



# TOWN AND LAWSON'S FARMS, GOLBORNE, GREATER MANCHESTER

**Archaeological  
Evaluation,  
Excavation, and  
Watching Brief**



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## SUMMARY

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Wainhomes (North West) Ltd submitted a planning application for a residential development to include the restoration of two listed buildings and a barn, and the erection of 52 new build properties at Town Farm, Golborne (NGR SJ 6035 9715). In response to this, Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit (GMAU) imposed a planning condition on the development to investigate the archaeological remains identified during an historic building survey undertaken by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMAU 2003). Following the recommendations of this report, Oxford Archaeology North was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the northern half of the site, where the proposed development may impact on the archaeological remains. Any existing archaeological deposits on the southern half would be protected by raising the levels with made ground. In order to assess these remains, seven evaluation trenches were positioned on structures identified through map regression analysis of eighteenth and nineteenth century maps (*ibid*).

The evaluation showed extensive modern disturbance across much of the northern half of the development site from the construction phase of recently demolished buildings. However, two areas of archaeological potential were highlighted. These were examined further, in accordance with recommendations made by GMAU, by open area excavation in order to mitigate the remains prior to the development. Additional areas across the northern and central parts of the site were mitigated by permanent presence watching brief. This report details the results of the evaluation, the resulting excavation and the watching brief.

With the exception of Trench 1 and 4, none of the evaluation trenches located features predating the nineteenth century. The western end of an eighteenth century shippon and stables was located in Trench 1, and an eighteenth century pit sealed by a layer of eighteenth century brick rubble was identified in Trench 4. There was no pottery from the evaluation, which may have hinted at earlier post-medieval or medieval origin for this farm complex.

The areas immediately around evaluation Trenches 1 and 4 were examined through two open excavations, Areas A and B respectively. Area A on the western limit of the site revealed a slot tentatively interpreted as a beam slot for a post-medieval timber-framed building. Although it remained undated, it was stratigraphically earlier than a late seventeenth century curvilinear ditch or drain. The full length was recorded of the western wall of the shippon and stables, previously recorded in Trench 1, which showed the width of the building to be 4.5m. In addition, the fragmented remains of its north and south walls were also revealed and an external cobbled surface. Area B located in the north-east of the site, revealed well-preserved structural evidence for two outbuildings. The earliest, comprising masonry structures demonstrating several phases of its evolution during the course of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, first appears on the 1744 map of Golborne as a north/south orientated range to the east of Lawson's Farmhouse. A smaller late eighteenth century rectangular building was recorded to its west.

Following the evaluation, a watching brief was recommended to cover the excavation of pipe trenches for the main sewer and associated drainage running around the north and east sides, returning across the centre of the site. Several brick walls were revealed

to the west of the site, with a brick-lined shaft and stone foundations, a brick wall and associated cobbles located to the east of these. The foundations for a road associated with the railway bridge observed on the eastern edge of the site were located. A further brick wall was situated to the north of the extant barn, running parallel with it.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like thank Andrew Laing and Stephen Robinson from Wainhomes (North West) Ltd for commissioning the work and for their logistical help on site. Thanks are also extended to Colin Briden, the historic buildings and archaeological consultant for Wainhomes (North West) Ltd, and Norman Redhead of Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU) for his information and guidance. OA North were also grateful for the co-operation of the contractors on site, Matthews and Leigh Ltd.

The evaluation was undertaken by Andy Bates and Dave McNicol. The subsequent excavation was undertaken by Mark Bagwell with the assistance of Nicola Gaskell, Pippa Kok, Dave McNicol, John Onraet, Martin Sowerby, and David Tonks. The watching brief was carried out by Andy Bates, Hannah Gajos and David Tonks. The finds were examined by Jo Dawson, with the exception of the bricks which were commented upon by Chris Wild. The drawings were produced by Emma Carter. The report was compiled by Mark Bagwell, Andy Bates, Hannah Gajos, Jo Dawson, and David Tonks. It was edited by Alan Lupton and Emily Mercer, who also managed the project.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Wainhomes (North West) Ltd (hereafter the client) proposed a new residential development at Town and Lawson's Farms, Golborne, Greater Manchester (Fig 1), including 52 new build properties, the restoration of two listed buildings, and a barn conversion. University of Manchester Archaeology Unit (UMAU) carried out an archaeological building survey of the two farm complexes in 2003. Based on their findings, UMAU (2003) recommended further investigation of two areas where possible below ground archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development. These included, for the first area, the foundations of the buildings recorded on the mid eighteenth century estate map of the redevelopment site, which may be of medieval date, and situated between Town and Lawsons's farmhouses and slightly to the south. The second area is the roadway dividing the two farms, Pierpoint Street, also seen on the eighteenth century mapping, which may be medieval in origin. Consequently, Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit (GMAU) imposed a planning condition on the development to provide initially for an archaeological evaluation of the site. The results led to the need for an appropriate mitigation strategy prior to and during the development. This took the form of an open area excavation of the evaluation trenches that has showed features of archaeological significance, and a watching brief of the main sewer and the excavation of the footings for a number of house plots.
- 1.1.2 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. A project design was devised by OA North for the evaluation (*Appendix 1*) and subsequent excavation (*Appendix 2*), in accordance with a verbal project brief by GMAU. Both project designs were formally approved by GMAU and the client, and the work was undertaken between February 2004 and June 2004. This report details the results of the evaluation, and subsequent excavation and watching brief.

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## 2. BACKGROUND

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### 2.1 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1.1 **Site location:** the site lies on the southern limit of the town of Golborne (NGR SJ 6035 9715; Fig 1), in Greater Manchester, and close to the Cheshire Border. It is bound on the west side by the A573, Warrington Road, on the southern side by the A580(T), the East Lancs Road, to the east is a railway line and to the north are industrial works. The area is one of low grade agricultural land with a complex pattern of mining and industrial activity intermixed with housing (Countryside Commission 1998, 127-130). The Lancashire coal measures surround the nearby towns of Wigan and St Helens. Coal mining and industrial activity have left a legacy of derelict land, spoil heaps and landfill sites in the region. The settlement activity within the area has formed around the development of mining and industry, with few examples of buildings with traditional vernacular architecture (*op cit*).
- 2.1.2 **Geology:** the underlying geology of the site comprises of Permian (298 to 251 million years age) and Triassic (251 to 210 million years age) New Red Sandstone (Aitkenson *et al* 2002, 77-85).

### 2.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.2.1 **Introduction:** the historical and archaeological background is principally compiled through secondary sources and is intended to put the results of the fieldwork into a wider context, whilst highlighting the potential for any archaeological remains that may be present across the site. Historical research into the post-medieval period at Town and Lawson's Farms was carried out by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit and the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit in November 2003 (UMAU 2003). This resulted in recommendations for fieldwork to be carried out and provided an invaluable history of the site during the post-medieval period.
- 2.2.2 With reference to the discussion of the buildings on the site, the approximate locations gathered from map evidence is shown in Figure 8 numbered I-VII. However, the numbering does not refer to single buildings, rather areas where several buildings have been amalgamated from different maps, based on work carried out by UMAU (2003, 79).
- 2.2.3 **Prehistoric Period:** there is currently no prehistoric activity recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site. However, 4km to the south lies a Bronze Age cemetery where four barrows were noted in the late nineteenth century (Hall *et al* 1995, 103). The cemetery is situated on a ridge which provides one of the few fording points across the River Mersey between Runcorn and Manchester. Another Bronze Age barrow is recorded approximately 2.5km south of the site, near Kenyon Hall (*ibid*). A number of finds were recovered from within it including several urns and an awl (*ibid*).

- 2.2.4 **Roman Period:** the course of the Roman road from Wigan to Wilderspool (Chitty and Lewis 2002, 181) passed less than 2.5km west of Town Farm (Ordnance Survey 1985 and 1992). The road linked a large-scale Roman settlement, principally concerned with industrial activity, at Wilderspool (Higham 1993, 47-8) with a non-military Roman site dated to between the early second century and the early third century at Wigan (Shotter 1997, 18). It is likely that the site at Town and Lawson's Farms, located in what was probably the rural hinterland at the time, was largely unaffected by the Roman presence. However, there is some evidence for a recognisable 'Romanisation' where sites have been excavated (Cowell and Philpott 2000, 112).
- 2.2.5 **Early Medieval Period:** it is probable that the collapse of Roman administration during the fifth century AD had little immediate effect on many people, particularly those living in isolated rural areas (Higham 1993, 61). Evidently life continued much as it had before. The Mersey continued to act as a boundary, this time between the various kingdoms, which filled the vacuum left by the Roman administration (*op cit*, 87-8). To the south, Warrington may have been the site of an Anglo Saxon *burh*, with a church and settlement certainly in existence by 1086, mainly concentrated around the position of the Norman Castle, the parish church and the moated rectory (Heawood *et al* 2002, 133). The coming of Christianity during this period is also evident close to the site. The remains of a large cemetery at the site of St Oswald's church at Winwick, to the south of Golborne, is thought to date to the fifth to eleventh centuries (Leah *et al* 1997, 21).
- 2.2.6 This was a period of much conflict and movement of peoples, with territory changing hands on a regular basis. The arrival of Irish-Norse refugees, probably in the tenth century, added still further to the mix (Higham 1993, 107). Quite how strong their influence was within the area is not clear – most of the place-names are Old English in origin rather than Norse (Ekwall 1922), and there is little archaeological evidence for Hiberno-Norse settlers (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 1971, 16).
- 2.2.7 **Medieval Period:** the earliest direct historical references to Golborne occur in the thirteenth century when an Augustinian Friary was established in Warrington together with a market (Heawood *et al* 2002, 133). In AD 1212 the manors of Golborne, that of Lightshaw to the north and Golborne to the south, were held by the Lord of Lowton and Thomas de Golborne respectively. The earliest recorded member of this Golborne family is that of Augustine de Golborne, who gave three oxgangs to William son of Hamon, ancestor of the Houghtons of Houghton who continued to own land in the area into the twentieth century (*ibid*).
- 2.2.8 Eighteenth and nineteenth century maps of Town Farm and Lawson's Farm indicate possible medieval origins for the settlement on the site (UMAU 2003, 6). This is evident from both the layout of the buildings and the fields (*ibid*). The collection of buildings is substantial and relatively early, and this, together with the infrequency of more dispersed settlement in the vicinity, has led to the suggestion that the farm complex may have originated as a nucleated settlement of medieval date (*ibid*). The strip fields to the south of the farms, shown on the 1744 plan (Fig 3), are also reminiscent of a medieval open field system which

has been enclosed. To the north of the two farm complexes there appear to be no strip fields. However, of interest on the 1837-8 tithe map of Golborne (Fig 5) is a curved enclosure seemingly associated with the shippon and stables, Building I in Figure 8, which is likely to relate to the medieval settlement also.

2.2.9 **Post-medieval Period:** an archaeological assessment or buildings investigation was carried out on the extant buildings at Town Farm and Lawson's Farm by UMAU (2003). Sixteenth and seventeenth century elements, dated stylistically, revealed the earliest phase of the Town Farm farmhouse was of timber frame construction dating from the sixteenth century (UMAU 2003, 71). The date stone of 1740 demonstrated that the building had also been altered during the eighteenth century (*ibid*). The earliest phase of Lawson's Farm was more evident in terms of existing features, and was dated stylistically to c1540-60, whilst the outbuildings were considerably later, having nineteenth century origins (*ibid*).

2.2.10 Although the building investigations had demonstrated that structures had existed on the site from as early as the sixteenth century, a mid eighteenth century plan was the earliest documentary evidence to suggest the number and location of the buildings (Fig 3). In addition to the extant outbuildings and the farmhouses of Town Farm and Lawson's Farm, there appear to be buildings in at least five other locations (I, III, IV, VI, and VII; Fig 3), although the 1744 map copy is difficult to read. The next available map of the site dates to the early nineteenth century, from which the buildings are much easier to decipher than on the 1744 map (UMAU 2003, 8; Fig 4). The structures previously identified can still be seen, together with two additional buildings (II and V; Fig 8).

2.2.11 The tithe map, dating to 1837-8 (Fig 5), shows an almost identical complex of buildings to that shown on the 1827 map (Fig 4). The information listed in the apportionment, which accompanies the tithe map, includes the use of the land and the buildings. Relevant information relating to the land use is shown in Table 1 below. For instance, Building I shown on Figure 8 is listed as a shippon and stables (589; Table 1 and Fig 5), with the curved enclosure to the north functioning as a garden (588; Table 1 and Fig 5). From this information, three houses have been identified within the complex; Town Farmhouse, Lawson's Farmhouse, and Building VII (Fig 8).

Apportionment No	Use
588	Garden
589	Shippon and stables
590	Garden
591	Cottage
592	House, Building and Yard
593	Garden
594	Garden
595	Cottage and Yard

596	Cottage and Shop
597	Cottage and Yard
598	Barn
599	House, Buildings and Yard
600	Garden
601	Croft and Stack Yard
602	House, Buildings and Yard
603	Garden
604	Backside Field
620	Kill End
621	Orchard
622	Barn Meadow
623	Back of the Town
624	Orchard
625	Platt Meadow

Table 1: Information relating to land use and apportionment with reference to Figure 4 (after UMAU 2003, 7)

2.2.12 Ordnance Survey maps dating to 1845-7, 1891 (Fig 6), 1906 (Fig 7), and 1925-6 form the next sequence of available plans for the site (UMAU 2003, 10-13). The 1845-7 map (*op cit*, 10) shows buildings largely unchanged since 1827, but the later map is presumably slightly more accurate. However, significant changes have taken place in the field boundaries to the north-west of the site. The curved boundaries have been replaced with more regular enclosures.

2.2.13 By 1891 (*op cit*, 11; Fig 7), the former track running along the north side of Town Farm has been named Pierpoint Street. Buildings I and II (Fig 8) have been demolished and replaced by an orchard, Building IV (Fig 8) appears to have been reduced in size, and Building VI (Fig 8) has been extended or rebuilt as a large barn. The layout of the buildings remained largely unchanged through to the 1925-6 Ordnance Survey map (*op cit*, 13), although Building V (Fig 8) has been demolished and the remodelled Building IV (Fig 8) extended.

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### 3. METHODOLOGY

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#### 3.1 PROJECT DESIGN

3.1.1 Two separate project designs were submitted by OA North to provide a detailed outline of the works required to evaluate (*Appendix 1*) and subsequently mitigate (*Appendix 2*) the archaeology. Following approval of the project design by GMAU and acceptance by the client, OA North was commissioned to undertake the work. The work undertaken followed the method statement detailed in each project design and complied with current legislation and accepted best practice, including the Code of Conduct and the relevant professional standards of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).

#### 3.2 EVALUATION

3.2.1 The programme of trial trenching was undertaken on the northern half of the site where the proposed development would impact on any archaeological remains present. To the south, the levels were proposed to be raised sufficiently for any archaeological remains to be left *in situ*.

3.2.2 It was required that four initial trenches were carried out, Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Fig 8), over building locations identified through map regression by UMAU (2003). Trench 1 was aimed at examining the shippon and stables (Building I, Fig 8), Trench 2 was to be situated over a cottage and partially on Pierpoint Street, although the large number of services prohibited investigation of the street (Building II, Fig 8), Trenches 3 and 4 were aimed at examining the outbuilding to Lawson's Farm and its numerous phases of remodelling (Building IV, Fig 8). Provision was also made for the excavation of a further 20m in length of trenching to clarify the results of first four trenches, where necessary. This was divided into three trenches, Trenches 5, 6 and 7.

3.2.3 The programme of trial trenching accurately recorded the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features. Evaluation trenches were initially excavated with a mechanical excavator, fitted with a 1.7m wide toothless bucket, down to natural geology or the first archaeologically significant deposits. Any further excavation was completed by hand in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*).

3.2.4 All spoil was scanned for finds during the evaluation. A complete record of all features and horizons exposed was made, comprising of a full description and preliminary classification of features or structures revealed, on OA North *pro-forma* sheets, and their accurate location in plan. A plan of the site was produced, showing the position of the evaluation trenches together with the historic buildings (Fig 5). A photographic record in colour slide, monochrome and digital formats was also compiled.

### 3.3 EXCAVATION

- 3.3.1 Trench 1 in the north-west of the site and Trench 4 in the north-east of the site both demonstrated archaeological potential for the remains of Buildings I and IV respectively, identified by UMAU from the map regression of the farm complexes (UMAU 2003). Accordingly, GMAU recommended extending the excavation of both trenches in order to mitigate the impact of the proposed development. The aim, given the commercial nature of the development, was to characterise the survival of the archaeological remains that will be impacted upon by the development, whilst preserving *in situ* any remains below ground and below 1m of agreed base depth of construction, which was 39.7m OD.
- 3.3.2 Two areas were excavated in order to fulfill the aim (Fig 13). Area A extended Trench 1 in all directions in order to reveal the extent of Building I, the shippon and stables (Fig 8) that had not been destroyed by later developments, together with a 2m envelope in order to relate the building to the surrounding context. The finished excavation area measured approximately 16m north/south by 13.5m east/west (Fig 14).
- 3.3.3 Area B extended Trench 4 (Fig 13), mainly to the north and south, in order to investigate the rubble spread and investigate its potential in sealing earlier deposits or features. The dimensions were to be determined on site depending on the archaeological remains. The excavation comprised an irregular shaped area measuring a maximum of approximately 27m north/south by 24m east/west (Fig 15), excavated to an approximate maximum depth of 0.80m below ground level.
- 3.3.4 In accordance with the project design (*Appendix 2*), the overburden was reduced by a mechanical excavator, with a toothless ditching bucket working under archaeological supervision. This progressed to the level of the first potentially significant archaeological deposit, or the upper surface of the natural subsoil, depending on the deposits revealed. The areas were cleaned by hand, and the excavation spoil was scanned for archaeological artefacts and other potentially significant materials. Thereafter, the site was manually excavated.
- 3.3.5 All features and deposits identified were excavated and recorded stratigraphically. Recording was by means of OA North's standard context recording system, based on that used by the Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage, using context record, photographic record and object record *pro-forma* sheets and supporting registers and indices. A photographic record in colour transparency (slides), colour print and monochrome formats was compiled. All features were planned by hand at a scale of 1:20 and sections of individual features were drawn separately at a scale of 1:10. The levels of all features and deposits were established from a temporary bench mark with a value of 39.85m OD.

### 3.4 WATCHING BRIEF

- 3.4.1 The watching brief, in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 2*) was undertaken on the area between Town Farm and the barn to the east during the excavation of house footings, the line of Pierpoint Street and the site of Lawson's Farm during the excavation of the main trunk sewer, and the

excavation of footings for house plots 56-59 (Fig 22) located around Building VII (Fig 8). This was undertaken in order to mitigate any archaeological remains associated with the farm complexes. The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator, fitted at varying times between a toothed and a toothless ditching bucket. All spoil was scanned for finds during course of the watching brief.

- 3.4.2 A complete record of all features and horizons exposed was made, comprising of a full description and preliminary classification of features or structures revealed, on OA North *pro-forma* sheets, and their location in plan. A photographic record in colour slide and monochrome was also compiled.

### **3.5 ARCHIVE**

- 3.5.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 2*), and with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Greater Manchester County Record Office on completion of the project.

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## 4. EVALUATION RESULTS

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 Seven evaluation trenches were excavated within the development area of varying lengths, and all having widths of 1.7m (Fig 8). Trenches 1-4 were positioned according to the requirements of GMAU, in order to locate buildings observed from the map regression analysis. The positions of Trenches 5-7 resulted from the findings of the first four trenches, and were employed to investigate areas of uncertainty on the site. The positions and nature of these additional trenches were agreed with GMAU and the client. The natural geology in each case comprised a thin layer of mid red, fine to medium sand, up to 0.3m thick, overlying Permo-Triassic New Red Sandstone. A full list of the contexts and finds can be found in *Appendix 3* and *Appendix 4* respectively.

### 4.2 TRENCH RESULTS

4.2.1 **Trench 1:** was aligned north-east/south-west and was 8m in length. It was situated over the presumed position of the western end of the shippon and stables, Building I (Fig 8), visible on the eighteenth and mid nineteenth century maps (Figs 3-5).

4.2.2 Excavation proceeded through a depth of 0.78m of overburden, including a modern brick and tarmac drive and, possibly imported, subsoil associated with the construction of the recently demolished twentieth century property at this location. Across the southern end of the trench, at least 1.2m wide, was a modern drain and its associated disturbance, which had truncated a sandstone and brick foundation and an external cobbled surface (Fig 9; Plate 2). The foundation, **13**, comprised one course of sandstone blocks **11**, each measuring a maximum of 0.5m x 0.27m x 0.25m, and along its eastern edge, three courses of eighteenth century red brick **12**, each measuring approximately 0.17m x 0.1m x 0.07m (Figs 9 and 12). The sandstone block, which formed the north-east corner of the structure exposed, contained a slot cut, measuring 0.16m x 0.1m and 0.05m deep (Plate 3). The two elements formed a foundation 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep, which was traced for 4.36m north/south until the disturbance by the sewer which had removed any other remains (Fig 9). The construction cut, **13**, (Fig 12) was backfilled with a mixture of a mid reddish-grey fine sandy-silt, redeposited subsoil and natural sand, with 1% to 20% sub-angular sandstone inclusions with a maximum size of 0.23m by 0.8m by 0.12m, deposit **41**. The red bricks **12** and one brick recovered from deposit **41** are considered unlikely to be earlier than the eighteenth century in date. Deposit **41** also contained one fragment of eighteenth to early nineteenth century cream ware.

4.2.3 An external cobbled surface was recorded across the majority of the remainder of the trench, with some natural sand visible in places and evidence of later repair work (Plate 2; Fig 9). Consequently, the surface comprised three elements; a layer 0.2m thick of cobbles of sub-rounded millstone grit and occasional granite, **16**, measuring a maximum of 0.2m x 0.19m x 0.12m in size;

this was overlain by a deposit of fragmented red brick at the northern end, **15**, of a maximum size of 0.15m x 0.11m x 0.07m, which had been used to repair the cobbled surface at the north-eastern end of the trench; and overlying **15** and **16**, was a deposit of compacted clinker **14**, 0.18m thick, used as a repair to the surface. Pottery from the cobbled surface dated from late eighteenth century at the earliest, to the nineteenth or twentieth centuries at the latest (*Appendix 4*).

- 4.2.4 It is possible that the sandstone foundation blocks formed the sill of a timber frame building, which prevailed in this part of Britain to the end of the seventeenth century (Pevsner 1993, 58). The slot at the corner of the structure would support this theory, within which a tenon of an upright timber may have fitted, but additional slots would have been expected and they were noticeably absent. Therefore, it is possible that the sandstone block was reused from an earlier structure. In addition, it would also be expected that the sandstone surface would be required to be relatively flat for use as a sill upon which the structure would be constructed, but it was noted as being somewhat uneven (Plate 2).
- 4.2.5 **Trench 2:** was aligned north-east/south-west and 13.2m in length (Fig 10). The trench aimed at locating the position of Building II, a cottage visible on the maps prior to 1891 (Figs 3-5), when it was no longer existing on the later OS map of the site (Figs 6 and 7). The modern soil overburden and layers of brick rubble were mechanically excavated to reveal twentieth century footings and a late post-medieval pit in the subsoil, **49**. The backfilled sediments of **49** were not fully excavated, although they appeared partially in the section of the trench and clearly formed tip lines. The earliest deposit within this feature, layer **53**, comprised a mid brown-grey silty-fine sand, and was almost indistinguishable from layer **54**. Above this was deposit **52** a mid to dark grey clayey-fine-sand, deposit **51** which was a mid orangy-grey silty fine sand, and deposit **50** a mid grey silty-fine sand. These represent various mixtures of backfilled subsoil and natural sand, with mid red sandy mottles forming 50% to 60% of deposit **51**. Layer **50** also contained less than 1% small coal inclusions. These were excavated down to 1.06m.
- 4.2.6 Sandstone footings, **45**, were located within the trench, although investigation showed them to be associated with twentieth century brick work, **48** (Fig 10). Two other twentieth century footings were also located within the trench, **46** and **47** (Fig 10), composed of crushed brick, and similar to those in Trench 6 (*Section 4.2.16*).
- 4.2.7 **Trench 3:** was aligned north-west/south-east and was 23m in length. It was positioned over the north-eastern end of Building IV (Fig 7), shown on the 1744 Map of Golborne (Fig 3) and thought to have been a croft or outbuilding to Lawson's Farm. A maximum depth of 0.85m was excavated down to the natural geology but no surviving traces of the building were located.
- 4.2.8 A depth of 0.5m of nineteenth-twentieth century overburden was encountered in the northern half of the trench, and 0.85m of identical overburden in the southern half, down to the natural geology. Cutting into the natural in the west was a modern service and a drain leading to a small sump (Fig 11). Two

backfilled machine trenches were also located within the trench, at least one recently dug by the demolition company present on site.

- 4.2.9 In the eastern half of the trench were two features, gully **8** cut by post hole **3** (Fig 11). The gully measured a maximum of 0.74m wide and 0.09m deep, filled with a light grey sandy-silt **7**. Only the very base of the gully survives and hence the varying width that was recorded. Post hole **3** measured 0.9m in diameter and 0.57m deep, with straight sides and a flat base. It was infilled with five deposits of packing material, layers **1**, **4**, **5**, **6** and **7**, visible on the western side of the post hole. At the base was a light grey fine-sandy-silt measuring 0.06m thick, **7**, overlain by 0.22m of a reddish-orange sandy-silt, **4**. Above this layer was 0.14m of a deposit, **6**, identical in character to layer **7**, followed by 0.15m of a light orange sandy-silt, deposit **5**. All of these deposits represent redeposited subsoil, mixed to varying degrees with redeposited natural sand. The post pipe measured 0.38m in diameter and 0.57m deep, filled with a very dark grey sandy silt, deposit **2**.
- 4.2.10 Seventeenth to twentieth century pottery was recovered from the post pipe of feature **3**, suggesting an earlier date for gully **8**. However, further interpretation of this gully was inhibited by the fact that little of it survives, and the restrictions of the size of the evaluation trench.
- 4.2.11 **Trench 4:** was aligned north-east/south-west and was located across the same eighteenth century building as Trench 3, but further to the south. The trench was also aimed at incorporating a second eighteenth century building of unknown function to the south-west (Fig 7). The trench was 27.25m in length and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4m at the north-east end and 0.51m at the south-west end, due to the varying depths of the ground surface level (Fig 11).
- 4.2.12 At the west end, 4m of the trench was mechanically excavated through the modern overburden down to natural sandstone, and no archaeologically significant deposits were encountered. However, the trench rapidly flooded and was consequently abandoned.
- 4.2.13 In the centre of the trench the remains of a nineteenth century floor was uncovered, **24**, which consisted of bricks aligned edge upwards (Fig 11). The bricks measured 0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m. Further eastwards was a nineteenth century sandstone and brick footing aligned approximately north/south, context **17/18** (Fig 11). The bricks were of the same dimensions as those in the floor, **24**, and consisted of two elements bonded with a light grey sandy-mortar, three courses deep. Above this was a deposit of demolition debris, which consisted of fragmented eighteenth century brick, deposit **21**, 0.26m in depth (Figs 11 and 12). The bricks measured approximately 0.24m x 0.11m x 0.062m This may represent the reuse of building materials or the deposition of rubble from an eighteenth century building over the footing of a demolished nineteenth century building. The footing appears to be of the correct date and position to have formed the foundation of the building abstracted from the map regression in this position until the mid nineteenth century, when it was either demolished or remodeled (Figs 3-5).

- 4.2.14 At the eastern end of the trench was pit **20**, which continued under the southern baulk and measured at least 1.25m by 0.75m in size, and 0.6m deep, (Figs 11 and 12). It was filled with a single deposit of mid grey-brown fine sand-clayey-silt, with 10% to 20% charcoal flecks. The only find from the deposit was a single, squared, post-medieval iron rod. The gradient of deposits above this feature (Fig 12) suggests that the area has been truncated somewhat, prior to the deposition of layer **21**, the demolition rubble. This feature is no later than nineteenth century in date due to the dating of the stratigraphy above.
- 4.2.15 **Trench 5:** attempted to locate any features or activity associated with Building I, the shippon and stables, found in Trench 1 (Fig 7), but at its eastern end. It was aligned north-east/south-west and staggered in its length, measuring 5.3m; excavation had proceeded for 3.8m before shifting its northern end to the west for the last 1.5m. This was due to the first section showing extensive modern disturbance with modern flex having been recovered from the base of the section. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m. The trench contained one nineteenth/twentieth century and two twentieth century intrusions into the natural geology. No archaeologically significant features were noted within the trench.
- 4.2.16 **Trench 6:** was located to the west of Trench 2, in an attempt to recover the remains of Building II, the cottage which had been demolished prior to the OS map of 1891 (Fig 7). The trench was excavated in order to help clarify the results of Trench 2 in agreement with GMAU, and was aligned approximately north-east/south-west for a length of 10.5m. The excavation proceeded to a depth of 0.35m at its southern end, before reaching natural geology, where fragmented red brick, **29**, and sandstone, **27**, were recorded as having been used in conjunction with twentieth century bricks **27**, **31** and **38**, to make footings, at a depth of 0.35m (Fig 10). These features appear to relate to twentieth century garden features comprising earlier building material in the form of crushed brick and sandstone.
- 4.2.17 In the northern half of the trench, two large late post-medieval pits similar to that seen in Trench 2 (**49**) were recorded in section, **35** and **39** (Fig 10). Both pits were at least 1.2m in depth although neither was fully excavated due to health and safety reasons. Pit **35** measured at least 2.0m wide and continued beyond the limit of excavation, and was truncated by pit **39**. It was filled with a mid orange-grey-brown sandy-silt with 20% to 25% mid red sandy mottles, **36**; essentially a mix of redeposited subsoil and natural. This was cut by pit **39**, which measured 3.35m wide, filled with a mid orange-brown sandy-silt, **34** (Fig 12). This later deposit contained pottery sherds from between the seventeenth to twentieth and the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. The deposits within these features would appear to represent fairly mixed backfilled sediments. This pit complex would therefore appear to post date the construction of the eighteenth century building previously located in this position, although neither were obviously filled with rubbish or other material which may have identified their purpose.
- 4.2.18 **Trench 7:** was excavated across the centre of Building I (Fig 7) in an attempt to uncover further remains of the shippon and stables recorded in Trench 1 (Fig 7), due to the eastern end probably having been removed as recorded in Trench 5. It

was 5.0m in length and aligned north-east/south-west, almost parallel to Trench 1. The excavation proceeded through 0.73m of modern overburden before reaching natural geology. No archaeologically significant deposits were located within the trench, as it had also been extensively disturbed by the twentieth century building previously occupying the position and recently demolished.

## 5. EXCAVATION RESULTS

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### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 Evaluation Trenches 1 and 4 indicated two areas of archaeological potential (*Section 4.2*) associated with Buildings I and IV respectively (Fig 7). In order to mitigate the archaeological remains located (*Appendix 2*), two areas were excavated, Areas A in the north-west of the site around Trench 1, and Area B in the north-east around Trench 4 (Fig 13). The summary results of both are presented below with the context list reproduced in *Appendix 3* and a summary of finds in *Appendix 4*.
- 5.1.2 The aim of Area A was to further examine the remains of an eighteenth century sandstone wall foundation, **13**, and its associated cobbled surface, **16**, located in Trench 1 in order to characterise and trace the full extent of the remains and associated features. The surviving elements of the building were revealed as well as evidence of earlier occupation possibly dating to the late seventeenth to eighteenth centuries.
- 5.1.3 Area B targeted an eighteenth century brick rubble layer, **21**, recorded in Trench 4 and was extended until the full extent of *in situ* archaeological features had been uncovered, revealing elements of several phases of eighteenth and nineteenth century brick and sandstone outbuildings associated with the Lawson's Farm complex.
- 5.1.4 In the following results, a broad phasing has been allocated to the archaeological activity identified in the field. This phasing, equating to the major events in the evolution of the site, is based on general stratigraphic trends and provisional finds dating.

### 5.2 AREA A

- 5.2.1 Area A was located in the north-west corner of the site, to the north of Town Farmhouse (Fig 13) and positioned over the western end of Building I. It comprised a roughly square area measuring approximately 16m north/south by 13.5m east/west, excavated to an approximate depth of 0.7m below ground level.
- 5.2.2 Possibly the earliest feature in Area A comprised an east/west aligned linear cut, **163**, located in the centre of the site (Fig 14), measuring up to 4m in length by 0.3m wide and surviving to a depth of 0.1m, filled with brown silty sand, **162** (Fig 14; Plate 1). Although it produced no dating evidence it was truncated to the west by feature **172** (and to the east by modern disturbance) suggesting a possible seventeenth century date. The feature had a regular square profile along its length consistent with the remains of a slot for the ground beam of a timber-framed building. However, this cannot be established with any certainty as no other associated features were found.

- 5.2.3 Two features, possibly of the same phase as **163**, were located to the south-west (Fig 14). A north-east/south-west aligned linear slot, **183**, may represent the remains of a second beam slot. It measured 2.7m long by 0.2m wide, with a regular rectangular profile and a depth of 0.18m. However, it cannot be ascertained from its alignment whether it formed part of the same structure as **163**. In addition, a small sub rectangular pit, **185**, was recorded to the north of **163**. Neither feature produced datable finds, but they had identical fills suggesting contemporaneity, and they were both truncated by the eighteenth century wall **166** identified in evaluation Trench 1 as **13**. Consequently, this suggests a seventeenth or early eighteenth century date for the features.
- 5.2.4 A curvilinear feature, **172**, aligned for the most part north/south and curving eastwards at its southern extent, was uncovered across the centre of Area A. It extended northwards beyond the northern limits of the development site and was truncated at its eastern extent by modern disturbance (Fig 14). It measured 11.5m in length by 0.5m-0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. It had a regular rectangular profile with a flat base, infilled with grey-brown soft silty-sand, **171**, from which several sherds of purple-type ware pottery with a seventeenth to eighteenth century date range were recovered. The function of the feature is uncertain. Its characteristics suggests it is unlikely to be structural, due to its shape in plan (Fig 20) and the complete absence of any residual building material that would be expected as a robber trench for a wall. A boundary ditch or a drain seem more probable interpretations. Feature **172** was sealed by an eighteenth century dump or levelling layer, **164**, comprising 0.18m thick grey-brown soft silty-sand with occasional charcoal and red brick fragments (Fig 20).
- 5.2.5 The north/south aligned sandstone and red brick foundation **166**, previously revealed in Trench 1 as **13**, was re-exposed during the course of the excavation for Area A (Figs 15 and 21; Plate 2). Its full dimensions and extent were seen to have been fully exposed during the evaluation (*Section 4.2*) with no further substantial remains in existence. Portions of its north and south walls to the east confirmed that it represented the western end of Building I (Fig 5), revealing that the shippon and stables would have had a width of 4.5m. Its southern wall was almost completely obliterated by a modern drain, also revealed during the evaluation of Trench 1. A small portion, **169**, less than 4m in length survived, albeit in much poorer condition, 5m to the east of structure **166**, constructed in a similar style of dressed red sandstone and a line of broken handmade red unfroged bricks along its internal face (Fig 20).
- 5.2.6 At the north-east corner of foundation **166** two adjoining bricks were laid flat on top of the natural sandstone suggested an eastward return. This was confirmed less than 1m to the east where evidence of the building's north wall was represented by a block of masonry, **168** (Fig 14). It consisted of four courses of roughly-dressed sandstone blocks and red bricks bonded with soft silty-sand. It was built within feature **172**, replacing its fill in order to form a stable base for the north wall of the building over the ditch, i.e. the building post-dates feature **172**. To the east of wall **166**, a spread of brick rubble was recorded, measuring 2.36m north/south by 1.30m east/west. It comprised broken red unfroged handmade bricks within a brown silty-sand matrix, similar to those found in the wall itself, and may represent the remains of the make-up for the internal floor

of the building. Apart from the remains of these elements, the building seems to have been subject to complete horizontal truncation.

- 5.2.7 An associated external cobbled surface, **174**, was located to the south-west of wall foundation **166**, covering an area measuring 5m north/south by 2.8m east/west. It was truncated to the north by a modern drain and continued beyond the southern limits of the area where there existed an area of trees and undergrowth (Fig 14; Plate 3). To the east and west the cobble stones appear to have been robbed or truncated. The smooth well-worn surface was constructed mainly of well-packed, sub-rectangular orange-brown sandstone cobbles (between 0.06m x 0.06m x 0.1m to 0.13m x 0.1m x 0.3m), and generally north/south orientated.
- 5.2.8 Surface **174** was truncated by a large sub-rounded pit, **181**, in the south of the site, dug to the level of the natural sandstone bedrock (Fig 14), measuring 2.9m east/west by 2.7m north/south and 0.45m deep. It continued beyond the area available for excavation. Its lower fill, **180**, comprised 0.4m thick brownish dark orange stiff silty-sandy-clay, overlaid by **179**, a mottled black and orange crushed coke and silty-sand.
- 5.2.9 A sequence of late eighteenth to nineteenth century surfaces, **178**, **177**, **176** and **173** was revealed spread over an area measuring 9m north/south by 4m east/west, and located to the west of wall foundation **166**. This continued westwards towards Warrington Road and beyond the limits of the development area. It probably represented an external yard associated with the building and surface **174** (Fig 14; Plate 2). The earliest deposit, **178**, comprised a 0.15m thick, very compact silty-clay-sand layer, probably laid to consolidate the natural ground surface prior to the construction of surface **177**, which was made up of a 0.1m thick layer of rough cobbles set within very compact clayey-sand. Subsequent to its probable disuse, the ground level was raised by 0.15m and leveled with compact silty-sand, **176**, prior to the laying of a cobbled surface, **173**, comprising cobbles of sub-rounded millstone grit and occasional granite (**16** in Trench 1, *Section 4.2*). The surface showed evidence of repair suggested by a spread of brick rubble, **175**, to its north, measuring 1.3m north/south by 1.2m east/west. The final phase in the sequence was represented by a clinker surface, **14**. Pottery recovered from several of the layers suggested they were in use during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
- 5.2.10 All of the surfaces recorded respect the line of wall **166** suggesting the surfaces were in use during the lifetime of the building. The different construction methods and materials used for cobbled surfaces **173** and **174** indicate either two separate areas perhaps with different functions, or the availability of material, particularly if laid at different times. However, whether the two areas were delineated by a formal boundary is not known due to truncation by a modern drain.

### 5.3 AREA B

- 5.3.1 Area B was located in the north-east corner of the site, immediately to the east of Lawson's Farmhouse over Building IV. It consisted of an irregular shaped

area measuring a maximum of approximately 27m north/south by 24m east/west, excavated to an approximate maximum depth of 0.8m below ground level (Fig 15).

- 5.3.2 Evidence of structural elements demonstrating several phases of building during the course of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were revealed. A probable outbuilding associated with Lawson's Farmhouse appears in the same position as early as the 1744 plan of Golborne (UMAU 2003) suggesting an at least early eighteenth century origin for the structural remains (*Section 2.2*; Fig 2). However, the map evidence also suggested several phases of remodeling or redevelopment on the same location, as somewhere between 1845-7 and 1891 the building was replaced by a rectangular brick-built barn, which was only recently demolished (UMAU 2003).
- 5.3.3 The earliest archaeological evidence for the building was the truncated remains of structure **151/159** which corresponds to the south-east corner of the building identified from the earliest map available dating to 1744 (Figs 15 and 18). It comprised a 0.2m x 0.3m deposit of one random course of unworked stone and broken handmade red unfrosted bricks, **159**, within a shallow flat-bottomed construction cut, **160**. It was truncated by later foundations, **119**, leaving only a 2.4m length. An associated, internal surface, **151**, abutted its northern edge, measuring 2.6m east/west by 1.1m north/south and constructed of stone and eighteenth century handmade red unfrosted bricks set on edge, as observed in the evaluation, Trench 4 (Fig 15; Plate 4).
- 5.3.4 During the late eighteenth century deposit **150**, which comprised a 0.1m thick layer of dark grey-brown soft silty-sand, appears to have accumulated over structures **151** and **159** subsequent to their demolition. Features **151/159** were replaced by a building in the same position and on the same alignment. Its south-eastern corner was represented by a single foundation course of rectangular well dressed red sandstone blocks, **119**, measuring 3.2m east/west by 0.7m wide, with a northward return at its eastern end running for 1.45m (Fig 15; Plate 4). Interestingly, the stones possessed similar characteristics, in terms of dimension and finish, as those in structure **166** in Area A, suggesting they may be contemporary. These were laid directly upon deposit **150**, suggesting a late eighteenth century construction date for the structure.
- 5.3.5 The northern end of the eastern wall of the same building was represented by a north/south aligned foundation, **131**, with a length of 8.4m by 0.5m wide located some 5.5m to the north of, and on the same alignment as, **119** (Fig 15, Plate 6). It was quite randomly constructed. The foundations in its northern section consisted of three courses of well-dressed rectangular red sandstone blocks, which may represent its initial construction, and are possibly from the same phase as **119**. At its southern extent it was constructed of large 0.2m thick limestone flags set on edge, and within the gaps between the stones were blocks of red unfrosted bricks which may have been later repairs and additions.
- 5.3.6 A 1m east/west portion of fragmented red sandstone foundation was recorded 1m to the east of the northern extent of **131**. It may represent the northern wall of the building (Fig 15).

- 5.3.7 The eastern wall of the building showed evidence of rebuilding with the insertion of two north/south aligned brick foundations, **127** and **129**, between wall foundations **131** and **119** (Fig 15; Plate 6). Foundation **127**, measured 4.6m north/south by 0.43m wide and survived to a depth of 0.45m. It comprised entirely late eighteenth century red unfrosted bricks, bonded with cream sandy mortar, set on edge within a vertical construction cut, **128**. A smaller foundation, **129**, to its north, built in a similar manner, was set slightly off-line from **127**, presumably in order bridge the gap between foundations **127** and **131**.
- 5.3.8 Part of the drainage system for the building was revealed running along the southern edge of foundation **119** (Fig 15; Plate 6). It comprised two construction phases. The earliest was an east/west orientated trench, **122**, measuring 4.4m in length by 0.45m wide and 0.5m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. A porous 0.14m diameter orange ceramic pipe at its base capped with well-dressed limestone slabs, **121**, suggested great care was taken during construction. Although no pottery finds were recovered from the redeposited natural sand backfilling of the feature, the pipe is thought to date to the eighteenth century. The drain was truncated by a replacement drain, **123**, sometime during the nineteenth century, comprising an east/west 0.6m deep vertical-sided trench, **124**, with a dark purple-brown ceramic drainpipe at its base. It was fed by a covered rectangular 1.0m north/south x 0.45m wide nineteenth century brick-lined detritus trap, located on the south-eastern corner of structure **119**. The iron grate for the trap was still *in situ*. It would have presumably been fed by a drain or gutter alongside the building (now completely truncated).
- 5.3.9 A small eighteenth century rectangular brick structure, **103**, (Fig 17) was located 4m to the west of structure **119**, measuring 2.58m east/west by 2m north/south (Fig 15; Plate 7). Its walls, each approximately 0.25m thick, were constructed of two courses of handmade unfrosted orange bricks (0.11m x 0.064m x 0.24m) bonded with orange clay. A random pattern of sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and broken bricks set on edge pressed into the natural subsoil formed its internal floor, **104**. In the north-west of the structure they formed the threshold of a doorway. The northern wall of building **103** was on the same alignment and directly in line with wall **119** suggested it may have once formed part of the same building, most likely as a small extension on its southern wall.
- 5.3.10 A floor surface constructed of flagstones and bricks set on edge, **105**, abutted the north wall of building **103**, measuring 2.24m north/south by 1.78m east/west (Fig 17). The bricks were similar to those used in the building. This surface, contemporary with building **103**, possibly represents the internal floor surface of the building depicted in the eighteenth and nineteenth century plans of Golborne (UMAU 2003).
- 5.3.11 Two sub-rectangular pits were located along the eastern edge of Area B (Figs 15 and 20). Pit **118**, interpreted as a rubbish pit, measured over 2.6m north/south by 2m east/west by 0.58m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, and filled with four deposits, **114/115/116/117**. The latest fill, **114**, contained a pottery assemblage suggesting a late eighteenth century date for the feature. The truncated remains of pit **153** were excavated and measured 1.64m east/west by

0.76m with a depth of 0.30m and contained a single fill with a single eighteenth century pottery sherd.

- 5.3.12 An eighteenth century deposit of structure demolition material, **154**, comprising late eighteenth century brick rubble and silty sand, sealed pits **118** and **153**, and wall foundation **127**. It covered an area of 10m by 5m in the east of the site.
- 5.3.13 A north/south aligned rectangular building **108**, measuring 4.5m east/west by 5.4m north/south, and was located in the south-west corner of Area B (Figs 15 and 16, Plate 5). Its northern extent was truncated by modern disturbance. Its walls were 0.25m wide constructed of up to five courses of header and stretcher red unfrosted bricks (measuring 0.12m x 0.07m x 0.24m). In the north of the building the lowest course was set on edge to level the sloping ground surface for subsequent courses. Several *in situ* internal floor slabs **111/113** were revealed within the building bedded on a layer of brownish-cream mortar, **109**, which overlaid several well compacted make-up layers, **110/155/156**. Only one context from the building, make-up deposit **155**, produced datable finds comprising an assemblage of eighteenth century pottery. Plans of Golborne suggest an early nineteenth century date for the structure; a rectangular building, probably an outbuilding associated with Lawson's Farmhouse, first appeared in this position on the 1827 plan of Golborne (Fig 4), and was still present by 1845-7, but by 1891 (Fig 6) it had probably been demolished prior to the construction of a new barn, **112**, to the east (UMAU 2003).
- 5.3.14 A nineteenth century sub-rounded pit, **134**, was positioned against the eastern side of wall **131** (Fig 19), measuring 2.6m north/south by 1.8m east/west by 0.4m deep. Its northern side was contained within a short length of brick wall, **132**, which abutting **131**, possibly purpose-built as a retaining wall for the fill of the pit which comprised clinker waste, **133**, suggesting it may have been a waste pit related to localised industrial or craft activities.
- 5.3.15 Portions of the eastern external brick wall, as well as a portion of internal brick wall, of the nineteenth century barn, **112**, depicted on the 1891 plan of Golborne (UMAU 2003), were recorded to the north of structure **104** (Fig 15). The barn was demolished prior to the evaluation. Its footprint within Area B could be seen from the machine-excavated demolition trenches.
- 5.3.16 Several undated features were recorded comprising two groups of postholes, none of which apparently formed any obvious structures (Fig 15). However, a number of them contained timber in relatively good condition suggesting they were recent. Therefore, they may have been associated with the recently demolished barn building.
- 5.3.17 An undated linear feature, **141**, with a rounded profile, possible a drain, was recorded to the south of structure **104** (Fig 15).

## 6. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

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### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 A series of watching briefs were undertaken during different phases of construction work on the site. The first phase, Watching Brief Phase 1, involved supervising the excavation of the main trunk sewer trench and associated drainage. Watching Brief Phase 2 involved the excavation of the foundation trenches for house plots 58 and 59. Watching Brief Phase 3 involved the excavation of foundation trenches for house plots 56 and 57 (Fig 22). The work was undertaken in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 2*).

### 6.2 WATCHING BRIEF PHASE 1

6.2.1 The areas of supervised excavation for Phase 1, wb 1-wb 4 were located within the northern half of the site (Fig 22). The first programme of works comprised the excavation of the trench for the main trunk sewer to serve the residential development once completed (Trenches wb1 and wb2, Fig 22). The second comprised the opening of an exploratory trench, required to expose an existing service pipe. A third area, to the west of the site and to the south of Town Farm, was to be stripped to a sufficient depth to create a firm surface to run vehicles prior to the construction of a roundabout, which was located over Building VI (Fig 7).

6.2.2 **Trenches wb1 and wb2:** the two trenches ran parallel to each other, encircling the northern side of the site, within the position of the proposed residential road (Fig 22). Trench wb1 was excavated for the main trunk sewer pipe to be laid and measured 3m wide by 2.5m deep (Plate 8). It revealed no archaeological remains, although the southern length of the pipe trench was not excavated under watching brief conditions. The natural soil consisted of a well compacted orangey-brown sand, with minimal root disturbance, and was encountered at c0.3m below the surface. Sandstone bedrock was encountered at c1.5m below the surface.

6.2.3 Trench wb2 ran parallel to the first trench at a distance of approximately 1m, and was excavated for the pipeline for associated drainage into the main sewer (Trench wb1), and measured 0.8m wide by <0.75m deep. The north side of a wall, **200**, was revealed situated to the north of the extant barn, and running parallel with it for 21m. This wall consisted of five even courses of bricks similar to those used in the barn. It was not possible to determine whether the wall enclosed any laid surfaces.

6.2.4 A structure, **201**, consisting of the remains of walls, charcoal deposits and a cobbled surface were also revealed within Trench wb2 (Plates 9 and 10) towards the centre of the site, immediately to the south of Building VII (Figs 23 and 24). Large red sandstone boulders, **202**, were situated on the east and west edges of the deposits at a distance of 8m, and could be seen in both the north and the south section. The excavation of the trench did not fully reveal the depth of the

feature, although several distinct layers were revealed within the sections. The base of the trench (Fig 23) revealed a charcoal rich layer, **203**, mixed with a reddish-brown sand. This was overlain by a layer of cobbles, **204**, measuring  $c < 0.15\text{m}$  within a pinkish-brown clay matrix with frequent charcoal inclusions. This layer was overlain with a further charcoal rich layer, **205**, which was overlain by a very compact pinkish-brown clay, **206**, with 30% pebble inclusions. All deposits were overlain by a orangey-brown sandy topsoil, **207**. All deposits encountered within this feature extended along the full length of the feature. A probable internal brick wall, **208**, running north-south was located 1.5m from the western edge of the feature. The bricks appeared evenly coursed, and were evident on both north and south sides of the trench.

- 6.2.5 **Exploratory Trench – wb3:** a brick-lined shaft, **209**, was located towards the centre of the site (Fig 22), although a major service trench with a width of 1m had truncated the centre of this feature (Fig 24). The majority of the feature was exposed within the trench, showing it to be cut through a reddish-brown sand natural. There was a 0.05m layer of light brownish-yellow clay, **210**, situated on the edge of the feature, with one course of bricks, **211**, directly enclosed within it (Plate 12). The bricks measured an average of 0.11m x 0.24m x 0.04m. It is possible that a ring of slate was enclosed within the bricks, although the disturbance caused by the service trench has probably redeposited much of the infill of the shaft. The infill itself, **212**, consisted of a mid brown silty-clay with occasional pebble and slate inclusions.
- 6.2.6 The foundations for a road, **213**, running east/west, possibly associated with the railway bridge immediately east of the site, were located on the very eastern side of the site (Fig 22 and Plate 11). These consisted of sandstone boulders, **214**, measuring  $< 0.40\text{m}$  at a depth of 0.7m, overlain by a very compact pinkish-brown clay, **215**, 0.1m thick, with 30% pebble inclusions. This in turn was overlain by a dark brownish-grey silty-clay topsoil, **207**. The road appeared to be turning slightly from the east/west line of the railway bridge into a more south-westerly direction.
- 6.2.7 **Access road from the roundabout – wb4:** the stripping of this area (Fig 22) revealed a number of brick-built walls, **216**, which could be seen to correspond to Building VI (Fig 7) which was burnt down in 2003. The area was also covered with loose charcoal patches, **217**, interspersed with patches of very compact grey clay, **218**, to which there was no obvious regularity. After further machine clearance of the site, it could be seen that these deposits and walls overlay a pinkish-brown clay, **219**, which overlay an orangey-brown sandy natural. The depth of the archaeological remains in this area was an average of 0.5m. Archaeological deposits extending to a depth of 0.8m were seen in an extra trial trench within the area being stripped for the roundabout. These deposits consisted of a charcoal rich layer, **220**, with 30% pebble inclusions with a depth of 0.4m, overlain by a loose charcoal rich layer, **221**, with a depth of 0.1m. These deposits were situated directly to the east of the structure uncovered.

### **6.3 WATCHING BRIEF PHASE 2**

- 6.3.1 The footings for house plots 58 and 59 (Fig 22) were already excavated prior to the visit by OA North. Despite its location in close proximity to a known sandstone footing (Fig 8), no archaeological horizons or features were noted in the sections examined. The overburden measured 0.38m in depth, comprised a very dark fine sandy-silt with plastic inclusions, overlying the natural glacial till. Within the spoil from the excavations were a number of nineteenth century bricks of unknown origin.

### **6.4 WATCHING BRIEF PHASE 3**

- 6.4.1 Trenches were excavated for the footings for house plots 56 and 57 (Fig 22) under archaeological supervision. They measured approximately 0.8m to 1.2m in depth and an average of 0.7m wide. The excavated material was made ground and comprised very mixed, mid to dark brown sandy-clay with inclusions of modern debris including building rubble, salt-glazed pipe fragments, plastics, and waste metal. This lay over firm, compacted dark brown fine sandy-silt. There were no archaeological horizons, features or finds observed.

## 7. FINDS

### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 In total, 395 artefacts and ecofacts were recovered from the site, the majority of which were fragments of pottery. The remainder comprised ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, glass, industrial debris, iron, bone, and shell. The finds have been divided into three areas to encompass all phases of the fieldwork: the western area to include Trenches 1, 5 and 7, and Area A; the central area to include Trenches 2 and 6; and the eastern area to include Trenches 3 and 4, and Area B (Table 2). A summary list of the finds is presented in *Appendix 4*.

Material	Western area	Central area	Eastern area	Total
Bone	0	0	1	1
Ceramic building material	12	1	22	35
Clay tobacco pipe	2	0	7	9
Glass	0	0	10	10
Industrial debris	9	0	0	9
Iron	0	0	1	1
Pottery	160	36	133	329
Shell	0	1	0	1
Total	183	38	174	395

Table 2: Quantities of different types of finds recovered during the fieldwork

7.1.2 All artefacts are post-medieval, with dates ranging between the mid sixteenth century and the twentieth century, and the pottery fragments providing the most reliable dating evidence. Details of the pottery and bricks are set out below, followed by a brief record of other categories of finds. Whilst these finds, where they are dateable, corroborate the pottery and brick evidence, they have little other relevance for the site.

### 7.2 POTTERY

7.2.1 The majority of the fragments of pottery were from domestic coarseware vessels, which are essentially kitchen wares such as bread crocks, wash pans, and spigot pots (Plate 14). A range of fine tablewares were also represented. These were more finely potted and more decorative than the contemporaneous coarsewares, and therefore more subject to changing fashions. Consequently, the tablewares are of more use in dating.

7.2.2 A range of tablewares from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was represented; including mottled ware, slipware, speckled ware, and tin-glazed earthenware (Plate 17). The later tablewares (eighteenth to twentieth century) were similarly diverse; with white salt-glazed stoneware, porcelain, and white-glazed white earthenware all recovered. White-glazed white earthenware was the most common fabric in this period, and the transfer patterns on the

fragments include two dinnerware patterns (Willow and Asiatic Pheasants), and one teaware or breakfastware pattern (Broseley).

7.2.3 **Western area:** tablewares were useful in providing dates for many of the contexts within the western area. Examples include white salt-glazed stoneware, dating to the eighteenth century, and white-glazed white earthenware, dating to the late eighteenth to twentieth century, which provided dating evidence for cobbled surface **16**. Cobbled surface **173** was dated to the late eighteenth to twentieth century due to the presence of white-glazed white earthenware. Similarly, creamware from fill **41** of footing cut **13**, dated the feature to the eighteenth century. Pit fill **42** produced industrial slipware dating to the early nineteenth century. A brownish-purple-glazed high-fired jar, dating to the mid sixteenth or seventeenth century was apparently the oldest vessel present on the site, and was recovered from fill **171** of cut **172**.

Type	Date range	Western area	Central area	Eastern area	Total
Brownish-purple-glazed high-fired brownish-purple fabric	Mid sixteenth - seventeenth century	4	0	0	4
Tin-glazed earthenware	Seventeenth - eighteenth century	0	0	1	1
Mottled-glazed tableware	Late seventeenth – early eighteenth century	0	0	16	16
Slip-decorated tableware	Late seventeenth – early eighteenth century	3	1	5	9
Speckled-glazed tableware	Late seventeenth – early eighteenth century	0	0	9	9
Pink-bodied fabric (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - eighteenth century	0	3	0	3
Brown-glazed buff-bodied tableware	Late seventeenth – early twentieth century	0	0	1	1
Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth – early twentieth century	126	17	69	212
Brown-glazed red earthenware (fineware)	Late seventeenth – early twentieth century	0	0	2	2
White salt-glazed stoneware	Eighteenth century	1	0	1	2
Stoneware	Eighteenth - twentieth century	2	2	3	7
Porcelain	Late eighteenth - twentieth century	0	1	0	1
White-glazed white earthenware	Late eighteenth – twentieth century	24	12	26	62
<i>Total</i>		<i>160</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>329</i>

Table 3: Types of pottery with approximate date ranges and quantity of fragments

7.2.4 **Central area:** the central area produced smaller quantities of finds than the eastern and western areas, but it was still possible to date some of its contexts

from tableware fragments. For example, building foundation **27** produced white-glazed white earthenware dating to the nineteenth to twentieth centuries. In addition, linear fill **29** and curvilinear fill **33** both produced tableware dating to the eighteenth to twentieth centuries.

- 7.2.5 **Eastern area:** the eastern area produced a range of coarseware and tableware vessels, many with adjoining fragments, and with diagnostic features such as rims, bases, and handles also present. Part of a small plate with a speckled yellowish-brown glaze was recovered from fill **152** of pit **153**, and was dated to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century (Plate 15). Fragments from a heavy-rimmed bowl of a similar fabric to the plate were recovered from make-up layer **110** and layer **155** of packing for floor **110**. The bowl fragments from the two contexts joined together, and date to between late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The same two contexts produced parts of small white-glazed white earthenware conical bowls (Plate 16), the function of which remains unclear. These vessels are likely to date to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, although it is possible that they could be later in date.
- 7.2.6 Fragments from globular vessels with wide horizontal rims and mottled glaze were recovered from cobbled surface **104** (Plate 16) and layer **155** packing for floor **110**. Although the fragments from the two contexts were from different vessels, they were very similar in appearance.
- 7.2.7 **Sources for the pottery:** the material derives from a range of sources; it is likely that the coarseware vessels were all relatively locally made, although little is known of the small-scale producers of red earthenwares in Lancashire during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The tablewares reflect popular taste of the time and the vessels, fabrics, and decorative designs represented are those of the industrial-scale potteries of Liverpool, Staffordshire, or even Glasgow.

### 7.3 BRICK SAMPLES

- 7.3.1 All the bricks recovered from site are of rough construction, manufactured for functionality rather than decoration. Most bricks have uneven faces with large pebble and mineral inclusions visible within the clay fabric. All appear to be of mould-thrown construction. This can be seen in the section of several bricks, where striations in layers of clay are clearly visible. Whilst the bricks have been eroded since the demolition of a number of the earlier structures, the junctions between faces are still sharp, suggesting the clay was pressed well into the moulds. There is no evidence for the use of a 'kick' within any moulds, to produce frogged bricks. Many of the bricks exhibit grass/straw impressions on one surface, produced when the bricks were dried before firing. This would probably suggest small-scale local manufacture, with brick being dried naturally, on the ground, rather than on large boards, in purpos- built drying sheds. Straw was used to facilitate removal of bricks from the mould, but this would leave impressions on all faces (Hartley 1974, 65). Several of the bricks also have narrow indents on one surface, only 0.01m wide and 0.005m deep. Although early frogs were scraped out with a finger, these marks appear

compressed, and were probably produced accidentally during transport to drying areas, to the kiln, or during throwing from the mould.

7.3.2 Of the complete bricks, two distinct sizes were observed; wide, thin bricks, typically 9¼" x 4½" x 2¼" (0.235m x 0.114m x 54.9m), and narrower, thicker bricks, typically 8¾" x 4" x 2¾" (0.222m x 0.1m x 0.07m). Several of the latter type also had one or more smoothed faces (e.g. that from context **105**, the brick and flagged surface), either cut by wire after throwing, or by 'rubbing' the soft, fired, brick. The former type uses dimensions established by the Brickmakers' Charter of 1571, referred to as a Statute Brick (*ibid*, 74). This size was common until the introduction of The Brick Tax in 1784. However, whilst it can tentatively be suggested that these bricks date from this period, it must be noted that the sample size is very small, and that variance in size commonly occurs with handmade bricks. The thicker bricks are slightly less deep than standard late eighteenth and early nineteenth century bricks, which tended to be up to 4½" or 0.114m deep. This appears to highlight local variance from the norm, and the difficulties associated with dating brick by size. A common feature of thicker bricks of the nineteenth century was the introduction of a frog, to reduce weight and use of material. The lack of frog may thus suggest that the bricks are earlier, rather than later.

Context	Material	Date	Comments
<b>12</b>	Red Brick	eighteenth century	Tentative seventeenth century date, but unlikely.
<b>17</b>	Red Brick	nineteenth century	Probably locally made, very crude.
<b>18</b>	Red Brick	nineteenth century	Probably locally made, very crude.
<b>21</b>	Red Brick	eighteenth century	Tentative seventeenth century date, but unlikely.
<b>24</b>	Red Brick	nineteenth century	
<b>25</b>	Red Brick	nineteenth century	
<b>41</b>	Red Brick	Late eighteenth to early nineteenth century	Tentative seventeenth century date, but unlikely.

Table 4: Notable comments of some examples of brick recovered

7.3.3 Several of the bricks demonstrate properties of heating. Those from context **103** and **104** are warped, showing that they were incorrectly stacked for firing, and thus bent towards the hotter side of the brick during firing (Lynch 1994, 76). A brick from wall **131** (Figs 15 and 19) appears to have been subjected to extreme heat and have cracked, and 'melted' to some degree. It is not clear whether this occurred during the firing process, or within the structure(s) in which they were built (for example a fireplace). Although, it should be noted that no evidence of sooting was observed on any bricks.

7.3.4 Few of the bricks recovered have mortar adhering to any surfaces. All mortar observed is a pale, lime and sand based mortar with lime and coal(?) inclusions, typical of pre-mid nineteenth century construction. The lack of mortar is most probably due to weathering post-demolition.

#### **7.4 CLAY TOBACCO PIPES, GLASS BOTTLES, AND WINDOW PANES**

7.4.1 Nine fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered, mainly from the eastern area. Most were plain stems, but a bowl decorated with the royal crest dating to the nineteenth or early twentieth century was found in fill **123** of drain **122**, which also produced the only fragment of window pane found on site. The glass bottles had few diagnostic features, and could not be closely dated. Most of the contexts from which they were recovered produced ample quantities of pottery which was more readily dateable. It is interesting to note that although the western and eastern areas produced similar quantities of finds overall, glass was only recovered from the eastern area, although the reason for this is unclear.

#### **7.5 IRON AND INDUSTRIAL DEBRIS**

7.5.1 Nine lumps of slag were recovered from an area of brick surface **175**, a context which produced no dateable finds other than bricks.

7.5.2 A single iron rod was recovered from fill **19** of pit **20**, which produced no other finds. Neither the slag nor the iron could be dated.

#### **7.6 ORGANIC REMAINS**

7.6.1 A single fragment of large mammal bone was recovered from post-packing **4**, and an oyster shell was found in an unstratified deposit in Trench 2. Both the shell and the bone are likely to have been post-medieval food waste.

#### **7.7 CONCLUSIONS**

7.7.1 Although small, the assemblage from the development site of Town and Lawson's Farm complexes has served to indicate domestic activity at the site from possibly as early as the sixteenth century onwards. The finds from this site have little potential for further study, but they are of interest as a small but securely provenanced post-medieval rural Lancashire, now Greater Manchester, assemblage, of which few have been documented. Little is known of Lancashire red earthenware pottery kilns, and the recording of local wares on domestic sites can help to address this problem. Whilst considerably better understood, the range of finewares present is also of interest, in that it provides a context of the wares which would have been available during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

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## 8. DISCUSSION

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### 8.1 INTRODUCTION

- 8.1.1 A proposed residential development on the site of the Town Farm and Lawson's Farm complexes necessitated archaeological investigation. This was undertaken following an historic buildings recording undertaken by UMAU in 2003. Archaeological remains on the southern half of the site would be preserved *in situ*. However, the central and northern half of the development site would be impacted on and the extent and nature of the archaeological remains present required evaluation in order that these could be mitigated.
- 8.1.2 The trenches targeted the positions of the remains of a range of buildings associated with the two farm complexes, which were identified from map regression analysis (UMAU 2003). Two areas of archaeological potential were highlighted during the evaluation, which led to subsequent open-area excavation. The excavation of the main sewer pipeline trench and associated drainage, and the area of disturbance for the access road from the roadabout on the west side of the site were mitigated in the form of an archaeological watching brief.

### 8.2 DISCUSSION OF THE EVALUATION

- 8.2.1 The area investigated by Trench 3 appeared to be largely sterile of archaeology pre-dating the nineteenth century, with the possible exception of the undated gully, **9**. No evidence of Building IV (Fig 7) identified from the map analysis was located within the trench. Similarly, Trenches 2, 5, 6 and 7 did not reveal evidence of the buildings they aimed to locate as indicated on the eighteenth and nineteenth century maps. Trenches 2 and 6 targeted Building II, a cottage (Fig 7), but contained only evidence of later post-medieval disturbance in the form of large pits, and twentieth century footings presumably associated with garden features.
- 8.2.2 Trenches 5 and 7 attempted to locate Building I, the shippon and stables (Fig 7), but showed extensive disturbance of twentieth century origin down to the natural geology. This is thought to relate to the construction phase of the recently demolished modern property which had previously occupied this location. This suggests that any archaeological remains in this area had been completely removed as evidence of this building was recovered from Trench 1.
- 8.2.3 Trench 1 located the western end of the shippon and stables, in the form of a sandstone and brick footing and an external cobbled surface. The pottery and brickwork associated with this foundation and the cobbles suggested an eighteenth century date for the structure. No medieval or earlier post-medieval origin, was suggested from the examination of the finds, which included material recovered from the construction cut of the foundation.

8.2.2 Trench 4 revealed an eighteenth century pit, **20**, which was overlain by a layer of building rubble containing mainly eighteenth century bricks. During the evaluation this suggested potential for additional structures or features and deposits pertaining to the eighteenth and nineteenth century farm complex (Building IV, Fig 5) sealed beneath the brick and rubble layer.

### 8.3 DISCUSSION OF THE EXCAVATION

8.3.1 Following the results of the evaluation and recommendation by GMAU, two areas in the vicinity of Trenches 1 and 4, were subject to full excavation in an attempt to recover evidence of Buildings I and IV (Fig 7). Area A was positioned over Trench 1 in the west of the site and to the north of Town farmhouse, and Area B over Trench 4 in the east of the site and to the east of Lawson's farmhouse. Both areas revealed several phases of activity, the earliest potentially dating from the late seventeenth to early eighteenth centuries. Most of the eighteenth and nineteenth century evidence comprised various structural elements representing farm buildings.

8.3.2 **Area A:** two linear slots and a small pit, although undated, were stratigraphically the earliest features in Area A. Slot **163** was tentatively interpreted as a beam slot for a timber structure and may therefore represent one side of a timber-framed building. The feature was rather ephemeral suggesting truncation as a possible explanation for the absence of other related structural remains and surfaces. Slot **183** was narrower and on a different alignment to **163** suggesting it was not of the same structure. The former was truncated by curvilinear feature **172**, which contained late seventeenth to early eighteenth century finds with several pottery sherds dated to the mid sixteenth to seventeenth centuries (representing the earliest stratified finds from the site), thereby suggesting **163** may be seventeenth century or earlier.

8.3.3 The western end of the shippon and stables, revealed in evaluation Trench 1, was re-examined in order to trace its full extent and character. The excavation revealed that the building was almost completely truncated by modern intrusions further eastwards, and hence the reason that it was not evident in Trenches 7 and 5. However, small portions of its north and south wall foundations comprising red sandstone and brick footings were revealed, confirming an east/west orientated building 4.5m wide. The structural evidence suggested an eighteenth century date for the building, and pottery from associated external cobbled surfaces to the west of the foundation produced predominantly eighteenth century finds. The external cobbled surface, **174**, located to the south of the shippon and stables was truncated by a large late eighteenth century pit.

8.3.4 The width and location of the building fits approximately with the shippon and stables represented in the same location on the eighteenth and nineteenth century maps (UMAU 2003). Although Figure 21 shows that the postulated position of the building needs to be moved south and east to correlate with the evidence from Area A. It was last mapped in the mid-nineteenth century and had been demolished by the OS map of 1891.

- 8.3.5 **Area B:** located in the north-east of the site, revealed structural evidence for an outbuilding which first appears on the 1744 Map of Golborne as a north/south orientated range to the east of Lawson's Farmhouse. The earliest evidence of the building was an ephemeral wall foundation and abutting brick floor surface, **159/151**, which formed part of its south-eastern corner, comprising handmade eighteenth century bricks. After demolition it was sealed by an eighteenth century dump layer, **151**.
- 8.3.6 The building was rebuilt on approximately the same footprint during the eighteenth century. Several north/south orientated foundations represent the eastern extent of its later phases, with western returns at its north and south extents, as well as evidence of a drainage system. The earliest masonry elements comprised eighteenth century foundations, **119** and **131**, built of red sandstone blocks. They were similar in size and appearance to those in the western wall of the eighteenth century shippon and stables in Area A, and to the sandstone blocks which appear in the lower courses of Town Farmhouse and Lawson's Farmhouse also. This suggests that these buildings may have developed at roughly the same time.
- 8.3.7 A small eighteenth century brick building, **103**, with a roughly cobbled internal floor represents an extension on the south of the building in line with the approximate position of its southern wall.
- 8.3.8 Parts of foundation **131** was rebuilt, or underpinned, using a variety of building materials, including blocks of bricks and large limestone blocks, which were incorporated into the structure, and a section between **119** and **131** was formally renewed with brick foundations **127** and **129** in the late eighteenth century. Some of these elements were not in line with the rest of the structure, suggesting the wall it supported may have had an informal, irregular and rustic appearance.
- 8.3.9 A rectangular building in the west of Area B, built of late eighteenth century bricks with a partial limestone slab internal floor, represents a small outbuilding which first appears on the 1827 plan of Golborne immediately to the west of the main outbuilding and to the south of Lawson's Farmhouse. It was not possible to ascertain its purpose from the remains, however.
- 8.3.10 The 1891 OS map depicts the replacement of these outbuildings by a rectangular barn, which was only recently demolished.
- 8.3.11 Figure 21 shows the alignment of the structural evidence from Area B together with the postulated position of Building IV from the map analysis. As with Area A, it would seem that the postulated position needs to be moved southwards but, unlike Area A, also to the west to correlate the south-east corner of Building IV and the outbuilding with the archaeological evidence.

## 8.4 DISCUSSION OF THE WATCHING BRIEF

- 8.4.1 Although the watching brief revealed evidence of Building IV (**216**), the majority of the features revealed elsewhere during the watching brief were not

previously recorded, and it appears that the farm complexes may have been more extensive. Evidence from Trench 2 suggests that it is likely the Town Farm barn had either a courtyard or outbuildings situated to the north, as shown by the presence of a brick wall running parallel with the extant northern wall of the barn, **200**. The evidence from this trench also suggests that a further structure, **201**, was located towards the centre of the site. The sandstone foundation stones, along with the cobbled surface and possible internal brick wall within this structure are all similar deposits to those excavated from Building I to the north-west of site, suggesting an eighteenth century date.

- 8.4.2 The structural evidence from the excavation in Areas A and B did not entirely correlate with the postulated positions of the buildings from the map regression analysis, although the error was relatively slight. It also appears to be the case with Building VI from the watching brief evidence, which was extant until 2003. Therefore, it is feasible that feature **201** relates to Building VII. This is further emphasised by the fact that no evidence of this building was recovered in Phase 2 and 3 of the watching brief.
- 8.4.3 A brick-lined shaft, **208**, was found to the south of Building VII, which may be a well or a cess pit associated with the houses on site. However, with a diameter of 3m it is unusually large for a well and it is possible that it is an airshaft for a mine. The extensive mining in the area means the possibility of residual evidence of this industry occurring on site is fairly likely. It is also possible that this shaft was on a route to the mine itself, shown by the trackway associated with the railway bridge

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## 10. ILLUSTRATIONS

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Plate 15: Part of a speckled-glazed plate, dating to the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century, from fill **152** of pit **153**

Plate 16: Part of a white-glazed white earthenware conical bowl, probably dating to the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century, from packing layer **155** of floor **110** (left); the base of a mottled-glazed pinky-orange bodied globular pot, dating to the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century, from cobbled surface **104** (right)

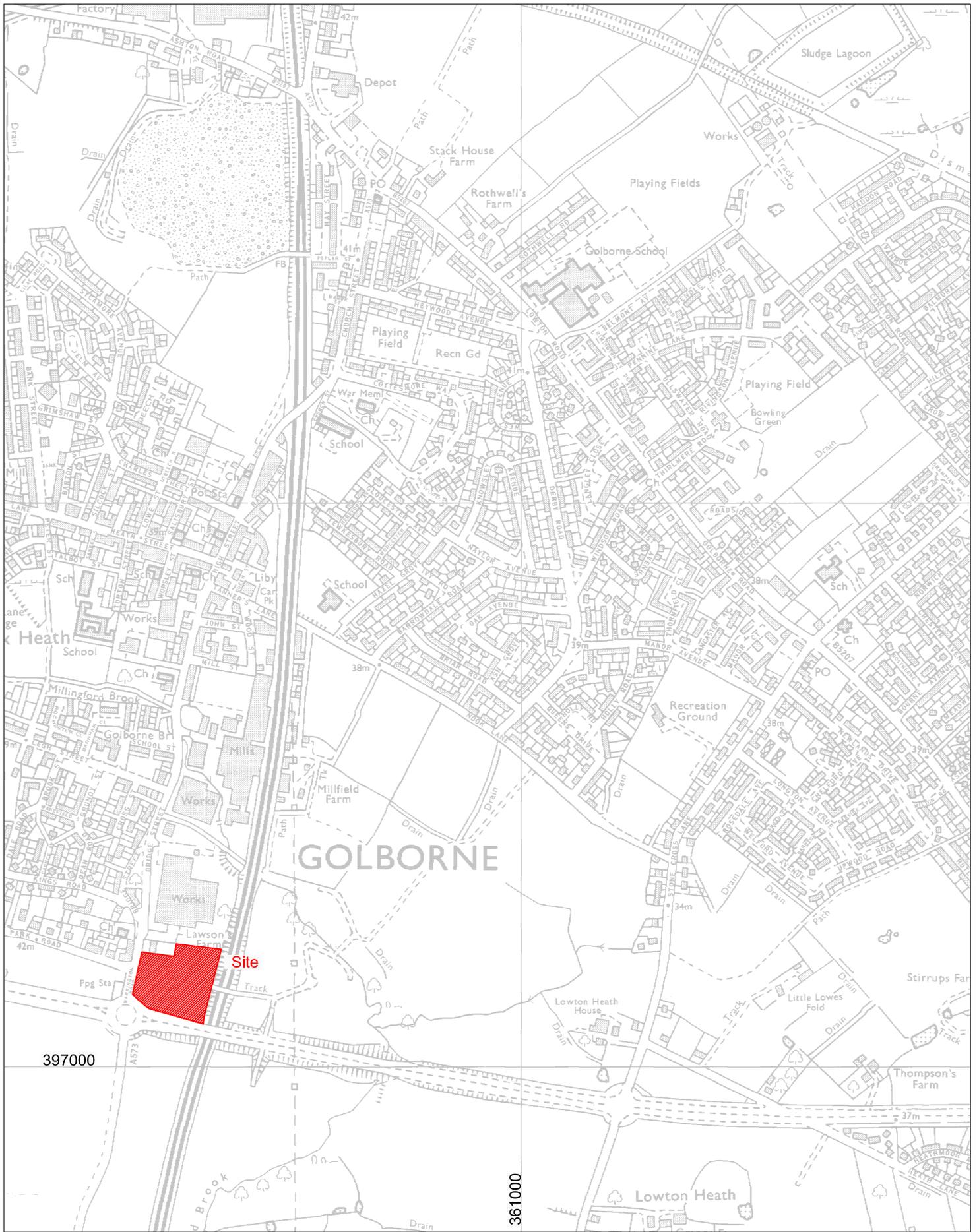
Plate 17: Part of the base of a slip-decorated plate (top left), part of the base of a brown-glazed red earthenware pot (top right), a fragment from a speckled-glazed vessel (bottom left), and part of a mottled-glazed vessel (bottom right), all probably late seventeenth to early eighteenth century in date, all from packing layer **155** of floor **110**



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:100000  
 with the permission of the controller of HMSO  
 © Crown Copyright



Figure 1: Location Map



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10000  
 with the permission of the controller of HMSO  
 © Crown Copyright



Figure 2: Detailed Location Map



Figure 3: 1744 map of Town Farm and Lawson's Farm (after UMAU 2003)



Figure 4: 1827 plan of Town Farm and Lawson's Farm (after UMAU 2003)

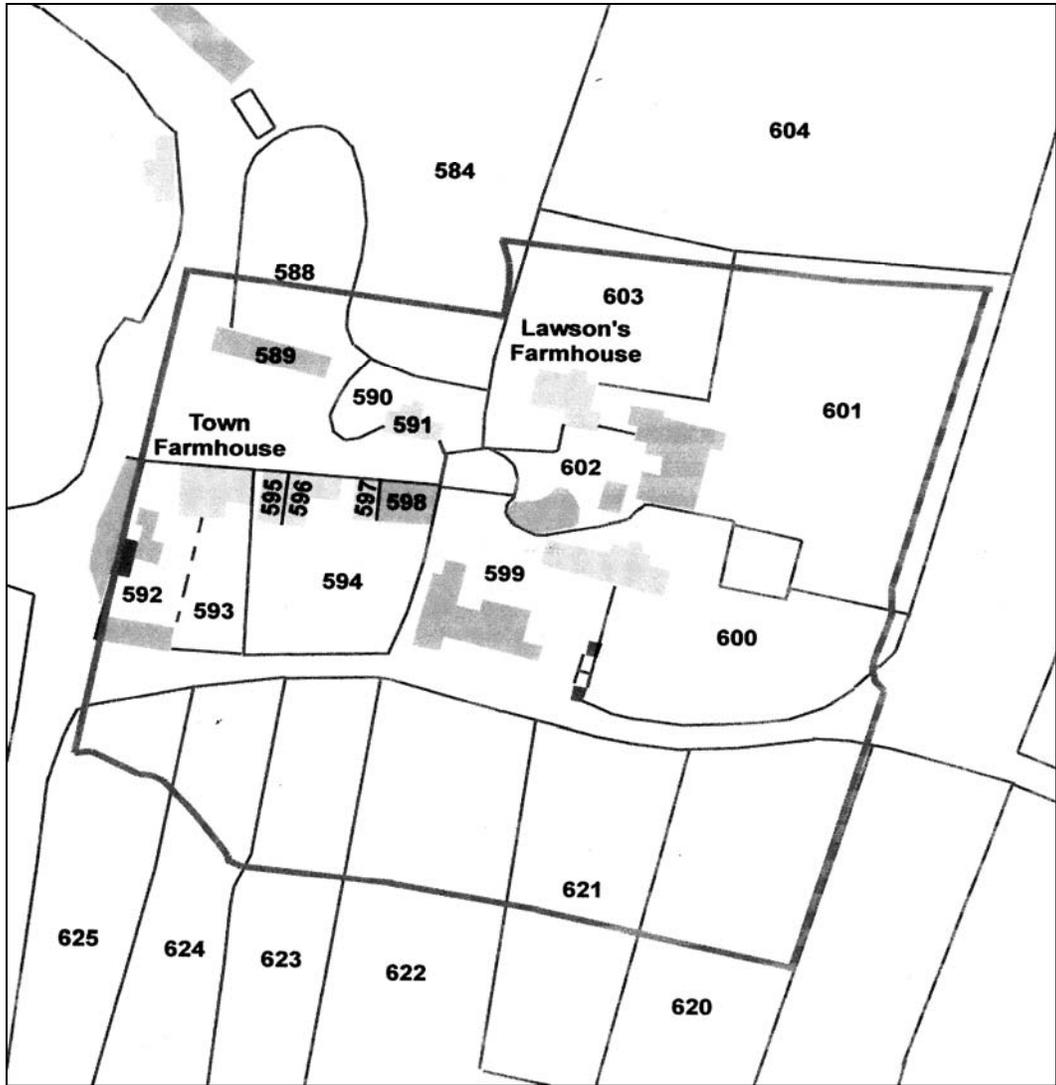


Figure 5: 1837-8 title map of Town Farm and Lawson's Farm (after UMAU 2003)

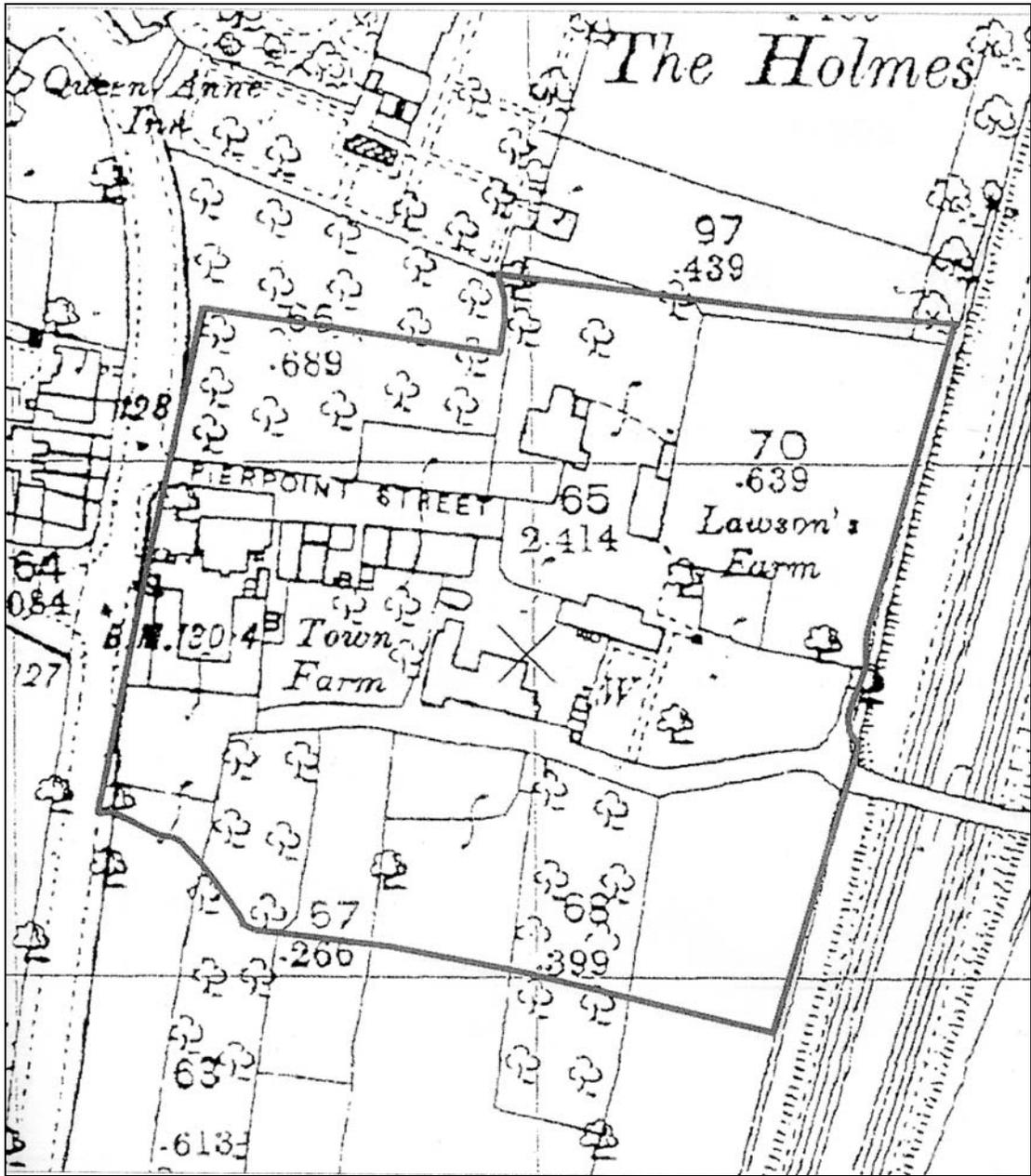


Figure 6: 1891 Ordnance Survey map of Town Farm and Lawson's Farm (after UMAU 2003)

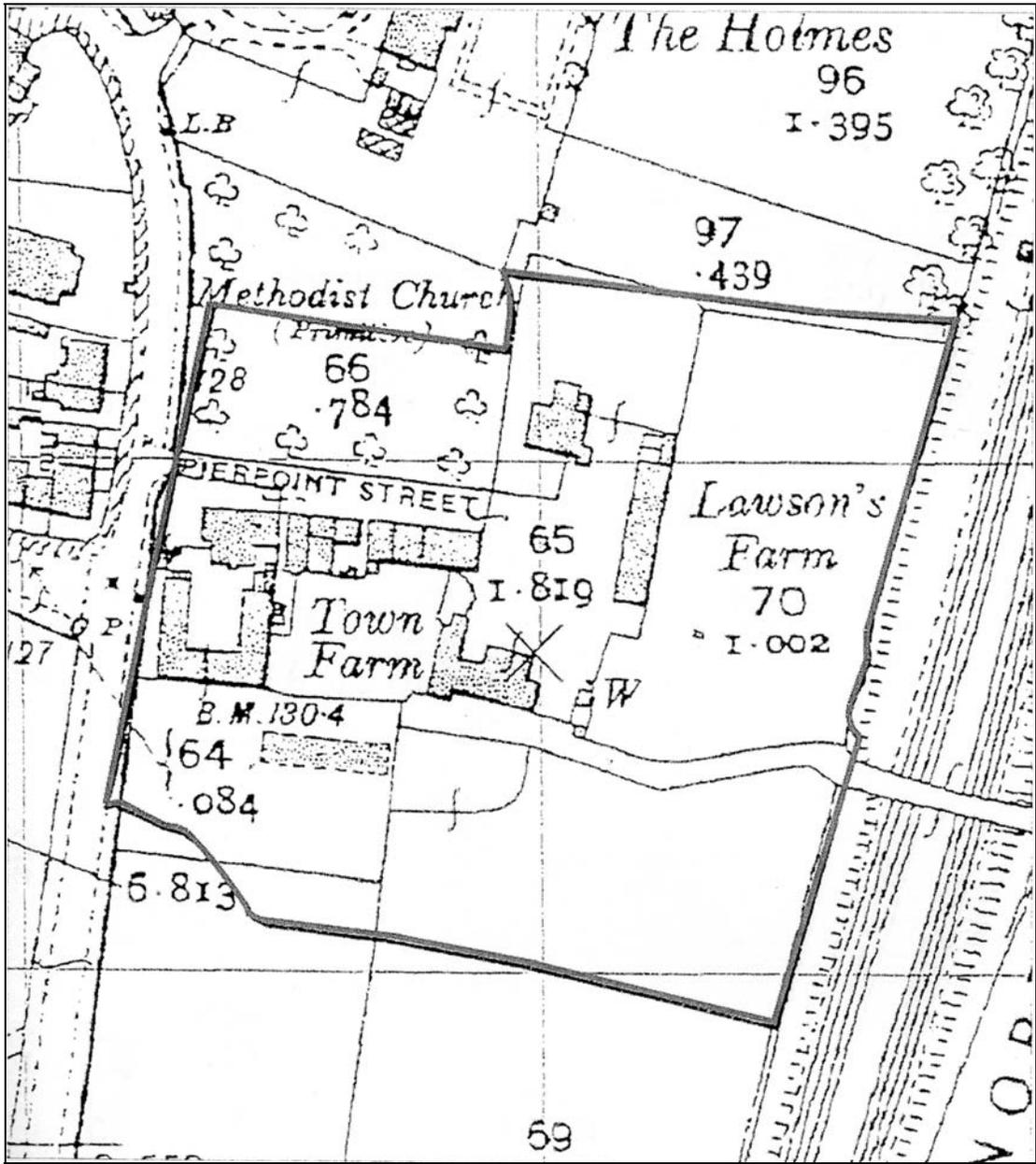


Figure 7: 1906 Ordnance Survey map of Town Farm and Lawson's Farm (after UMAU 2003)

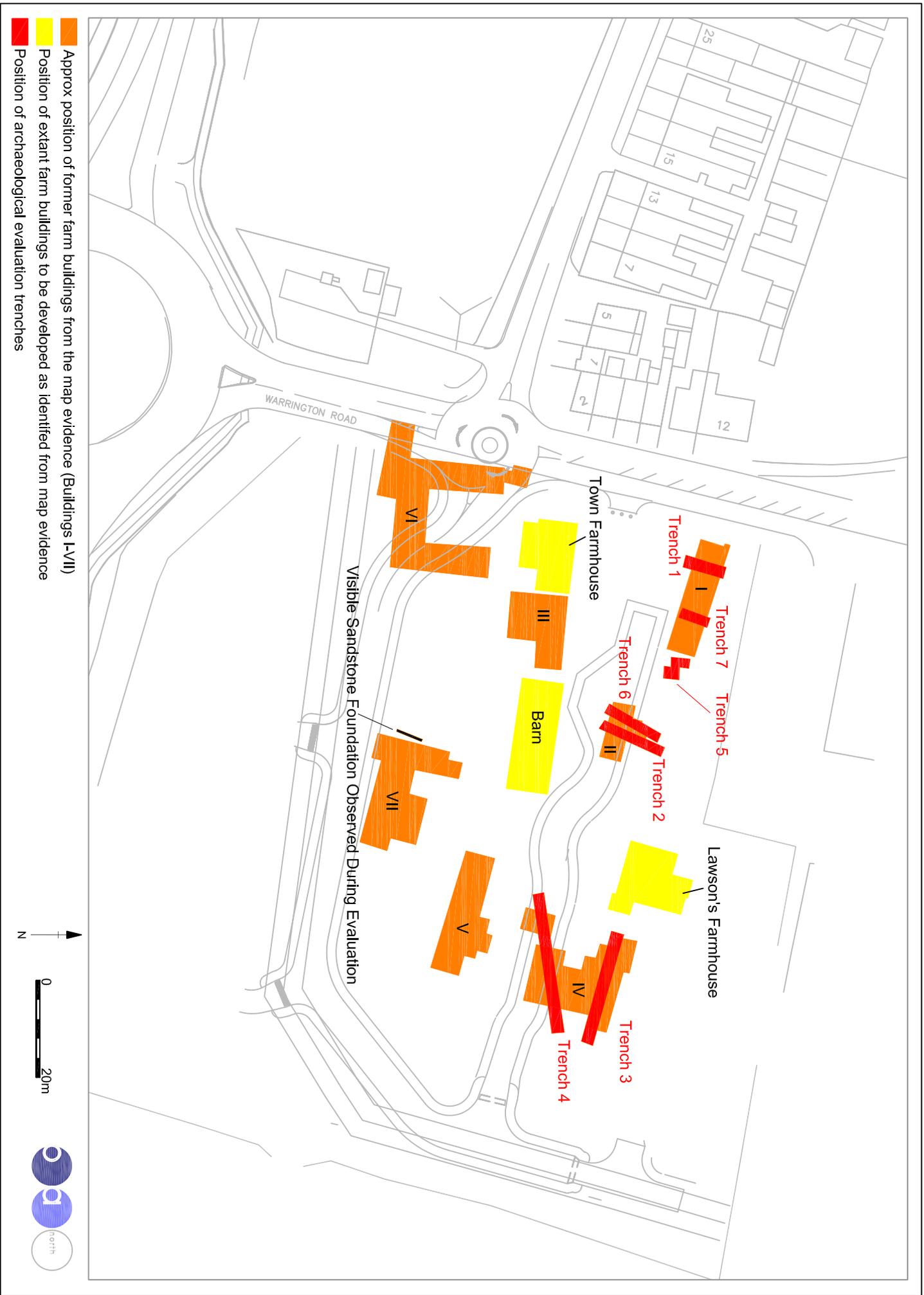
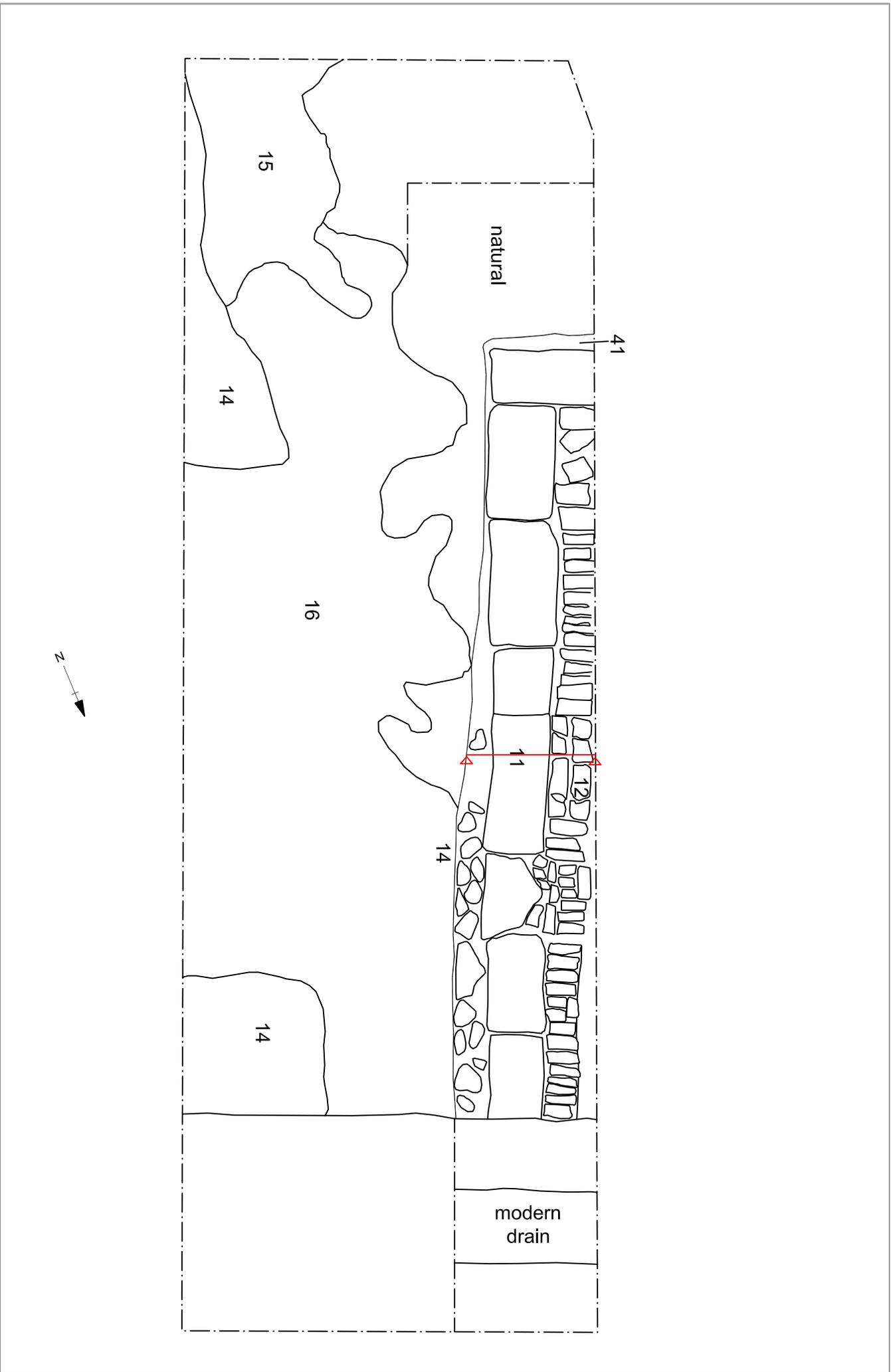


Figure 8 : Position of the buildings identified through eighteenth and nineteenth century map evidence (after UMAU 2003) and location of evaluation trenches

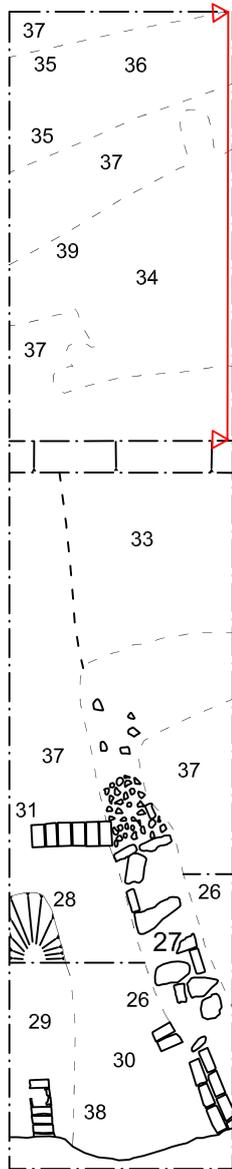


- Limit of Excavation
- 15 Context Number
- Archaeological Feature

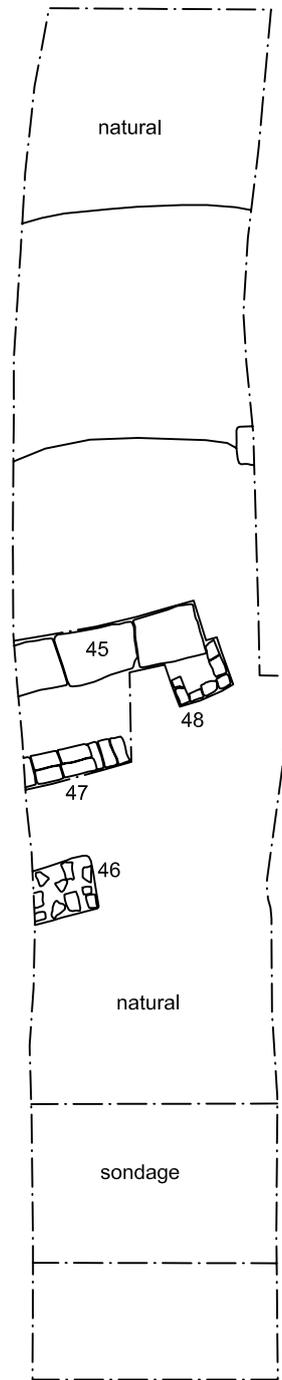
0 0.5m



Figure 9 : Plan of Evaluation Trench 1 on Building I



Trench 6



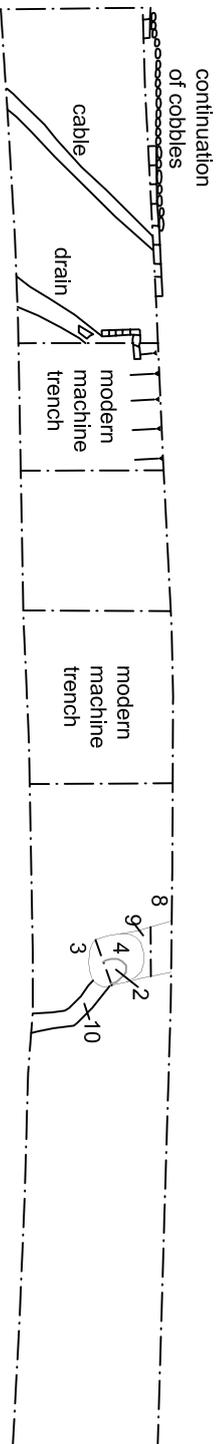
Trench 2

- Limit of Excavation
  - - - Unclear Boundaries
  - Archaeology
- 34 Context Number

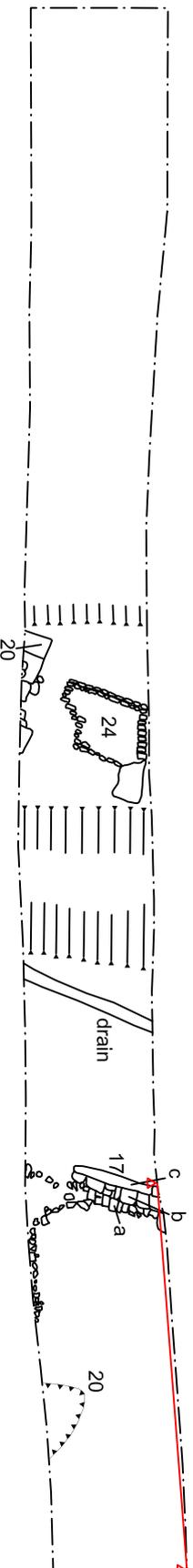
0 2.5m



Figure 10 : Plan of Evaluation Trenches 6 and 2 on Building II



Trench 3

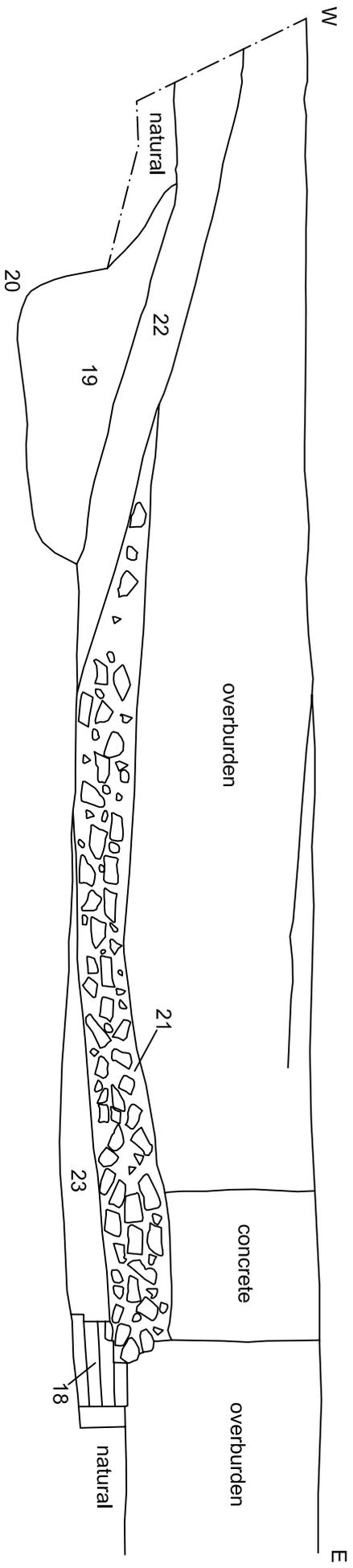


Trench 4

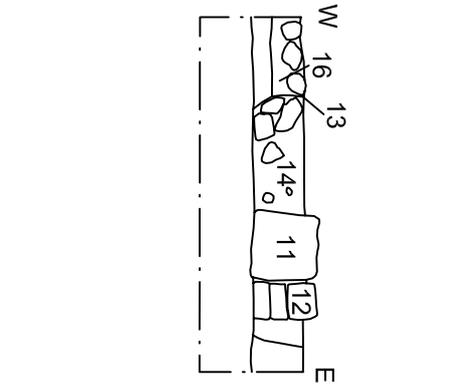
- · - · - · - Limit of Excavation
- 24 Context Number
- Archaeology



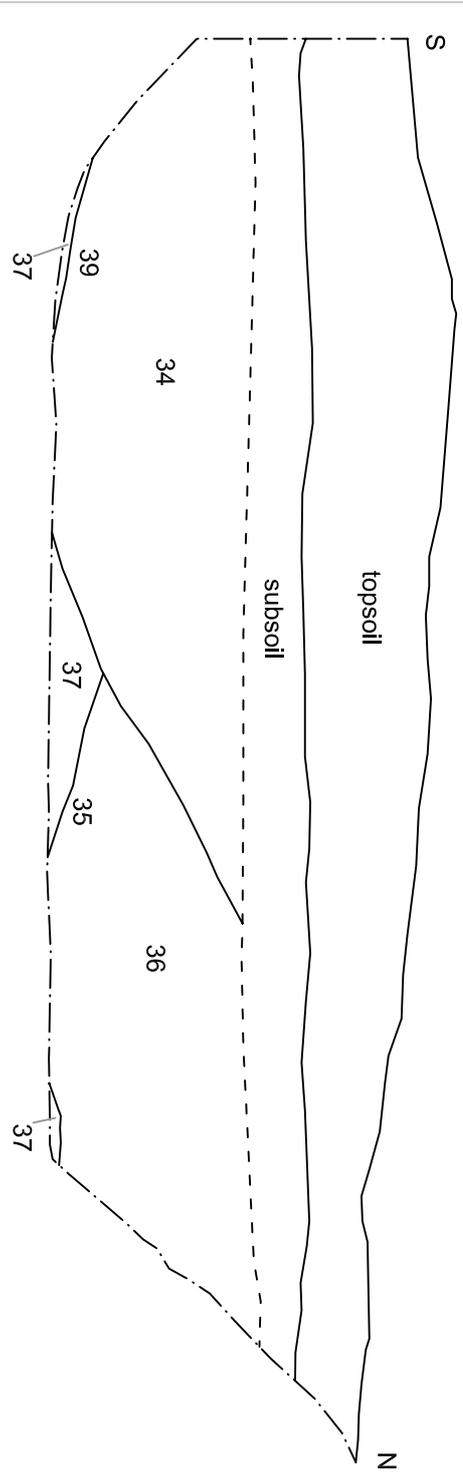
Figure 11 : Plan of Evaluation Trenches 3 and 4 on Building IV



South-facing section through Trench 4



South-facing section through Trench 1



East-facing section of North end of Trench 6

- · — · — · Limit of Excavation
- - - - - Unclear Boundaries
- Archaeology

20 Context Number



Figure 12 : Evaluation Trench Sections

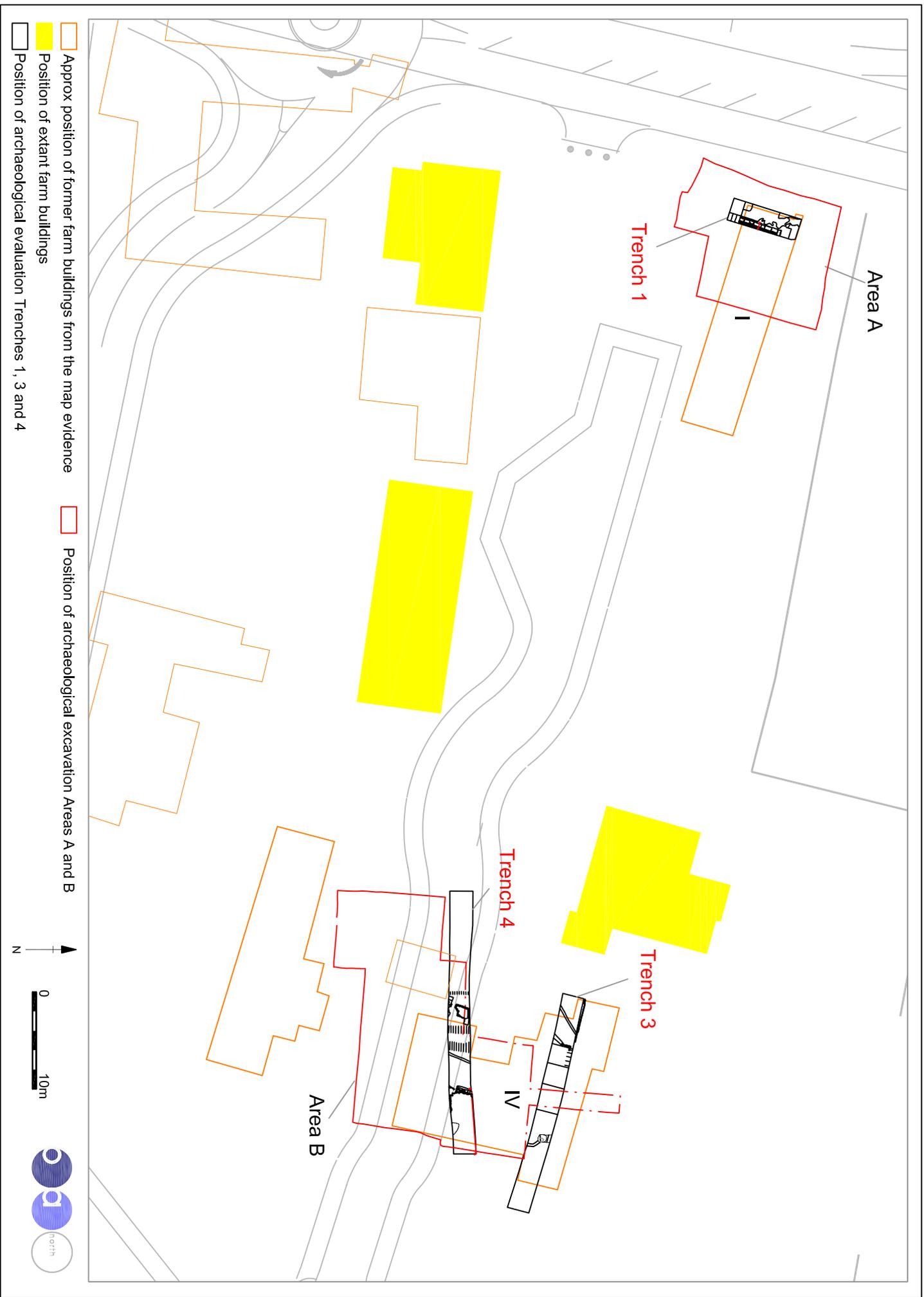
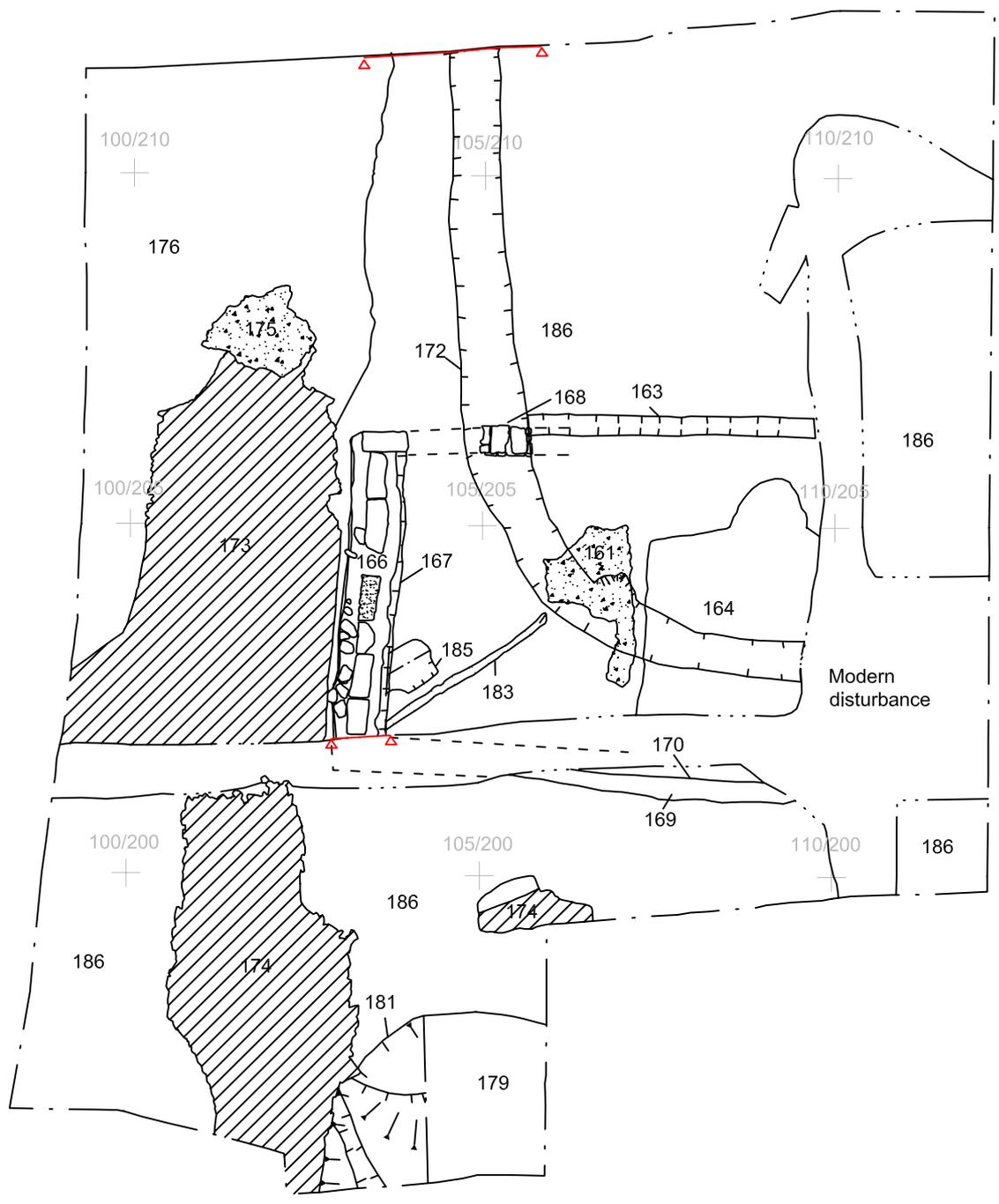


Figure 13 : Location of archaeological features for Buildings I and IV and excavation Areas A and B

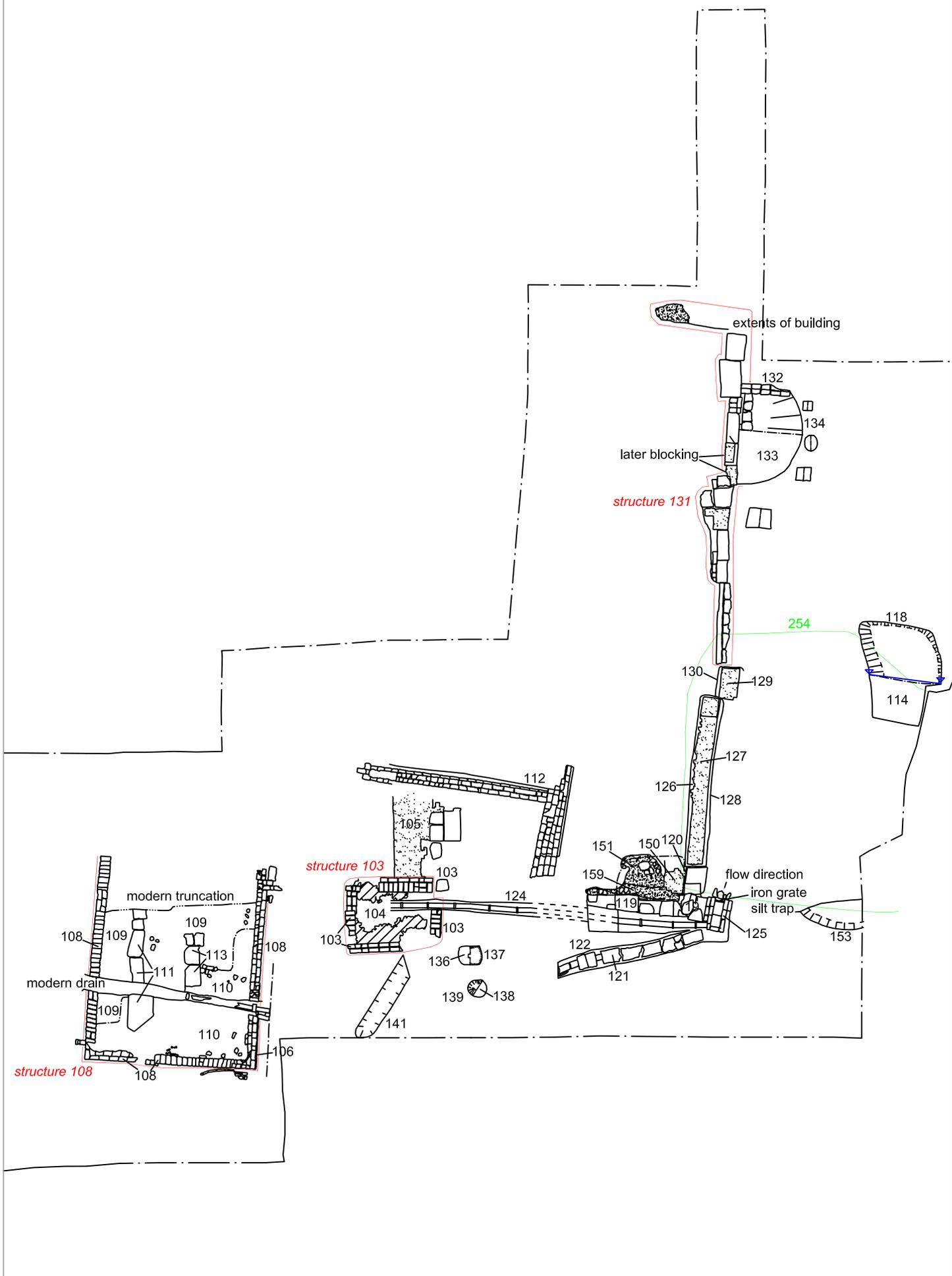


key:  cobbled surface  bricks  
 brick rubble  179 context number

0 2.5m



Figure 14: Plan of Area A, Building I

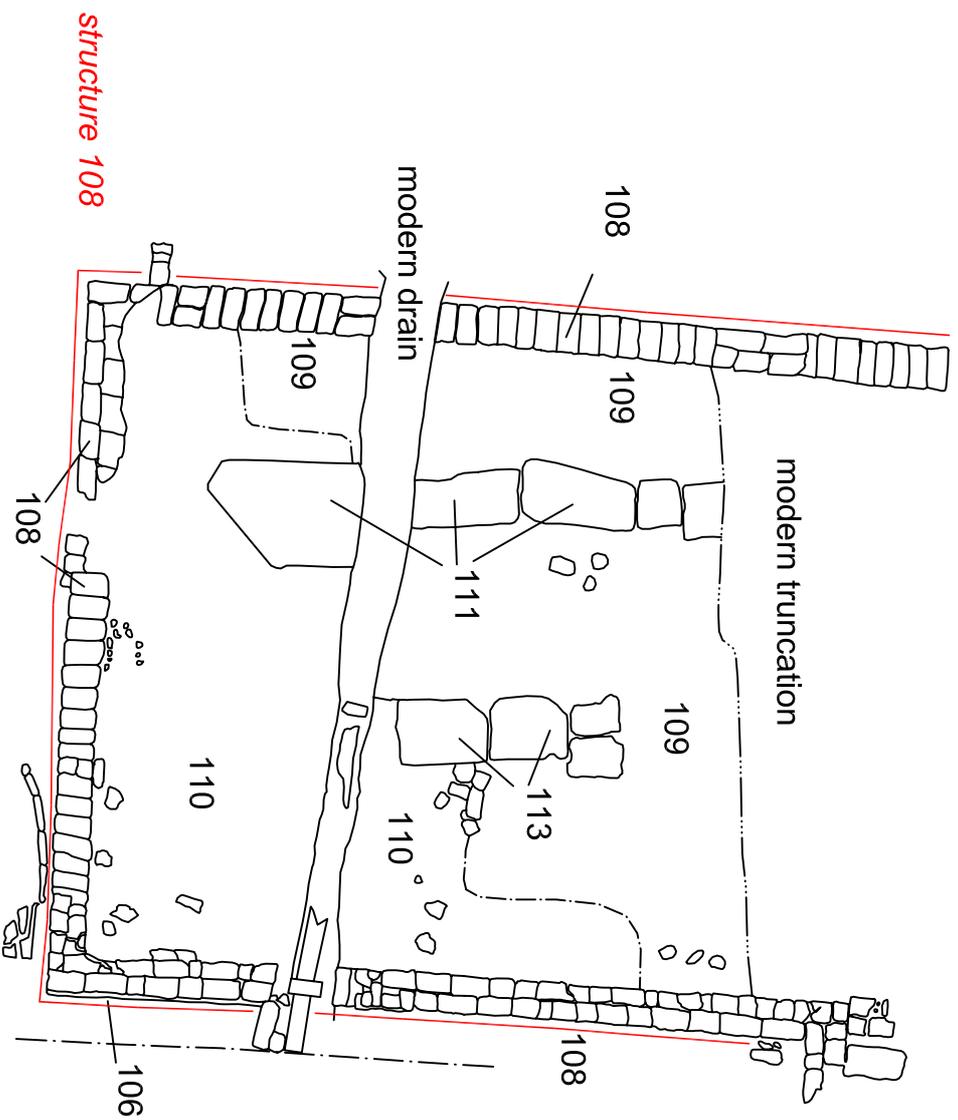


- key:
- cobbled surface
  - bricks
  - brick rubble
  - extent of rubble deposit 254
  - identified individual structures
  - 141 context number

0 2.5m



Figure 15 : Plan of Area B, Building IV



key: — identified individual structures  
 108 context number

0 1m



Figure 16 : Plan of structure 108, Area B

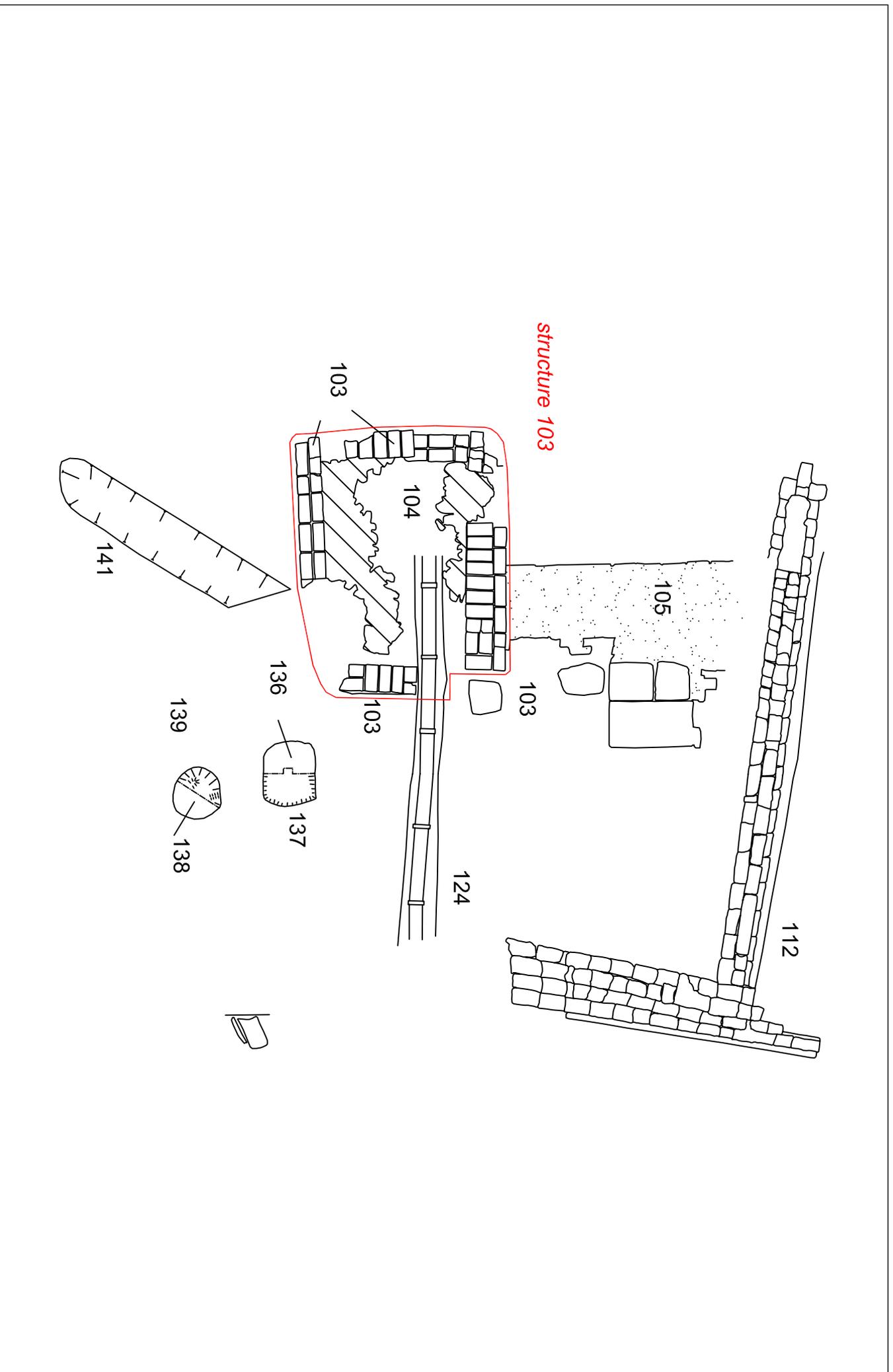


Figure 17: Plan of structure 103, Area B

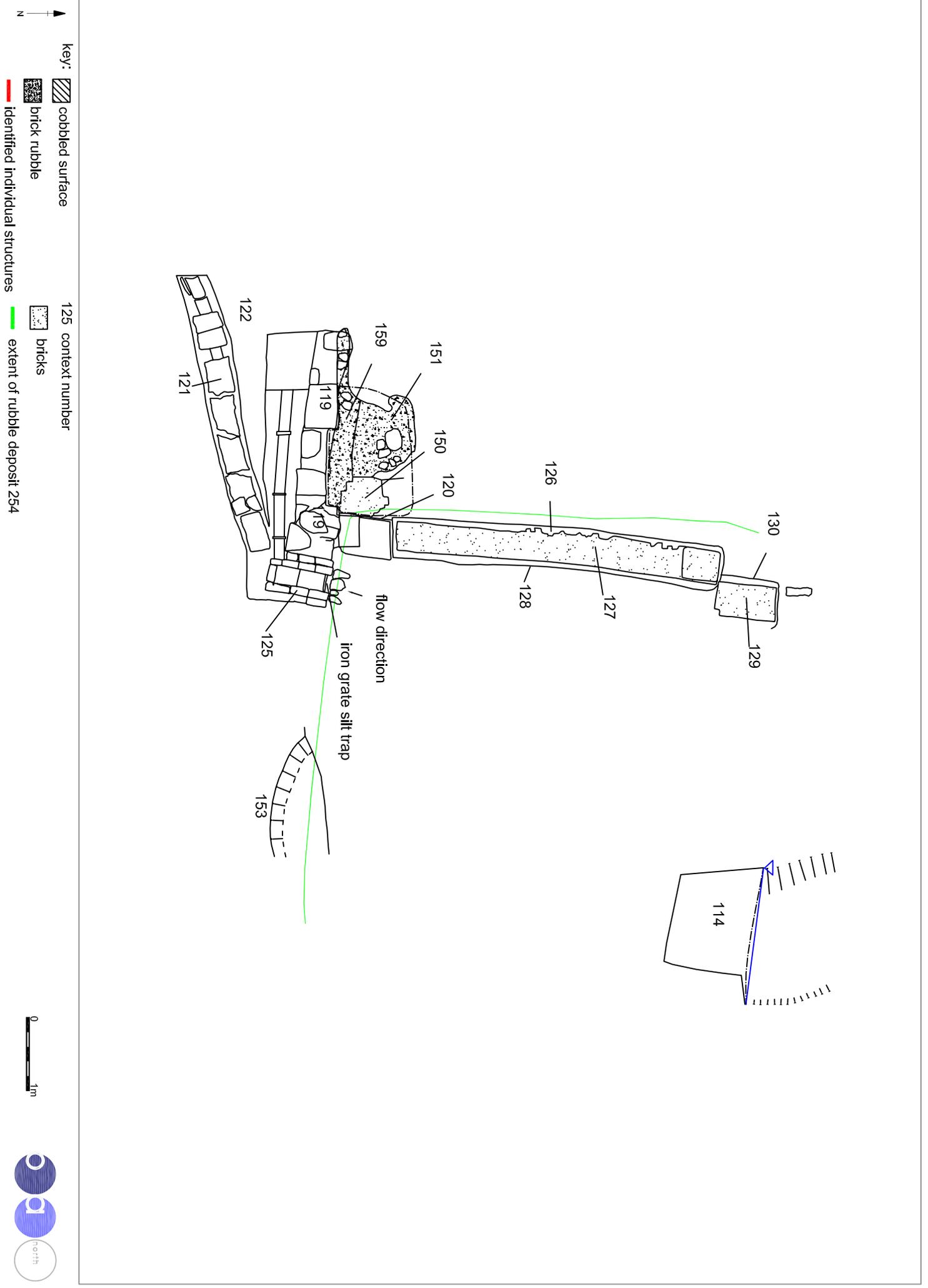
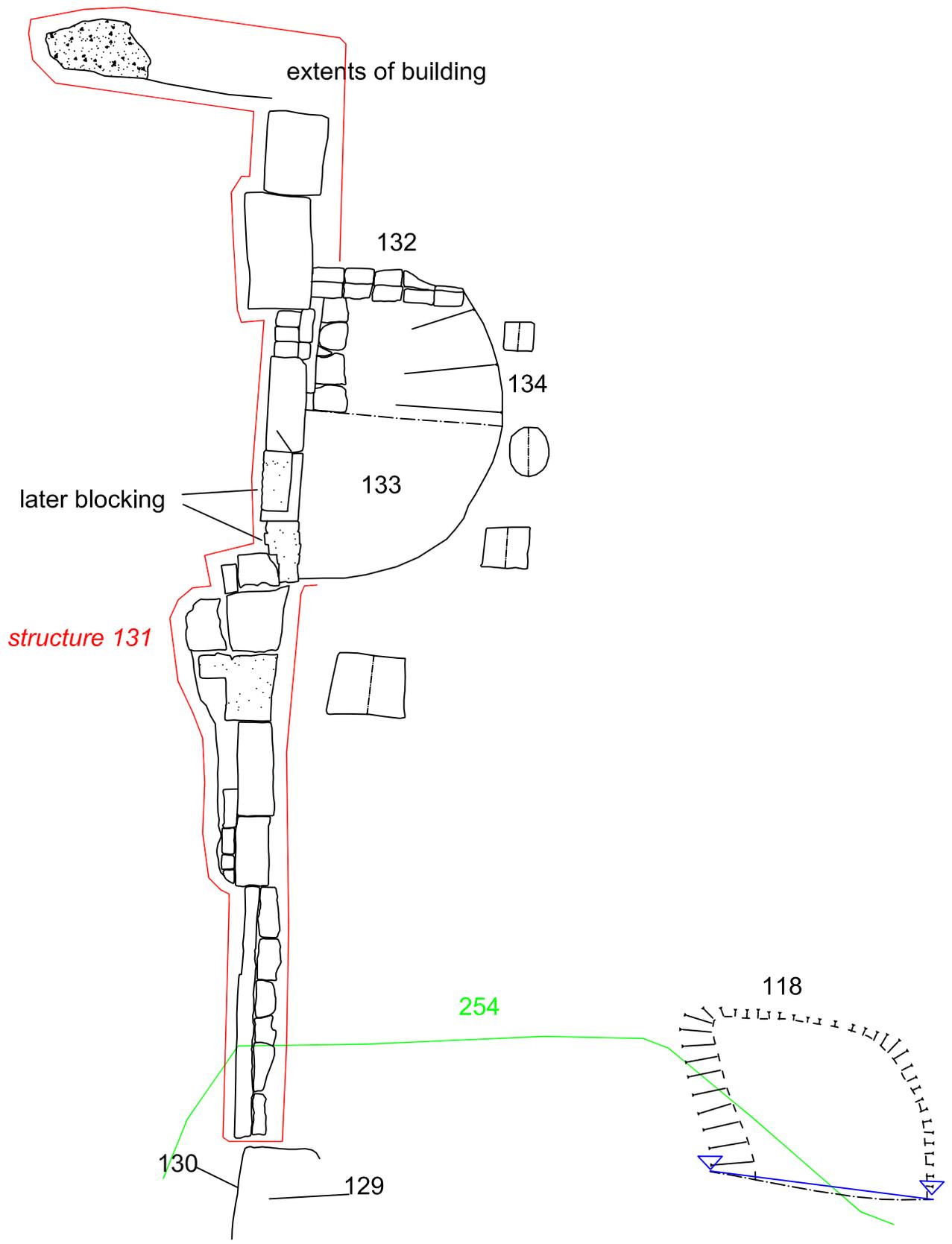


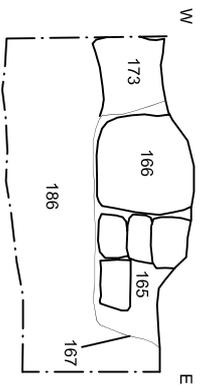
Figure 18 : Plan of south-east corner of Building IV, Area B



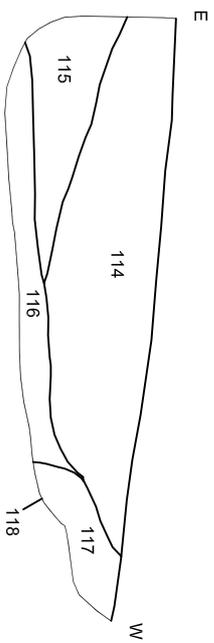
key: brick rubble      extent of rubble deposit **254**  
 bricks      141 context number  
 structure numbers

N 0 1m  north

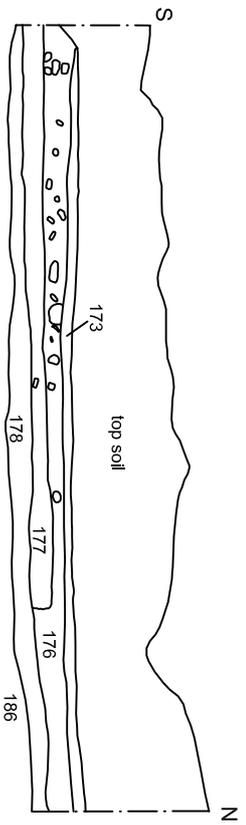
Figure 19: Plan of structure *131*, Area B



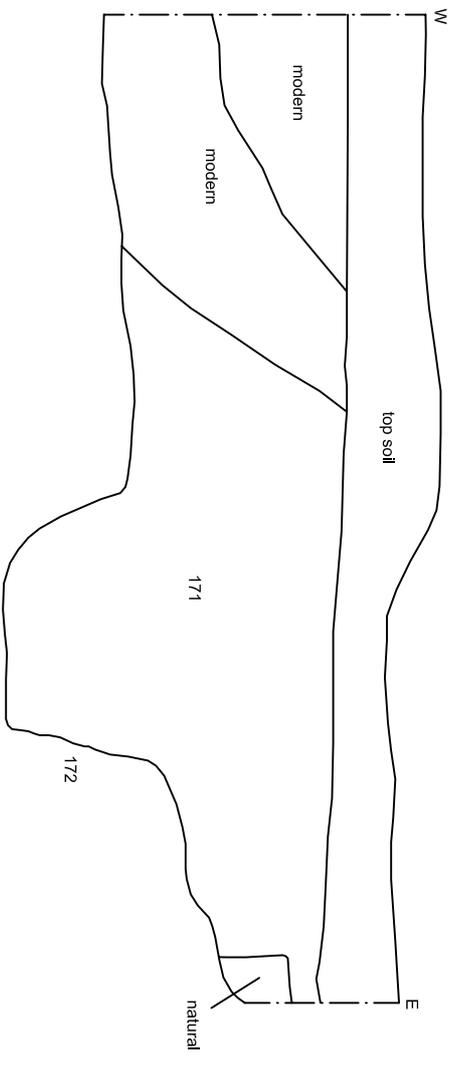
South-facing Section 11



North-facing Section 10



East-facing Section 13



South-facing Section 14



Figure 20 : Sections 10, 11, 13 and 14 from excavation Areas A and B

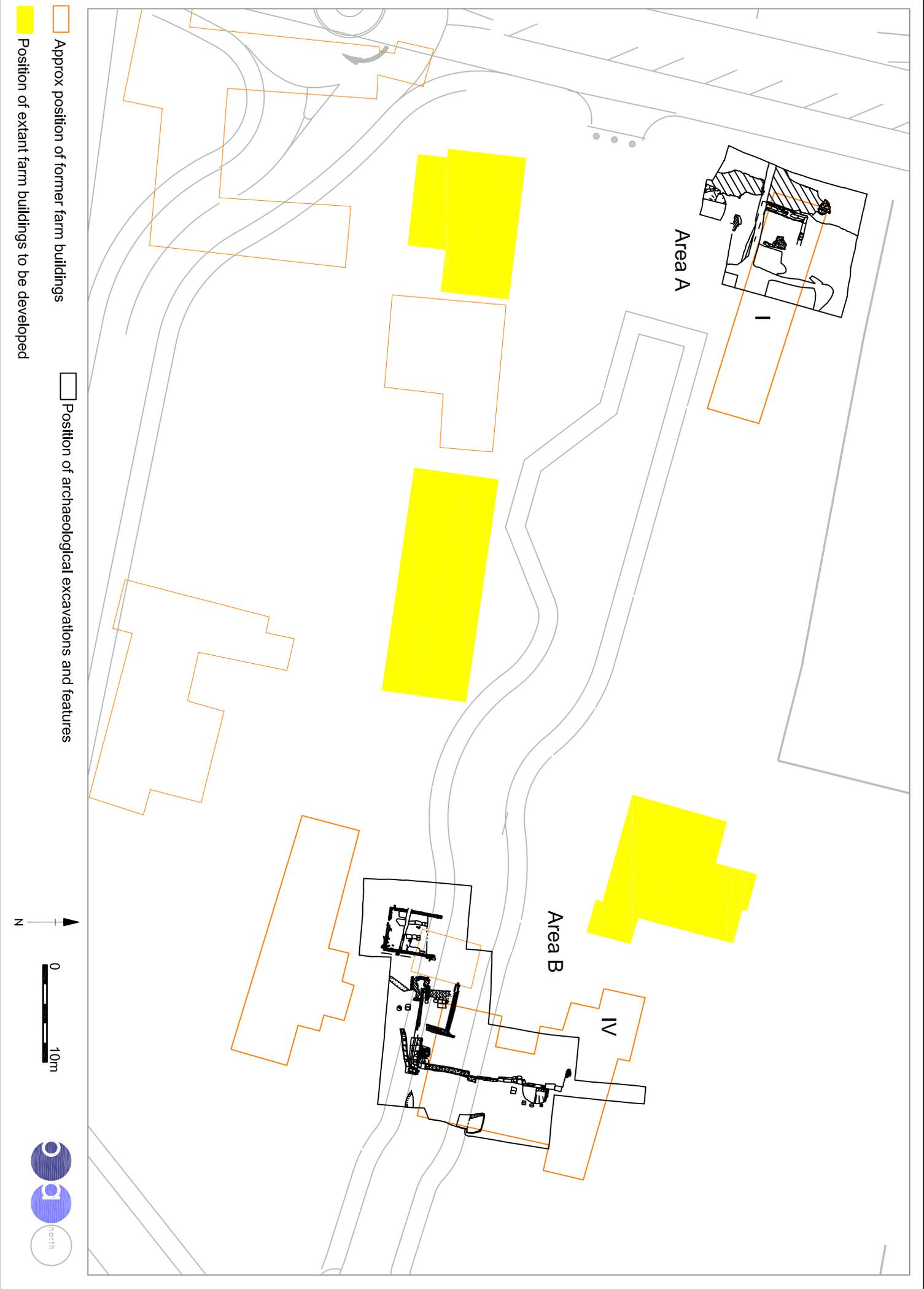


Figure 21 : Location plan of features for Areas A and B

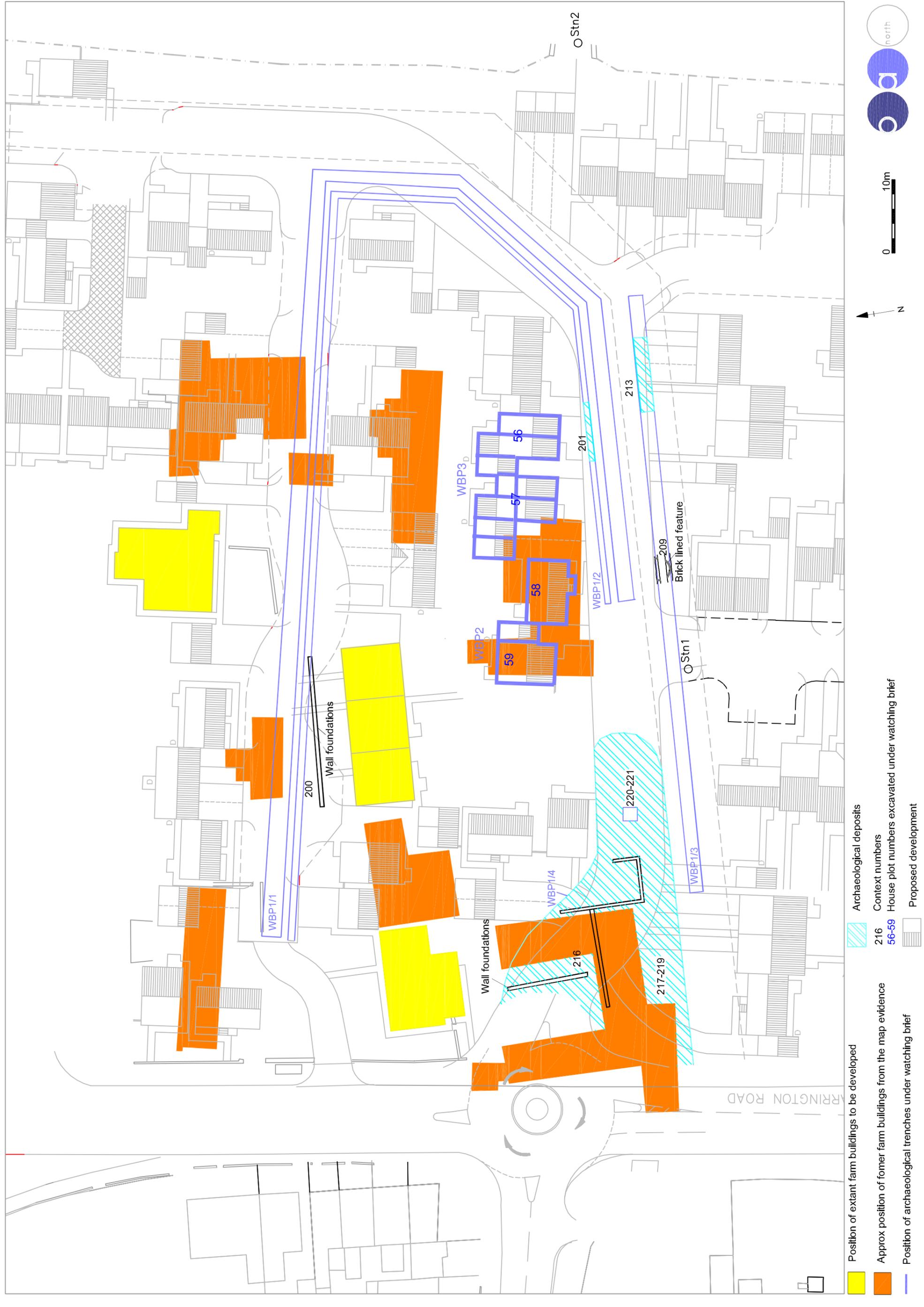
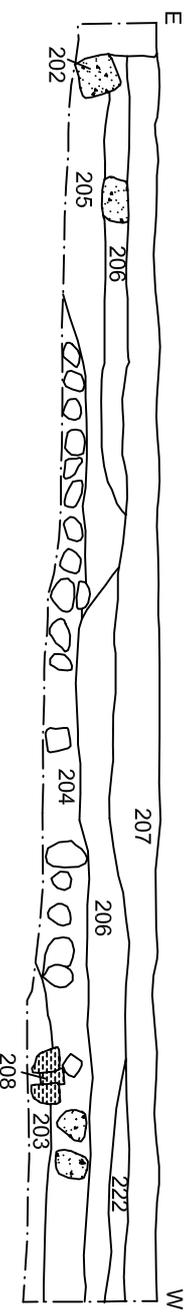


Figure 22 : Location plan of watching brief investigations and archaeological features



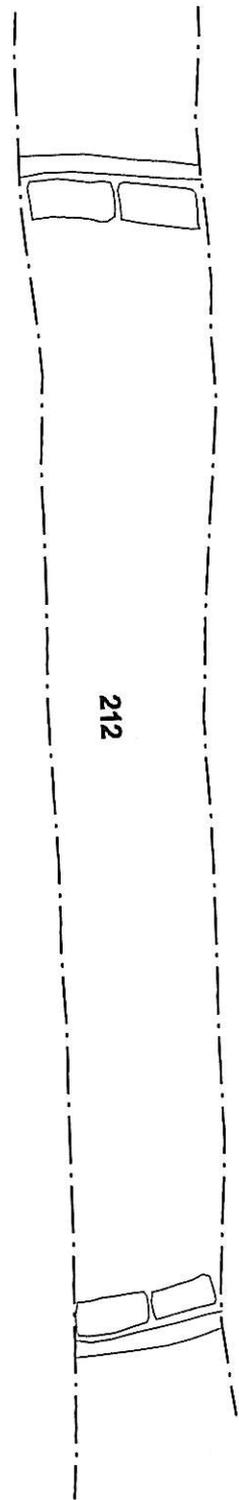
-  Sandstone
-  Brick
-  Cobbles



Figure 23: North-facing section of feature, 201

N

0 0.5m



Main Sewer Pipe Trench

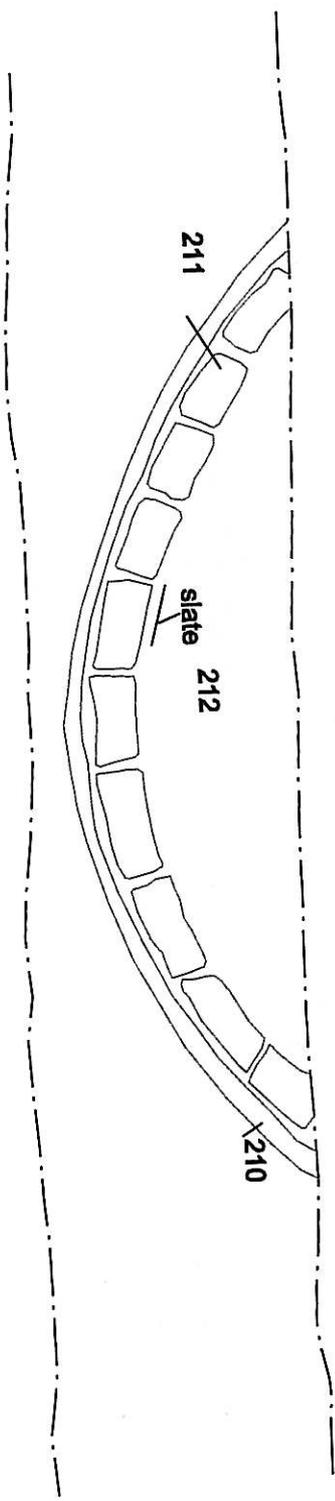


Figure 24: Plan of brick-lined feature, 209



Plate 1: Beamslot *163*, looking west



Plate 2: Foundation *13/166*, looking north, with cobbled surface *173* to west



Plate 3: Cobbled surface *174*, cobbled surface *173*/wall *166* in background, looking north



Plate 4: Brick surface *151*/foundation *159*, with sandstone foundation *119* in background, looking south-east



Plate 5: Structure *108*, looking south



Plate 6: View of eastern extent of eighteenth to nineteenth century building  
*119/131/127*, looking north



Plate 7: Structure *103*, looking south



Plate 8: Excavation of the pipetrench for the main sewer under Phase 1 of the watching brief investigations



Plate 9: Oblique view facing south-west of cobbled surface associated with structure *201*; the possible remains of Building VII

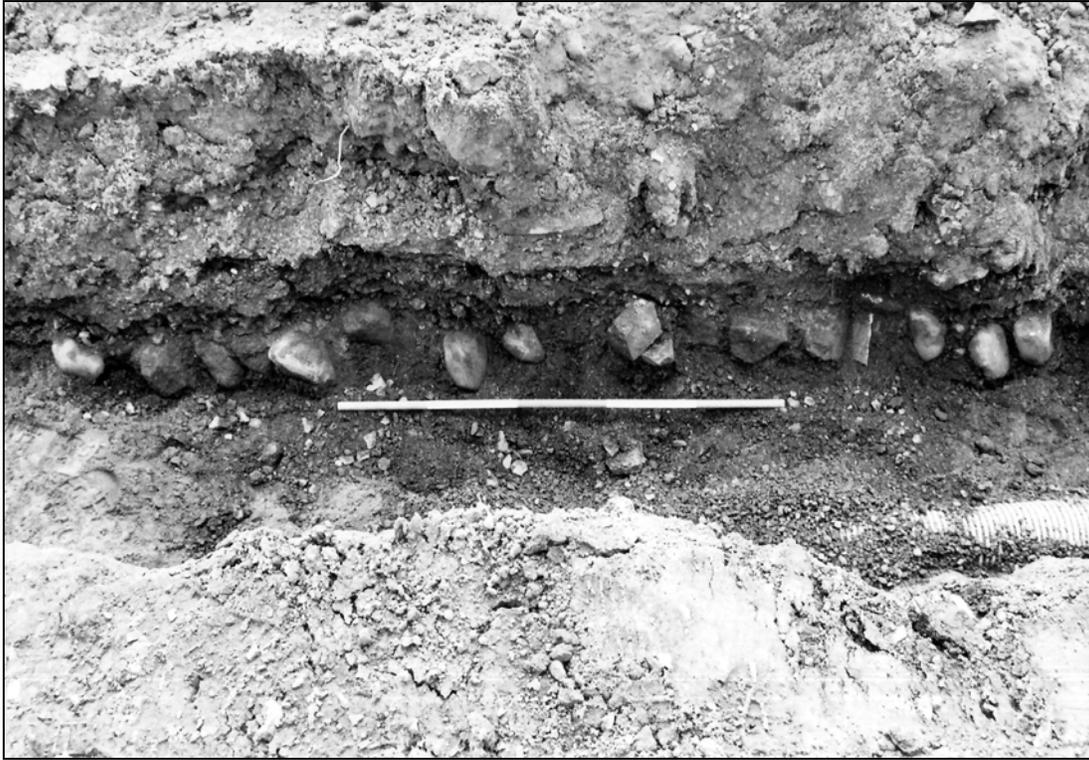


Plate 10: South-facing section of cobbled surface associated with structure *201*; the possible remains of Building VII



Plate 11: Possible road surface, *213*, seen in north-facing section of Trench 3

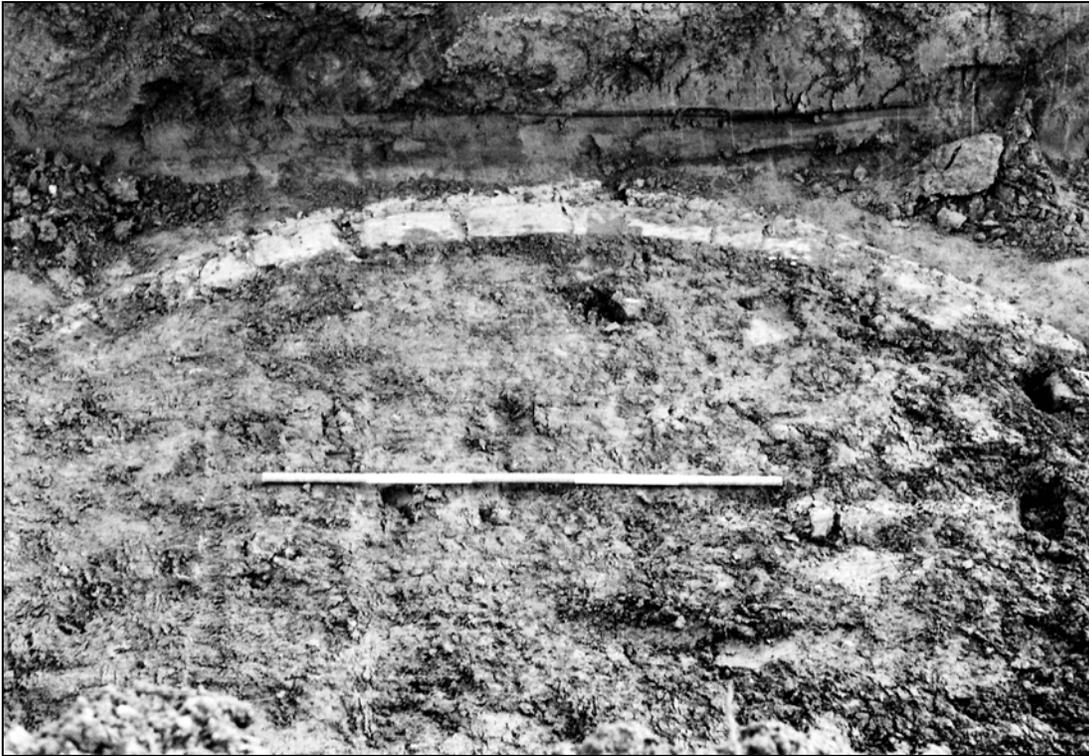


Plate 12: Brick-lined feature, *209*, located during Phase 1 of the watching brief, during the exploratory service trench



Plate 13: Excavation of slot trenches for house footings under permanent presence watching brief



Plate 14: Part of a brown-glazed red earthenware spigot pot, dating to the late seventeenth to twentieth century, from dumped rubble deposit *154*



Plate 15: Part of a speckled-glazed plate, dating to the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century, from fill *152* of pit *153*



Plate 16: Part of a white-glazed white earthenware conical bowl, probably dating to the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century, from packing layer **155** of floor **110** (left); the base of a mottled-glazed pinky-orange bodied globular pot, dating to the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century, from cobbled surface **104** (right)



Plate 17: Part of the base of a slip-decorated plate (top left), part of the base of a brown-glazed red earthenware pot (top right), a fragment from a speckled-glazed vessel (bottom left), and part of a mottled-glazed vessel (bottom right), all probably late seventeenth to early eighteenth century in date, all from packing layer **155** of floor **110**

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## APPENDIX 1: EVALUATION PROJECT DESIGN

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**Oxford  
Archaeology  
North**

**January 2004  
Revised**

### **TOWN FARM, GOLBOURNE, NR WIGAN**

#### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION PROJECT DESIGN**

***Proposals***

*The following project design is offered in response to a request from Wainhomes Ltd for an evaluation of five trenches over an area proposed for residential development at Town Farm, Golbourne, nr Wigan.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has been invited by Wainhomes Ltd to submit a project design and costs for five evaluation trenches over an area proposed for residential development. Listed and Conservation areas consent has been granted to construct 51 new build and for the restoration of two listed buildings and conversion of a barn to 3 units but a condition of the planning approval was to conduct an archaeological investigation. This follows on from an earlier assessment by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMAU) who observed the position of a number of buildings from the 1744 plan of Golbourne. This information has been used by Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU) to prepare a brief for the required archaeological evaluation of the sites of buildings using four trenches.

1.1.2 The development site had once held three separate farmsteads and four cottages. This cluster of buildings was positioned on an area of slightly raised ground and surrounded by field systems. From map evidence the field systems appear to relate to enclosure of a medieval open field system. Therefore, there is considerable potential for buried medieval or post-medieval features and deposits.

### 1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has considerable experience of the archaeological survey and evaluation of sites and monuments of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large projects during the past 24 years. Projects have been undertaken to fulfil the different requirements of various clients and planning authorities, and to very rigorous timetables.

1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme has been designed to provide a targeted evaluation of four building foundations in advance of the residential development. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

### 2.2 EVALUATION TRENCHING

2.2.1 To implement a programme of evaluation trenching examining four trenches targeted on building foundations and a further trench to be agreed with the County Archaeologist.

**Trench 1:** Trench 1 is positioned to examine a shippon and stables in an attempt to locate the north and south walls.

**Trench 2:** Trench 2 is situated across a cottage and Pierpoint Street. It will aim to locate the north and south walls and floor, and extend across the line of Pierpoint Street.

**Trench 3:** Trench 3 is positioned across an outbuilding to Lawsons Farm and is intended to locate the west and east wall and floor of the northern section of the building opposite the farmhouse.

**Trench 4:** Trench 4 is over the same building as Trench 3 but the intention is to examine the west and east wall and floor of the southern section of the building and a smaller structure immediately to the south-east.

### 2.3 REPORT

2.3.1 A written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will present the evaluation and would make an assessment of the archaeological potential of the area.

### 3. METHOD STATEMENT

#### 3.1 EVALUATION TRENCHING

- 3.1.1 **Methods:** the programme of trenching will establish the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits and, if established, will then test their date, nature, depth and quality of preservation. The evaluation will be undertaken over four trenches positioned over known building foundations of varying lengths; Trench A will be 22m, Trench B will be 26m, Trench C will be 24m and Trench D will be 8m. A fifth trench (Trench E will be 20m in length and located in agreement with the County Archaeologist. The width of all five trenches will be approximately 1.6m.
- 3.1.2 The trenches will be excavated by a combination of mechanised and manual techniques; the topsoil will be removed by mechanical excavator, fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless bucket down to the first significant archaeological deposits. The machine excavation will not intrude into any potential archaeological stratigraphy and all machine excavation will be undertaken under careful archaeological supervision. The deposits will be first cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and then any features identified will be manually excavated. This will enable an assessment of the nature, date, survival and depth of deposits and features. The trenches will not be excavated deeper than the basal foundations or 1.25m to accommodate health and safety constraints; any requirements to excavate below this depth will involve recosting.
- 3.1.3 The trench will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Any investigation of intact archaeological deposits will be exclusively manual. Selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal. It is hoped that in terms of the vertical stratigraphy, maximum information retrieval will be achieved through the examination of sections of cut features. All excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features, which appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 3.1.4 The trenches will remain open until the evaluation fieldwork is completed in order to allow inspection by the Client, County Archaeologist and other interested parties with regards to further mitigation work. After this time the trenches can be backfilled.
- 3.1.5 The trench will be located by use of GPS equipment which is accurate to +/- 0.25m, altitude information will be established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum. Archaeological features within the trenches will be planned by manual techniques.
- 3.1.6 **Environmental Sampling:** environmental samples (bulk samples of 30 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits and ditches). Subject to the results of the excavation an assessment of any environmental samples will be undertaken by the in-house palaeoecological specialist, who will examine the potential for further analysis. The assessment would examine the potential for macrofossil, arthropod, palynological and general biological analysis. The costs for the palaeoecological assessment are defined as a contingency and will only be called into effect if good waterlogged deposits are identified and will be subject to the agreement of County Archaeologist and the client.
- 3.1.7 Samples will also be collected for technological, pedological and chronological analysis as appropriate. If necessary, access to conservation advice and facilities can be made available. OA North maintains close relationships with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and York and, in addition, employs artefact and palaeozoological specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation.
- 3.1.8 **Recording:** all information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.1.9 Results of the field investigation will be recorded using a paper system, adapted from that used by Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage. The archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50,

1:20, and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.

### 3.2 REPORT

- 3.2.1 **Archive:** the results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context. This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be included in the County Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the archive can also be made available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record. OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with an appropriate museum with consent.
- 3.2.2 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and a further copy will be submitted to the County Council SMR. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above; the report will include photographs of any significant features. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail. The report will include a description of the methodology and the results, a list of the finds, and a description of the collective assemblage. It will include details of any environmental work undertaken.
- 3.2.3 The report will include a frontispiece showing the grid reference. It will have a summary and a methodological statement, and it will define any variations to the defined programme. Illustrative material will include a location map, site map, a trench location map, trench plans, and also pertinent photographs.

### 3.3 OTHER MATTERS

- 3.3.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1991). OA North will liaise with the client to ensure all health and safety regulations are met. A risk assessment will be completed in advance of any on-site works. It is assumed that any information regarding health and safety issues on site will be made available by the client to OA North prior to the work commencing on site.
- 3.3.2 **Insurance:** the insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to or the death of any person under a contract of service with the unit and arising out of an in the course of such person's employment shall comply with the employers' liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 and any statutory orders made there under. For all other claims to cover the liability of OA North, in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of OA North or any of its employees, there applies the insurance cover of £2m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.
- 3.3.4 **Confidentiality:** the report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.
- 3.3.5 **Project Monitoring:** OA North will consult with the client regarding access to the site. Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, the County Archaeologist will be kept fully informed of the work and its results. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with the Client and the County Archaeologist.

4. WORK PROGRAMME

4.1 The following programme is proposed:

***Evaluation Trenching***

12 days will be required to complete this element

***Archive/Report:*** the report and archive will be produced following the completion of all the fieldwork. The final report will be submitted within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork and the archive deposited within six months.

4.2 OA North can execute projects at short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client.

5 STAFFING

5.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Emily Mercer BA (Hons) MSc** (OA North senior project manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

5.2 The evaluation will be supervised in the field by either an OA North project officer or supervisor experienced in this type of project. All OA North project officers and supervisors are experienced field archaeologists capable of carrying out projects of all sizes.

5.3 Assessment of the finds from the evaluation will be undertaken by OA North's in-house finds specialist **Sean McPhilips BA** (OA North project supervisor). Sean acts as OA North's in-house finds specialist and has extensive knowledge of all finds of all periods from archaeological sites in northern England.

5.4 Assessment of any palaeoenvironmental samples which may be taken will be undertaken by **Elizabeth Huckerby MSc** (OA North project officer). Elizabeth has extensive knowledge of the palaeoecology of the North West through her work on the English Heritage-funded North West Wetlands Survey.

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## APPENDIX 2: EXCAVATION AND WATCHING BRIEF PROJECT DESIGN

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**Oxford  
Archaeology  
North**

March 2004

### **TOWN FARM, GOLBOURNE, GREATER MANCHESTER**

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

#### ***Proposals***

*The following project design is offered in response to a request from Colin Briden on behalf of Wainhomes Ltd for an archaeological excavation in advance of work at Town Farm, Golbourne, Greater Manchester.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.3 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has been invited by Colin Briden on behalf of Wainhomes Ltd (hereafter the Client) to submit a project design to undertake a mitigation excavation on land at Town Farm, Golbourne, Greater Manchester. Listed and Conservation areas consent has been granted to construct 51 new-build houses and restore two listed buildings and the conversion of a barn to 3 units. As part of the planning conditions an archaeological evaluation has been carried out following an assessment by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMAU) who located the position of a number of buildings on the site from the 1744 plan of Golbourne. The development site had once held three separate farmsteads and four cottages. This cluster of buildings was positioned on an area of slightly raised ground and surrounded by field systems. From map evidence the field systems appear to relate to enclosure of a medieval open field system. Therefore, there is considerable potential for buried medieval or post-medieval features and deposits.

1.1.4 The brief from Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU) was to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the sites of the farm buildings. This was carried out in February 2004 by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North). A subsequent site meeting and preliminary results have led to GMAU requesting a scheme of mitigation excavation in the vicinity of Trenches 1 and 4, together with a watching brief to be undertaken over areas of potential. This project design has been prepared according to the requested mitigation.

### 1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH (OA NORTH)

1.2.1 OA North has considerable experience of the assessment of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects during the past 23 years. Such excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.

1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) **registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

### 1.3 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

1.3.1 The results of the excavation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.

1.3.2 The paper archive for the archaeological work undertaken at the site should be deposited with the County Record Office and the finds with an appropriate museum.

1.3.3 A synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and a copy of the publication report) will be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record.

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

### 2.1 ACADEMIC AIMS

2.1.1 The main research aim of the excavation, given the commercial nature of the development, will be to characterise the survival of the archaeological remains on the site that will be impacted upon by the development, whilst preserving *in situ* any remains below ground and below the base depth of construction.

## 2.2 OBJECTIVE

- 2.2.1 The following programme has been designed to provide for accurate recording of any archaeological deposits that may be encountered down to the level required for construction purposes. In addition, it is necessary to relate the findings to the larger-scale picture of medieval and post-medieval development in and around the site.
- 2.2.2 **Open Area Excavation:** an open area excavation will be undertaken in two areas identified from the evaluation, i.e. extending Trenches 1 and 4 to investigate the building remains located.
- 2.2.3 **Watching brief:** a watching brief, during associated ground disturbance, will determine the quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains on the site.
- 2.2.4 **Report and Archive:** a written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will present the results of the excavation and watching brief, and would make an assessment of the archaeological potential of the remaining area.

## 3 METHODS STATEMENT

- 3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the aims and objectives summarised above.

### 3.2 OPEN AREA EXCAVATION

- 3.2.1 Two areas are outlined for open area excavation. The first area is to examine the building remains uncovered during the recent evaluation in Trench 1 (OA North forthcoming). The exact dimensions of this area of excavation will be determined on site but it will not proceed below a base depth of 1m below the approved finished floor level of 39.7. The excavation should reveal the extent of the building that has not been destroyed by later developments, together with incorporating a 2m envelope in order to relate the building to the surrounding surfaces. There may be some restriction, however, due to the close proximity of an electricity substation and a large amount of corresponding cables.
- 3.2.2 The second area to be excavated concerns the rubble spread consisting of hand-made early brick in the eastern half of Trench 4. As previously the exact dimensions of this area are to be determined by the investigation on site and will not proceed below the approved finished floor level of 39.5. The full extent of the rubble spread will be revealed to investigate its potential in sealing earlier deposits or features. The excavation will shed light on its origins and evolution of buildings in the immediate vicinity.
- 3.2.3 Excavation of the uppermost levels of modern overburden/demolition material will be undertaken in successive, level spits, by a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the first significant archaeological level; the appropriate plant is to be provided by the Client. The work will be supervised by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Spoil will again be removed in a series of spits and work would stop to allow the recording of any structural remains and/or features that may be uncovered as the area is reduced to the required level.
- 3.2.4 Pits and postholes will be subject to a 50% by volume controlled stratigraphic excavation, with the remainder of the feature, should it prove necessary to be removed in entirety, excavated quickly keeping only that dating evidence which is securely derived from the feature in question.
- 3.2.5 Linear cut features, such as ditches and gullies, will be subject to a 20% by volume controlled stratigraphic excavation, with the excavation concentrating on any terminals and intersections with other features which would provide important stratigraphic information. As with pits and postholes, should it prove necessary to remove the remainder of the feature to expose underlying features and/or deposits, it will be excavated quickly keeping only that dating evidence which is securely derived from the feature in question.
- 3.2.6 If features/deposits are revealed which need to be removed and which are suitable for machine excavation, such as large scale dump deposits or substantial linear cut features, then

- they would be sample excavated to confirm their homogeneity before being removed by machine.
- 3.2.7 Structural remains will be excavated manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. Any hearths and/or internal features will be 100% sample excavated to provide information on their date and function, and the extent of any associated floor surfaces will be determined.
- 3.2.8 It should be noted that no archaeological deposits will be entirely removed from the site unless their excavation is necessary to reveal other features and/or deposits.
- 3.2.9 The excavation will proceed only to the depth required for construction purposes as stated above. It is the understanding that any archaeological features or deposits beneath this will be preserved *in situ*. Excavation below this depth, only if required, will only proceed in consultation with the Client to a maximum depth of 1.2m then the sides will be stepped in or shored (shoring, if used, to be provided by the client). Cut features identified against the edges of the excavation will not be excavated below the agreed limit or the safe working limit of 1.2m unless it is confirmed by GMAU in consultation with the Client that they are of exceptional importance. In such cases, if shoring is required then this will be provided by the Client.
- 3.2.10 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system, adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.2.11 Results of all field investigations will be recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. The site archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:20 and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and, following on-site processing, will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.
- 3.2.12 The position of the excavation will be recorded using a Total Station. The information will be tied in to OD.
- 3.2.13 **Environmental Sampling:** environmental samples (bulk samples of 30 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from suitable deposits (i.e. the deposits are reasonably well dated and are from contexts the derivation of which can be understood with a degree of confidence). Where such deposits are encountered, an appropriate sampling strategy will be agreed with GMAU.
- 3.2.14 Samples will also be collected for technological, pedological and chronological analysis as appropriate. If necessary, access to conservation advice and facilities can be made available. OA North maintains close relationships with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and York and, in addition, employs artefact and palaeoecology specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation.
- 3.2.15 **Human remains:** the results of the recent evaluation did not locate any evidence of human remains on the site. However, should evidence of burials be identified, the 1857 Burial Act would apply and a Home Office Licence would be sought. This would involve all work ceasing until the proper authorities were satisfied before the burials are able to be removed. In normal circumstances, field recording will also include a continual process of analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of the data, in order to establish the necessity for any further more detailed recording that may prove essential. The grave cut and/or coffin and contents will be recorded in plan at 1:20. Significant details of any grave goods, should they be discovered, will be planned at 1:10. Photography will be used to provide a further detailed record of the skeleton. The removal of such remains will be carried out with due care and sensitivity.

- 3.2.16 **Treasure Act:** any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996.

### 3.3 WATCHING BRIEF

- 3.3.1 A programme of field observation will accurately record the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits during the undertaking of groundworks across the proposed development area. This work will comprise observation during the excavation, the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the groundworks, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation.
- 3.3.2 The watching brief will cover the area between Town Farm and the barn to the east, the line of Pierpoint Street, and the site of Lawson's Farm to investigate the potential for early post-medieval pottery and negative features such as the early gully in Trench 3.
- 3.3.3 Putative archaeological features and/or deposits identified by the machining process, together with the immediate vicinity of any such features, will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and where appropriate sections will be studied and drawn. Any such features will be sample excavated (ie. selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal).
- 3.3.4 During this phase of work, recording will comprise a full description and preliminary classification of features or materials revealed, and their accurate location (either on plan and/or section, and as grid co-ordinates where appropriate). Features will be planned accurately at appropriate scales and annotated on to a large-scale plan provided by the Client. A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously.
- 3.3.5 A plan will be produced of the areas of groundworks showing the location and extent of the ground disturbance and one or more dimensioned sections will be produced.
- 3.3.6 **Contingency plan:** in the event of significant archaeological features being encountered during the watching brief, discussions will take place with the Client and GMAU, as to the extent of further works to be carried out. Any further works would be subject to a variation to this project design and probable recosting.

### 3.4 ARCHIVE/REPORT

- 3.4.1 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Greater Manchester SMR (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the County Record Office.
- 3.4.2 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the client, and a further two copies submitted to the SMR within twelve weeks of completion. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, together with appropriate illustrations, including plans of the location of archaeological features. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.
- 3.4.3 This report will identify areas of defined archaeology. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the identified archaeology within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative

material will include a location map, section drawings, and plans. This report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report will also be provided on CD.

3.4.4 A brief summary report of the fieldwork, to appear in the Council for British Archaeology North West *Archaeology North West* will be produced, even if no archaeological deposits are encountered. This will be sent to the editor in accordance with the standard format for summary reporting to appear within a calendar year of the completion of fieldwork.

3.4.5 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

### 3.5 OTHER MATTERS

3.5.1 **Access:** access to the site will be arranged via the Client.

3.5.2 **Health and Safety:** OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1991). OA North will liaise with the Client to ensure all health and safety regulations are met. A risk assessment will be completed in advance of any on-site works.

3.5.3 Prior to the fieldwork commencing the client is asked to provide any plans or information relating to the position of live underground utilities or cables on the site. OA North will also use a cable-detecting tool in advance of any machine excavation. It is assumed that the client will also supply any information regarding areas of contamination or other health and safety issues prior to commencement of the site work.

3.5.4 **Reinstatement:** the areas excavated will be backfilled with the spoil for practical and health and safety reasons but no reinstatement of the area will be undertaken. This will be carried out by the Client prior to development.

3.5.5 The site will be protected from public access by hoarding/fencing (erected by the Client).

3.5.6 The Client is asked to provide OA North with information relating to the position of live services on the site. OA North will use a cable detecting tool in advance of any machine excavation for the purposes of the open area excavation only.

3.5.7 **Insurance:** OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

## 4 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

### 4.1 STAFF PROPOSALS

4.1.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Emily Mercer BA (Hons) MSc AIFA** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

4.1.2 The excavation will be directed by **Mark Bagwell** (OA North project officer). Mark is an experienced field archaeologist who has undertaken supervision of numerous small- and large-scale evaluation and excavation projects.

4.1.3 Mark will be assisted by a team of two-three archaeological assistants.

4.1.4 The processing and analysis of any palaeoenvironmental samples will be carried out under the auspices of **Elizabeth Huckerby BA, MSc** (OA North project officer), who has extensive experience of the palaeoecology of the North West, having been one of the principal palaeoenvironmentalists in the English Heritage-funded North West Wetlands Survey.

4.1.5 Assessment of any finds from the excavation will be undertaken by **Sean McPhillips BA**. Sean has worked as a finds supervisor for English Heritage and MOLAS on a number of occasions and has extensive knowledge concerning finds.

### 4.2 PROGRAMMING

4.2.1 **Excavation:** initially a seven day period is required to carry out the excavation. However, towards the end of this period a review of the fieldwork will take place in consultation with

the Client and GMAU, which may require an extension of fieldwork. This will be costed on a day rate.

4.2.2 **Watching Brief:** the duration of the archaeological presence for the watching brief will be dictated by the schedule of ground works.

4.2.3 **Report and Archive:** the report and archive will be produced following the completion of both elements of the fieldwork. The final report will be submitted within twelve weeks of completion of the fieldwork and the archive deposited within six months.

## 5 PROJECT MONITORING

5.1 The project will be monitored by the Client and GMAU, who will be kept informed of commencement of the work. OA North will ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Client and GMAU as soon as is practically possible.

## APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT LIST

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Trench/ Area</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>1</b>	1	Post packing
<b>2</b>	1	Fill of post-hole <b>3</b>
<b>3</b>	1	Cut of post-hole <b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	1	Post packing
<b>5</b>	1	Post packing
<b>6</b>	1	Post packing
<b>7</b>	1	Post packing
<b>8</b>	1	Cut of gully <b>10</b>
<b>9</b>	1	Fill of gully <b>10</b>
<b>10</b>	1	Modern gully
<b>11</b>	3	Sandstone footing, fill of <b>13</b>
<b>12</b>	3	Red brick footing, fill of <b>13</b>
<b>13</b>	3	Cut for footing/foundation
<b>14</b>	3	Layer of compacted clinker
<b>15</b>	3	Red brick crushed hard core
<b>16</b>	3	Cobbled surface
<b>17</b>	2	Brick footing
<b>18</b>	2	Brick footing
<b>19</b>	2	Pit fill of <b>20</b>
<b>20</b>	2	Pit
<b>21</b>	2	Crushed brick demolition debris
<b>22</b>	2	Layer of redeposited topsoil
<b>23</b>	2	Layer of redeposited topsoil
<b>24</b>	2	Brick floor
<b>25</b>	2	Wall footing
<b>26</b>	6	Construction cut, north-west/south-east, filled by <b>27</b>

27	6	Building foundation (includes reused sandstone, brick and building material), fill of <b>26</b>
28	6	Linear cut, north-west/south-east, probable robber cut, filled by <b>29</b>
29	6	Fill of <b>28</b>
30	6	Charcoal rich spread probably trampled backfill <b>29</b> of cut <b>28</b>
31	6	East/west aligned set of bricks, probable dumped rubble, may be same as <b>27</b>
32	6	Cut, large curvilinear feature extending into trench to east, filled by <b>33</b>
33	6	Fill of <b>32</b>
34	6	Fill of <b>39</b>
35	6	Linear feature 1m wide extending in trench to east (possible pit), filled by <b>36</b>
36	6	Fill of <b>35</b>
37	6	Natural sand
38	6	Brick alignment, probable foundation
39	6	Possible pit/tree throw, east/west and extends into trench to east
40	6	Probable backfill of foundation cut <b>26</b>
41	3	Fill of <b>13</b>
42	5	Fill of <b>43</b>
43	5	Pit
44	1	Layer above linear feature <b>8</b>
45	7	Sandstone footing
46	7	Crushed brick footing
47	7	Modern brick footing
48	7	Modern brick footing
49	7	Pit cut
50	7	Fill of <b>47</b>
51	7	Fill of <b>47</b>
52	7	Fill of <b>49</b>
53	7	Fill of <b>49</b>
54	7	Fill of <b>49</b>

<b>101</b>	B	Fill of cut, foundation trench for wall <b>103</b>
<b>102</b>	B	Cut, foundation trench for wall <b>103</b>
<b>103</b>	B	Walls enclosing small cobbled area <b>104</b>
<b>104</b>	B	Cobbled surface enclosed by <b>103</b>
<b>105</b>	B	Brick and flag surface
<b>106</b>	B	Fill of cut <b>107</b>
<b>107</b>	B	Cut of foundation trench for wall <b>108</b>
<b>108</b>	B	Three-sided brick wall
<b>109</b>	B	Mortar layer
<b>110</b>	B	Make-up layer
<b>111</b>	B	Linear stone slabs
<b>112</b>	B	Nineteenth century barn wall
<b>113</b>	B	Linear stone slabs
<b>114</b>	B	Fill of <b>118</b>
<b>115</b>	B	Fill of <b>118</b>
<b>116</b>	B	Fill of <b>118</b>
<b>117</b>	B	Fill of <b>118</b>
<b>118</b>	B	Rectangular cut for pit
<b>119</b>	B	Sandstone wall foundation
<b>120</b>	B	Cut containing <b>119</b>
<b>121</b>	B	Fill of linear feature <b>122</b>
<b>122</b>	B	Linear drainage cut
<b>123</b>	B	Fill of linear feature <b>122</b>
<b>124</b>	B	Linear drainage pipe trench
<b>125</b>	B	Brick lined manhole structure for <b>124</b>
<b>126</b>	B	Backfill of construction cut <b>128</b>
<b>127</b>	B	Brick wall foundation
<b>128</b>	B	Construction cut for <b>127</b>
<b>129</b>	B	Brick foundation

<b>130</b>	B	Cut for <b>129</b>
<b>131</b>	B	Brick, sandstone, limestone N-S west side of building foundation, various builds
<b>132</b>	B	External brick lining wall of pit <b>134</b>
<b>133</b>	B	Fill of <b>134</b>
<b>134</b>	B	Industrial residue/ash pit
<b>135</b>	B	Post packing fill of <b>137</b>
<b>136</b>	B	Post hole fill of <b>137</b>
<b>137</b>	B	Cut of post hole
<b>138</b>	B	Fill of possible post hole <b>139</b>
<b>139</b>	B	Cut of possible post hole
<b>140</b>	B	Fill of linear ditch/drain <b>141</b>
<b>141</b>	B	Cut of linear ditch/drain
<b>142</b>	B	Fill of cut <b>143</b>
<b>143</b>	B	Cut for post
<b>144</b>	B	Fill of cut <b>145</b>
<b>145</b>	B	Cut for post
<b>146</b>	B	Fill of <b>147</b>
<b>147</b>	B	Cut?
<b>148</b>	B	Fill of <b>149</b>
<b>149</b>	B	Cut
<b>150</b>	B	Deposit (dump layer of make-up)
<b>151</b>	B	Brick floor surface
<b>152</b>	B	Fill of pit <b>153</b>
<b>153</b>	B	Cut of pit
<b>154</b>	B	Dumped rubble deposit
<b>155</b>	B	Layer of packing for floor <b>110</b>
<b>156</b>	B	Grey layer of packing for floor <b>110</b>
<b>157</b>	B	Fill of circular feature <b>158</b>

<b>158</b>	B	Small circular cut, filled by <b>157</b>
<b>159</b>	B	Masonry within <b>160</b>
<b>160</b>	B	Linear construction cut containing <b>159</b>
<b>161</b>	A	'Internal' rubble spread/surface make-up
<b>162</b>	A	Fill of cut <b>163</b>
<b>163</b>	A	Linear cut/possible beam slot
<b>164</b>	A	Eighteenth century made ground
<b>165</b>	A	Backfill of construction cut <b>167</b>
<b>166</b>	A	Masonry: sandstone/brick foundation
<b>167</b>	A	Construction cut for wall <b>166</b>
<b>168</b>	A	Masonry: brick and sandstone foundation, east return of <b>166</b> , fill of cut of <b>172</b>
<b>169</b>	A	Masonry eastern return of <b>166</b> , fill of construction cut of <b>170</b>
<b>170</b>	A	Construction cut, filled by <b>169</b>
<b>171</b>	A	Fill of <b>172</b>
<b>172</b>	A	Cut
<b>173</b>	A	Cobbled surface to west of wall <b>166</b>
<b>174</b>	A	Cobbled surface to SW of wall <b>166</b>
<b>175</b>	A	Brick 'furnace' base
<b>176</b>	A	Make-up layer beneath cobbled surface <b>173</b>
<b>177</b>	A	Post-medieval layer below <b>176</b>
<b>178</b>	A	Post-medieval make-up layer below <b>177</b>
<b>179</b>	A	Fill (stone surface consolidating pit <b>181</b> )
<b>180</b>	A	Fill of pit <b>181</b>
<b>181</b>	A	Cut of eighteenth century pit
<b>182</b>	A	Fill of slot <b>183</b>
<b>183</b>	A	Cut of north-east/south-west slot
<b>184</b>	A	Fill of cut <b>185</b>
<b>185</b>	A	Cut of small pit

<b>186</b>	A	Natural sand
<b>187</b>	B	Natural sand
<b>200</b>	wb2	masonry, coursed brick wall
<b>201</b>	wb2	structure consisting of walls, cobbled surface and charcoal deposits
<b>202</b>	wb2	masonry, sandstone foundations within <b>201</b>
<b>203</b>	wb2	deposit of dumped charcoal within <b>201</b>
<b>204</b>	wb2	layer of cobbles within <b>201</b>
<b>205</b>	wb2	deposit of dumped charcoal within <b>201</b>
<b>206</b>	wb2	compact pinkish-brown clay within <b>201</b>
<b>207</b>	wb2	orangey-brown sandy topsoil
<b>208</b>	wb2	masonry, coursed brick wall within <b>201</b>
<b>209</b>	wb3	circular shaft
<b>210</b>	wb3	light brownish-yellow, internal lining within <b>209</b>
<b>211</b>	wb3	masonry, single course of bricks lining <b>209</b>
<b>212</b>	wb3	mid brown silty clay infill of <b>209</b>
<b>213</b>	wb3	foundations for an east/west road
<b>214</b>	wb3	masonry, sandstone foundations of <b>213</b>
<b>215</b>	wb3	compact pinkish-brown clay within <b>213</b>
<b>216</b>	wb3	masonry, coursed brick foundation walls
<b>217</b>	wb4	charcoal patches within walls <b>216</b>
<b>218</b>	wb4	compact grey clay within walls <b>216</b>
<b>219</b>	wb4	pinkish-brown clay within walls <b>216</b>
<b>220</b>	wb4	charcoal rich pebble layer to east of walls <b>216</b>
<b>221</b>	wb4	charcoal rich layer to east of walls <b>216</b>
<b>222</b>	wb2	deposit of dumped charcoal within <b>201</b>

## APPENDIX 4: SUMMARY OF FINDS

Context	Trench/ Area	No	Material	Description	Date range
U/S	1	6	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
U/S	1	1	Pottery	White-glazed white earthenware (pearlware)	Late eighteenth - early nineteenth century
U/S	1	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Narrow bore	Eighteenth - early twentieth century
12	1	3	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century
16	1	12	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
16	1	5	Pottery	White-glazed white earthenware (including pearlware)	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
16	1	1	Pottery	White salt-glazed stoneware (fineware)	Eighteenth century
41	1	1	Pottery	White-glazed white earthenware (creamware)	Eighteenth century
41	1	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Late eighteenth - early nineteenth century
U/S	2	1	Shell	Oyster	Undated
U/S	2	3	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
U/S	2	1	Pottery	Slip-decorated pink-bodied tableware	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century
U/S	2	3	Pottery	Pink-bodied fabric (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - eighteenth century
U/S	2	1	Pottery	Brown-topped stoneware	Eighteenth - twentieth century
U/S	3	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
Layer above linear	3	2	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
Layer above linear	3	3	Glass	Green (bottle)	Post-medieval
Layer above linear	3	1	Ceramic building material	Brick (decayed lump)	Undated
2	3	3	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
4	3	3	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
4	3	1	Pottery	Slip-decorated buff-bodied tableware	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century

Context	Trench/ Area	No	Material	Description	Date range
4	3	1	Bone	Large mammal fragment	Undated
17	4	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Nineteenth century
18	4	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Nineteenth century
19	4	1	Iron	Rod	Post-medieval
21	4	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century
24	4	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Nineteenth century
25	4	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Nineteenth century
42	5	2	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
42	5	1	Pottery	White-glazed white earthenware (industrial slipware)	Early nineteenth century
U/S	6	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
27	6	2	Pottery	White-glazed white earthenware	Nineteenth - twentieth century
29	6	2	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
29	6	3	Pottery	White-glazed white earthenware (creamware)	Eighteenth century
29	6	1	Pottery	White-glazed white earthenware	Mid nineteenth - twentieth century
33	6	4	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
33	6	6	Pottery	White-glazed white earthenware (including pearlware)	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
33	6	1	Pottery	Khaki-glazed stoneware (coarseware)	Eighteenth - twentieth century
33	6	1	Pottery	Porcelain	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
34	6	7	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
34	6	1	Ceramic building material	Brick (fragment)	Post-medieval
161	A	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
161	A	3	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century
164	A	8	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
164	A	6	Pottery	White-glazed white earthenware	Late eighteenth - twentieth century

Context	Trench/ Area	No	Material	Description	Date range
166	A	4	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century
171	A	4	Pottery	Brownish purple-glazed high-fired brownish-purple fabric	Mid sixteenth - seventeenth century
171	A	3	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
173	A	6	Pottery	White-glazed white earthenware	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
173	A	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware	Eighteenth - twentieth century
173	A	83	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
175	A	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century
175	A	9	Industrial debris	Slag	Undated
177	A	4	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
177	A	1	Pottery	Brown salt-glazed stoneware	Eighteenth - twentieth century
177	A	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem, medium bore	Eighteenth - early twentieth century
178	A	4	Pottery	White-glazed white earthenware	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
178	A	5	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
179	A	2	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
180	A	3	Pottery	Slip-decorated buff-bodied tableware	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century
103	B	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century
104	B	2	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
104	B	12	Pottery	Mottled-glazed pinkish-orange bodied tableware	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century
104	B	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century
105	B	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century
106	B	1	Pottery	White-glazed white earthenware	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
106	B	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
108	B	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century
108	B	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century

Context	Trench/ Area	No	Material	Description	Date range
110	B	11	Pottery	White-glazed white earthenware	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
110	B	1	Pottery	White salt-glazed stoneware	Eighteenth century
110	B	1	Pottery	Slip-decorated pinkish orange-bodied tableware	Late seventeenth-early eighteenth century
110	B	5	Pottery	Speckled yellowish brown-glazed laminated orange-bodied ware	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century
110	B	2	Pottery	Mottled-glazed buff bodied tableware	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century
110	B	8	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
110	B	2	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (fineware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
110	B	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem, medium bore	Eighteenth - early twentieth century
110	B	1	Glass	Green bottle	Post-medieval
114	B	2	Pottery	White-glazed white earthenware	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
114	B	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware	Eighteenth - twentieth century
114	B	6	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
114	B	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed buff-bodied tableware	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
114	B	2	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem, medium bore	Eighteenth - early twentieth century
114	B	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century
116	B	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
121	B	1	Pottery	Brown salt-glazed grey-bodied stoneware	Eighteenth - twentieth century
121	B	1	Pottery	White-glazed white earthenware	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
121	B	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century
123	B	1	Pottery	Tin-glazed earthenware	Seventeenth - eighteenth century
123	B	2	Pottery	White-glazed white earthenware	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
123	B	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
123	B	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Decorated bowl	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
123	B	1	Glass	Dark olive green bottle	Post-medieval
123	B	1	Glass	Window pane	Post-medieval

Context	Trench/ Area	No	Material	Description	Date range
125	B	2	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century
127	B	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century
127	B	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century
131	B	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century
Construction cut for wall 131	B	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem, medium bore	Eighteenth - early twentieth century
Construction cut for wall 131	B	2	Glass	Green bottle	Post-medieval
132	B	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century
133	B	2	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem, medium bore	Eighteenth - early twentieth century
136	B	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century
150	B	1	Glass	Blue bottle	Post-medieval
150	B	2	Pottery	White-glazed white earthenware	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
150	B	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
151	B	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century
151	B	1	Ceramic building material	Brick	Eighteenth century
152	B	1	Pottery	Speckled yellowish brown-glazed buff-bodied tableware	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century
154	B	2	Pottery	White-glazed white earthenware	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
154	B	8	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
154	B	1	Pottery	Slip-decorated buff-bodied tableware	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century
154	B	1	Pottery	Brown salt-glazed stoneware	Eighteenth - twentieth century
155	B	3	Pottery	Speckled yellowish brown-glazed pinkish orange-bodied ware	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century
155	B	1	Pottery	Slip-decorated buff-bodied tableware	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century
155	B	1	Pottery	Slip-decorated pink-bodied tableware	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century
155	B	5	Pottery	White-glazed white earthenware	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
155	B	32	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware (coarseware)	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century

<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench/ Area</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date range</b>
155	B	2	Pottery	Mottled-glazed pinkish orange bodied tableware	Late seventeenth – early eighteenth century
155	B	1	Glass	Green bottle	Post-medieval