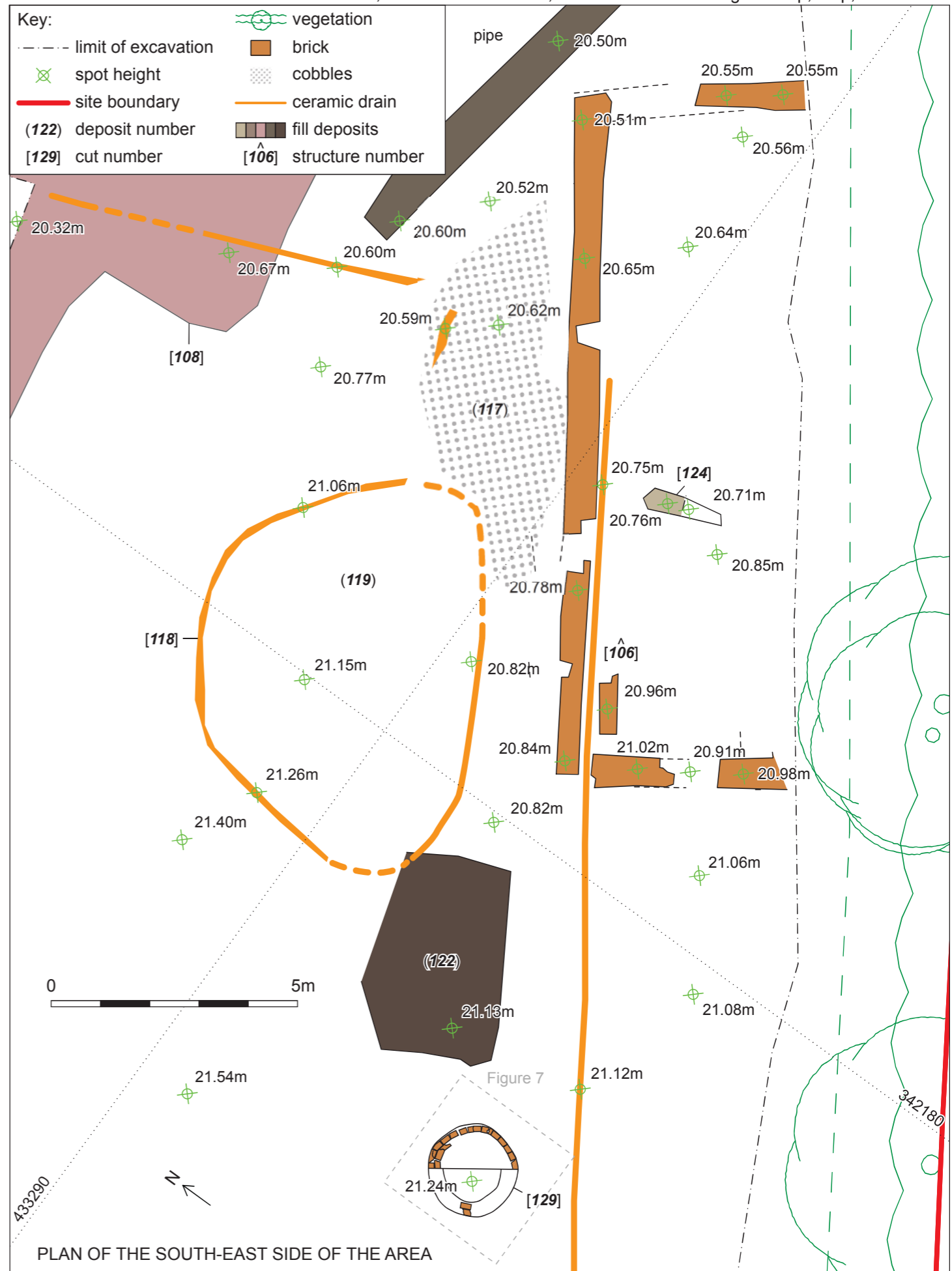
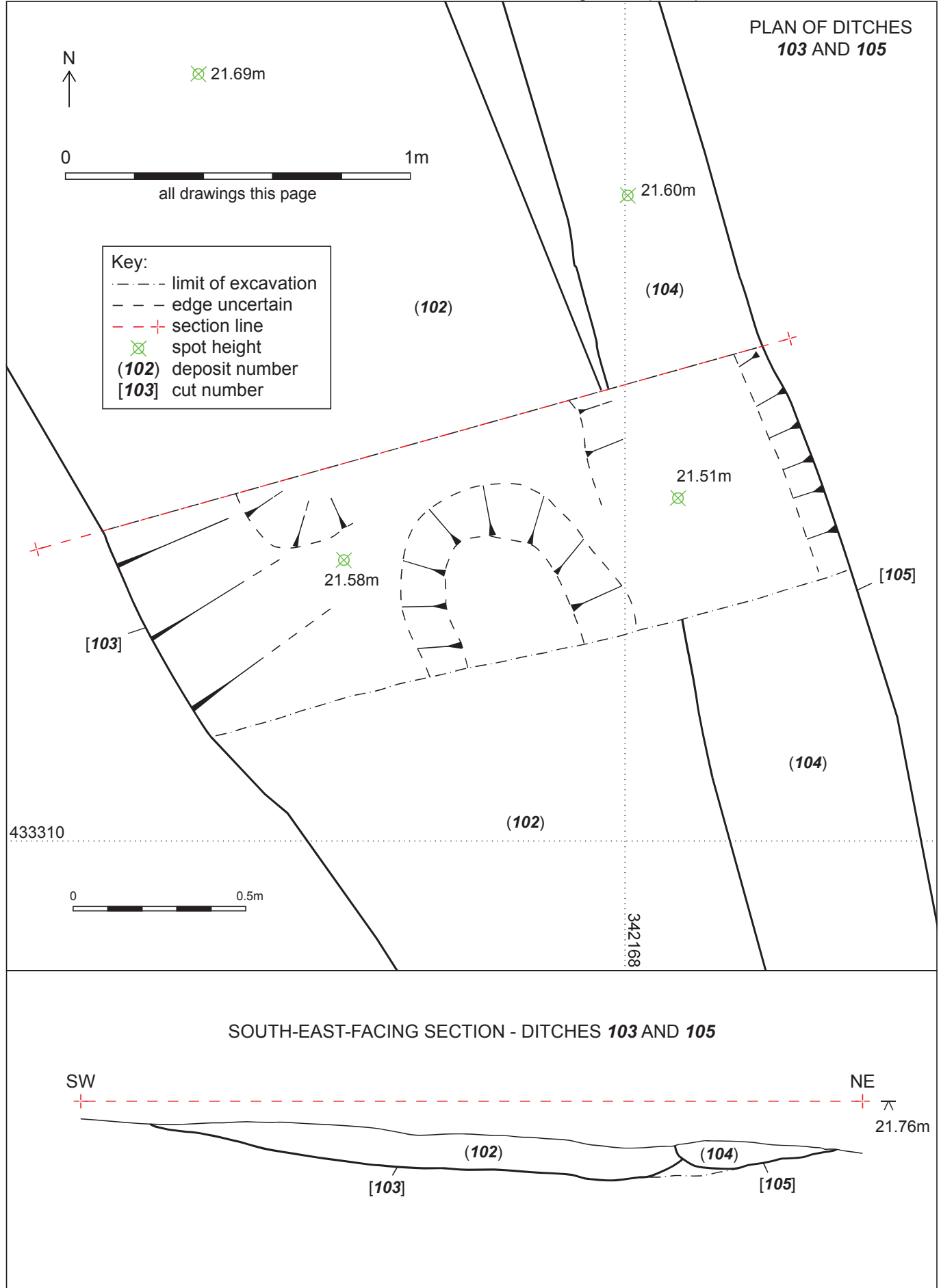


Figure 3: Detailed plans of the north-west and south-east sides of the area







**Figure 4: Plan and section drawings for ditches 103 and 105**

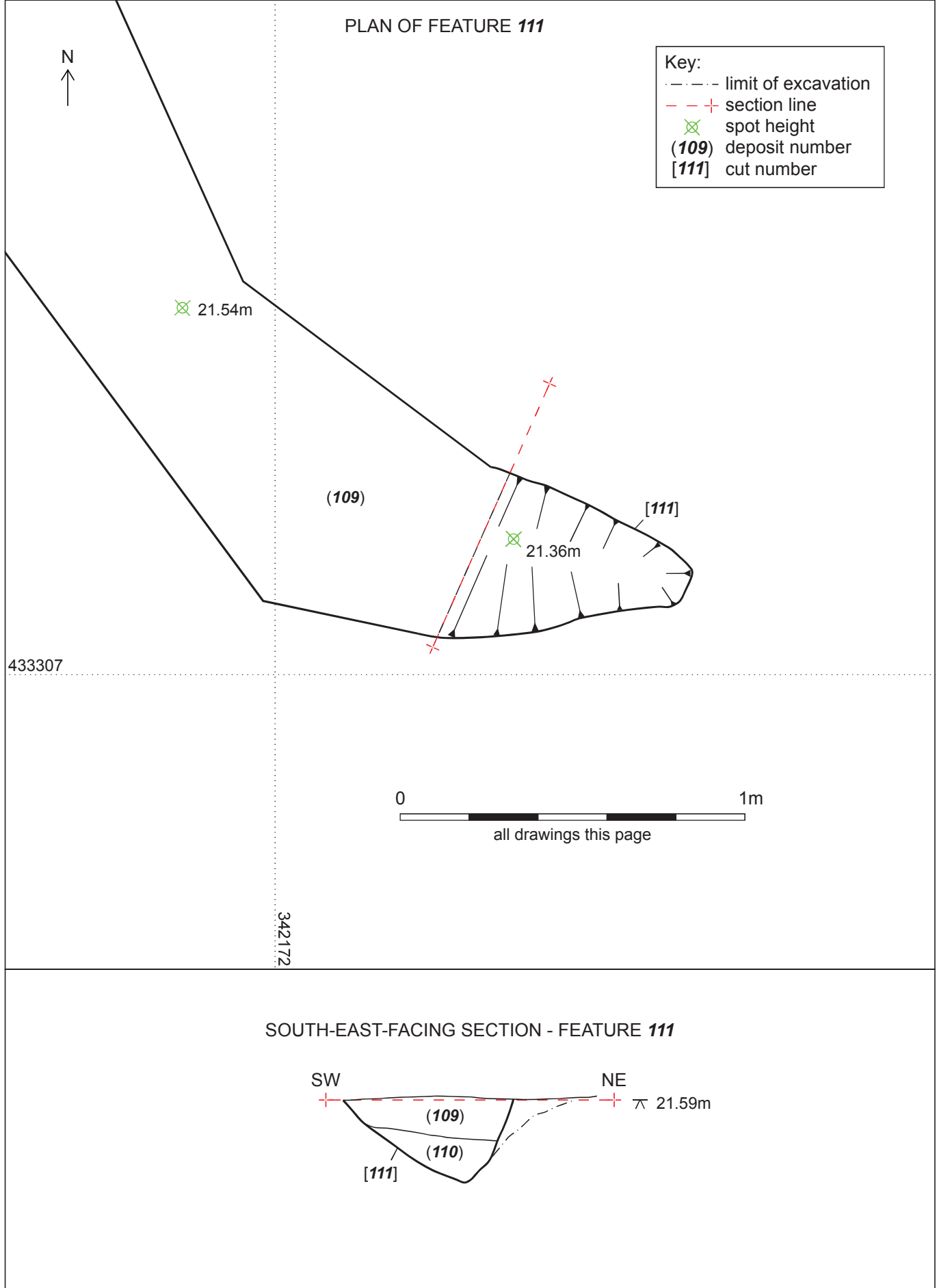
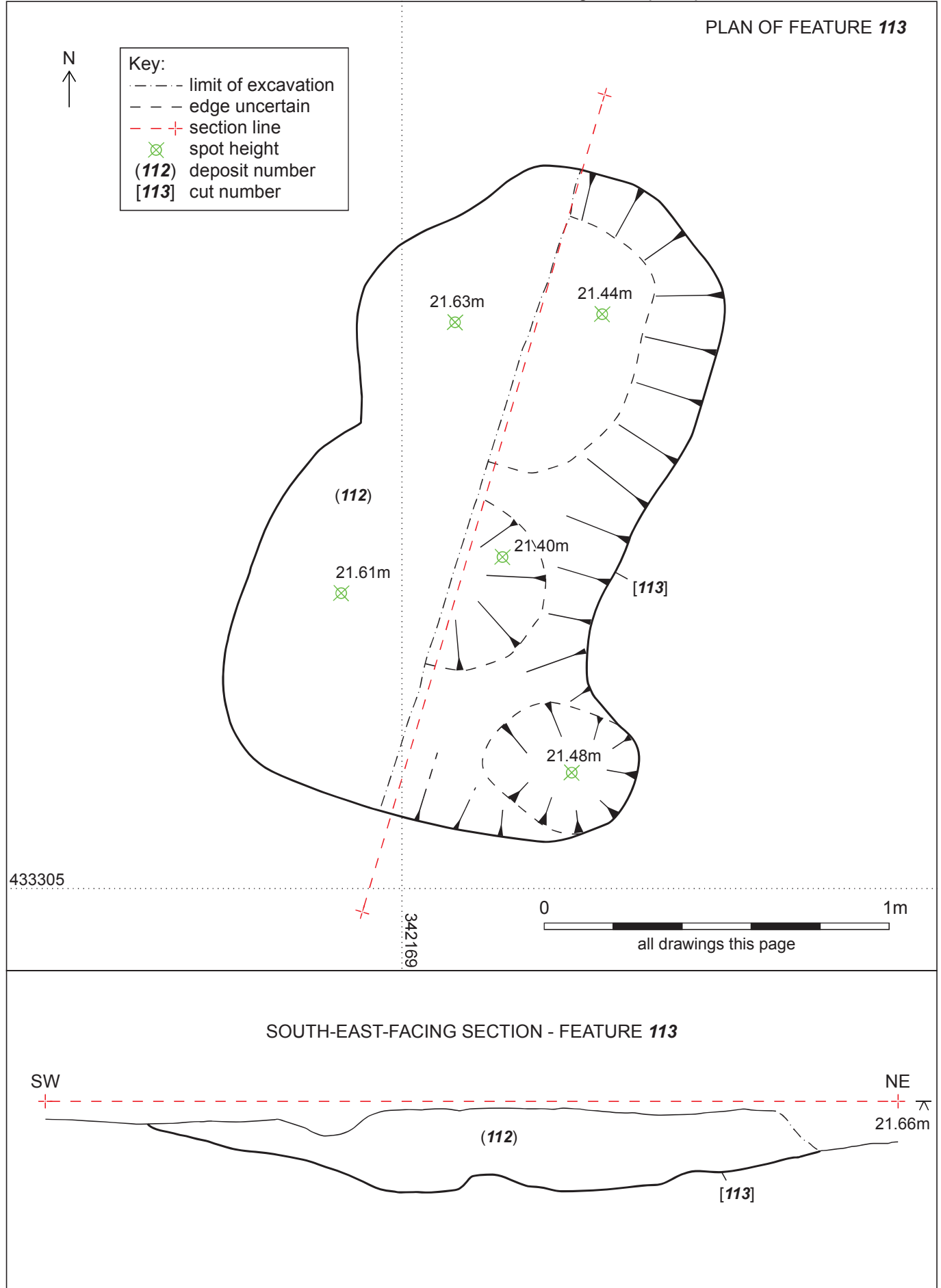


Figure 5: Plan and section drawings for feature 111



**Figure 6: Plan and section drawings for feature 113**

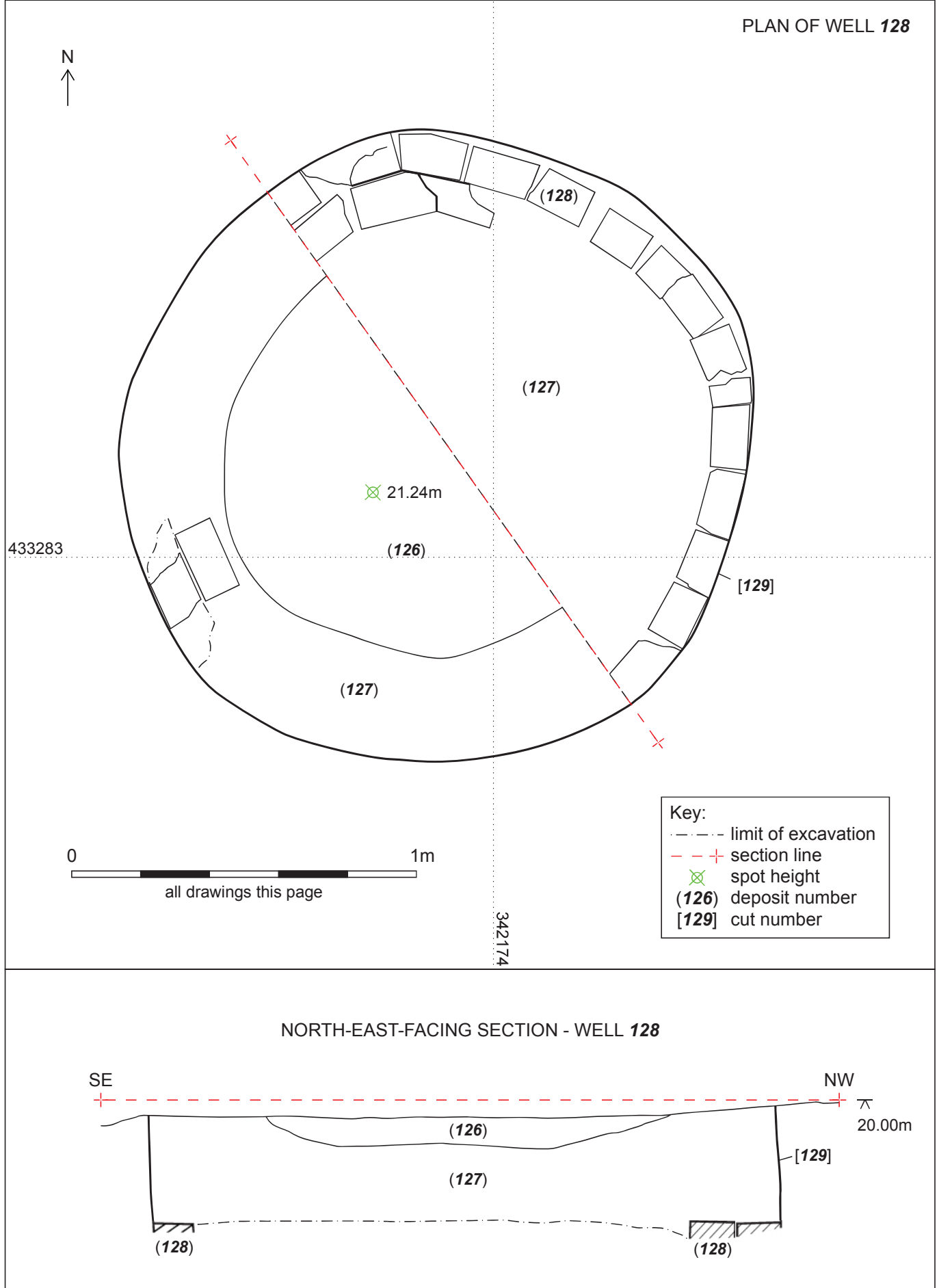


Figure 7: Plan and section drawings for well 128

Client: Rowland Homes

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, November 2016

## 4.2 Finds

**4.2.1 Introduction:** in total 399 finds were recovered by hand during the strip and record, the majority comprising pieces of post-medieval ceramics found in deposits **122** and **125**. The remaining finds varied in type but nothing evidently earlier than the 17<sup>th</sup> century was recovered. Each type is discussed in the following sections, which are organised in chronological order where possible. A summary of all of the finds is present in *Appendix 3*.

**4.2.2 Stone:** a single stone object was recovered during the project, a cylindrical whetstone from deposit **117**. This was made from a fine grained pale buff stone and broken at both ends but with evident worn patches on two of its faces. It is essentially undateable but is most likely post-medieval and probably 19<sup>th</sup> century by association with other finds from the same context.

**4.2.3 Industrial residue:** a single small iron smithing hearth base was recovered from context **117**, which potentially indicates that blacksmithing was taking place nearby, although such material is very hard wearing and so can be redeposited several times. In addition, a fragment of vitrified material, perhaps from the surface of a highly-fired brick, was also recovered from the topsoil (**100**). This might suggest the presence of a brick-lined kiln nearby, although such a small fragment is not particularly suggestive of this, or it is perhaps further evidence for the presence of a blacksmithing hearth. Its presence in the topsoil might suggest that it was deposited on the site from elsewhere.

**4.2.4 Post-medieval pottery:** the vast majority of the finds, 345 in total, comprised fragments of post-medieval pottery, including coarsewares such as glazed red earthenware, stonewares, and finewares such as pearlware, white earthenware (with a variety of transfer-printed patterns), spongeware, bone china, and creamware. The pottery is typically of late 19<sup>th</sup> century date, although a smaller amount of material of perhaps 18<sup>th</sup> century date was also present as was some extending into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Of particular interest were the two fragments with transfer prints most likely celebrating Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee of 1887 from contexts **117** and **125** and the 21 fragments from a stoneware flagon with the mark of a Liverpool company from **117** (although a refitting fragment was also recovered from the topsoil (**100**)). The two principal deposits containing post-medieval pottery (**122** and **125**) evidently represent local dumping, presumably from the associated structures, although it is noteworthy that of these **122** appears slightly earlier. Across the site, however, the post-medieval pottery is generally indicative of primarily 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic activity.

**4.2.5 Post-medieval glass:** 23 fragments of glass were recovered, all of post-medieval date. These included several fragments from a single bottle of blue glass and another mouth from a different blue glass bottle from context **117** and seven fragments from bottles and other objects from deposit **125**. These were typically 19<sup>th</sup> century, although a single fragment from context **121** might be earlier and those from **125** perhaps continue into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**4.2.6 Post-medieval ceramic building material:** a single fragment of 20<sup>th</sup> century white-glazed tiled was recovered from the topsoil (**100**). Elsewhere fragments of red earthenware drain pipe and brick/tile were recovered from contexts **125**, **126**, and **127**. Of these the brick fragments are not particularly diagnostic but are likely to be 19<sup>th</sup> century, while the drain fragments are of the type used for field drainage (with several intact examples recorded during the project) which saw widespread usage in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (see Davis and Davis 2013 for relevant discussion as it relates to Cumbria).

**4.2.7 Clay tobacco pipe:** a total of five clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from four contexts, including two refitting fragments of an almost complete pipe from **121**. The almost complete pipe from **121** has milled decoration around the mouth and a wide oval-shaped heel with a relief stamp on the underneath of the heel. The maker's mark reads 'I.C' or 'I.G' and there is possibly a trace of a bar across the I, showing that the letter J is intended (P Davey pers comm), and perhaps the head of a plant set between the two letters to the top and a pellet between the letters at the base. On the basis of the stamp mark, the profile of the pipe (see Ayto 1994, 8; Atkinson and Oswald 1969), and the relatively wide borehole (after Davey 2013), this pipe is thought to date to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The other material comprised a plain stem fragment from **100**, a stem/bowl junction with spur from **117**, and a bowl fragment from **126**. The material from these contexts is probably 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century, which is suggested

from the profiles of the pipes (e.g. Ayto 1994, 8) and the relatively narrow stem bore diameters represented (after Davey 2013), however, it is not possible to make chronological judgments with any certainty in terms of stem bore analysis or typological dating of forms from such a small group (Davey 1975).

4.2.8 **Metal:** metal finds comprising a lead lid knob or handle, perhaps originally attached to a ceramic vessel, and nails were recovered from context **125**, while fragments of a large tanged knife and more nails were recovered from **126**. None of these finds are particularly diagnostic or reveal a great deal about the site but they are also representative of domestic activity in the local area.

4.2.9 **Animal bone:** a large fragment of a female fowl (probably chicken) tarsometatarsus was recovered from **117** and some loose teeth and a large fragment of the lower jaw of a sheep were recovered from **121**. All of the material was fairly well-preserved and unburnt. Analysis of the tooth wear showed that the sheep was two to three years old (Payne 1973), so it was probably killed for meat. None of the material is closely datable.

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Results

5.1.1 Across the site a number of features and structures were encountered during the strip and record, the vast majority of which are post-medieval in date. Of these the most substantial were the structural remains against the field boundary to the south-east (**106**, and associated surface **120**), which clearly represented a large brick building corresponding in part to what is shown on the early maps of the site, and the large cut feature (**108**), which is evidently the pond shown in this location on the early maps. Other deposits such as **117** and **121** represent deposits associated with the building; a cobbled floor and a layer of demolition material respectively, while other features such as **118**, **122**, **125** and **129** represent other aspects of the farmstead that existed on the site, namely a probable garden feature, rubbish dumps, and a well respectively. A more interesting group of features is the two brick-built square structures (**114** and **115**), the latter with an associated ceramic pipe. These are in the area of another building shown on the early maps of which no trace was otherwise present; their form and apparent connection to water storage, suggests that they were perhaps quenching pits, something that is supported by the scattered evidence for blacksmithing, including perhaps the large amounts of ash in context **122**, from across the site. What is remarkable about all of these features is how well the archaeological evidence for their development during the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and abandonment and destruction by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century matches that shown in the historic maps. There was no evidence for earlier, in particular medieval, activity on the site, and only a handful of finds suggest any activity before the 19<sup>th</sup> century; these are likely to be residual or simply older items still in use in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although the near complete 17<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe is more difficult to explain given its context. The documentary evidence also provides the most likely explanation for linears **103** and **105**, which were not directly dateable but are approximately on the line of a field boundary shown running through the site on all of the early maps. These two very shallow features have presumably been truncated by ploughing to the south-east, but pit **113** also cuts through the line of where they would have run, which no doubt also contributed to their disappearance.

5.1.2 The only exceptions are the three small features that cannot be dated due to the total lack of associated finds; linear/pit **111**, pit **113** and pit **124**. Of these **111** and **124** are perhaps most likely to be natural in origin, either resulting from erosion or differential depositional processes of glacial deposits or as animal burrows. Pit **124** evidently contained a large amount of charcoal and so cannot be a natural feature, but it seemed to cut through the likely line of linears **103** and **105** and so is likely to be relatively late in date.

### 5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 On the available evidence the following narrative can be postulated for the development of the site. It seems unlikely that the farm marked on the site originated earlier than the late 18<sup>th</sup> century; it is likely to have included a blacksmith's forge at an early date on the west side and a small pond to the east. The whole complex essentially went out of use at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with just a single building left standing after this date and the pond filled in in the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Subsequent to this the site was subject to ploughing and the installation of new ceramic field drains, some of which cut through the buried footings of the earlier building and the pond, but the ploughing, and perhaps other land improvement, must also have essentially removed all trace of the other buildings marked on the early plans, even the one that was still standing as late as 1938. The surviving element of the buildings was located in a slight drop in the ground, which probably explains its survival.

## 6. Bibliography

### 6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

Hennet, G, 1829 *A Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster*

LRO DDK/911/2, n.d. *Plan of Mowbreck Hall Estate*

LRO DRB/1/133, 1839 *Plan of the Township of Medlar with Wesham in the Parish of Kirkham and County Palatine of Lancaster*

LRO DRB/1/133, 1840 *Apportionment of the Rent-Charge in Lieu of Tithes in the Township of Medlar with Wesham in the County of Lancaster*

Ordnance Survey, 1848 *Lancashire Sheet 60*, 1:10,560, surveyed 1844-1845

Ordnance Survey, 1893 *Lancashire Sheet 60.1*, 1:2,500, surveyed 1892

Ordnance Survey, 1911 *Lancashire Sheet 60.1*, 1:2,500, revised 1909

Ordnance Survey, 1932 *Lancashire Sheet 60.1*, 1:2,500, revised 1930

Ordnance Survey, 1938 *Lancashire Sheet 60.1*, 1:2,500, revised 1938

Ordnance Survey, 1992 *Preston, Blackpool, and surrounding area*, Landranger **102**, 1:50,000

Yates, W, 1786 *The County Palatine of Lancaster*

### 6.2 Secondary Sources

Archaeological Excavation Services, 2012 *An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Land North of (and to the Rear of Ash Bend & Elton), Mowbreck Lane, Medlar with Wesham*, unpubl rep

Armstrong, AM, Mawer, A, Stenton, FM, and Dickins, B, 1950 *The Place-Names of Cumberland: Part II Allerdale Below Derwent and Allerdale Above Derwent*, English Place-Name Soc, **21**, Cambridge

Atkinson, D, and Oswald, A, 1969 London Clay Tobacco Pipes, *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, **32**, 1-67

Ayto, EG, 1994 *Clay Tobacco Pipes*, Princes Risborough

Barrowclough, D, 2008 *Prehistoric Lancashire*, Stroud

Brown, DH, 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer, and Curation*, IfA, Reading

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*, revised edn, Reading

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014b *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*, revised edn, Reading

Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character, Volume 2: North West*, Cheltenham

Davey, PJ, 1975 Stem Bore Analysis of Chester Clay Tobacco Pipes, *Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin*, **3**, 29-34

Davey, PJ, 2013 The Clay Tobacco Pipes, in J Walker and M Graham (eds), *St. Mary's Abbey, Holme Cultram, Abbeytown Cumbria, Bowness on Windermere*, 88-92

Davis, E, and Davis, SB, 2013 *Draining the Cumbrian Landscape*, CWAAS research series **11**, Bowness-on-Windermere English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, London

Farrer, W, and Brownbill, J, (ed) 1912 *The Victoria History of the County of Lancaster*, **7**, London

Greenlane Archaeology, 2007 *Archaeological Excavation Manual*, unpubl rep



- Greenlane Archaeology, 2013 *Land off Mowbreck Lane, Medlar with Wesham, Lancashire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, unpubl rep
- Hallam, JS, Edwards, BJN, and Stuart, AJ, 1973 A Late Glacial Elk with Associated Barbed Points from High Furlong, Lancashire, *Proc Prehis Soc*, **39**, 100-128
- Higham, M, 2007 Early Church Sites in North-West England: The Place-Name Evidence and its Implications, in AG Crosby (ed), *Of Names and Places: Selected Writings of Mary Higham*, no location, 73-80
- Hodgkinson, D, Huckerby, E, Middleton, R, and Wells, CE, 2000 *The Lowland Wetlands of Cumbria*, North West Wetlands Survey **6**, Lancaster Imprints **8**, Lancaster
- Hodgson, J, and Brennand, M, 2006 The Prehistoric Period Assessment, in M Brennand (ed), *The Archaeology of North West England – An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England: Volume 1 Resource Assessment*, Archaeology North West, **8**, Manchester, 23-58
- Howard-Davis, C, and Buxton, K, 2000 *Forts in the Fylde: Excavations at Dowbridge, Kirkham*, Lancaster
- Kidd, A, 2002 *Manchester*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edn, Manchester
- Lancashire County Council (LCC) and Egerton Lea Consultancy (ELC) 2006 *Lancashire Historic Town Survey Programme – Kirkham: Historic Town Assessment Report*, unpubl rep
- Mannex and Co, 1851 *History, Topography, & Directory of Westmorland and the Hundreds of Lonsdale and Amounderness in Lancashire*, Beverley
- Middleton, R, Wells, CE, and Huckerby, E, 1995 *The Wetlands of North Lancashire*, North West Wetlands Survey **3**, Lancaster Imprints **4**, Lancaster
- Payne, S, 1973 Kill-off Patterns in Sheep and Goats: the Mandibles from Asvan Kale, *Anatolian Studies*, **23**, 281-303
- Philpott, R, 2006 The Romano-British Period Resource Assessment, in M Brennand (ed), *The Archaeology of North West England – An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England: Volume 1 Resource Assessment*, Archaeology North West, **8**, Manchester, 59-90
- Riley, N, 1991 Gifts for Good Children: The History of Children's China Part 1: 1790-1890, Ilminster
- Smith, I, Wilkinson, DM, O'Regan, HJ, 2013 New Lateglacial Fauna and Early Mesolithic Human Remains from Northern England, *J Quaternary Science*, **28:6**, 542-544
- Wardell Armstrong, 2013 *Proposed Development at Mowbreck Lane, Wesham: Ground Investigation Report*, unpubl rep
- Young, R, 2002 The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods in Northern England: An Overview, in Brooks, C, Daniels, R, and Harding, A (ed), *Past, Present and Future: The Archaeology of Northern England*, Architect Archaeol Soc Durham Northumberland, res rep **5**, 19-36

## Appendix 1: Project Design

# LAND OFF MOWBRECK LANE, MEDLAR WITH WESHAM, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Strip, Map, and Record Project Design



Client: Rowland Homes

NGR: 342053 433425 (centre)

June 2016

---

Client: Rowland Homes

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, November 2016

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 As part of a pre-planning consultation for a proposed residential development on land off Mowbreck Lane, Medlar with Wesham, Lancashire (NGR 342053 433425 (centre)), Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site. This revealed that while there is evidence for activity of a range of dates from around the site, including a Roman fort at nearby Kirkham, stray finds of Roman and medieval date, and structures of probable medieval date nearby the most significant feature within the proposed development site was a discrete area containing a group of buildings shown in historic mapping that may represent part of the early settlement of Wesham within the proposed development area, against its southern boundary (Greenlane Archaeology 2013). Following submission of an application (ref. 15/0724) for the construction of a residential development on the site by Rowland Homes (hereafter 'the client') a condition was placed on the decision requiring a programme of archaeological work. This project design was produced in response, following consultation with the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service (LAAS).

## 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 Dan Elsworth, have a combined total of over 25 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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CifA) Code of Conduct. The strip, map and record will be carried out according to their standards and guidance.

## 1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed and supervised by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), ACifA)** with suitably qualified assistance. Dan 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. Dan 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 Dan has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has recently managed a number of similar archaeological excavation projects in the region including evaluation and excavation at the former Lowwood Gunpowder Works in Haverthwaite (Greenlane Archaeology 2010; 2011a), evaluation at Salthouse Farm, Millom (Greenlane Archaeology 2011b), and an evaluation and strip, map, and record near Carlisle (Greenlane Archaeology 2014b; 2015), as well as several more projects over the last six years ranging from large excavations, to building recordings, surveys, and desk-based assessments.

1.3.2 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. Finds of earlier date will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate, but it is anticipated that this might include Ruth Leary for the assessment of Roman pottery. The Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service (LAAS) and the client will be notified of any other specialists, other than those named, who Greenlane Archaeology wishes to engage, before any specialist contracts are awarded, and the approval of the LAAS will be sought.

1.3.3 Environmental samples, and faunal or human remains will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that any environmental samples would be assessed by staff at Headland Archaeology, and significant quantities of animal bones by Jane Richardson at ASWYAS. Other remains, such as industrial material, will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate and the LAAS and the client will be informed and their approval will be sought for these arrangements.

# 2. Objectives

## 2.1 Archaeological Strip, Map, and Record

2.1.1 To mechanically strip a single area of 35m by 45m covering the area containing a group of buildings shown on historic mapping (against the southern boundary of the site), depending on the nature of any on-site constraints. Any archaeological features that are present will then be mapped through appropriate survey techniques and recorded through more detailed archaeological investigation. This work will then enable an assessment of the extent, date, nature, and significance of any archaeological features that are present.

## 2.2 Report

2.2.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the archaeological strip, map, and record, that will present the results, and assess the potential of the site and significance of the remains.

## 2.3 Archive

2.3.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the project.

# 3. Methodology

## 3.1 Archaeological Strip, Map, and Record

3.1.1 A single area of 35m by 45m will be stripped by machine over the area containing buildings shown on historic mapping of early 19<sup>th</sup> century date and possibly earlier, as identified during desk-based assessment, taking into account any constraints. This will be stripped by machine until a horizon in which any archaeological features corresponding to these buildings can be recognised. Any features or structures revealed will then be fully exposed by hand and recorded through a variety of suitable techniques (as outlined below), and sampled. The recording will comprise 50% half section in the case of pits and non-linear features and 10-20% sectioning in the case of linear features, although particularly significant features or features where there are particular research queries such as their dating or function, that have not been resolved by a 50% sample, will be 100% excavated where it is practical to do so. It is anticipated that the strip, map, and record will initially take 17 person days on site (over a period of seven days) with up to three archaeologists on site, with further work to follow if significant or complex remains are revealed, following discussion with the LAAS and the client.

3.1.2 The methodology, which is based on Greenlane Archaeology's excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007), will be as follows:

- The position of the area containing the buildings identified in the earlier desk-based assessment will be located through reference to local topography such as field boundaries by hand and/or through the use of a total station in order to locate the area to be stripped;
- The overburden (which is likely to largely comprise topsoil) and underlying subsoil will be removed by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist until the level at which the feature of archaeological interest identified during the desk-based assessment is reached;
- All features revealed at this level will be examined by hand in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale. Deposits will typically only be sampled, rather than completely removed, below the first identified level of archaeological interest, unless there are specific research queries that require 100% excavation or if it is specified by the LAAS;
- 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. Negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10-20% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include hand-drawn plans and sections, typically at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, respectively although larger features might be recorded at a scale of 1:50 or even 1:100 if more appropriate, and photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format (RAW format and JPEG);

- All deposits, trenches, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the strip, map, and record for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant quantities of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the strip, map, and record, 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), 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 1.3.3* 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 human remains discovered during the strip, map, and record will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The LAAS will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will require a licence from the Ministry of Justice as per revisions made to 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;
- The area subject to excavation will not be backfilled or otherwise reinstated to its original condition.

3.1.4 Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the strip, map, and record these will immediately be brought to the attention of the LAAS so that the need for further work can be confirmed. Any additional work will be carried out following discussion with the LAAS and subject to a new project design, and the ensuing costs will be agreed with the client.

## 3.2 Report

3.2.1 The results of the strip, map, and record will be compiled into a report, which will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR) and planning application number;
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the strip, map, and record, including descriptions of any deposits identified, their extent, form, and potential date, and an assessment of any finds or environmental remains recovered during the strip, map, and record;

- Discussion of the results including an assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains present within the study area, and areas of further archaeological potential. Any recommendations for further work, and appropriate types of further work, will be provided separately;
- Bibliography, including both primary and secondary sources;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
  - a site location plan related to the national grid;
  - copies of early maps, plans, drawings, photographs and other illustrations of elements of the site collected as part of the desk-based assessment as appropriate to aid the understanding of the results of the strip, map, and record;
  - a plan showing the location of the strip, map, and record area in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
  - plans and sections of the strip, map, and record area showing any features of archaeological interest;
  - photographs of the strip, map, and record, including both detailed and general shots of features of archaeological interest and the area;
  - illustrations of individual artefacts as appropriate.

### 3.3 Archive

3.3.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the strip, map, and record, 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 (LRO) in Preston or with the finds in an appropriate museum. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA (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 deposited with the archive at the LRO, one will be supplied to the client, and within two months of the completion of fieldwork, one paper and one digital copy will be provided for the Lancashire Historic Environment Record. In addition, Greenlane Archaeology 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. Any finds recovered during the strip, map, and record will be offered to an appropriate museum, most likely the Harris Museum in Preston. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible would be made of them beforehand.

## 4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project at date convenient to the client. The project will comprise the following tasks:

- **Task 1:** archaeological strip, map, and record, including any additional work carried out beyond investigation of the main area of 35m by 45m, following agreement with the LAAS and client;
- **Task 2:** post-excavation work on archaeological strip, map, and record, including processing of finds and production of draft report and illustrations;
- **Task 3:** feedback, editing and production of final report and archive.

## 5. Other matters

### 5.1 Access

5.1.1 Access to the site for the strip, map, and record 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, and 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.

## 6. Bibliography

Brown, DH, 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer, and Curation*, Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), Reading

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, London

Greenlane Archaeology, 2007 *Archaeological Excavation Manual*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2010 *Lowwood Gunpowder Works, Haverthwaite, Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2011a *Lowwood Gunpowder Works, Haverthwaite, Cumbria: Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2011b *Salthouse Farm, Millom, Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2013 *Land off Mowbreck Lane, Medlar with Wesham, Lancashire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2014 *Land South-West of Cumwhitton Road and to the Rear of Farbrow Road, Carleton, Carlisle, Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2015 *Land South-West of Cumwhitton Road and to the Rear of Farbrow Road, Carleton, Carlisle, Cumbria: Archaeological Strip and Record*, unpubl rep

HMSO, 1996 *Treasure Act*, <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1996/1996024.htm>

## Appendix 2: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
<b>100</b>	Deposit	Dark greyish-brown soft sandy silt, 0.3m-0.5m thick, with 1% broken clay pipe fragments	Topsoil
<b>101</b>	Deposit	Varying pale yellowish-orange to a more pinkish firm sandy clay to clay with 10% rounded gravel and 10% rounded cobbles	Natural
<b>102</b>	Deposit	Pale greyish brown firm silty sand with 1% rounded pebbles, c1.5m wide and up to 0.1m thick	Fill of <b>103</b>
<b>103</b>	Cut	Linear, orientated north-west/south-east, 1.5m wide, 0.1m deep, with very shallow sides at less than 45° with an undulating but relatively flat base	Former field boundary?
<b>104</b>	Deposit	Mid brown firm silty clay with 1% rounded pebbles and lumps of red clay or degraded brick, 0.5m wide and up to 0.1m thick	Fill of <b>105</b>
<b>105</b>	Cut	Linear, orientated north-west/south-east, 0.5m wide and up to 0.1m deep, with shallow sides less than 45° and a undulating but essentially flat base	Former field boundary?
<b>106</b>	Structure	Brick wall constructed from mid-reddish-orange bricks, badly degraded but probably hand-made, and typically 0.25m long by 0.13m wide and 0.07m thick. The wall forms a rectangular area approximately 13m long by 5m wide, and are between 0.4m and 0.65m thick	Farm building
<b>107</b>	Deposit	Mixture – mid pinkish orange/reddish brick rubble/dark brownish-grey silt and clay, with pieces of timber and patches of rounded cobbles, up to 1m thick	Fill of former pond
<b>108</b>	Cut	Amorphous in plan, with shallow 'ramp' on south-west side, orientated broadly north-west/south-east	Former pond
<b>109</b>	Deposit	Pale greyish-white soft silt with 1% rounded gravel, 0.5m wide and up to 0.12m thick	Upper fill of linear <b>111</b>
<b>110</b>	Deposit	Mid grey soft silt with 1% rounded gravel, 0.3m wide and 0.1m thick	Lower fill of linear <b>111</b>
<b>111</b>	Cut	Amorphous but broadly linear, orientated north-west/south-east, at least 4m long, 0.5m wide, and 0.2m deep, with sides at 45° and a pointed base	Eroded natural or animal burrow?
<b>112</b>	Deposit	Dark mottled grey and orange firm clay with 2% rounded cobbles, 1.5m long, 1m wide and 0.2m deep	Fill of pit <b>113</b>
<b>113</b>	Cut	Approximately oval in plan, orientated north/south, 1.5m long by 1m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides, greater than 45° and an undulating base	Pit
<b>114</b>	Structure	Brick structure comprising a square arrangement 0.4m by 0.5m, laid as a single skin in stretcher bond and two courses high. The bricks are mid-orange-red, hand-made and typically 0.24m long by 0.11m wide and 0.07m thick. There is a piece of grey slate set in the base, below a fill essentially the same as the topsoil ( <b>100</b> )	Quenching pit
<b>115</b>	Structure	Brick structure comprising a square arrangement 0.55m by 0.55m laid as a single skin in stretcher bond and three courses high. The bricks are mid-reddish-orange, machine-made and typically 0.22m long by 0.11m wide and 0.07m thick. It is filled with a deposit that is essentially the same as the topsoil ( <b>116</b> ). A narrow cut containing a ceramic pipe, made up of a mixture of stoneware sewage pipe and red earthenware field drain, extends from the south-east side before running downhill to the south	Quenching pit
<b>116</b>	Deposit	Mid grey soft silt 0.25m thick	Fill of <b>114</b>
<b>117</b>	Deposit	Rounded cobbles in a dark grey-brown silt matrix, incorporating a section of large ceramic drain on the north-west side and some pieces of brick, covering an area at least 2.35m wide and at least 0.1m thick	Cobbled surface



<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
<b>118</b>	Deposit	Mid-dark grey loose silt with 80% rounded cobbles and 10% fragmentary red earthenware drain pipe, 0.2m wide and 0.3m thick	Circular 'drain' defining an area of possible garden soil ( <b>119</b> )
<b>119</b>	Deposit	Mid brownish-grey soft silt, 0.3m thick and covering an area up to 3m across	Area of garden?
<b>120</b>	Structure	Small patch of bricks, 1.15m long (north-east/south-west) by 0.35m wide, constructed from mid-orangey-red bricks typically 0.23m long by 0.11m wide by 0.07m thick and boned with a pale lime mortar	Section of flooring
<b>121</b>	Deposit	Mottled mid brown, buff and orange firm gritty clay with 30% brick fragments and 10% rounded cobbles	Demolition material
<b>122</b>	Deposit	Dark grey-black soft gritty ashy silt with 20% rounded cobbles, plentiful post-medieval pottery, up to 0.3m thick and covering an area approximately 2m by 3m	Dump of ash and rubbish
<b>123</b>	Deposit	Light grey soft clayey-sand with less than 2% rounded pebbles, 0.05m thick	Fill of pit <b>124</b>
<b>124</b>	Cut	Essentially linear pit orientated north-west/south-east, 1.6m long by 0.4m wide and 0.05m deep with shallow sides and a generally concave but pitted base	Long pit
<b>125</b>	Deposit	Dark greyish-brown soft gritty silt with 2% red brick fragments, 2% rounded cobbles and plentiful post-medieval pottery fragments including some very large pieces, 4.7m long and 1.3m wide, orientated approximately north-west/south-east	Dump of rubbish
<b>126</b>	Deposit	Dark greyish-brown soft sandy silt with 1% rounded gravel, 1.2m diameter and 0.15m thick	Upper fill of backfill of cut for well ( <b>129</b> )
<b>127</b>	Deposit	Mottled brownish-orange firm clay with 5% rounded gravel and frequent lumps of lime mortar, 1.8m diameter	Lower fill of backfill of cut for well ( <b>129</b> )
<b>128</b>	Structure	Mid orangey-red hand-made bricks, typically 0.23m long by 0.11m wide by 0.07m thick, laid as two skins in stretcher bond but the inner skin less complete. At least three courses exposed. 1.8m outer diameter, 1.3m inner	Wall of well
<b>129</b>	Cut	Circular in plan with vertical sides, 1.8m diameter	Cut for well

## Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
100	Pottery	10	Brown-glazed red earthenware crock rims x 3, body x 4, and base x 3	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	4	Glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior: pancheon rim x 1, and body fragments x 3	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	1	Red earthenware fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	1	Abraded soft red earthenware fragment	Not closely dateable
100	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-bodied stoneware, refitting with fragments from 117, with impressed mark 'Lolley / [BUTE STREET / Liverpool]	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	13	Pearlware/white earthenware: refitting jug (?) handle fragments with painted blue stripe, jug (?) body fragment with blue painted pattern and blue on turned lines, blue transfer-printed marble (?) sheet pattern hollow-ware fragments x 3, factory-produced slipware hollow-ware fragment with blue lines, pink spongeware floral pattern cup rim with blue painted stripe on interior, 'Willow' transfer-printed plate fragments x 2, white on red transfer-printed pattern, cup/bowl base, and hollow-ware base fragment	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	10	White earthenware: 'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer-printed plate fragments, 'Broseley' transfer-printed side plate fragments, brown transfer-printed pattern hollow-ware fragment, and plain fragments x 2	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	2	Bone china saucer rims, one with 'Broseley' transfer-printed pattern	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Ceramic building material	1	White glazed tile fragment	20 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Chunky stem fragment, plain, 34mm long, with oval section (7.5mm by 10mm) and 6/64" diameter bore hole	18 <sup>th</sup> century?
100	Industrial residue	1	Square strip of vitrified material, possibly ceramic surface of highly fired brick but vitrified on all sides, not clear what process it has derived from	Post-medieval?
115	Pottery	1	White earthenware 'Willow' transfer-printed plate fragment with '... / WAR...' printed on base	19 <sup>th</sup> century
115	Pottery	1	Bone china plate base	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
117	Pottery	21	Brown-glazed buff-bodied stoneware flagon, with dark brown glaze above shoulder, with impressed mark '2' below rim, and refitting with fragment from 100 'Lolley / BUTE ST[REET] / Liverp[ool]' further down	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
117	Pottery	17	Grey-bodied stoneware flagon, green-glazed interior and part way down on exterior, with impressed mark '... H ... / [LA]NCAS[TER] and rouletted edge around the mark	19 <sup>th</sup> century
117	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware lid (?) fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
117	Pottery	12	Brown-glazed red earthenware: crock (?) base fragments x 6, small hollow-ware vessel base x 1, body fragments x 3, lug x 1	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
117	Pottery	1	Red earthenware crock rim x 1, in poor condition, no glaze present	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
117	Pottery	1	Creamware saucer (?) base, blue painted	Mid – late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
117	Pottery	8	White earthenware: 'Willow' plate fragment, 'Asiatic Pheasants' plate rim and body x 2, blue printed x 1, blue painted x 2, factory-produced green-striped slipware hollow-ware rim x 1	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
117	Pottery	2	Bone china, one with blue transfer-printed royal commemorative pattern with banner 'GOD SAVE THE QU[EEN]...' and a flag below, probably celebrating Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee	1887?
117	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied earthenware base fragment with edge of impressed mark	19 <sup>th</sup> century
117	Glass	13	Light blue oval cross-sectioned bottle with mould seam part way up neck but mouth hand finished, base with punt mark '5 . T / F'	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
117	Glass	1	Blue bottle mouth	19 <sup>th</sup> century
117	Stone	1	Cylindrical whetstone, broken at both ends and with flattened worn areas on two faces	Not closely dateable, probably 19 <sup>th</sup> century
117	Animal bone	1	Large fragment of female fowl tarsometatarsus	Not closely dateable
117	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Fragment of plain (unmarked) stem/bowl junction with spur: 35mm long, with slightly oval section (7-8mm wide) and 5/64" diameter bore hole	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
117	Industrial residue	1	Small iron smithing hearth base	Not closely dateable
121	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware crock/pancheon base fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
121	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware hollow-ware base with black deposits on exterior	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
121	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware base	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
121	Glass	1	Olive green bottle mouth, no mould seam	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> century?
121	Animal bone	2	Lower jaw fragment with teeth in situ and loose tooth from the same sheep; the 3 <sup>rd</sup> permanent molar is in wear, but the posterior cusp is unworn, suggesting the animal was two to three years old (Payne 1973)	Not closely dateable
121	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Refitting fragments of an almost complete pipe with damaged bowl; it has milled decoration around the mouth of the bowl and a wide oval-shaped heel with a relief stamp/maker's mark; the mark reads possibly 'I.C' or 'I.G' on the underneath of the heel and there is possibly a trace of a bar across the I, showing that the letter J is intended (Davey 2011), and perhaps the head of a ?tobacco plant set between the two letters to the top and a pellet at the base between the letters; c82mm long with 8.5mm diameter stem and 8/64" diameter bore hole	Probably 17 <sup>th</sup> century
122	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware fragments	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
122	Pottery	1	Glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior – hollow-ware rim fragment	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
122	Pottery	1	Factory-produced glazed buff-coloured earthenware with white slip-coated interior	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
122	Pottery	1	Light olive/grey salt-glazed buff-bodied stoneware hollow-ware fragment, possibly Westerwald or English copy	16 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
122	Pottery	1	Light blue stoneware relief-moulded jug (?) base fragment	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
122	Pottery	17	White earthenware: 'Willow' transfer-printed ashet rim, 'Willow' transfer-printed plate fragment, 'Willow' transfer-printed refitting rim and body fragments x 2 from hollow-ware vessel (pie dish?) with relief-moulded beading along edge, and part of rim pattern printed on exterior, 'Willow' transfer-printed base fragment, 'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer-printed plate rim and base fragments x 6, factory-produced slipware common cable pattern on light grey/brown background – refitting body fragments x 2 from jug (?), blue transfer-printed pattern hollow-ware body fragment, flow blue transfer printed (?) plate rim fragment, plain bowl or lid rims x 2, and plain body fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> century
122	Pottery	3	Bone china: saucer rim with enamelled line, cup body with two gilded lines, and base with 'Broseley' transfer-printed pattern	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
122	Glass	1	Blue cylindrical bottle fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	19	Light brown salt-glazed buff-coloured stoneware, probably from a single vessel. Refitting rim and body fragments x 6, with rounded double rim and rouletted (?) beading below, and lug handle with rounded protruding rim; body fragments x 2, body and base fragment x 1, refitting base fragments x 10 – vessel is very large crock or similar	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	10	Glazed grey-bodied stoneware with brown-glazed exterior from two similar vessels. Vessel 1: everted straight-sided flat-bottomed bowl with folded down rim, unglazed on underside of base, incised double line below rim and half-way down side – rim-to-base, refitting rim, and refitting base. Vessel 2: same as Vessel 1 except narrower folded-down rim, single not double incised lines, and glazed on underside of base – refitting rims x 5, body x 1, base x 1	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	2	Glazed grey-bodied stoneware with brown-glazed exterior – refitting rim and body of probably large lid, with 2 incised lines above rim	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	4	Green-glazed grey-bodied stoneware: refitting rims from large crock or similar, with lug handle, turned line below everted rim, lid-seated, with black deposits along seat for lid; body frags x 2 from jars or similar	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	12	Black-glazed red earthenware from 2 crocks. Crock 1: refitting rim and body fragments x 7, body fragments x 4, rim flat-topped and unglazed on top surface, with shadows of clay blob props used in firing. Crock 2: rim with lug incorporated into rim, unglazed on top of rim and on all visible exterior, and black deposits present on unglazed surfaces	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
125	Pottery	24	Brown-glazed ref earthenware from 6 (?) vessels. Vessel 1: jar, glazed on exterior only near top (?), refitting base and body x 3, other body fragments x 4. Vessel 2: crock/jar, glazed part way down on exterior, refitting body fragments x 3, other body fragments x 4 (of which 2 refitting), and 1 base fragment. Vessel 3: bowl/jar with flat top to rim, glazed part way down exterior, with white slip stripe on top of rim and on exterior, refitting rim and body x 3, and body x 1. Vessel 4: small bowl/dish with folded down rim, black deposits and unglazed on exterior including underside of base, rim x 2, base x 1. Vessel 5: crock rim, glazed on top and side of rim, external body unglazed. Vessel 6: crock/pancheon body fragment, unglazed externally	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware body fragment, thin-walled	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior – pancheon (?) body fragments	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot body fragment	18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Ceramic building material	1	Red brick fragment	Post-medieval
125	Pottery	1	White earthenware mug/jug body with transfer-printed pattern including the word 'India' – probably part of 'Empress of India', and a Queen Victoria commemorative mug	1887? (Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee)
125	Pottery	28	White earthenware porringer base, saucer base x 2, saucer rim-to-base, basin base, and plain body and base fragments	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	10	White earthenware 'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer-printed pattern plate rims and bases	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	7	White earthenware paste pots and jars: paste pot rim-to-base with groove below rim; refitting jar base with impressed mark 'MALING / AVERAGE 1lb', grooved jar rim, body, and base	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	6	White earthenware refitting basin rims, chamber pot (?) rim with green edge strips, and soap/sponge dish (?) lid rim fragments x 3	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	7	White earthenware cup/mug rim with red band and line (rim x 20, saucer rim with 3 gilded lines, factory-produced slipware jug rim and refitting hollow-ware body x 3	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	4	Refitting white earthenware dark blue 'Broseley' transfer-printed mug base fragments	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	2	White earthenware gilded relief-moulded flow blue lid rim and body fragments	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	2	White earthenware refitting 'Broseley' transfer-printed carinated tea cup/bowl base, printed mark 'O' in cobalt blue on base	19 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	9	White earthenware mug/jug rim and body fragments from single vessel with black transfer-printed floral and geometric design	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	3	White earthenware black transfer-printed patterns: geometric on hollow-ware rim, floral on hollow-ware body, and floral and geometric on saucer base	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
125	Pottery	2	White earthenware child's mug refitting body and base fragments, transfer-printed in light blue with a white on blue print of two arrows shot into a cut apple branch, and a large 'A' within the image, and text below '[A] stands f[or apple, which here] / you [may see]' (similar to the image from the 19 <sup>th</sup> century rhyming alphabet reproduced by Riley (1991, 126, number 426))	19 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	1	White earthenware light blue transfer-printed floral jug pouring lip	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	1	White earthenware blue spongeware fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	1	White earthenware navy blue floral transfer printed body fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	3	White earthenware relief-moulded hollow-ware object e.g. mantelpiece ornament, unglazed interior with moulding/smoothing lines	19 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	7	Bone china black transfer-printed rose patterned refitting cup rim and body fragments x 4, and saucer rim-to-base fragment x 3, all clobbered with pink enamel	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	9	Bone china saucer rim x 2, saucer base x 1, saucer rim with gilded rim x 1, cup bodies x 4, cup rim x 1	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	3	Bone china pink enamelled body fragments x 2, mug rim with blue enamel band x 1	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	1	Bone china relief-moulded ornament (?) rim fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	1	White earthenware body fragment with greyish painted line	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	9	Brown-glazed buff-bodied earthenware teapot fragments	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed orangey-buff-bodied earthenware teapot handle	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	3	Glazed buff-bodied small body with white slip-coated interior	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied hollow-ware rim	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Pottery	1	White earthenware relief-moulded basketware jag body	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Glass	7	Very light turquoise bottle fragment with mould seam x 1, dark olive green bottle base with mould seam x 1, colourless bottle body x 1, very light blue (?) body fragment with white paint-like deposit all over x 1, blue press-moulded object fragment x 1, bubble-filled light blue object body fragment x 1, dark blue body fragment x 1	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Animal bone	1	Mammal bone with sawn end	Not closely dateable
125	Pb (?) alloy	1	Lid knop?	??
125	Fe	3	Nail fragments	Not closely dateable
125	Fe	1	Corroded lump with green-glazed grey-bodied stoneware within it	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
126	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware crock body fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
126	Pottery	1	Glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior – coarseware hollow-ware base fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
126	Pottery	1	Cream-coloured glazed brown-bodied stoneware body fragment	16 <sup>th</sup> – mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century?

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date range</b>
<b>126</b>	Pottery	1	White earthenware factory-produced slipware body fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>126</b>	Pottery	1	Bone china hollow-ware body fragment with enamelled decoration	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>126</b>	Ceramic building material	4	Fragments of red earthenware drain pipe with circular section x 3, and red brick fragment x 1	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>126</b>	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain, fine, smooth, bowl fragment (32mm x 15mm x 2-3mm thick), possibly from near-vertical bowl	Probably 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>126</b>	Fe	5	Refitting large knife blade fragment with tang, and nails x 3	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century?
<b>127</b>	Ceramic building material	3	Fragments of red earthenware drain pipe with circular section x2, red brick/tile fragment x 1	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>127</b>	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware crock fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>127</b>	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-coloured earthenware with red slip coating on exterior and white slip decoration	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>127</b>	Pottery	1	Pearlware/white earthenware fragment	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century

## Appendix 4: Archive Index

<b>Project name:</b>	Land off Mowbreck Lane, Medlar with Wesham, Lancashire: Archaeological Strip, Map, and Record		
<b>Project Code:</b>	G1326	<b>Site Code:</b>	MW16
<b>Description</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Report	Paper, comb-bound	A4, with A3 foldouts	30 sheets, single- and double-sided
Building investigation fabric record sheet	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Building investigation elevation record sheet	Paper	A4	7 sheets, single- and double-sided
Building investigation room description record sheet	Paper	A4	17 sheets, single- and double-sided
Film index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Photo record sheet	Paper	A4	8 sheets, single- and double-sided
Drawing index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Drawings	Paper	A4	23 sheets, single-sided
Drawings	Drafting film	29 x 32cm	3 sheets, single-sided
Negatives	Negative film	7½ x 13/8 inch strips	37 strips
Colour prints	Colour print film (gloss)	4 x 6 inch	128 prints
Digital archive index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive	DVD	-	1