# THE RIVERSIDE INDUSTRIAL PARK, CATTERALL, GARSTANG, LANCASHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

**For**

Collinson

**CS Archaeology**

March 2011

**For :** Collinson Plc,
Riverside Industrial Park,
Tan Yard Road,
Catterall,
Preston,
Lancashire
PR3 0HP

**National Grid Reference (NGR):** SD 49234 43040 (centre)

**CS Archaeology Project No:** 56

**OASIS ID:** csarchae1-95302

**Report and illustrations by:** Chris Scurfield

**Fieldwork:** January – February 2011

**Report Production:** February 2011

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*Frontispiece: view across the PDA*

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**FIGURES**



**PLATES**



**APPENDICES**

# 1 SUMMARY

1.1 This report seeks to satisfy a planning condition placed on planning consent because the ground works to the proposed development area (PDA) could impact on a series of potential heritage assets.

1.2 Apart from the recently known extant buildings, the results were negative for additional significant archaeology.

# 2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report has been commissioned by Collinson PLC in order meet a condition placed on planning consent (App. No. 09/00882/FULMAJ).

2.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by CS Archaeology in May 2010 (Appendix 1). This report briefly sets out the proposed development within its local context.

2.3 The site lies to the south of the confluence of the Rivers Wyre and Calder (Figure 1). The site comprises of 1.25 hectares of land between the 15 and 20m AOD.

# 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 To ensure that any archaeological deposits are preserved by record and are placed within their wider local and regional context. The watching brief will gather sufficient information to establish presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits, in particular the tannery's date of construction and demolition will be sought.

# 4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The watching brief has been undertaken according to the WSI approved by LCAS in 2010 (Appendix 1).

# 5 RESULTS

5.1 The overall results confirmed the presence of the known buildings across the PDA. No evidence for additional historic buildings or features such as the tanning pits were revealed. Trench depths varied, according to pipe fall, between 1.3 and 1.8m, and were 1.4m wide. The trench layout is depicted in Figure 2.

5.2 Trench 1 was excavated prior to the watching brief. This consisted of modern infill rubble (pers. comm. Mr P. Corbett, of ND Civils Groundworks Ltd.).

5.3 Trench 2 (39.7m x 1.4m) was aligned east-west and linked the washing facility (Building D) to the man-hole (drainage hub). No archaeological features were revealed but a sequence of made ground levelling deposits were recorded throughout the trench (Plate 1).

5.4 Trench 3 (47.3m x 1.4m) was also excavated prior to the watching brief but the trench sides were able to be inspected. Trench 3 was excavated in order to insert a north-south drain along the side of the proposed building A (Plate 2). Broadly the trench was able to be divided into two parts. The northern end with relatively high natural deposits of red clay, which extended south by 4.8m (Figure 2). The red clay natural was overlain by aggregate, a crushed cinder/slag with angular stone. The southern end of the trench (36m) contained various made ground deposits characterised by levelling deposits with the remains of a sandstone faced wall (Structure 1). Structure 1(Plates 3-4), had been truncated by trench 3, which revealed three courses of faced sandstone, bonded with lime mortar. Abutting the masonry was an inner brick wall. To the sides and above the structure was a deposit of crushed brick with occasional stone fragments containing modern pottery and plastic. Above were three further deposits of aggregate (0.25m deep) then a layer of clinker (0.06m) with an overlaying layer of tarmac (0.04m). Structure 1 was on a north-west to southeast alignment, and probably represented a cross wall of the building which was demolished early in 2010. The return of the wall in the east facing section could not be detected and may have been removed prior to the archaeological watching brief.

5.5 Trench 4 (30.2m x 1.4m) was excavated at a tangent to Trench 3 and was designed to provide drainage from the silo store. It revealed a section of brick work, structure 2 (Plate 5), towards the southwest end of the trench that was probably related to structure 1, and also some modern rubbish pits northeast of structure 2. Structure 2 consisted of up to 4 courses of brick, cross layered and bonded with lime mortar. Structure 2 represented a section of trench 4 which was 1.12m long and was not reflected in the southeast facing section, suggesting that the structure had been truncated at its northern end. The construction of structure 2 is consistent with a raised internal floor area which would have provided a damp free floor.

5.6 Trench 5 (20m x 1.4m) linked into trench 4 and reached a maximum depth of 1.85m at the northwest end. The trench consisted of levelling deposits of cinders and slag down to 0.25m below the ground surface. There was a layer of mixed sandy loam and grey clay that extended down to the base of the trench 1.3-1.8m below the surface. The trench truncated dark brown sandy clay with 19th/early 20th century artefacts. These artefacts consisted of: transfer decorated pottery, oyster shells, a horse's hoof and brown glazed earthenware. Towards the western end of the trench were two circular pits (Plate 6), which were cut through the dark brown sandy clay, and were on average 1.5m in diameter. At the western end of the trench, parallel

with the new concrete silo store, the foundations of the buildings which were extant in 2010 were revealed. No other significant archaeological deposits were encountered.

# 6 CONCLUSION

6.1 The overall results of the watching brief confirm that little significant archaeology remains within the PDA at least within the 1.3 to 1.5m depths excavated during the above ground works (trenches 2-5).

## 7 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

7.1 As the results of the watching brief have not added to our understanding of the PDA and the extent of the interventions has been limited preventing deeper appreciation of the significance. Therefore significance of the results is low. There is potential for further archaeology but this will be below 1.2-1.5m.

## 8 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 No further archaeological mitigation is recommended.

## 9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliographic References

English Heritage 2010, Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment.

## 10 ACKNOWELDGEMENTS

Thank you to Mr Roger Collinson for commissioning the work and for his advice during the excavations. Thank you to Mr Avnish Panchal of Graham Anthony Associates and Mr Paul Corbett, of ND Civils Groundworks Ltd. for facilitating the watching brief. Final thanks to Mr Doug Moir, of Lancashire County Council, for highlighting the potential of the site.

# FIGURES

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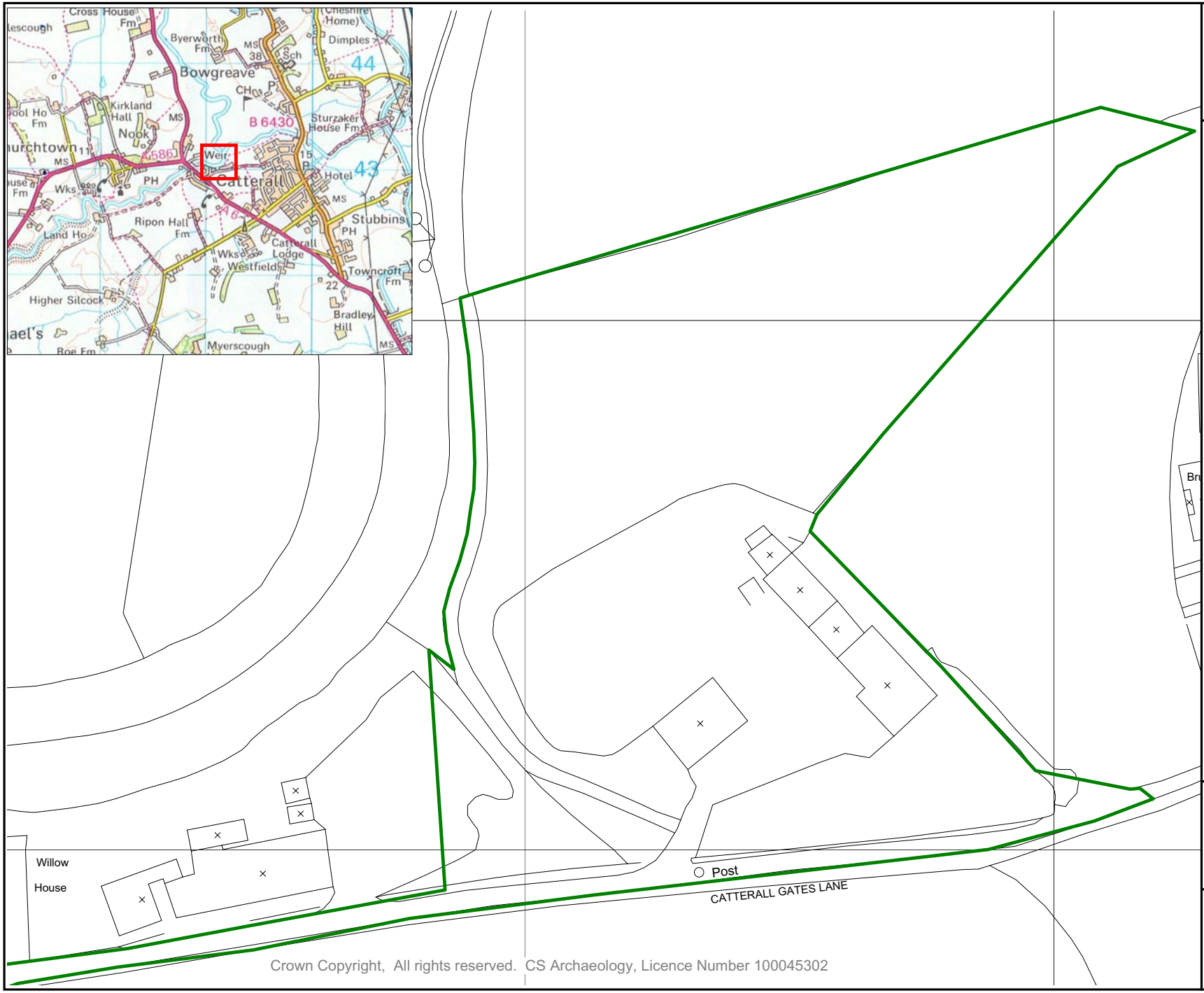
March 2011




# Riverside Business Park, Catterall, Garstang: A Written Scheme of Investigation

Key

The Proposed Development Area (1.25 Ha)

*scale 1:1000 @ A4*

## Figure 1: Location Map

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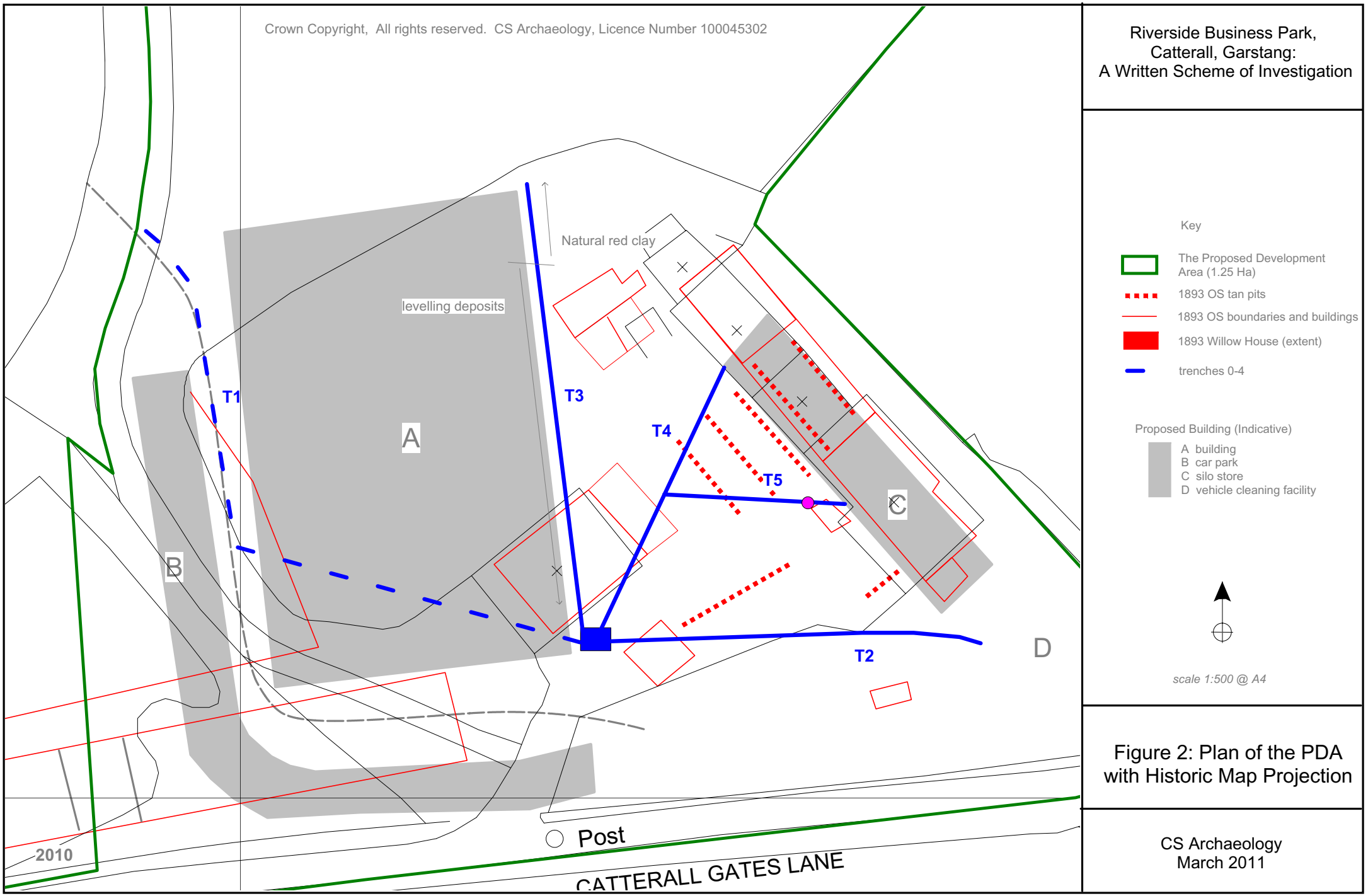


Riverside Business Park,
Catterall, Garstang:
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Key

- The Proposed Development Area (1.25 Ha)
- 1893 OS tan pits
- 1893 OS boundaries and buildings
- 1893 Willow House (extent)
- trenches 0-4

Proposed Building (Indicative)

- A building
- B car park
- C silo store
- D vehicle cleaning facility

*scale 1:500 @ A4*

Figure 2: Plan of the PDA with Historic Map Projection

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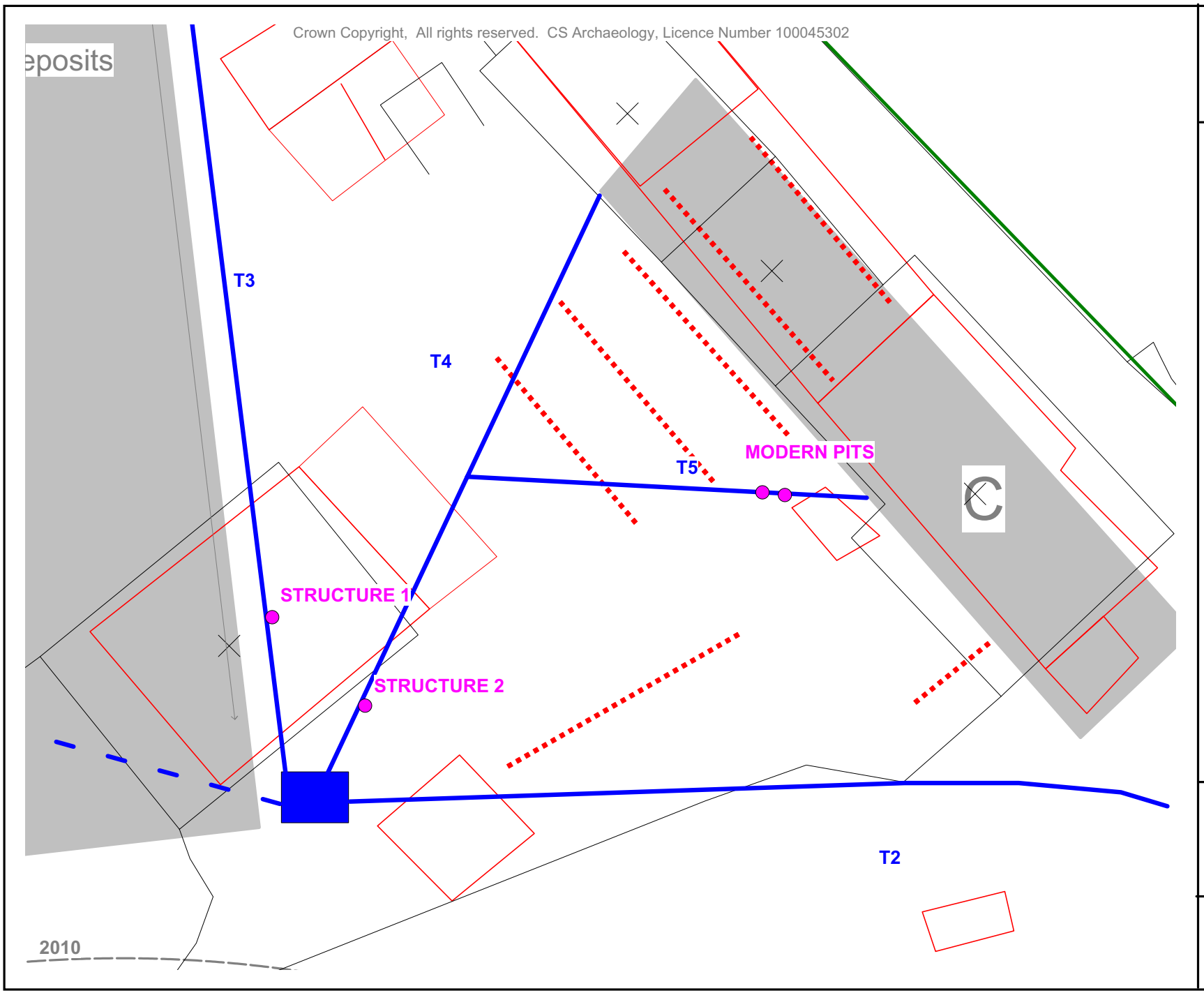


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- The Proposed Development Area (1.25 Ha)
- 1893 OS tan pits
- 1893 OS boundaries and buildings
- 1893 Willow House (extent)
- trenches 0-4
- archaeological features

Proposed Building (Indicative)

- A building
- B car park
- C silo store
- D vehicle cleaning facility

*scale 1:250 @ A4*

Figure 3: Plan of the PDA with Historic Map Underlay

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# PLATES

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**Plate 1**, *43*: trench 2, general view, from the southeast

**Plate 2**, *60*: trench 3, general view, from the south southeast

**Plate 3**, 66: trench 3, view structure 1, from the southwest

**Plate 4**, 67: trench 3, view structure 1, from the northwest

**Plate 5**, *75*: trench 4, view of structure 2, from the north

**Plate 6**, *82*: trench 5, view of the modern pits, from the west

# APPENDICES

# APPENDIX 1

# A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT THE RIVERSIDE INDUSTRIAL PARK, CATTERALL, GARSTANG, LANCASHIRE

May 2010
CS Archaeology

# 0 SUMMARY

0.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to a condition placed on planning consent (Application No. 09/00882/FULMAJ) by Wyre Borough Council. This consent permits development to proceed subject to the approval of this WSI.

0.2 This condition has been imposed because the Proposed Development Area (PDA) lies within an area of known archaeological potential which could impact a series of heritage assets (archaeological resources).

0.3 This WSI proposes that an archaeological watching brief is implemented to ascertain the nature and possible extent of these potential heritage assets which may be encountered during the site works.

0.4 The results from the watching brief will establish a more detailed assessment of the PDA's potential heritage assets, which will inform future archaeological management issues.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Details

1.1.1 *Site Name:* Riverside Industrial Park

1.1.2 *Location:* Catterall, Garstang, Lancashire

1.1.3 *Status:* None

1.1.4 *Grid reference:* SD 9234 3040 (centre)

1.1.5 *Area of site:* 1.25 hectares

1.1.6 *Purpose of the work:* to record the nature and extent of the potential heritage assets below the PDA. This record will establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any such assets within the PDA in the areas outlined in **Figure 1**, and if suitable, samples will be collected for further assessment.

## 1.2 Archaeological Background

1.2.3 Catterall is mentioned in the Domesday Book as *Catrehala,* subsequent references include Catrehal, 1272; Katerhalle, 1277; Caterhale, Caterale, 1292. It was held by Earl Tostig as part of the lordship of Preston (Page 1912). It has been suggested that the etymology of the name Catterall suggests that the 'hala' or 'halh' part may refer to a topographical feature, indicating that the land mass forming the parish was, in times of antiquity, a 'promontory into the marsh'.

1.2.4 The insertion of industry into Catterall's essentially rural landscape, during the post medieval period, was made possible by the abundance of water from the River Calder. Water power has been utilised since at least the medieval period, as evidenced by the site of *'Kirkland Corn Mill'* (**Figure 2**) a manorial corn mill which was positioned on the right bank of the River Calder. Printing and worsted mills had been established by the middle of the 19th century. These required an even better water supply and an extensive mill race and mill ponds were constructed across the PDA.

1.2.5 By the mid 19th century Catterall is noted in the local trade directory as having two large cotton mills, a tannery and a bobbin mill. In 1900 a travel log records that *'On the River Calder, below where the Catterall work used to be located, there is a tannery, which has been worked by the Holden family for many years. And a little further lower, situated at the junction of the Calder and the Wyre, there is known as the old Bobbin Mill – a place which belongs to Mr. Crossley, and at which he carries on the business of roller making and machine repairing* (Hewitson 1969, 48).

1.2.6 Tanning during the post medieval period became an increasingly important industry, providing e.g. the drive belts for Lancashire's cotton mills. At Catterall boots and clogs were made and sold through out the country (Internet Source 1). Survival of tanneries is generally rare as, due to their extensive nature, sites have tended to be redeveloped. Over in Yorkshire, Buslingthorpe near, Leeds provides a notably complete example of a purpose built tannery with its series of covered tan pits and Embsay Mill near Skipton, a cotton mill, was adapted and became a tannery to produce leather belts for the mill industry. Catterall provides an opportunity to ascertain whether or not it was, as suspected, a purpose built tannery.

1.2.7 Examination of historic 19th century maps indicates the tannery was probably established before 1846 (**Figure 2**). The tannery is generally depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of

1846-7 (**Figure 2**) and 1893 (**Figure 3**). The buildings were aligned either side of the projected line of mill race which drew water from the River Calder, suggesting the mill race pre-dated the probable tannery. This arrangement of tannery buildings is typical and is associated with tanning pits adjacent to a water course. By the end of the 19th century the tannery buildings had increased in number and featured external tanning pits. The tannery and associated buildings are listed in the Lancashire Historic Environment Record as PRN 4754 and 17447.

1.2.8 The expanding urban populations were a reason for industrial decline in Catterall for, in 1891 the Fylde Water Company, succeeded by Act of Parliament in getting permission to extract five million gallons of water a day from the upper Calder. This was a death knell for Catterall industry as water power dried up for the mills (Internet Source 1).

## 1.3 Historic Building Assessment

1.3.1 No known archaeological work has been undertaken within the PDA. Following a site visit (30/4/2010) no significant stone buildings were observed within the PDA. The extant single storey building (**Plates 1 & 2**) forms a northwest to southeast aligned range, which is characterised by block concrete walls and corrugated metal sheet roof. A small section of sandstone wall was identified to the lower rear wall of the present building (**Figure 1: Plate 3**) and suggests a correlation between the 19th century ancillary tannery buildings and the footprint of the present building. Internally (**Plate 4**) the building, fixtures and fittings are consistent with a 20th century date, and are consistent with the building's penultimate use as a slaughter house, commonly referred to as the 'Knackers Yard'.

1.3.2 Archive quality photographs have been taken of the historic section of wall, together with general internal and external views of the extant building and will be included in the final archive.

1.3.3 Further historic building recording is not recommended.

## 1.4 Planning Background

1.4.1 This WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to both mitigate and enable an assessment of the impact of the development proposal on the PDA's potential heritage asset. This is in accordance with local planning policies and in particular, National Planning Policy Statement 5, 2010.

1.4.2 The archaeological condition (App. No. 09/00882/FULMAJ) placed on consent is to prepare this Written Scheme of Investigation which covers the removal and study of any deposits of archaeological/historic importance observed during the watching brief. The watching brief will apply to all below ground works associated with redevelopment of the site and potential impacts to the PDA, in particular the former tannery buildings and associated structures.

# 2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 To ensure that any archaeological deposits are preserved by record and are placed within their wider local and regional context. The watching brief will gather sufficient information to establish presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits, in particular the tannery's date of construction and demolition will be sought.

# 3 METHODOLOGY

## 3.1 Impact Assessment

3.1.1 There are four impacts to the PDA and potential heritage assets (**Figures 3 & 4**):

**Area A** represents the proposed new build. A piled foundation is proposed and therefore a watching brief is not recommended. However depending on the required formation level, a watching brief of the site reduction area could reveal details of a former tannery building within the tan yard, so an intermittent watching brief in this area is recommended.

**Area B** represents an 'L' shaped car park. Site reduction of this area could reveal the main tannery building and a watching brief is recommended along the southern arm.

**Area C** is the proposed silo store. The footprint of the proposed store corresponds to the former tannery's ancillary building, which was and, in part, still is aligned northwest to southeast. Archaeological interest in area C involves, in particular, the tanning pits which were at their maximum extent towards the end of the 19th century.

**Area D** represents the vehicle cleaning and surface water drain. The anticipated depth of the drain involves a high archaeological potential, in particular, the main tannery building which ran parallel with Catterall Gates Lane. A watching brief during site reduction and service excavation in this area is recommended.

## 3.2 Watching Brief

3.2.1 It is proposed to carry out a watching brief (close observation) of the site reduction and foundation and service excavations.

3.2.2 This project will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2001).

3.2.3 CS Archaeology will ensure that services are located prior to excavation by means of site plans.

3.2.4 Mechanical excavation, using a toothless ditching bucket will be used extremely judicially, under constant archaeological supervision down to required formation depths.

3.2.5 The removed material will be scanned using a metal detector under archaeological supervision ensuring that all metal finds are located, identified, and if appropriate, conserved. All metal detection will be carried out following the Code of Practice in the Treasure Act of 1996. Excavated areas and resultant spoil will be scanned by a professional archaeologist.

3.2.6 Should any human remains be revealed these will be initially left *in situ*. The Coroner's Office will be informed only if the remains appear to have been buried for less than 100 years. If the remains prove to be archaeological and have to be removed, a licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice and relevant regulations.

3.2.7 All deposits will be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. All features will be planned at 1:20, with individual features being planned at 1:10 where additional detail is required. All feature sections sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. The elevation of the underlying natural, where encountered, will also be recorded. Even if no archaeology is recorded the stratigraphy will still be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.

3.2.8 The watching brief will favour preservation in situ, unless features will be directly affected by on-site works. If features are to be affected all anthropomorphic features will be investigated – discrete features will initially be half-sectioned; linear features will be excavated to 20% of their extent, not less than 1m in extent. Archaeological contexts at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established.

3.2.9 All finds that are 'treasure' will be reported to the coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act Code of Practice (1997).

3.2.10 Attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone.

3.2.11 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during the excavations will be collected and processed, unless variations to this are agreed by the archaeological monitor (LCAS). In some cases sampling may be most appropriate.

3.2.12 Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in First Aid for finds (Watkins and Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collated by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slags. In these instances, the guidance of Bayley *et al* (2001) will be followed.

### 3.3 Sampling Strategy

3.3.1 If the archaeological deposits are of sufficient interest environmental sampling may be recommended in consultation with WBC/LCAS. Different sampling strategies will be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the deposits under investigation. CS Archaeology conventionally recovers three main categories of sample:

*i)* Routine Soil Samples; a representative 500g sample from every excavated soil context on site. This sample is used in the characterisation of the sediment, potentially through pollen analysis, particle size analysis, pH analysis, phosphate analysis and loss-on-ignition;

*ii)* Standard Bulk Samples; a representative 60-70 litre sample from every excavated soil context on site, in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (2002). This sample is used, through floatation sieving, to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts;

*iii)* Purposive or Special Samples; a sample from a sediment which is determined, in field, to either have the potential for dating (wood charcoal for radiocarbon dating or in situ hearths for magnetic susceptibility dating) or for the recovery of enhanced palaeo-environmental information (waterlogged sediments, peat columns, etc).

3.3.2 Samples will be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon (C14) and archaeomagnetic dating, where dating of artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.

3.3.3 Environmental samples will be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling will also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (e.g. pottery and artefacts) in uncertain. Animal bones will be hand collected, and from bulk samples collected from contexts containing a high density of bones.

3.3.4 Standard Bulk Samples of 60 litres or more will be recovered from every archaeologically significant deposit as part of a comprehensive environmental sampling strategy.

3.3.5 Within each significant archaeological horizon a minimum number of features required to meet the aims of the project will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes normally will be sampled by half-sectioning although some features may require complete excavation. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. No deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. However, the full depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. Even in the case where no remains have been located the stratigraphy will be recorded.

3.3.6 Any excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation in situ.

### 3.4 Photography

3.4.1 A general and detailed photographic record of the excavations and site reduction will be made.

3.4.2 General and detailed photographs will be taken with a 35mm camera. All photographs will be in black and white using an appropriate silver based film (Ilford Delta Plus), this will form the primary photographic record.

3.4.3 This record will be supplemented by 35mm colour slides, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, e.g. built structures and bedrock and characteristic stratigraphy. All photographs will contain an appropriate graduated scale. Digital photographs at >7Mp will also be taken to illustrate the report and to supplement the archive. Copies of all photographs will be included in the archive which will be supplied to Lancashire Record Office and in digital format to Lancashire's Historic Environment Record (LCAS).

### 3.5 Site Monitoring

3.5.1 LCAS will be notified at least two weeks in advance of the site works and the start of the archaeological watching brief, so that arrangements for monitoring the work can be made.

3.5.2 Ample opportunity will be offered to WBC/LCAS so that monitoring of all the opened and freshly exposed areas can be inspected.

### 3.6 Health and Safety

3.6.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety and a copy of the risk assessment will be sent for approval to the archaeological monitor (WBC/LCAS).

### 3.7 Post –Recording Work and Report Preparation

3.7.1 Once the field recording work has been completed, a full report of the results of the watching Brief will be completed. The post-excavation assessment of material will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991). The report will include: background information, methods, detailed results, grid references, conclusion and discussion.

3.7.2 The watching brief report will include a phased interpretation of the site, if feasible.

3.7.3 The watching brief report will also consist of a detailed context index to the archive.

3.7.4 The results of the palate-environmental assessment by an appropriate specialist will outline the potential of the samples taken and will be included in the watching brief report.

3.7.5 The report will provide an interpretation of the results, placing them in local and regional context.

3.7.6 A copy of this WSI will be included as an appendix to the final report.

### 3.8 Report Submission

3.8.1 Copies of the completed report will be submitted in digital pdf format to:

- The client Mr R Collinson (Collinson Plc);
- The client's agent Graham Anthony Associates;
- Mr D Moir (LCAS) and the WBC;
- Lancashire Archives (an unbound hard copy of the report is to be included with the archive).

### 3.9 Submission and Deposition of the Archive

3.9.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with Lancashire Archives who will be notified in advance of the fieldwork and potential creation of a physical archive.

### 3.10 Publicity

3.10.1 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, and an OASIS form will be completed for the project.

### 3.11 Time Table for the Investigation

3.11.2 It is not currently envisaged that the all of the proposed works will take place in one go, therefore a staged series of interventions is envisaged. The first intervention will involve the excavation of the drain (Area D) and the exact timing for this is at the moment uncertain (pers. comm. Mr Collinson).

### 3.12 References

*Bibliographic Sources*

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Planning for the Historic Environment 2010, National Planning Policy 5 (PPS5).

*Cartographic Sources*

1846-7 Ordnance Survey 6 inch map

1893 Ordnance Survey 25 inch map

1894 Ordnance Survey 6 inch map

1932 Ordnance Survey 25 inch map, sheet 44/12

*Internet Sources*

1. http://www.catterallparish.org.uk/History.htm

Any comments on this WSI please address to Chris Scurfield at:

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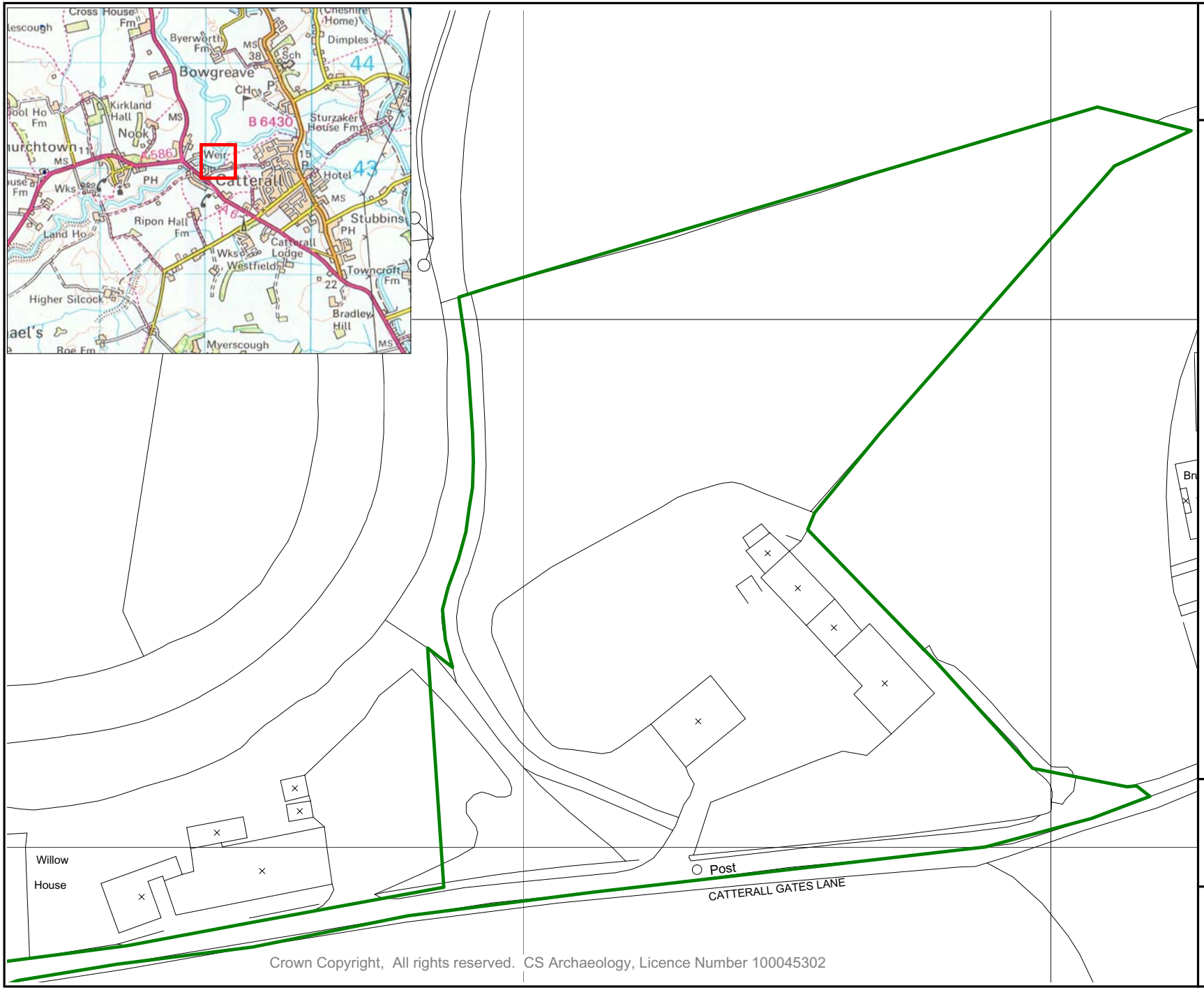
# FIGURES

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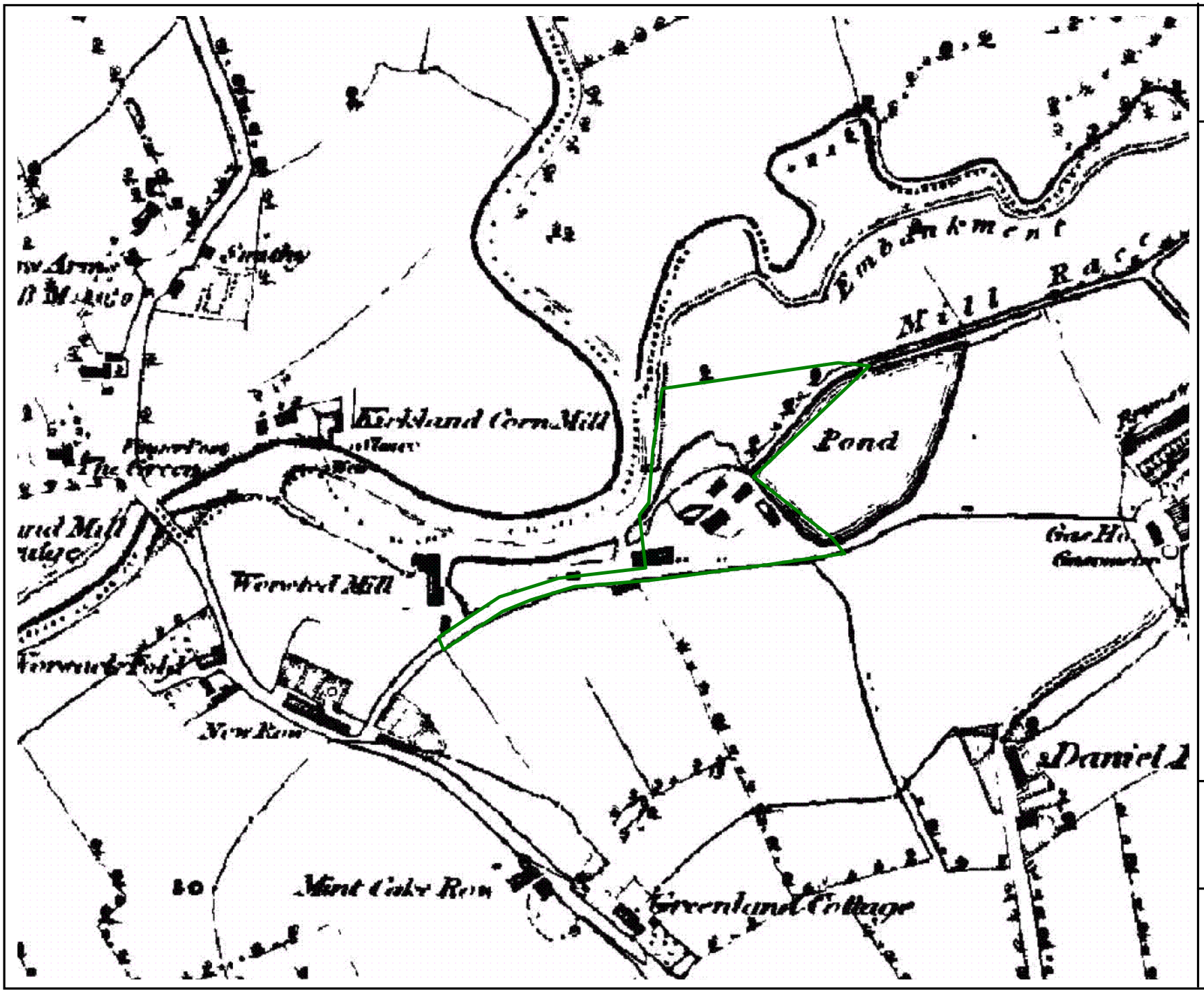
*scale 1:1000 @ A4*

## Figure 1: Location Map

CS Archaeology
May 2010




Riverside Business Park,
Catterall, Garstang:
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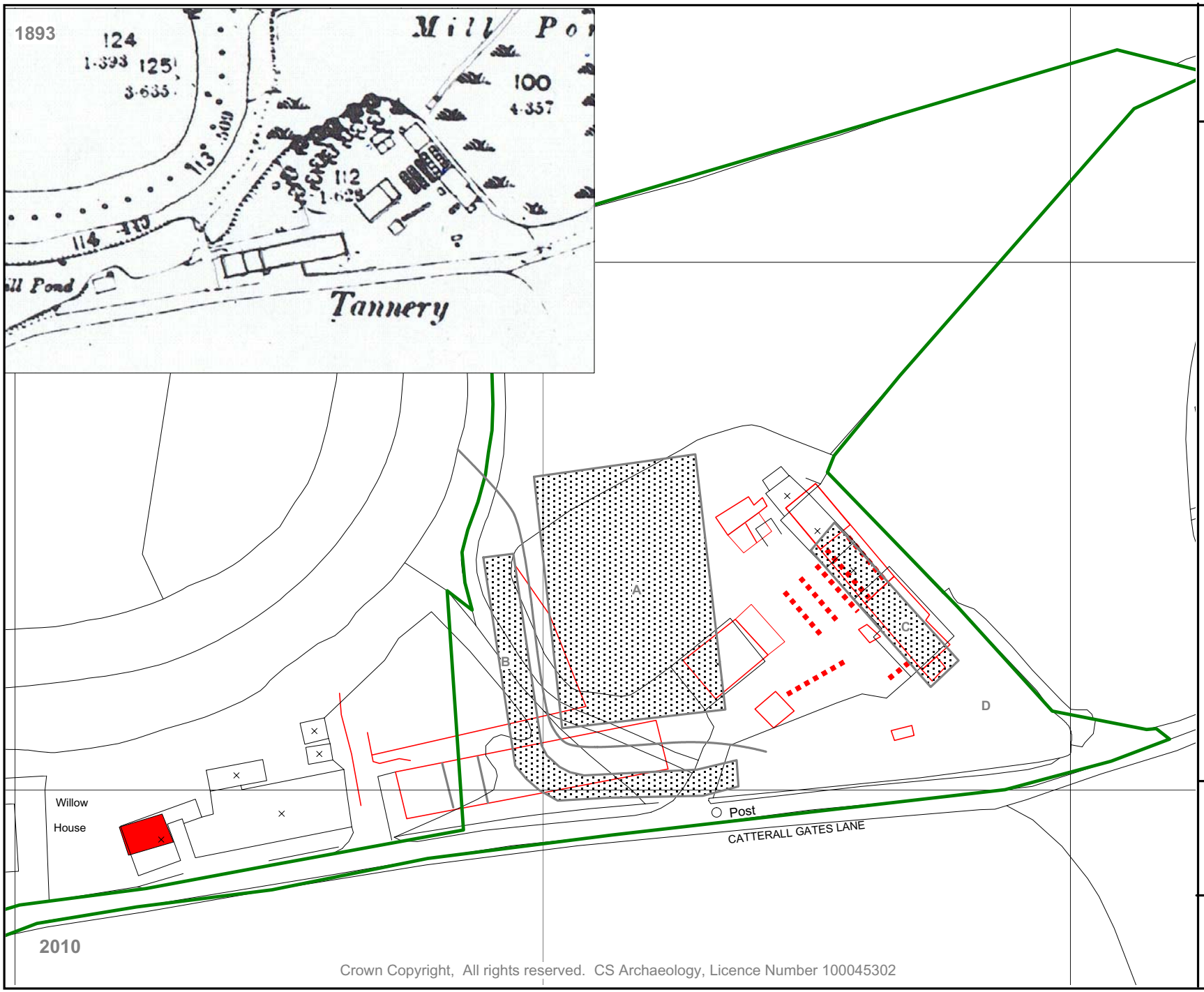
Key

The proposed development area (1.25 Ha) boundary

*not to scale*

Figure 2: The Ordnance Survey Map of 1846-7

CS Archaeology
May 2010

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Proposed Building (Indicative)

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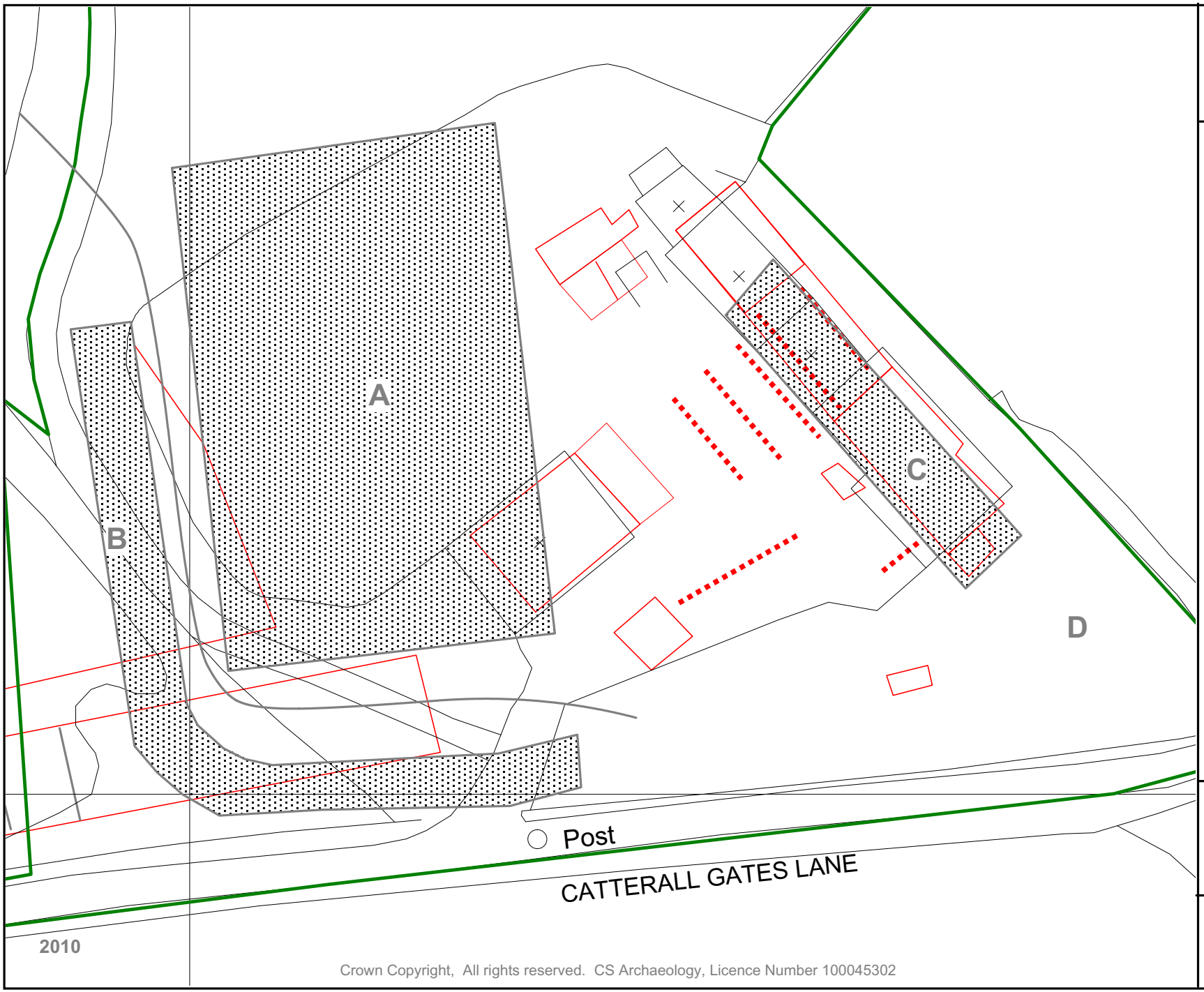
B car park
C silo store
D vechical cleaning and surface water drain

*scale 1:1000 @ A4*

Figure 3: Plan of the PDA with Historic Map Overlay and inset (1893)

CS Archaeology
May 2010






Riverside Business Park,
Catterall, Garstang:
A Written Scheme of Investigation

Key

The Proposed Development Area (1.25 Ha)

1893 OS tan pits

1893 OS boundaries and buildings

1893 Willow House (extent)

Proposed Building (Indicative)

A building
B car park
C silo store
D vechical cleaning and surface water drain

*scale 1:500 @ A4*

Figure 4: Constraints Plan of the central PDA

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# PLATES

**Plate 1**: general view of the extant former slaughter house, from the northwest

**Plate 2**: general view of the extant former slaughter house, from the north

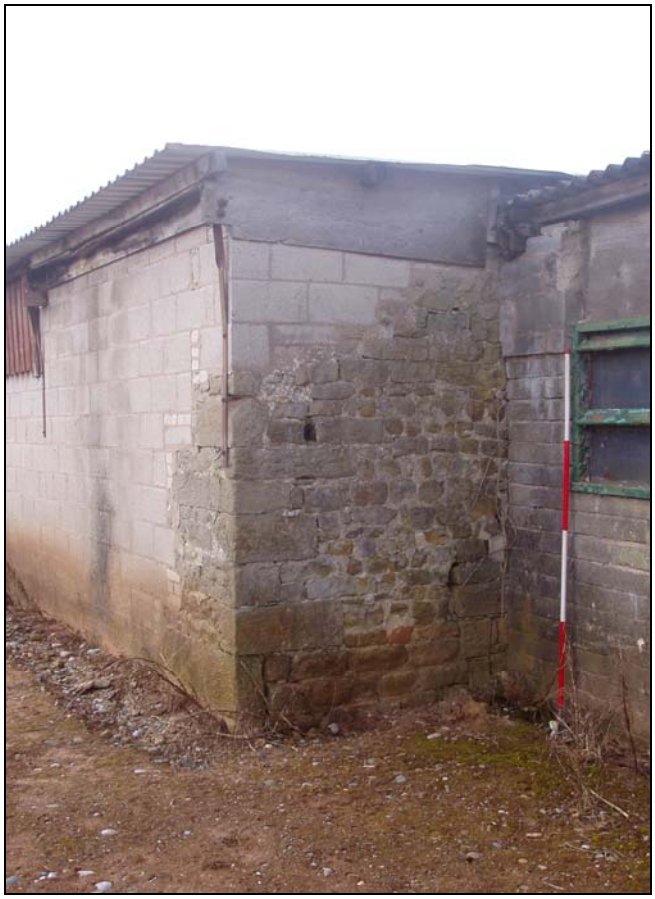

**Plate 3**: view of a surviving section of masonry that correlates to the former tannery's ancillary buildings, from the north


**Plate 4**: internal general view of the former slaughter house, from the northwest

# Appendix 2: The Archive Index

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER A: digital archive supplemented by 35mm Black and White Film (Ilford Delta 400) Professional which are denoted by film/frame numbers.

| Photo. Position | Film/Frame No. | Plate | Location | Description | From |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | 1/11 | | External | General view of the extant buildings | SW |
| **2** | 1/10 | | External | General view of the extant buildings | S |
| **3** | 1/9 | | External | General view | N |
| **4** | 1/8-7 | | External | General view with earlier rubble wall | N |
| **5** | 1/6 | | External | General view | SSE |
| **6** | 1/5 | | Internal | General view | SE |
| **7** | 1/4 | | Internal | General view | SSW |
| **8** | 1/3 | | Internal | General view | W |
| **9** | | | Internal | General view | NW |
| **10** | | | Internal | General view | _ |
| **11** | | | Internal | Detail of the cast iron cauldron | SW |
| **12** | | | Internal | General view | N |
| **13** | | | Internal | General view | NW |
| **14** | | | Internal | General view | SW |
| **15** | | | Internal | General view | SW |
| **16** | | | Internal | General view | S |
| **17** | | | Internal | General view | S |
| **18** | | | Internal | View of instructions to the southeast wall | NW |
| **19** | | | Internal | General view | S |
| **20** | | | External | View of the PDA | NNE |
| **21** | | | External | View of the PDA | N |
| **22** | | | External | View of the neighbouring property | SE |
| **23** | | | External | View of an in situ brick walling to the northeast external wall | N |
| **24** | | | External | Detail of the situ brick walling to the northeast external wall | N |
| **25** | | | External | View of the extant buildings | W |
| **26** | | | External | View along Catterall Gates Lane | ESE |
| **27** | | | External | View of neighbouring building | ESE |
| **28** | | | External | view of 'Willow House' probably built c early 19th with front Victorian extension | SE |
| **29** | | | External | view of 'Willow House' probably built in stone late 18th/early 19th with front Victorian extension | SW |
| **30** | 1/1 | | External | The house/office associated with the Worsted Mill and later Iron Works | E |
| **31** | | | External | Oblique view of the house/office | S |
| **32** | | | External | View of the house/office within its 2010 context | SW |
| **33** | | | External | General view of the River Wyre | SW |
| **34** | | | External | General view towards the present buildings of Collinson's offices and workshops | W |
| **35** | | | External | View of the rear of the house/office | W |
| **36** | | | External | View across the house/office's rear garden | S |
| **37** | | | External | View across the house/office's rear garden | SSW |
| **38** | 1/2 | | External | View of the north gable of the house/office | S |
| **39** | | | External | View of the River Wyre | SW |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **40** | | | External | General view across the foundations for the new building (A) | E |
| **41** | | | External | General view across the foundations for the new building (A) | W |
| **42** | | | External | Detail of the formation (Blg A) | W |
| **43** | | **1** | External | General view | SE |
| **44** | | | External – TR2 | Detail of the south facing section of Trench 2 | SSW |
| **45** | | | External – TR2 | General view of the Trench 2 before it branches | WNW |
| **46-7** | | | External – TR2 | General view of the Trench 2 | WSE |
| **48** | | | External – TR2 | Typical section | SE |
| **49** | | | External | View of the drilling rig and Building A | NE |
| **50** | | | External | View of the steel casings | E |
| **51** | | | External – TR2 | General view | NW |
| **52** | | | External – TR2 | View of the south facing section, Trench 2 | S |
| **53** | | | External – TR2 | General view of Trench 2 as it was extended eastwards | W |
| **54** | | | External – TR2 | General view of Trench 2 as it was extended eastwards | E |
| **55** | | | External – TR2 | General view of Trench 2 as it was extended eastwards | WSW |
| **56** | | | External – TR2 | General view of Trench 2 as it was extended eastwards | WSW |
| **57** | | | External – TR2 | General view | E |
| **58** | | | External – TR2 | View of the south section, trench 2 | SSE |
| **59** | | | External – TR2 | Working view | SE |
| **60** | | **2** | External – TR3 | General view | SSE |
| **61** | | | External – TR3 | General view | SSE |
| **62** | | | External – TR3 | General view | SSE |
| **63** | | | External – TR3 | General view | N |
| **64** | | | External – TR3 | General view of the east facing section | NNE |
| **65** | | | External – TR3 | Detail of the stratigraphy, east facing section | E |
| **66** | | **3** | External – TR3 | View of the revealed wall of structure 1 | SW |
| **67** | | **4** | External – TR3 | View of the revealed wall of structure 1 | NW |
| **68** | | | External – TR3 | View of the revealed wall of structure 1 | SW |
| **69** | | | External – TR3 | View of the revealed wall of structure 1 | NW |
| **70** | | | External – TR4 | View of trench 4, SE facing section | S |
| **71** | | | External – TR4 | View of trench 4, north-eastern end | SW |
| **72** | | | External – TR4 | View of the structure 2 | NW |
| **73** | | | External – TR4 | General view of the southeast facing section | S |
| **74** | | | External – TR4 | View of structure 2 | SW |
| **75** | | **5** | External – TR4 | View of structure 2 | N |
| **76** | | | External – TR4 | General working view | SW |
| **77** | | | External – TR4 | View of trench 4, north-eastern end | NE |
| **78** | | | External – TR5 | View of trench 5 , western end | W |
| **79** | | | External – TR5 | General view towards the eastern end | W |
| **80** | | | External – TR5 | General view | SW |
| **81** | | | External – TR5 | General view with modern pits cutting the natural | W |
| **82** | | **6** | External – TR5 | General view with modern pits cutting the natural | E |