

# BLACK HORSE, 29 PRESTON STREET, KIRKHAM, LANCASHIRE

## Archaeological Strip, Map, and Record



Client:  
LAB Property Developments Ltd

Planning Application Ref.:  
21/0171

NGR: 342825 432159 (centre)

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May 2022



<b>The Site</b>	
Site Name	Black Horse, 29 Preston Street, Kirkham
County	Lancashire
NGR	342825 432159 (centre)

<b>Client</b>	
Client Name	LAB Property Developments Ltd
Client Architect	JMP Architects

<b>Planning</b>	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	21/0171
Proposal	Conversion of existing public house and erection of four dwellings on land to rear
Condition number	10
Local Planning Authority	Fylde Council
Planning Archaeologist	Peter McCrone, Lancashire County Council

<b>Archaeological work</b>	
Desk-based assessment done as previous phase of work?	Heritage Statement produced by Stephen Haigh, 2020
Description of work	Strip, map and record of area of new dwellings
Approximate area	30m by 30m

<b>Archiving</b>	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Lancashire Record Office, Preston
Relevant HER	Lancashire County Council
Relevant Museum	Harris Museum, Preston

<b>Staffing</b>	
Site work	Dan Elsworth Tom Mace
Report writing	Dan Elsworth
Report editing	Jo Dawson
Illustrations	Tom Mace
Date(s) site work carried out	07/03/2022-11/03/2022, 14/03/2022-15/03/2022, 18/03/2022 and 05/04/2022

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## Summary

Following the submission of a planning application to convert part of the existing building into self-contained apartments and erect new dwellings to the rear of the Black Horse pub, Kirkham, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological strip, map and record of the site during the associated groundworks. This followed on from an earlier heritage statement by Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist (2020). The strip, map and record was carried out between the 7<sup>th</sup> March and 5<sup>th</sup> April 2022.

Documentary evidence demonstrates that the wider Poulton area contains archaeological remains from the last Ice Age, but the area closer to the site is dominated by those of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. The Roman fort at Dowbridge, to the east of Kirkham, dates from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD and the place-name 'Kirkham' denotes a settlement with a church and is recorded in the Domesday Book. Kirkham's layout is largely medieval, comprising the remains of burgage plots running north/south off the main street. It remained the major market centre locally and gradually industrialised by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Stripping the site revealed a range of deposits below the modern carpark, with dumped deposits of post-medieval date overlying a range of features cut into the underlying natural. These mainly comprised a range of large pits, most of which are interpreted as former sand pits, dug in the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century, one of which had been backfilled with a large amount of pottery. An earlier linear feature was also present and was probably created in order to sub-divide the original burgage plot. Other features included a backfilled cellar on the western edge of the site, which probably related to buildings shown on maps of the area between the mid-19<sup>th</sup> and mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

Although all of the features were of post-medieval date they represent a surprisingly large concentration, presumably focussed on an area of naturally occurring loose glacial sand. They demonstrate the potential for features to survive, including ones of earlier date, in Kirkham and other small medieval towns. The large collection of finds from one of the pits represent an interesting and relatively unusual collection of late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century date, while the presence of pottery wasters suggests that pottery production might have been carried out nearby.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank LAB Property Developments Ltd for commissioning the project, in particular John Lovett, and JMP Architects for providing information about the site, particularly Michael Hartley. Additional thanks are due to Darren, James, Jonny, Barry and Phil for their assistance on site.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

## 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is close to the centre of Kirkham, to the north side of Preston Street (B5192) (Figure 1). Beyond the suburbs, the wider landscape is dominated by well managed farmland, primarily pasture (Countryside Commission 1998, 89).

1.2.2 The site is between 20m and 30m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 1992) (Figure 1). The solid geology comprises Permo-Triassic sandstones, particularly mudstones, which are covered by deep glacial deposits (LCC and ELC 2006, 7).

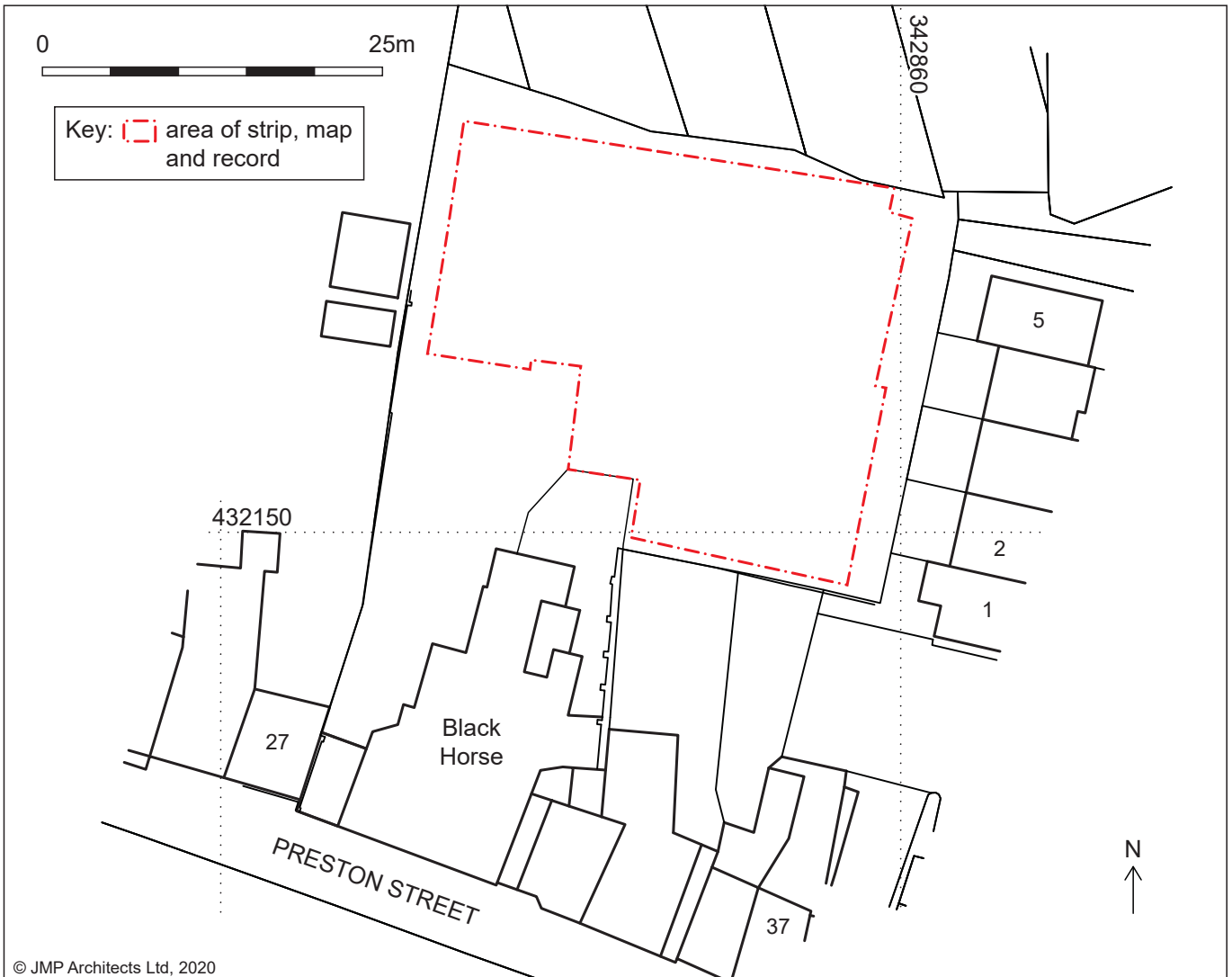
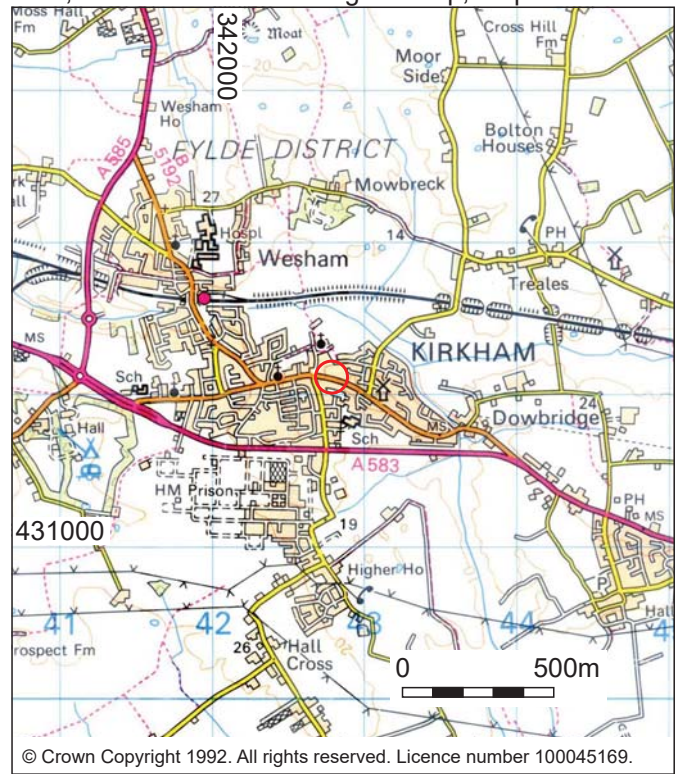
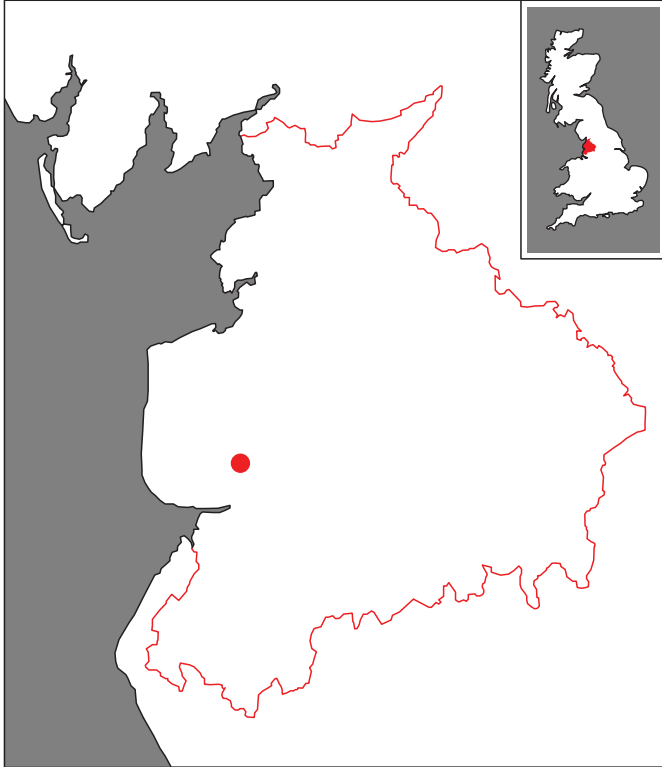


Figure 1: Site location



## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Archaeological Strip and Record

2.1.1 The strip and record was carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020a).

2.1.2 The topsoil was removed using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket and underlying deposits were cleaned and further investigated by hand. The following recording techniques were used during the strip and record:

- **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;
- **Photographs:** photographs in colour digital format (both 12 meg JPEG and RAW file format) were taken of the site during the strip and record, including general views of the site, the surrounding landscape, and working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report and the remainder are included in the archive. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets (Greenlane Archaeology 2007);
- **Drawings:** a site plan was produced by hand-annotating an 'as existing' site plan provided by JMP Architects Ltd printed out a scale of 1:200. Additional plans and sections of features were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate.

### 2.2 Finds

2.2.1 **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.

2.2.2 **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.

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

### 2.3 Environmental Samples

2.3.1 No environmental samples were taken as no appropriate deposits were encountered.

### 2.4 Archive

2.4.1 The archive of the project will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report, together with a copy of the report. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2020b). In addition, details 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. A copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report.

### 3. Site History

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The site history is intended to place the results of the strip, map and record in their local historical and archaeological context and primarily involved the examination of early maps and consultation of published histories of the area.

3.1.2 A heritage statement was produced ahead of the current phase of work by Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist (2020).

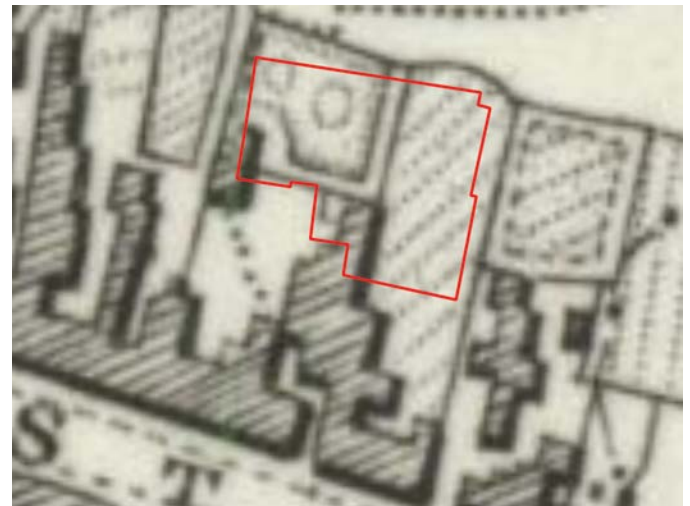
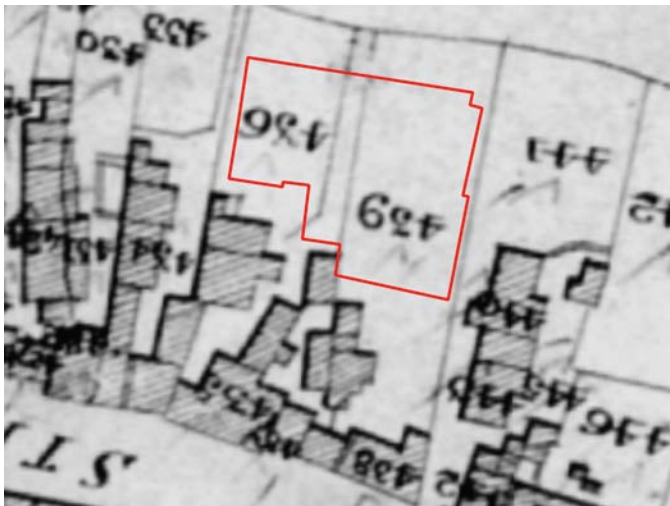
#### 3.2 Map Regression

3.2.1 **Tithe map for Kirkham (NA IR 30/18/189 1837)**: this is the earliest detailed map of the area and shows the site includes parts of two strip fields to the north of properties fronting onto Preston Street (Plate 1). A north/south path divides the fields to the rear. The accompanying apportionment provides details of the owners and occupiers as well as descriptions of the plots (NA IR 29/18/189 1839; see Table 1). The west side of the site comprises part of plot 436, which forms part of a larger block of land including plots 435 and 437, which the east side comprises the north end of plot 439, which belongs with plot 438.

Plot Nos.	Owner	Occupier	Description
435, 436, 437	John Rogerson	Edward Parker	Public House and Premises Garden Footpath and Cottage
438, 439	Margaret Cragg	Margaret Cragg and Others	Cottages Gardens and Shippon

**Table 1: Details of the plots within the site as given in the tithe apportionment (NA IR 29/18/189 1839)**

3.2.2 **Ordnance Survey 1848**: this is the first 1:10,560 edition of the Ordnance Survey map and it shows gardens to the rear of the properties along Preston Street (Plate 2). The arrangement of buildings on site has changed somewhat.



**Plate 1 (left): Extract from the tithe map of 1837**

**Plate 2 (right): Extract from the 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map of 1848**

3.2.3 **Ordnance Survey 1895**: this edition of the Ordnance Survey appears to show that the south end of the area has seen further development (Plate 3).

3.2.4 **Ordnance Survey 1911**: various divisions within the buildings along Preston Street are shown (Plate 4).

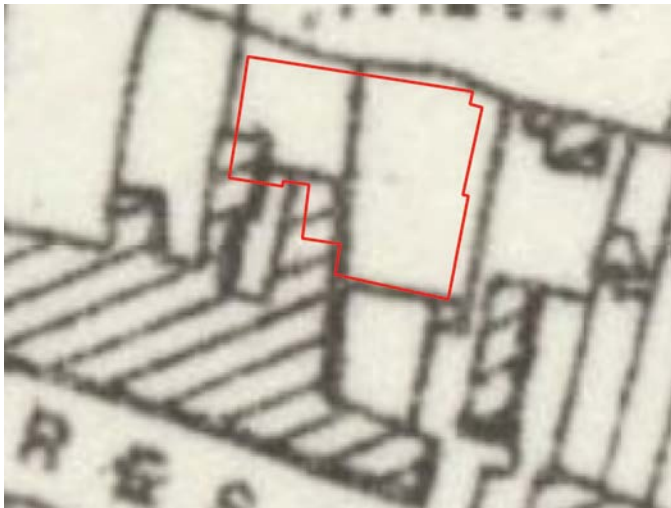


Plate 3 (left): Extract from the 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map of 1895



Plate 4 (right): Extract from the 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map of 1911

3.2.5 **Ordnance Survey 1932:** the site is unchanged (Plate 5).

3.2.6 **Ordnance Survey 1938:** the site appears unchanged (Plate 6).



Plate 5 (left): Extract from the 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map of 1932



Plate 6 (right): Extract from the 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map of 1938

### 3.3 Site History

3.3.1. **Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD):** 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. A male elk skeleton radiocarbon dated to the early Post-Glacial period found at Carleton, c12km to the north-east, and associated with antler harpoon points, at least some of which were evidently lodged in its body, had evidently 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

2010, 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 a higher sea level (Barrowclough 2010, 20).

3.3.2 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 2010, 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 2010, 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 2010, 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 metalwork 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 (OA North 2010; Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2014; 2018). 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).

3.3.3 **Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1<sup>st</sup> century AD – 11<sup>th</sup> century AD):** the fort at Dowbridge to the south-east side of Kirkham 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-Davies 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).

3.3.4 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. Wesham, for example, means 'west houses' and Kirkham denotes a settlement with a church (Ekwall 1922, 152-153).

3.3.5 **Medieval Period (11<sup>th</sup> century AD – 16<sup>th</sup> century AD):** 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). Kirkham, which is the exception, 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).

**3.3.6 *Post-medieval Period (16<sup>th</sup> century AD – present)***: the area in general became gradually industrialised by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, 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 (*op cit*, 19). 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).

**3.3.7** Maps show that a public house existed on the site from at least 1837 (see *Section 3.2*). The south side of the site was already built over by this time and various outbuildings existed to the east and west sides of the yard to the rear from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> to c mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Some of these survived into the 1970s but have since been demolished (Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist 2020, 3). Indeed, the western boundary wall may be a remnant of them (Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist 2020, 5). The north end of the site comprised part of two strip fields and later gardens and remained largely undeveloped from at least 1837.

## 4. Fieldwork Results

### 4.1 Results

4.1.1 The site comprised a tarmacked car park to the north side of the Black Horse (Plate 7) and a garden area to the north of that, which had become a dumping ground. A mound of material had been removed from the garden area prior to the arrival of an archaeologist on site (Plate 8). The site slopes upwards from the south-west corner to the north and east then rapidly drops away to the north of the site outside the area. Houses overlook the east side of the area and there are houses much lower down than the site itself to the north. The Black Horse faces Preston Street to the south. Elements of the buildings to the rear were demolished but structural elements immediately along Preston Street were untouched.



Plate 7 (left): General view from the north-west corner of the site

Plate 8 (right): General view of the site from the west

4.1.2 The car park comprised tarmac (**100**) edged by kerbstones on top of a hardcore make-up layer (**101**). Across most of the area within the confines of the car park, below the tarmac, was a c0.4m thick deposit of rubble and demolition material (**102**) (Plate 9). This layer also contained abundant plastic, old wire and cast-iron items, which were observed but not retained. Below the rubble material was a light orange sand, believed to be the underlying natural (Plate 10).



Plate 9 (left): Removal of tarmac (**100**) revealing demolition rubble (**102**)

Plate 10 (right): Deposits revealed in section below the tarmac and above the sand layer

4.1.3 An east/west linear feature (**104**) was recorded below the rubble deposit in the south-east corner of the car park (Plate 11 and Plate 12). Possible tip lines were noted in the main fill deposit of the feature (**103**) (Plate 13); however, the north side of the feature is possibly truncated, or an additional layer of sand may have been tipped above it, making the feature possibly much wider than the extent of the darker, siltier fills suggest. The sandy deposits to either side of the feature were very similar (**105** and **106**) and the deposit to the south side in particular was indistinguishable from the underlying natural.



**Plate 11 (left): Feature 104, viewed from the north**

**Plate 12 (right): Feature 104, viewed from the west**



**Plate 13: Feature 104, viewed in section**

4.1.4 The area to the north of car park had been partially stripped prior to the arrival of an archaeologist on site (Plate 14). The excavation was subsequently stepped along the east edge (Plate 15). The remaining topsoil (**107**) to the north side of the kerb of the car park was around 0.15m thick on top of a lighter brown subsoil (**108**) of a similar thickness. Striated deposits of dark brown silt and orange sand were cut through below the subsoil (Plate 16) to reveal an area of patchy darker brown silt and orange sand (**109**) and, to the north of that, a disturbed area containing a deposit (**110**) similar to the topsoil (Plate 17 and Plate 18). It was apparent from the section below that what appeared like hard edges to these deposits on the surface, were actually where tip lines of lighter, pale sandy deposits

within these patchy deposits had been cut across – presenting as straight lines *between* ‘tipped’ or fill deposits when cut through and viewed from above (Plate 19 and Plate 20). These deposits were grouped together for ease of recording and it was noted during the course of excavation that both deposits contained post-medieval finds of broadly similar date. These deposits were c0.4m to 0.8m thick above the orange sand (Plate 21). There was no rubble deposit (**102**) to the north of the car park – the extent of the rubble was basically within the kerbed area to the south. This area, to the north side of the site, will form the gardens of the new houses. The wide area of darker, mixed silty-sand deposits to the edge of a dark silty north/south ‘stripe’ in this area (Plate 22) is considered in-fill; the sand to the west of this line may be the natural, and deposits **109** and **110** to the east may be filling in a hollow or very large cut (Plate 21 and Plate 22).



Plate 14 (left): Garden area to the north of the car park

Plate 15 (right): Stepped excavation to the north-east corner of the site



Plate 16 (left): Deposits immediately below the topsoil in the north-east corner of the site

Plate 17 (right): Remaining topsoil (**107**) and deposits exposed in the north-east corner of the site





**Plate 18 (left): Deposits 109 and 110 exposed in the north-east corner of the site**



**Plate 19 (right): Working shot**



**Plate 20 (left): Section through deposits to the north side of the site**



**Plate 21 (right): Section through 109**



**Plate 22: Apparent edge to deposit 110**

4.1.5 The area within the footprints of the new houses was reduced further. Within the footprint of the easternmost house, the predominantly sandy deposits below the subsoil were slightly variable, varying from a light orange to pale buff to brown with some patches of pinkish red clay. Trowel-cleaning of the level of the footings revealed numerous cut features in this area (Plate 23 to Plate 27).



**Plate 23 (left): Cut features revealed in the footprint of the easternmost of the new houses to be built**

**Plate 24 (right): Cut features to the east of the area after cleaning**



**Plate 25: Features 125, 129, 131 and 145 pre-excavation**

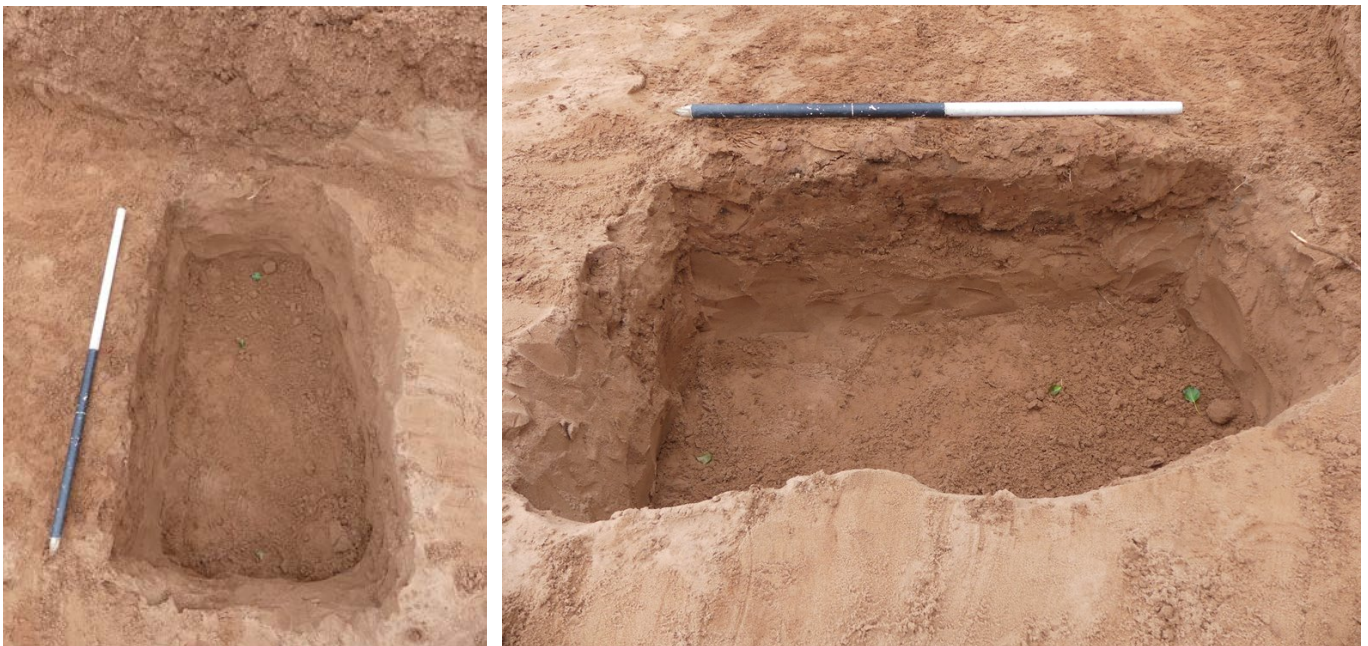


**Plate 26 (left): Features 112, 115, 119 and 122 pre-excavation**

**Plate 27 (right): Features 119, 122, 139 and 141 pre-excavation**

4.1.5 Features within the footprints of the new houses to the east side of the site included:

- an east/west linear (**115**) cut, cut into the natural orange sand and filled with a mottled silty clay (**114**);
- an east/west rectangular pit **112** with near vertical sides and a flattish base which contained a mottled silty-clay fill (**111**) (Plate 28 and Plate 29);



**Plate 28 (left): Feature 112, viewed from the north**

**Plate 29 (right): West-facing section of feature 112**

- a north/south ditch (**119**) with three fills (**116** to **118**) (Plate 30 and Plate 31);



**Plate 30 (left): South-facing section of feature 119**



**Plate 31 (right): North-facing section of feature 119**

- a semi-circular pit (**122**) with near vertical sides and step down on the north side and two fills (**120** and **121**) (Plate 32 and Plate 33);



**Plate 32 (left): Feature 122, viewed from the south-east**



**Plate 33 (right): South-facing section of feature 122**

- an east/west linear pit (**125**), with steep sides and two sandy-clay fills (**123** and **124**) (Plate 34 and Plate 35), the base of which was filled with abundant pottery fragments of late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century date;



**Plate 34 (left): Feature 125, viewed from the east**



**Plate 35 (right): East-facing section of feature 125**

- an east/west rectangular pit **129** with near vertical sides and three sandy- or silt-clay fill deposits (**126**, **127**, and **128**) (Plate 36 and Plate 37);



**Plate 36 (left): East-facing section of feature 129**



**Plate 37 (right): Oblique view of feature 129**

- a rounded rectangular east/west pit (**131**) with near vertical sides, filled by a silty clay (**130**);



**Plate 38: Feature 131**

- a roughly oval-shaped pit (**134**), east/west, with steep sides and a step in a spur to the north-east, filled by silty clay / silt deposits (**132** and **133**) (Plate 39 and Plate 40);



**Plate 39 (left): Wide-angle view of feature 134**

**Plate 40 (right): Close-up of the east-facing section of feature 134**

- a deep sub-oval-shaped pit (**139**) with multiple fills (**135** to **138**) (Plate 41 to Plate 44). This pit clearly cut a ditch to the west (**141**; assumed to be a continuation of **119**);



Plate 41 (left): Feature 139 from the south-east

Plate 42 (right): Feature 139 from the east



Plate 43 (left): Elevated view of feature 139 from the east

Plate 44 (right): General view of features from the north-east corner of the site

- a late deposit (**142**), which was unexcavated, possibly the fill of a sand pit or tip line down, visible in the slope to north;
- a large east/west pit (**145**) with vertical sides filled by a mottled silty clay (**144**) (Plate 45 and Plate 46).



**Plate 45 (left): Feature 145 viewed from the south-west**

**Plate 46 (right): Feature 145 viewed from the west**

4.1.6 A small area of brick floor (**146**), comprising edge-set handmade bricks, was noted to the west (Plate 47). Beyond this, to the west, and following its removal, a dumped deposit containing lots of late 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, glass and other material was uncovered (**147**), which overlay features revealed further to the west (see *Section 4.1.6* below).



**Plate 47: Brick floor 146**

4.1.7 To the western edge of the area, the tarmac (**100**) sat on top of a light grey concrete. Below that the footings of the new buildings were dug into a soft, loose mid orange sand (presumably the natural observed elsewhere; Plate 48 and Plate 49). The area inside the footings for the westernmost house and north of the kerb bounding the car park appeared to comprise a dark brown silty topsoil (presumably the same as **147**). The west side of the footings cut through a backfilled cellar (**149**). The south wall of the cellar aligned with a stub wall in the west boundary wall (Plate 50). Around 15 courses of the south wall remained below the surface of the car park and kerb (Plate 51) and was visible in the east and west sides of the trench (Plate 52 and Plate 53). The north side of the cellar was 2.87m away and the internal space of the cellar was filled with rubble (**148**). The cellar appeared to cut into the natural orange sand.





**Plate 48 (left): Central section of the area of the new build houses**

**Plate 49 (right): Western side of the site**



**Plate 50 (left): The south wall of structure 149**

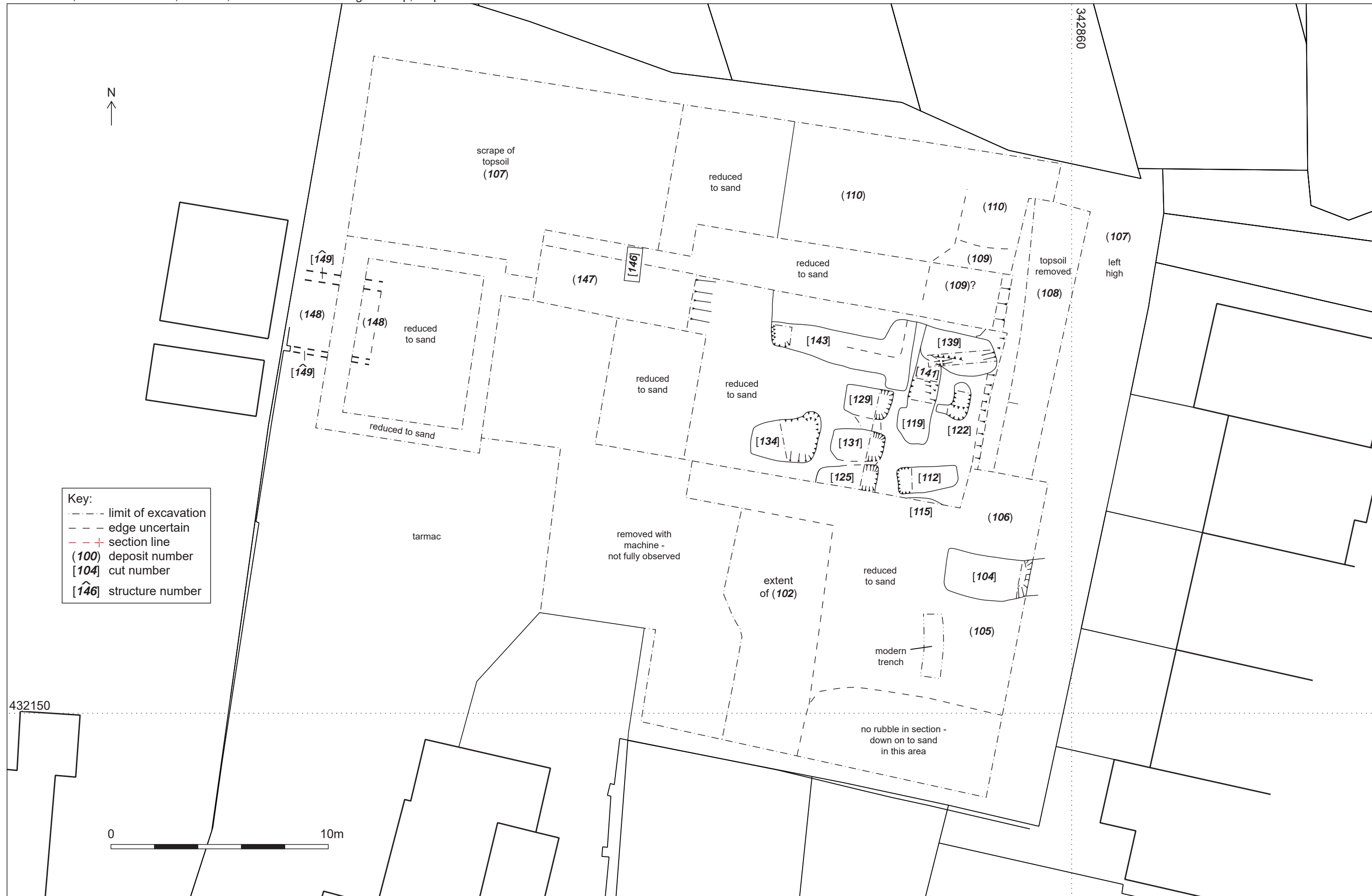
**Plate 51 (right): Remaining courses of the south wall of the cellar (structure 149)**



**Plate 52 (left): North/south extent of structure 149, observed in the west section of the site**



**Plate 53 (right): Eastern extent of structure 149, observed in section**



Key:  
 - - - - limit of excavation  
 - . - . edge uncertain  
 - - + section line  
 (100) deposit number  
 [104] cut number  
 [146] structure number

Figure 2: Site plan

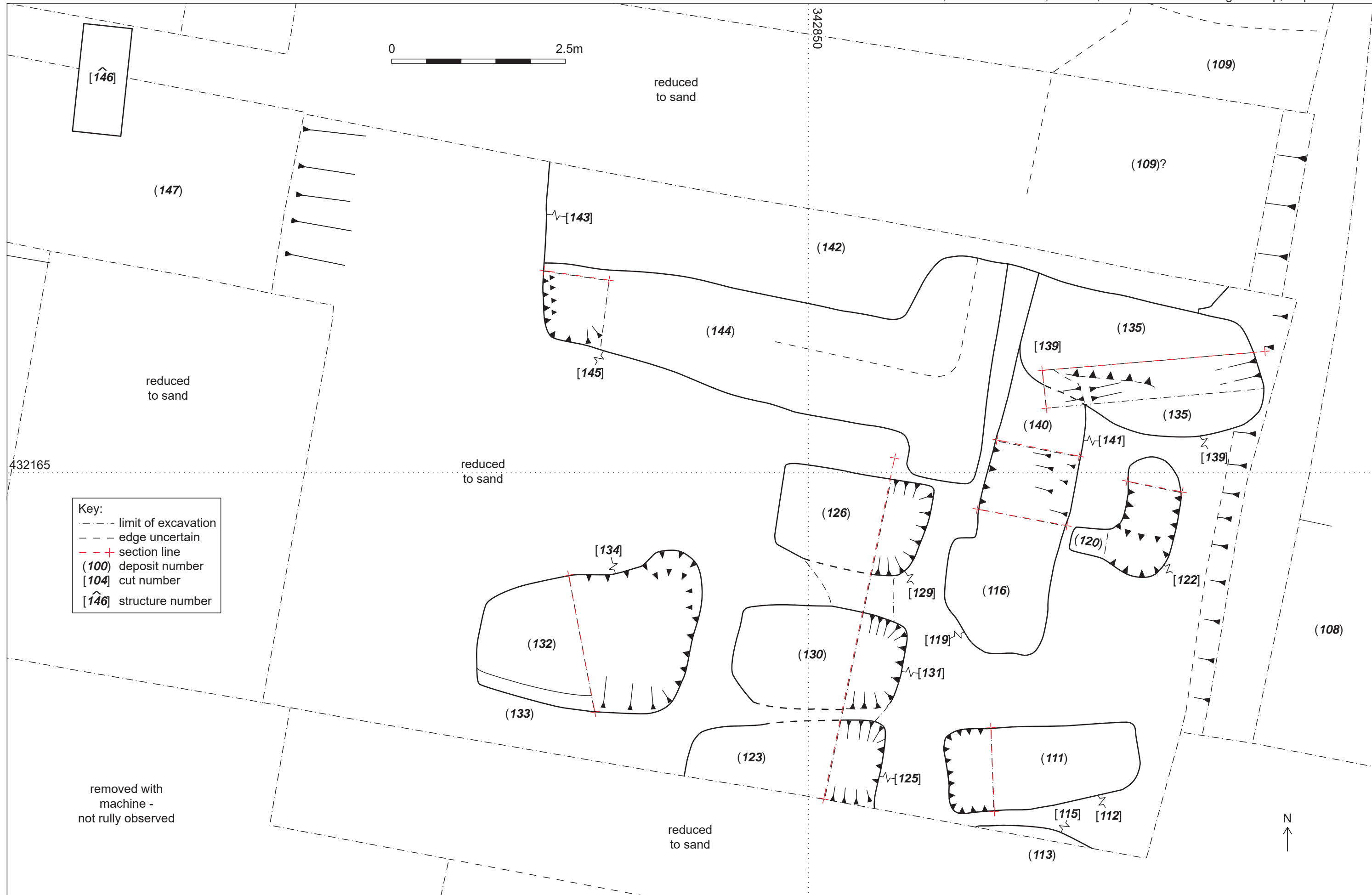
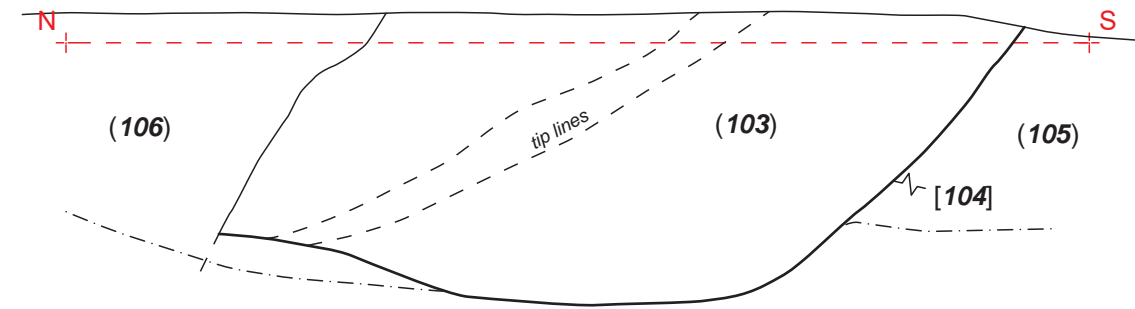
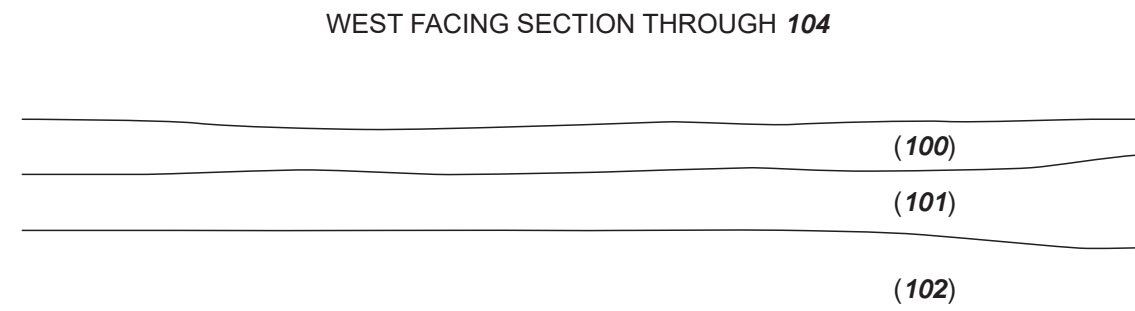


Figure 3: Detailed plan of the north-east corner of the site



Key:  
 - - - - limit of excavation  
 - - - - edge uncertain  
 - - + section line  
 (100) deposit number  
 [104] cut number

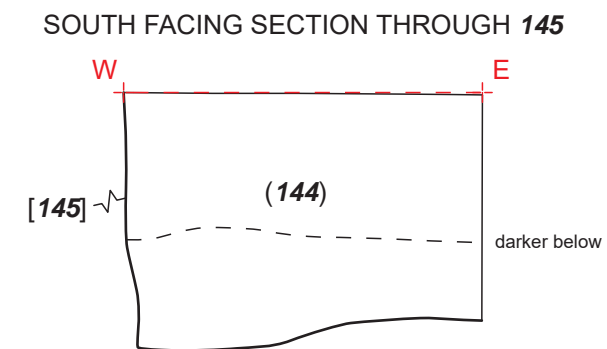
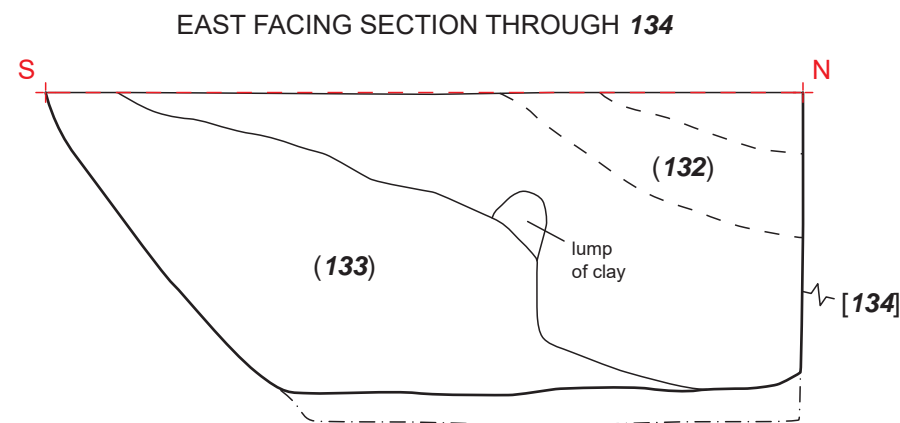
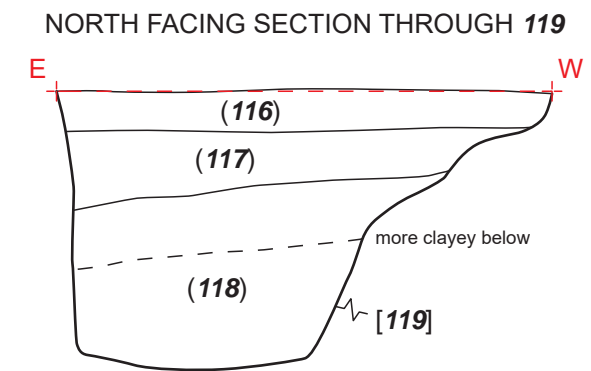
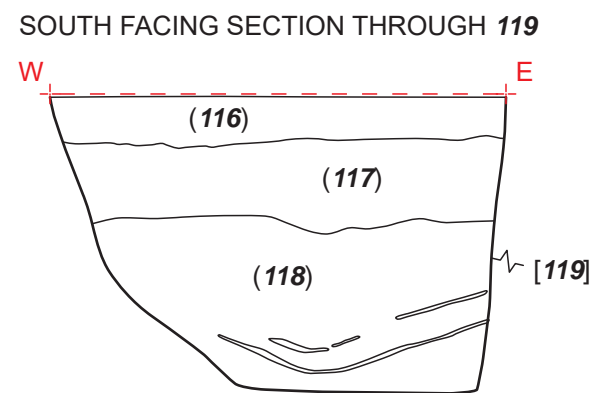
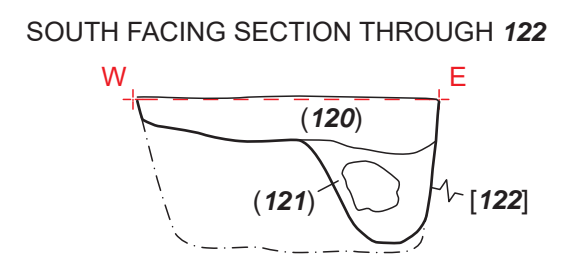
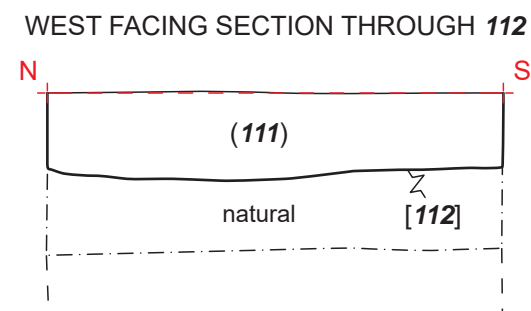
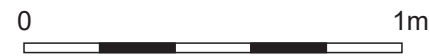


Figure 4: Sections through features 104, 112, 119, 122, 134 and 145

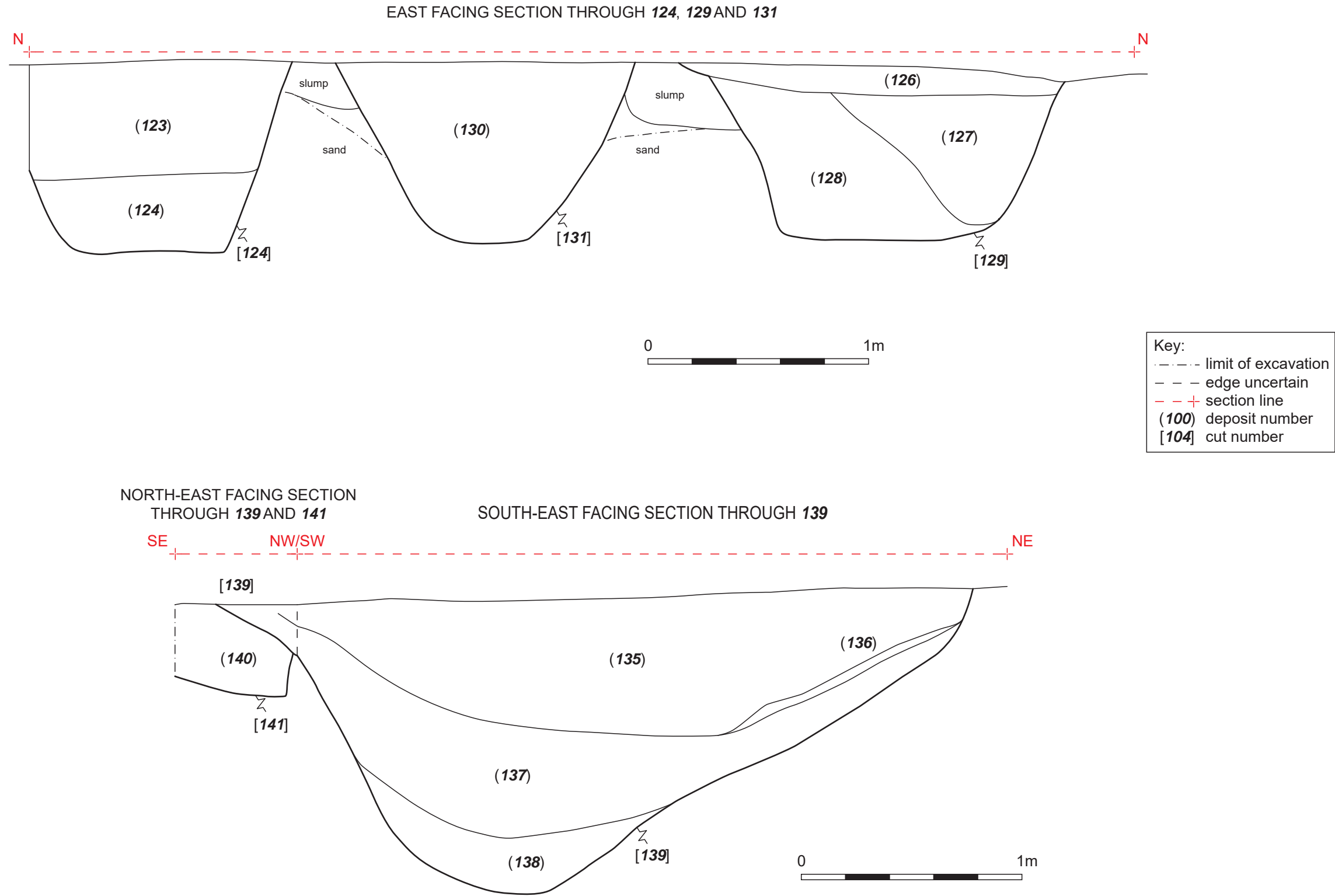


Figure 5: Sections through 124, 129, 131, 139 and 141

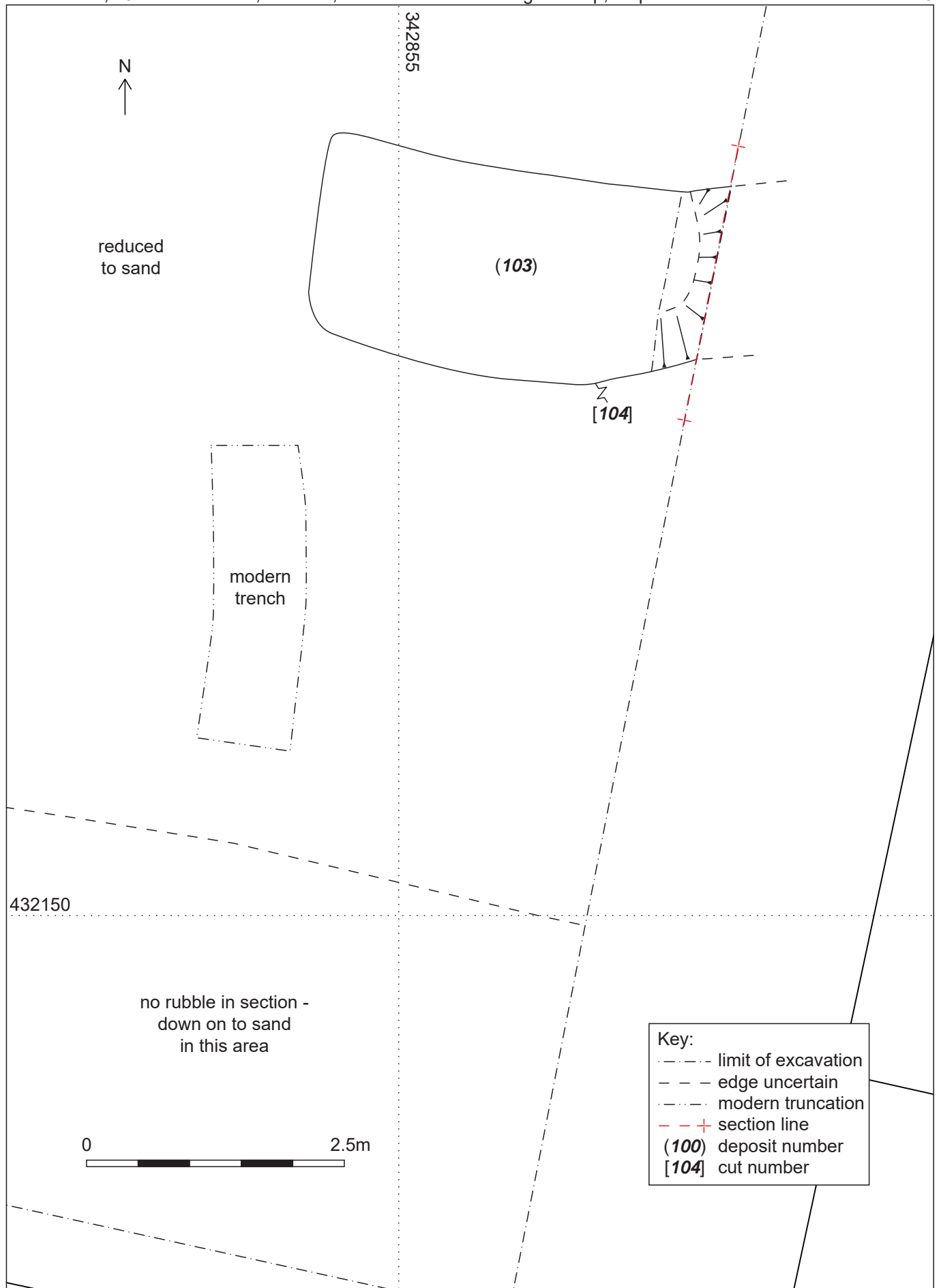


Figure 6: Plan of feature 104

## 4.2 Finds

4.3.1 **Introduction:** a total of 530 finds were recovered during the strip, map and record, the vast majority of which were of post-medieval date, with 233 fragments, or almost 44% of the entire finds assemblage, coming from a single deposit – context **124**, the lower fill of pit [**125**]. The finds are discussed by type below and a complete list of all the finds is provided in *Appendix 3*.

4.3.2 **Medieval pottery:** a fragment of a Late Medieval Reduced Grey ware rod handle was recovered from **117**. Vessel form could not be identified. The Reduced Grey ware tradition became the dominant ware type throughout the region during the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century (e.g. Bradley and Miller 2009, 664; Brooks 2000, 140).

4.3.3 **Post-medieval pottery:** a total of 436 fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered, the majority, 214 pieces, from deposit **124**. In general the pottery represents relatively typical domestic ware types found in the region, ranging from a small number of early types such as mottledware, tin-glazed earthenware and some purpleware of perhaps 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date, a large amount of late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century, including factory produced slipwares, white earthenwares with a range of printed and painted patterns, creamware, pearlware, and red earthenware, and a small but still significant amount of later 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century material. The majority undoubtedly represents generally accumulated domestic waste from the local area, although in several cases this was clearly incorporated with dumped deposits in the backfill of the various pit features. The most substantial of these was in deposit **124**, which clearly represents a rapid deposit of a relatively small number of near complete vessels that were broken and then dumped as rubbish in the base of pit [**125**]. There was at least one cross-join with material from context **130**, which demonstrates that these features were filled at the same time and as part of the same process. The assemblage from deposit **124** is relatively unusual as it represents a tightly-dated collection of late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Also of note are the two apparent waster fragments, from context **105** and **117**; these might suggest that pottery production was taking place in the local vicinity, although such material was sometimes accidentally incorporated with shipments of pottery. Of local interest is the marked stoneware bottle of T Appleton of Kirkham from deposit **148**.

4.3.4 **Glass:** a total of 44 fragments of glass were recovered. Again, the majority of these – 43% of the total glass assemblage, came from deposit **124**. All of the glass derived from bottles, with relatively early examples from contexts **124** and **132**, and a number of marked and almost whole examples of later date, especially from deposit **148**, which include a number of companies from Preston.

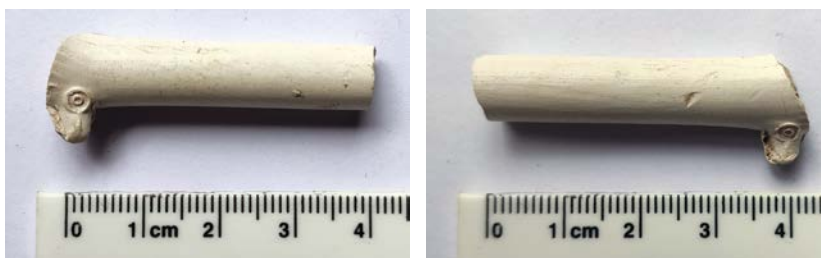
4.3.5 **Stone:** five stone objects were recovered, three lumps of probable cannel coal (one unstratified, one from **117** and one from **132**), and two small flint nodules with cortex, from contexts **132** and **144**. While all of these could be naturally occurring, both materials were worked at different times for making tools, jewellery, and other items, and flint does not naturally occur in the local area.

4.3.6 **Ceramic building material:** eight fragments of ceramic building material were recovered, three unstratified pieces of relatively late date, including an electrical insulator, and five pieces of probable brick from context **117** and **132**. The latter were clearly hand-made and of relatively early fabric but are still probably post-medieval.

4.3.7 **Metal:** only two metal objects, both of copper alloy, were recovered, a button from context **103** and a toothed plate from **147**. While the former is undoubtedly a casual loss of domestic origin, the latter is of uncertain function. It is likely to have belonged to a piece of machinery.

4.3.8 **Clay tobacco pipe:** a total of 26 fragments were recovered across 10 contexts, including two refitting fragments from **105** (*Appendix 4*). No bowl fragments were recovered and the majority comprised plain stem fragments. Two of the fragments had spurs (or heels) attached, one of which was marked. The marked stem fragment was marked on both sides of the spur, with some possible fluting to the edge of the bowl (Plate 54 and Plate 55).



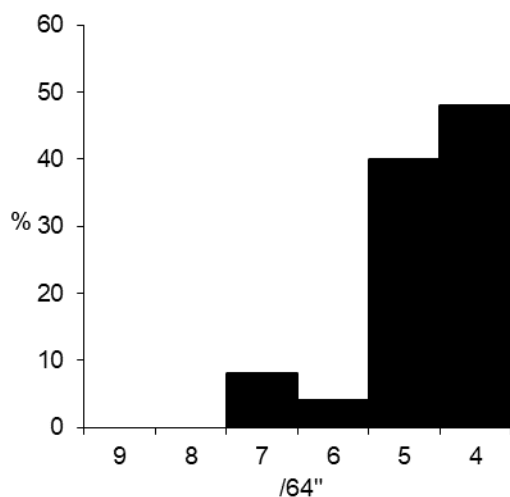


**Plate 54 (left): Marked spur from 103, with bowl-end to the left**

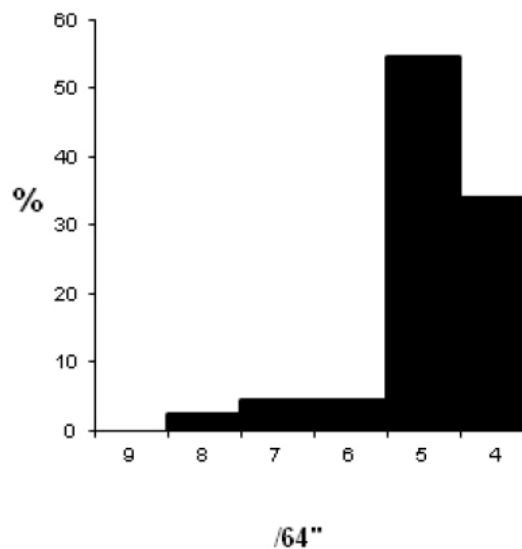
**Plate 55 (right): Marked spur from 103, with bowl-end to the right**

4.3.9 Following Davey (2013), comparison of the histogram of bore diameters from the Black Horse site material suggests a pattern of deposition most similar to that excavated from a site in Norton Village in 1991 (Plate 56 and Plate 57). There, a small quantity of residual late 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century material was recovered with a more significant group of 19<sup>th</sup> century material. The Black Horse assemblage is relatively small, so it is difficult to make chronological judgments with any degree of confidence in terms of stem-bore analysis; however, the group is fairly coherent in its contents. Most of the material from the site had boreholes of 4/64" or 5/64", which probably indicates an 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century date for that material, with pipe stems with wider boreholes (possibly 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century material) being relatively rarer.

### Norton Village 1991



**Plate 56 (left): Histogram of bore diameters from Black Horse**



**Plate 57 (right): Histogram of bore diameters from Norton Village, 1991**

4.3.10 **Animal bone:** two fragments of bone and two teeth were recovered from **103**. None of the bone had been burnt. The two teeth could conceivably have come from the same sheep/goat and the lower mandible is probably also from the same animal. The assemblage also includes a rib fragment, which shows signs of butchery.

4.3.11 **Industrial residue:** two fragments of industrial residue were recovered from context **132**; a piece of coke and a small piece of iron working slag. While both might represent industrial activity nearby such material is essentially indestructible and was utilised for making surfaces and as fill so could have been brought to the site from elsewhere.

4.3.12 **Plastic:** two plastic items were recovered from context **102**. These undoubtedly represent modern rubbish, although one apparently formed part of a sign of some form.

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Results

5.1.1 The project revealed a remarkable number of deposits and features, primarily concentrated in one area on the east side of the centre of the site. All of these are evidently post-medieval in date, with no evidence for surviving medieval archaeology being present. Nevertheless, the stratigraphic relationship between the various features, the documentary evidence, and the close dating possible from the finds has allowed five phases of activity to be identified.

5.1.2 **Phase 0 (natural):** the earliest deposits comprise natural sands and clays making up the original ground surface. These clearly change from a firm orange sand with substantial lenses of clay on the east side of the site, to a looser pale orange or yellow sand on the east side of the site where the ground rises. While naturally occurring and presumably deriving from glacially deposited material left after the last Ice Age, they are of importance in understanding the manner in which the site was later utilised.

5.1.3 **Phase 1 (17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century):** while it is apparent from the topography of Kirkham that it developed as a series of burgage plots running north/south off the main street to the south, no features of definite medieval date were identified. The stratigraphically earliest feature on the site is clearly the linear feature [119], which is cut by later features [139] and [143]. Finds recovered from its middle fill (117) indicate that it dates from the late 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century, or was at least backfilled by this time; a fragment of medieval pottery was also recovered but is evidently residual. The position of this feature, parallel to the east and west plot boundaries and almost centrally within the eastern plot, suggests that it was perhaps created as a form of sub-division.

5.1.3 **Phase 2 (late 18<sup>th</sup> – early 19<sup>th</sup> century):** a considerable number of features were excavated across the centre of the eastern plot, probably while ditch [119] was still visible as they seem to largely respect it, although it had clearly largely gone out of use by this time. These essentially comprise large pits, some of which can be dated with certainty by finds recovered from their fills ([125], [131], [134], [145] and to a lesser extent [129]), while [112], [115], [122] and [139] cannot be directly dated but probably belong to the same phase. The group of pits [125], [129] and [131] were evidently all excavated at the same time, and had a similar profile; sloping on one side and near-vertical on the other. Their form and size and location in the area of sandy natural, indicates that they were originally for sand extraction; it is noteworthy that there are sand pits shown on the early mapping just to the north (see Section 3.2). They were subsequently backfilled, clearly with domestic waste in some cases, the base of pit [125] in particular was infilled with a large quantity of late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century rubbish primarily large amounts of pottery.

5.1.4 **Phase 3 (late 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century):** the pit features of Phase 2 were evidently covered by a range of post-medieval deposits (109 and 110), the finds from which suggest a late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century date. This was presumably a deliberate effort to infill or level the area of pits – feature [143] probably represents the edge of an earlier slope at the north end of the plot that was also infilled. To the south of the area of pits similar deposits, 105 and 106, were also uncovered. All of this activity was presumably intended to form a garden, as depicted on the earliest available maps. These dark silt deposits, which sat above the natural orange sand, also contained lenses of clay and pale sand. A large feature [103], evidently cutting into deposits 105/106, probably also belongs to this phase; its purpose is uncertain but finds recovered from it suggest that it was for disposing of domestic rubbish.

5.1.5 **Phase 4 (late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century):** a range of other dumped deposits and topsoils (107, 108, 147) were present across the site, some clearly stratigraphically later than the Phase 3 deposits, and others dated by their finds. Structural remains from this period comprised a brick floor (146) and a small cellar or backfilled basement against the west boundary (149). The map regression records buildings in the location of the cellar from at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and it presumably served an ancillary function to the former public house.

5.1.6 **Phase 5 (20<sup>th</sup> century):** the uppermost levels comprised the tarmac car park surface (100) and associated make-up layer (101) within the confines of the kerbed area, with a layer of brick rubble below

(102). This evidently represents deposits put in place during the creation of the car park, as evidenced by the finds recovered from 102.

## 5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 The strip, map, and record revealed a surprising range of features were present on the site, although all of these were post-medieval in date. Nevertheless, it was possible to break these down into a range of phases, the earliest of which was probably 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century, and related to the sub-dividing of the medieval burgh plot. The project also demonstrated the potential for features to survive remarkably well, despite the high potential for later disturbance, which means that similar areas in Kirkham and other medieval towns of its size could still contain surviving medieval archaeology. The finds recovered, although all post-medieval in date, include a substantial collection of late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century types representing a relatively small number of vessels, which is relatively unusual and has the potential to provide further information about the supply and use of such types in Kirkham and the wider area. The presence of pottery wasters is also of interest, as it potentially indicates pottery manufacture in the local area in the post-medieval period.

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## Appendix 1: Project Design

### Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Cover Sheet and Project Design

The Site	
Site Name	Black Horse, 29 Preston Street, Kirkham
County	Lancashire
NGR	342825 432159 (centre)

Client	
Client Name	LAB Property Developments Ltd

Planning	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	21/0171
Condition number	n/a
Local Planning Authority	Lancaster City Council
Planning Archaeologist	Peter McCrone, Lancashire County Council

Archaeological work	
Desk-based assessment done as previous phase of work?	No
Description of work	Strip, map and record
Approximate area	30m by 30m

Archiving	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Lancashire Record Office, Preston
Relevant HER	Lancashire County Council
Relevant Museum	Harris Museum, Preston



## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Project Cover Sheet

1.1.1 All the details specific to this project are set out on the cover sheet of this project design. The project design itself covers all elements that are involved in archaeological strip and record.

### 1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have worked continuously in commercial archaeology since 2000 and 1999 respectively, 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 various elements of the project will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a-d).

### 1.3 Staff

1.3.1 **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), ACIfA)** graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has managed many recent projects in Cumbria and Lancashire including several archaeological evaluations.

1.3.2 **Tom Mace (BA (Hons), MA, MIfA)** has extensive experience of working on a variety of archaeological projects, especially watching briefs, but also excavations, evaluations, and building recordings, as well as report writing and illustration production. He joined Greenlane Archaeology in 2008 having worked for several previous companies including Archaeological Solutions and Oxford Archaeology North. He currently works on a broad range of projects and is also responsible for the production of all illustrations for reports and publications as well as some post-excavation assessments. He is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1.3.3 **Jo Dawson (MA (Hons), ACIfA)** graduated from University of Glasgow in 2000 with a joint honours degree in Archaeology and Mathematics, and since then has worked continuously in commercial archaeology. Her professional career started at Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD), following which she worked for Headland Archaeology, in Edinburgh, and then Oxford Archaeology North, in Lancaster. During this time she has been involved in a range of different archaeological projects. She has extensive experience of both planning and pre-planning projects, and has undertaken assessments of all sizes. Since establishing Greenlane Archaeology in 2005 she has managed numerous projects in south Cumbria, including desk-based assessments and evaluations. She currently mainly carries out quality control of reports and post-excavation assessments. She is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1.3.4 **Specialists:** Greenlane Archaeology have a range of outside specialists who are regularly engaged for finds and environmental work. Engagement is dependent upon availability, but specialists typically engaged are as follows:

Specialism	Specialist
Animal bone	Naomi Sewpaul
Ceramic building material, medieval and Roman	Phil Mills
Conservation	York Archaeological Trust
Clay tobacco pipe	Peter Davey (or Tom Mace in house for smaller assemblages)
Flots	Wardell Armstrong Archaeology
Human bone	Malin Holst
Industrial residue	Gerry McDonnell
Medieval pottery	Chris Cumberpatch for assemblages from the North East of England
Miscellaneous find types, for example Roman glass and medieval and earlier metalwork	Chris Howard-Davis
Prehistoric pottery	Blaise Vyner
Radiocarbon dates	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Roman pottery	Ruth Leary
Samian	Gwladys Monteil
X-ray of metal finds	York Archaeological Trust

## 2. Objectives

### 2.1 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 To examine early maps of the site and any other relevant primary and secondary sources in order to better understand the site, and set it in its historic context, where this has not already been carried out as part of a previous phase of work.

### 2.2 Archaeological Strip and Record

2.2.1 To strip an area as specified in the project design cover sheet, in order to identify the presence of any archaeological deposits, features, and structures on the site and establish their form, function, and date where possible.

### 2.3 Report

2.3.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the strip and record, which will outline the form and date of any archaeological features encountered.

### 2.4 Archive

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

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment

3.1.1 Where an archaeological desk-based assessment has not already been carried out in a previous phase of work, a rapid examination of easily available sources, particularly maps, relating to the site will be carried out. The sources that will be used as part of the desk-based assessment will include:

- **Record Office/Archive Centre:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this project design. Of principal importance are early maps of the site, particularly Ordnance Survey maps but also the Tithe Map, but other relevant primary sources such as the census, taxation records, parish registers, wills, deeds and other documents will also be consulted. In addition, relevant secondary sources will also be consulted and all of this information will be utilised to better understand the historical and archaeological development of the site and set it in context;
- **Historic Environment Record:** this is a list of all of the recorded sites of archaeological interest recorded in the county, and is the primary source of information for a study of this kind. Each site is recorded with any relevant references, a brief description and location related to the National Grid. The HER will be consulted and relevant information relating to any sites in close proximity to or within the proposed development area. In addition, relevant secondary sources, particularly previous archaeological investigations in the immediate area and aerial photographs, will also be examined;
- **Online Resources:** where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and tithe maps will be consulted online;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** a number of copies of maps and local histories are held by Greenlane Archaeology. These will be consulted in order to provide information about the site.

### 3.2 Archaeological Strip and Record

3.2.1 The anticipated area to be stripped is set out on the cover sheet of this project design. The strip and record methodology, which is based on Greenlane Archaeology's excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007), will be as follows:

- The areas will be stripped with regard to the position of any known constraints, focussing on the areas of high archaeological interest or potential, and avoiding areas which are likely to have been severely damaged or truncated by later activity, unless they are considered to have a high potential;
- The overburden, which is unlikely to be of any archaeological significance, will be removed by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist until the first deposit beneath it is reached;



- All deposits below the overburden will be examined by hand in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale. Deposits will only be sampled, rather than completely removed, below the first identified level of archaeological interest, unless specified by the Planning Archaeologist (see cover sheet), with the intension of preserving as much *in situ* as possible;
- 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% 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, and photographs in colour digital format (both RAW files and JPEG format at at least 12meg resolution) will be taken;
- All deposits, trenches, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the strip 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 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 1.3.4* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;
- Any human remains discovered during the strip and record will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The Planning Archaeologist will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will be carried out under the guidance of the local coroner, and a licence obtained from the Ministry of Justice, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857;
- 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 areas stripped will be backfilled following excavation although it is not envisaged that any further reinstatement to its original condition will be carried out.

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

### 3.3 Report

3.3.2 The results of the strip and record will be compiled into a report, which will provide a summary and details of any sources consulted. It will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the rapid desk-based assessment;

- Results of the strip and record, including finds and samples;
- Discussion of the results including phasing information;
- Bibliography;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
  - a site location plan related to the national grid;
  - a plan showing the location of the stripped areas in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
  - plans and sections of any features discovered during the strip and record;
  - photographs of any features encountered during the strip and record and general shots of the stripped areas;
  - extracts from historic mapping.

### 3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the strip and record, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this project design, together with a copy of the report. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA (ClfA 2014c). In addition details 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 paper and digital copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided to the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this project design.

3.4.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. Any finds recovered during the strip and record will be offered to an appropriate museum (see cover sheet). 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 on the date specified on the Order Form, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the elements of the project will be carried out in the following order:

- **Task 1:** rapid desk-based assessment (where this has not already been carried out as a previous phase of archaeological work);
- **Task 2:** archaeological strip and record;
- **Task 3:** processing and assessment of finds and samples;
- **Task 4:** production of draft report including illustrations;
- **Task 5:** feedback on draft report, editing and production of final report;
- **Task 6:** finalisation and deposition of archive.

## 5. Other matters

### 5.1 Access and clearance

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

### 5.2 Health and Safety

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

## 5.3 Insurance

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

## 5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

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

## 6. Bibliography

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, revised edn, Reading

CIfA, 2014b *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*, revised edn, Reading

CIfA, 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*, revised edn, Reading

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

## Appendix 2: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Deposit	Hard tarmac, c0.1m thick	Tarmac surface of car park
101	Deposit	Pale gravel deposit, c0.1m thick; fine whitish-brown gravel and sand matrix	Bedding material below tarmac surface of the car park
102	Deposit	Abundant rubble/demolition material in silty matrix; abundant unfrogged red brick (ea. 0.07x0.11x0.23m); contained plastic, cast iron and other post-medieval and modern items which were observed but not retained	Demolition rubble
103	Deposit	Friable to firmly compacted dark greyish brown sandy-silt fill of <b>104</b> ; possible tip line or lenses within the deposit	Fill of feature <b>104</b>
104	Cut	Linear, east/west, cut, c2m wide by c4m long, extending beyond the east side of the area; note: the section suggests that the feature is either truncated to the north or that an additional layer of sand has been tipped above it, making the feature possibly much wider than the extent of <b>103</b> suggests; the feature was concave to the south side, but near vertical moving away from the trench section; the base appeared flat in section, but dropped to near vertical to at least 1.2m; filled by <b>103</b> ; cut deposit <b>105</b> to the south and possibly truncated by or overlain by <b>106</b> to the north	Possible ditch, containing tipped deposits
105	Deposit	Uniform, fine, light orange sand	Dumped deposit, perhaps levelling layer over south side of site
106	Deposit	Uniform, fine, light orange sand	Dumped deposit, perhaps levelling layer over south side of site
107	Deposit	Friable, dark greyish-brown silt, c0.15m thick; contained beer cans, bottles, bin bags, brick fragments, etc.	Topsoil to north side of car park
108	Deposit	Light brown sandy-silt, c0.15m to 0.3m thick	Subsoil below <b>107</b> in east strip of area north of car park
109	Deposit	Patchy deposit of darker brown silt with lenses of pale sand below 0.3m-0.6m of striated deposits of dark brown silt and orange sand; c0.5m to 0.8m thick; the edge between <b>109</b> and <b>110</b> is uncertain – <b>110</b> is mostly to the north and west of <b>109</b>	Possible infill of a hollow or very large cut to the north side of the area – north of the car park
110	Deposit	Friable, dark greyish-brown silt with lenses of clay and occasional pale sand, c0.4m thick; the edge between <b>109</b> and <b>110</b> is uncertain – <b>110</b> is mostly to the north and west of <b>109</b>	Possible infill of a hollow or very large cut to the north side of the area – north of the car park

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
111	Deposit	Firm, mottled dark pinkish orangey/mid brown and dark brown silty clay, with 2% angular cobble stones; 2.7m east/west by 1.2m north/south and 0.2m thick	Fill of 112
112	Cut	Rectangular, east/west cut with near vertical sides, 2.7m by 1.2m by 0.2m deep, and flattish base; filled by 111	Pit
114	Deposit	Firm, dark brown mottled with grey silty-clay; at least 1m east/west – only visible in side of trench – clearly cutting through sand layer below brick rubble 102. Not excavated	Fill of pit 115
115	Cut	East/west linear at least 1m long; filled by 114. Not excavated	Pit?
116	Deposit	Firm, dark reddish orange silty-clay, 0.1m thick by 1.2m wide east/west	Upper fill of ditch 119
117	Deposit	Soft, mottled dark grey and reddish brown silt, with 10% sub-angular gravel; 0.1m to 0.2m thick and 0.9m wide east/west	Middle fill of ditch 119
118	Deposit	Soft, sand and sandy clay and silt; mottled mid yellowish orange and reddish orange with some dark grey lenses; up to 0.5m thick and 0.7m wide	Lower fill of ditch 119
119	Cut	Linear north/south cut, with near vertical sides to the east and stepped to the west with flattened U-shaped base; typically 1.2m wide and up to 0.7m deep; filled by 116 to 118	Ditch
120	Deposit	Soft, dark greyish-brown, silty-sand, 0.m – 0.15m thick	Upper fill of pit 122
121	Deposit	Firm and soft mottled dark reddish brown and pale yellowish brown clay and sand, with 1% cobbles, up to 0.5m thick	Lower fill of pit 122
122	Cut	Semi-circular feature, c1.7m north/south by 1.5m east/west, with near vertical sides and step down on the north side to bowl, 0.2m step; filled by 120 and 122	Possible kiln
123	Deposit	Firm, mid orangey-brown sandy-clay, sometimes in clumps; c1.15m across top of cut 125 and extending beyond the trench to the south edge	Upper fill of pit 125
124	Deposit	Fairly firm, mottled mid grey and orange brown sandy clay, c0.4m thick at the base of cut 125, c1.1m across; beyond limit of excavation to the south edge; contained abundant smashed post-medieval pottery and glass towards the base	Lower fill of pit 125
125	Cut	Linear, east/west cut, c1.2m wide, but extends beyond limit of excavation to the south; max. 0.9m deep by 2.9m long; north, south and east sides all straight sides at 70° to the horizontal with almost flat base; filled by 123 and 124	Possible quarry / sand pit backfilled with c18 <sup>th</sup> century rubbish to the base
126	Deposit	Firm, dark greyish-brown sandy clay, 0.1m to 0.15m thick by 1.4m wide	Upper fill of pit 129
127	Deposit	Firm in lumps, but otherwise soft, mid reddish-brown silty clay, with 1% rounded gravel; 0.8m wide by 0.6m deep	Middle fill of pit 129
128	Deposit	Firm, pale orangey brown, silty clay, 0.7m thick	Lower fill of 129; slump on north side
129	Cut	Rectangle with rounded corners, east/west, 1.4m wide by 2m long; vertical sides on the west and south and more gradual slope to the north, with flat base; filled by 126 to 128	Sand quarry pit
130	Deposit	Firm to soft dark reddish orange silty clay, with 1% rounded gravel, 1.3m wide by 0.8m deep	Fill of pit 131
131	Cut	Rounded rectangular cut, 1.3m wide by 2.7m long with vertical sides to the north and east and 45° slope to south side and flat base; filled by 130	Quarry pit
132	Deposit	Firm, mottled dark orange and dark grey and pale orange silty clay and silt, with 1% rounded gravel; c1.5m diameter, 0.7m deep	Upper fill of pit 134
133	Deposit	Firm, pale orangey brown silty clay, c1m wide by 2m long and up to 0.7m thick	Lower fill of pit 134

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
134	Cut	Roughly oval-shaped, east/west, with a slightly sticking out section to the north-east; 2m wide by 2.6m long, with vertical sides to the north and east and a slight step in the spur to the north-east and sides sloping at more than 45° to the south; filled by <b>132</b> and <b>133</b>	Sand quarry pit
135	Deposit	Soft, mid reddish-brown clayey sand, 0.6m thick; slot excavated 0.5m wide but pit measures c1.5m across by 3.6m long	Upper fill of pit <b>139</b>
136	Deposit	Soft, dark greyish brown silty sand lens, c0.05m thick by c1.3m long, to the east side of cut <b>139</b>	Lens of dark grey silty sand below reddish clay ( <b>135</b> ) in pit <b>139</b>
137	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid orange and dark brown mix of clayey- and silty- sand; up to 0.5m thick; 3.05m slot excavated by 0.5m wide; pit is c1.5m by 3.6m	Centre fill of pit <b>139</b>
138	Deposit	Soft, dark grey sandy/silty-clay / clayey-sand, 0.3m thick at base of pit by max. 2m long	Lower fill of pit <b>139</b>
139	Cut	Sub-oval-shaped, north-east/south-west pit; c1.5m by 3.6m with steep sides to the west and more gently sloping edge to the east, with a concave base; drops to near vertical to the north side of the excavated slot; cuts 140 to west edge; filled by <b>135</b> to <b>138</b>	Sand pit
140	Deposit	Firm, dark grey-brown silty-sand; small slot excavated to determine the relationship to <b>139</b> – cut by <b>139</b> (very clear cut); slot measures c0.5m by 0.5m by 0.4m deep	Fill of ditch <b>141</b>
141	Cut	North/south linear; note: slot 0.5m by 0.5m by c0.4m deep excavated to determine relationship to <b>139</b> ; overall ditch is 1.1m wide by c4m long; cut by <b>139</b> , filled by <b>140</b>	Assumed to be continuation of ditch <b>119</b>
142	Deposit	Soft, mid brown silty-clay, +10m long east/west; clearly late as cutting through various other features; unexcavated	Possible fill of large sand pit ( <b>143</b> ?) or tip line visible in slope to north
143	Cut	+10m long east/west linear cut with ?vertical sides, filled by <b>142</b>	Large sand pit or tip line to north
144	Deposit	Firm, mottled dark grey and dark orange silty clay with 1% rounded gravel; 0.3m thick, 0.6m-0.7m to base	Fill of <b>145</b> (note: only excavated in the south-west corner of <b>145</b> )
145	Cut	+10m long east/west linear by 3m wide, with vertical sides; 0.6m to 0.7m to flat base; filled by <b>144</b>	Massive sand pit
146	Structure	1.5m north/south by 0.7m east/west; edge-set dark red handmade brick, each 0.235m by 0.07m	Brick floor
147	Deposit	Soft, dark grey silt, with 10% sub-angular cobbles and brick and slate; up to 0.5m thick and extending beyond limit of excavation	Topsoil outside original tarmac area
148	Deposit	Friable, gritty, mid brown silt and red brick rubble; contained post-medieval pot and glass fragments	Rubble fill of former cellar ( <b>149</b> )
149	Structure	Two east/west walls of unfrosted red brick, each brick is 0.07x0.11x0.23m; c15 courses remain in the south section; looks to be cut through by tarmac and concrete of the existing car park with the kerbstone on top; the wall to the south is 0.26m wide and at least 1.8m across (east/west) beyond the confines of the foundation trench (visible in both east and west sections); the north side of the backfilled internal space of the room is 2.87m to the north; the walls appear to cut the sand	Cellar

### Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
U/S	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
U/S	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware crock rim	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
U/S	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot base	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century?
U/S	Pottery	1	Creamware plate rim	Mid – late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
U/S	Pottery	5	Refitting blue transfer-printed Willow plate rim, and blue transfer-printed pattern hollowware body fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> century
U/S	Clay tobacco pipe	1	1x length: 27mm; 6mm diameter; central, 4/64" diameter borehole	19 <sup>th</sup> century
U/S	Glass	1	Dark green bottle base with high kick	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
U/S	Stone	1	Cannel coal lump	Naturally occurring
U/S	Ceramic building material	1	Red earthenware drainage tile, horseshoe or perhaps circular shaped section	19 <sup>th</sup> century
U/S	Ceramic building material	1	Glazed buff-bodied stoneware pothead terminator insulator from General Post Office, with embossed text 'PATENT No. 2953 – 07 . RD No. 563022 – 520365 / G.P.O. / T (?) C (?) ENGLAND'	20 <sup>th</sup> century
U/S	Ceramic building material	1	Red glazed white earthenware complete square tile	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
102	Glass	1	Dark green bottle base with punt mark 'WOOLFALL / B. / MANC <sup>R</sup> ', manufactured by the Manchester Glass Bottle Works, established 1833 (OA North 2004, 14)	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century
102	Pottery	2	White earthenware	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
102	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment, stem/bowl junction with flat-bottomed heel (unmarked); very little of the bowl remains, the rear of the bowl possibly approaching vertical; length: 23mm; 6-7mm slightly oval-shaped section; off-centre 4/64" diameter borehole	19 <sup>th</sup> century
102	Plastic	1	White Perspex sheet with yellow PVC (?) sticker attached printed with Manchester (?) bee	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> – early 21 <sup>st</sup> century
102	Plastic	1	Orange tube cap (?)	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> – early 21 <sup>st</sup> century
103	Animal bone	4	1x lower mandible fragment, probably sheep; 2x loose teeth, possibly from the same animal as the mandible fragment, both in wear; 1x rib fragment with chop marks	Uncertain

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
103	Clay tobacco pipe	8	<p>7x plain stem fragments:</p> <p>1x length: 57mm; slightly oval-shaped section, 6-7mm; central, 4/64" diameter borehole;</p> <p>1x length: 53.5mm; slightly oval-shaped section, 6-7mm; central, 5/64" diameter borehole;</p> <p>1x length: 25mm; 7mm diameter section; central, 5/64" diameter borehole;</p> <p>1x length: 85mm; slightly oval-shaped section, 6-7mm; central, 5/64" diameter borehole;</p> <p>1x length: 51mm; slightly oval-shaped section, 6mm to 7mm or 8mm; central, 6/64" diameter borehole;</p> <p>1x length: 14mm; slightly oval-shaped section, 7mm diameter section; central, 5/64" diameter borehole;</p> <p>1x length: 14mm; slightly oval-shaped section, 4mm; off-centre 4/64" diameter borehole.</p> <p>1x marked stem with marked spur, length: 43mm; slightly oval-shaped section, 7-8mm; off-centre, 5/64" diameter borehole</p>	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
103	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware, including pot rim with impressed decoration	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
103	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware dish rim	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
103	Pottery	3	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
103	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot (?) rim	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
103	Pottery	8	Creamware, including metal edge plate rim, and factory-produced slipware with mocha decoration	Mid – late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
103	Pottery	4	Pearlware, including blue transfer-printed Broseley hollowware fragment, blue shell edge plate rim, and blue painted bowl/tea bowl rim	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
103	Pottery	1	White earthenware plate rim with Willow blue transfer-printed pattern	19 <sup>th</sup> century
103	Pottery	1	Bone china/porcelain bowl rim with blue painted decoration	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
103	Cu alloy	1	Button with loop shank and remains of gilding still present	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century?
105	Pottery	9	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware, including crock rim, two crock bases, and waster with glaze along break	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
105	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware including hollowware base	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
105	Pottery	2	Creamware, including metal shape plate rim	Mid – late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
105	Pottery	1	Pearlware (?) with blue transfer-printed pattern	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> - early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
105	Pottery	1	White ironstone (?) hollowware fragment with remains of enamelled transfer-printed (?) pattern	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century



Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
105	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Refitting plain stem fragment, overall length 110.5mm; slightly flattened oval-shaped section 6-8mm; central, 5/64" diameter borehole	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
107	Pottery	1	White salt-glazed stoneware plate rim	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> - early 18 <sup>th</sup> century?
107	Pottery	6	Creamware, including press-moulded feather edge plate rim, and hollowware base with coloured glazes (light green and yellow)	Mid – late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
107	Pottery	1	Factory-produced glazed buff-bodied earthenware with white slip-coated exterior	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
107	Pottery	4	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware including crock rim	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
107	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
107	Pottery	1	Red earthenware coarseware flower pot (?) rim with white slip stripes on exterior	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century?
107	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment, with smoothed, much abraded breaks; length: 41mm; oval-shaped 8-10mm section, flaring to 13mm by 11mm at one end (presumably towards junction with bowl); central, 7/64" diameter borehole	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century
107	Glass	1	Dark green bottle neck fragment	18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
108	Pottery	2	Black-glazed red earthenware including rim from jug or similar vessel	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
108	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment; length: 40mm; slightly oval-shaped section, 6-7mm; central, 4/64" diameter borehole	19 <sup>th</sup> century
109	Pottery	14	Brown-glazed and black-glazed red earthenware coarseware, including two crock rims and a hollowware base	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
109	Pottery	1	Purpleware (?) high fired cup handle	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century?
109	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware fineware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century?
109	Pottery	1	Glazed light orange earthenware fineware rim with red slip coating	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
109	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied earthenware fineware with everted rim	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
109	Pottery	1	Glazed orangey-buff-bodied earthenware coarseware base fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
109	Pottery	1	Tin-glazed earthenware plate rim with blue painted pattern and dark orange stripe on rim	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century?
109	Pottery	2	Creamware	Mid – late 18 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
109	Clay tobacco pipe	3	Plain stem fragments: 1x length: 67mm; 7mm diameter section; central, 4/64" diameter borehole; 1x length: 49mm; slightly oval-shaped section, 6-7mm; central, 4/64" diameter borehole; 1x length: 30mm; oval-shaped section, 6.5-8mm; central, 4/64" diameter borehole	19 <sup>th</sup> century
110	Pottery	7	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware, some very high fired	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
110	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware crock rim	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
110	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed light orange earthenware fineware base fragment from candlestick or similar vessel	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
110	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied earthenware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
110	Pottery	1	Buff-glazed grey-bodied stoneware from closed vessel	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century?
110	Pottery	1	Tin-glazed earthenware cup handle with blue painted horizontal stripes on handle	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century?
110	Pottery	4	Creamware	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
110	Pottery	2	Pearlware, including blue painted saucer base	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
110	Pottery	3	White earthenware, including blue transfer-printed pattern	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
110	Clay tobacco pipe	3	Plain stem fragments: 1x length: 47mm; oval-shaped section, 7-8mm; central, very wide, 7/64" diameter borehole; yellowish hue to fabric; 1x length: 29mm; slightly oval-shaped section, 6-7mm; central, 5/64" diameter borehole; 1x length: 29.5mm; long oval-shaped section, 6-8mm; central, 5/64" diameter borehole	17 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
117	Pottery	1	Fragment of Late Medieval Reduced Grey ware rod handle, with circular section; hard, sandy fabric, with some voids and infrequent small inclusions (<1mm in size); the core is medium grey and the outer margins are whitish; the outer surface is glazed in a uniformly applied dark olive green glaze	14 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> century
117	Pottery	1	Over-fired brown-glazed red earthenware/purpleware base fragment/waster fragment	17 <sup>th</sup> century?
117	Pottery	1	Creamware	Mid – late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
117	Ceramic building material	2	Red earthenware, handmade brick fragments, one very high fired grey core	17 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
117	Stone	1	Cannel coal lump	Naturally occurring

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
124	Pottery	79	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware from six different vessels: very abraded large crock rim to base with lug handles and plaster with sacking impressions x 24 fragments; crock rim to base with lug handles x 12 fragments; crock rim and body with lug handles and pronounced throwing rings x 10 fragments; jug rim to base with three protruding ridges around the middle and strap handle and everted rim x 26 fragments; large closed vessel (bottle?) near rim to base x 6 fragments; heavy crock/pancheon base x 1 fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
124	Pottery	31	Red earthenware from two different vessels: flower pot (?) rim and body x 20 fragments; flower pot rim to base with bluish exterior in places x 11 fragments	18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
124	Pottery	23	Creamware from five different vessels: mug/jug rim and handle with foliate terminals and enamelled painted earth colours x 3 fragments; metal shape plate rim x 1 fragment; sausage-rimmed bowl rim and body x 11 fragments; bowl base and body x 7 fragments; factory-produced slipware jug (?) base x 1 fragment	Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
124	Pottery	20	Pearlware from two different vessels: blue shell edge plate rim to base fragments x 14; blue transfer printed lacustrine landscape jug fragments x 6	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
124	Pottery	45	White earthenware from at least six different vessels including blue transfer-printed plate rim to base with shell pattern x 7 fragments; painted floral spring saucer rim to base x 5 fragments, and tea bowl rim to base in same pattern x 2 fragments; red transfer-printed bowl rim x 3 fragments, factory-produced slipware carinated bowl rim to base with common cable and engine turned rim x 18 fragments; factory produced slipware jug x 6 fragments	19 <sup>th</sup> century
124	Pottery	2	Glazed buff-bodied earthenware factory produced slipware jug rim and body	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
124	Pottery	2	Factory-produced glazed red earthenware bowl rim with white slip stripes	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
124	Pottery	11	Buff-glazed grey-bodied stoneware bottle with internal deposits	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
124	Pottery	1	Light brown glazed grey bodied stoneware bottle fragment with internal deposits	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
124	Glass	13	Dark green square base bottle with pontil mark, surface laminating	18 <sup>th</sup> century?
124	Glass	3	Dark green bottle mouth and neck	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
124	Glass	3	Light green faceted bottle base and sides	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
127	Pottery	1	Black-glazed buff-bodied earthenware fineware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
130	Pottery	2	Refitting creamware factory-produced slipware base fragments, cross-joining with jug base fragment from context <b>124</b>	Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
130	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied earthenware factory produced slipware base, probably same vessel as jug rim and body from context <b>124</b>	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
130	Pottery	1	Mottledware coarseware fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
130	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware fineware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
132	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
132	Pottery	2	Mottledware fineware fragments	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
132	Pottery	1	Red earthenware coarseware base fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
132	Pottery	4	Creamware	Mid – late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
132	Pottery	2	Pearlware	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
132	Ceramic building material	3	Red earthenware brick fragments, very small and worn, hand made	Not closely dateable – post medieval?
132	Glass	3	Very light turquoise pane fragments x 2 including one rim, and vessel fragment	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
132	Glass	1	Dark green bottle fragment	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century?
132	Industrial residue	1	Undiagnostic iron working slag; very shiny, porous and light, probably smithing waste	Not closely dateable
132	Industrial residue	1	Coke	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
132	Stone	1	Flint lump with cortex	Naturally occurring
132	Stone	1	Cannel coal	Naturally occurring
144	Pottery	1	Underfired brown-glazed stoneware (?) with orange earthenware body, from closed vessel	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century?
144	Pottery	1	Overfired black-glazed red earthenware fineware cup rim	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 18 <sup>th</sup> century?
144	Pottery	2	Creamware, including press-moulded feather edge plate rim	Mid – late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
144	Pottery	1	Pearlware	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
144	Stone	1	Flint lump with cortex	Naturally occurring
147	Pottery	56	White earthenware, including factory-produced slipware x 10, blue shell edge plate rims x 2, gilded flow blue x 1, blue transfer-printed patterns x 17 (including Broseley x 2, Willow x 13, of which one with partial maker's mark 'G.R. / [crown]'), blue painted x 1	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
147	Pottery	3	Pearlware?	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
147	Pottery	4	Bone china: Broseley x 1, gilded stripe x 2, blue stripe x 1	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
147	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed white earthenware refitting 'STOUT' ash tray fragments, with edge of maker's mark	20 <sup>th</sup> century
147	Pottery	5	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware: crock rim, pancheon rim, slip striped dish rim, and hollowware rim	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
147	Pottery	6	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior coarseware, including 4 refitting pancheon rims	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
147	Pottery	4	Black-glazed red earthenware crock including base	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
147	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware hollowware, including 2 rims	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
147	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed buff-bodied stoneware hollowware fragments	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
147	Pottery	1	Brown-topped glazed buff-bodied stoneware hollowware fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
147	Pottery	1	Greenish yellow glazed grey-bodied stoneware bottle body	18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
147	Glass	3	Colourless bottle fragments including base fragments x 2	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
147	Glass	3	Very light turquoise bottle fragments, comprising side embossed '...RES...', plain base, and bottle mouth with stoppered closure	
147	Glass	4	Dark green refitting bottle fragments x 2, bottle bodies x 2	18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
147	Clay tobacco pipe	4	Plain stem fragments: 1x length: 48mm; oval shaped cross-section, 7mm to 8mm or 9mm; central, 5/64" diameter borehole; 1x length: 38mm; 6mm diameter section; central, 4/64" diameter borehole; 1x length: 25mm; 7.5mm diameter section; central, 5/64" diameter borehole; 1x length: 41mm; 6-7mm diameter section; central, 4/64" diameter borehole	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
147	Cu Alloy	1	Toothed plate with four drilled holes evenly spaced across it and two smaller ones, one at either end. Teeth are broadly rectangular but slightly tapered at the end	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
148	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied stoneware bottle with maker's mark on side 'POWELL / BRIS[TOL]'	19 <sup>th</sup> century
148	Pottery	1	Green-glazed grey-bodied stoneware bottle with maker's mark on side 'T APPLETON / KIRKHAM'	19 <sup>th</sup> century
148	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware bottle	19 <sup>th</sup> century
148	Glass	1	Dark green bottle, missing rim, marked 'IMPERIAL / PINT / HOWARD BRO <sup>S</sup> / S <sup>I</sup> JOHN S <sup>I</sup> / PRESTON'	19 <sup>th</sup> century
148	Glass	1	Green bottle missing neck, marked 'RD ROBINSON & SONS / 3, 4 & 5 AVENHAM ST / PRESTON'	19 <sup>th</sup> century
148	Glass	1	Very light turquoise Codd bottle missing neck marked 'SEED'S / SEED'S / SEED'S / WATERS / TRADE / MARK / REGISTERED / PRESTON' (contents) and 'J.W. DOBSON MAKER BARNESLEY' (glass bottle manufacturer)	19 <sup>th</sup> century
148	Glass	1	Very light turquoise with recessed panels and embossed text 'KAY'S COMPOUND / ESSENCE OF LINSEED / KAY BROTHERS / STOCKPORT', punt marked 'AM'	19 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
148	Glass	1	Very light blue faceted bottle marked 'H THOMAS & C <sup>O</sup> / S <sup>T</sup> MARTINS LANE / W.C', punt marked 'Y G C <sup>O</sup> ', (York Glass Co., logo used c1870-1930 (Lockhart <i>et al</i> n.d.)	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
148	Glass	1	Very light turquoise bottle with 'TABLESPOONS' and 15 measurement lines on each side	19 <sup>th</sup> century
148	Glass	1	Very light turquoise sauce (?) bottle	19 <sup>th</sup> century
148	Glass	1	Very light turquoise lid marked 'KILNER BROTHERS / DEWSBURY & LONDON'	Mid – late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
148	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware pancheon rim with white slip-coated interior	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
148	Pottery	1	White earthenware blue transfer printed Willow serving dish rim	19 <sup>th</sup> century
148	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Plain stem fragments: 1x length: 66mm; slightly oval shaped cross-section, 6-7mm; central, 4/64" diameter borehole; 1x length: 46mm; 7mm diameter section; central, 4/64" diameter borehole	19 <sup>th</sup> century

## Appendix 4: Clay Tobacco Pipe Catalogue

Site Code	Cxt <sup>1</sup>	B <sup>2</sup>	S <sup>3</sup>	M <sup>4</sup>	H/S <sup>5</sup>	64 <sup>6</sup>	Decoration	Fig <sup>7</sup>	Illustration number	Comments	Date range
BH22	<i>U/S</i>		1			4					19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>102</b>		1		Flat-bottomed heel	4					19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>103</b>		1			6					18 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>103</b>		1			5					18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>103</b>		1			5					18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>103</b>		1			5					18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>103</b>		1			5					18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>103</b>		1		Spur	5	Marked spur				18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>103</b>		1			4					19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>103</b>		1			4					19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>105</b>		1			5				Refitting fragments	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>107</b>		1			7					17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>108</b>		1			4					19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>109</b>		1			4					19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>109</b>		1			4					19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>109</b>		1			4					19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>110</b>		1			7					17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>110</b>		1			5					18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>110</b>		1			5					18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>147</b>		1			5					18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>147</b>		1			5					18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>147</b>		1			4					19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>147</b>		1			4					19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>148</b>		1			4					19 <sup>th</sup> C
BH22	<b>148</b>		1			4					19 <sup>th</sup> C

**Notes:** 1. Context; 2. Bowl; 3. Stem; 4. Mouthpiece; 5. Heel / spur; 6. Borehole diameter in sixty-fourths of an inch; 7. Figure