



February 1997

TANHOUSE HOLM FIELD,
GALGATE
Lancashire

Excavation Report

Commissioned by:

Norman Jackson Contractors Ltd

Tanhouse Holm Field, Galgate
Lancashire

Archaeological Excavation Report

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SUMMARY

In November 1996 an archaeological excavation was carried out in part of the former Tanhouse Holm field (SD 4840 5564) off Church Lane, Galgate, Lancashire, in accordance with a brief provided by the Lancashire County Archaeological Service, and which followed on from an initial archaeological assessment and a subsequent archaeological evaluation. The excavation was carried out by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit on behalf of Norman Jackson Contractors Limited.

An open area excavation (measuring 30m by 10m), largely constrained by the location of underground services, was undertaken in the southern portion of the field. This encompassed an evaluation trench which had revealed a degraded cobbled surface in association with a few sherds of medieval pottery, which, given also the place-name evidence, was postulated as a possible tannery. The excavation involved the mechanical stripping of topsoil, under archaeological supervision, followed by manual investigation of archaeological deposits.

Further evidence of concentrations of stones, similar to that exposed during the evaluation, as revealed overlying a stony natural subsoil. Although the concentrations of stone were patchy and did not form a continuous or well-made surface. It was probably part of a frequently used routeway or external surface (this was evident for a distance of approximately 6m (east/west) and most probably continued to both the north and south, beyond the limits of the excavation).

Medieval material was associated with the surface itself and was found in some quantity in the overlying deposits. Despite some degree of disturbance evident in the mixing of medieval (mostly dated to the thirteenth to fourteenth century) and post-medieval artefacts (from the late eighteenth century on) within the deposits, the medieval fabric was not particularly abraded suggesting that the material had not moved far from its point of deposition. The surface appeared to be medieval in origin and may have been in use for some time. The quantity of medieval pottery indicates medieval activity in the vicinity, although no other archaeological features lay within the area excavated.

This assemblage of medieval material is significant because the pottery sequence for this period is not well-known in the North West. Even in towns as large as Lancaster, the amount of medieval pottery recovered from excavations is fairly small, seldom more than a few hundred fragments. Therefore the opportunity to examine even a small group is archaeologically important, enabling a comparison with other assemblages, particularly from local kiln sites such as Ellel, Silverdale, and Docker.

The group does not represent the exclusive output of a single production site but the fabrics present suggest that the majority of the fragments may originate from a single source. Although the assemblage is too small to examine the sources of supply in detail it may be that earlier fabrics are from a local kiln, such as that at nearby Ellel. Those of later date represent a wider range of fabrics suggesting acquisition from other, wider sources.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Thanks are also given to Mr Peter Iles of Lancashire County Archaeological Service for his advice and comments on-site.

The site assistants were Stuart Elder, who also undertook the post-excavation processing of the finds, and Emma Donnelly. The finds report was undertaken by Chris Howard-Davis with thanks to Dr Andrew White for his comments on the medieval pottery. The pottery was illustrated by Ruth Parkin, the other illustrations were by Dick Danks.

The excavation was directed by Denise Drury who also compiled this report. The report was edited by project manager Jamie Quartermaine and Rachel Newman.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 The archaeological excavation of part of a proposed development site off Church Lane, Galgate, Lancashire (SD 4840 5564) was undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) on behalf of Norman Jackson Contractors Limited. The excavation constituted the third phase of a programme of archaeological assessment and investigation enacted as a requirement of the planning process at the request of the Lancaster County Archaeological Service (LCAS).
- 1.1.2 Initially the development area (fields to either side of Church Lane) was subject to a desk based study and rapid site inspection (LUAU 1996a), which identified a potential for medieval and post-medieval remains, and highlighted the possibility of an early tannery. This led to a programme of evaluation trial trenching in order to investigate the potential for the survival of subsurface remains.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation identified an area of cobbled surface associated with medieval sherds of pottery (LUAU 1996b) which may have been associated with the documented tannery (LUAU 1996a). On the basis of the evaluation results recommendations were made for an open area excavation in the southern half of the field, to the west of Church Lane (part of the former Tanhouse Holm field), in order to identify and record any further buried archaeological remains. The excavation was undertaken over the period of a week in November 1996.
- 1.1.4 The following report represents the culmination of the project work and has been produced following an archaeological assessment of the results, in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (*Management of archaeological projects* (2nd edition 1991), setting out the scope of analysis required to produce a client report and a summary suitable for publication. A synopsis of the results presented here will be published in *Contrebis* in a suitable format.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHIC AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1 Galgate lies in the valley of the River Conder, in an area of riverine alluvium. The river valley cuts through a ridge of brown earths (Wimmarleigh series), through soils of the Charnock series derived from sandstone and shale (OS Soil Survey 1970).
- 1.2.2 The site is situated toward the northern end of modern Galgate (Fig 1), although historically it was within the township of Ellel, immediately to the north. The excavation lay within the southern half of a small field, bordered by the River Conder to the north, the A6 road to the west and Church Lane to the east. The southern part of the field is now occupied by a house (Police Station) and garden.

- 1.2.3 On the opposite side of Church Lane, in the immediate vicinity of the excavation, is a cruck-framed hall house (Chapel Cottages) which dates to around 1600 (Listed building 8/102), and also more generally residual indications (former field boundaries) of medieval agricultural activity (LUAU 1996a). Place-name evidence (Tanhouse Holm field) indicates the location of a tannery in or near the field; however, it was formerly a much larger enclosure and extended to the south-west of the present field.
- 1.2.4 Galgate almost certainly lies close to the junction of two Roman roads, which ran from Preston and Ribchester to Lancaster respectively; however, the precise alignments are not clear in the vicinity of Galgate itself. It formed part of the township of Ellel which was noted as part of the lands of Roger of Poitou in the Domesday survey for Yorkshire (Faull and Stinson 1986, 332). Shortly after 1086 Ellel became part of the lands of William FitzGilbert who granted the land to Grimbald de Ellel in whose family it remained until the thirteenth century (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 96). The estate descended in moieties (portions of an estate) through two families, but by the late sixteenth century most of the estate was reunited in the hands of the Molyneux family (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 99).
- 1.2.5 Ellel was a chapelry within the parish of Cockerham and chapel of St John had been established some time before 1156, when it was gifted to Leicester Abbey by William de Lancaster (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 100). The chapel was sited at the north end of Ellel, on the site of the present graveyard. The settlement of Ellel can be considered in three parts; to the north is Ward Houses, with Ellel itself to the south based around the site of the old chapel, and to the south of this is Galgate.
- 1.2.6 The origins of the settlement of Galgate are unknown, the place-name dates back to at least the twelfth century and it is mentioned as Gawgett in registers of 1605 (Ekwall 1960; Mills 1991). In the *Victoria County History* (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 96) Galgate is described as a considerable village which grew up from a hamlet next to the road. It grew through industrial development, initially with the establishment of a silk mill in 1792, which was later extended to include a second and third mill on the site by the middle of the nineteenth century. Other mills, the building of the canal and later the railway, all contributed to the later development of Galgate. However in 1914, despite the presence of the silk mill, Galgate's chief industry was described as agriculture (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 96).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 4*) was compiled for Norman Jackson Contractors Limited in response to a brief (*Appendix 3*) provided by Lancashire County Archaeological Service for an archaeological excavation of the southern portion of Tanhouse Holm field, Galgate prior to development of the site.
- 2.1.2 Based on the results of an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site the project design (*Appendix 4*) provided for an excavation to establish and record the nature, extent, and chronology of the archaeological remains identified in during the evaluation in mitigation of their destruction during the proposed development.
- 2.1.3 The work was carried in accordance with the project design. Any variations to the fieldwork strategy were discussed and agreed with Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS) and the client prior to their implementation.

2.2 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 2.2.1 Both Lancaster University and LUAU maintain Safety Policies, the latter based on the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety manual (1991). In keeping with current Health and Safety at Work Regulations a risk assessment was compiled prior to work commencing on-site.
- 2.2.2 Secure fencing was maintained around the site during the excavation.
- 2.2.3 ***Underground Services:*** Some underground services (initially identified during the evaluation) were located in Tanhouse Holm field which constrained the position and extent of the excavated area. The northern edge of the area to be excavated registered the presence of underground services on a U-scan cable detector. Consequently only hand investigation was undertaken along the northern strip and was not tested by mechanical excavator during the later stages of the excavation.
- 2.2.4 ***Reinstatement:*** During excavation the turf and topsoil was separated from the subsoil and stored separately. Upon completion of the excavation the site was made safe by the reinstatement of the subsoil and by battering back vertical trench edges. The turf and topsoil remained on site to be reinstated at the client's discretion.

2.3 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

2.3.1 **Excavation strategy:** A rectangular trench measuring 30m by 10m (aligned approximately east/west), encompassing Evaluation Trial Trench 18 (20m by 1.80m), was opened within the area of archaeological potential as recommended in the evaluation report (LUAU 1996b). The turf and topsoil was stripped by a wheeled (360°) mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The position of evaluation Trench 18 was clear at ground level and the backfill of the trench was largely removed mechanically.

2.3.2 The area was then partially cleaned and excavated by hand, re-excavating the remnants of backfill in the evaluation trial trench to establish the previously identified stone surface. Having established that an archaeological horizon lay over the whole area, but that it bore no evidence of negative features, it was partially removed by the controlled use of a mechanical excavator. The machine was also utilised to establish the sterility of the underlying subsoil once any archaeological remains or deposits had been investigated by hand and fully recorded.

2.3.3 All excavation, whether manual or mechanical, was carried out stratigraphically. Where features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed and investigated accurate scale plans and sections were drawn at 1:20, whilst plans of the area were produced at 1:50 scale. Context records were completed in the usual manner along with a photographic record. The recording system is based on that used by English Heritage's Central Archaeology Service.

2.3.4 The position of the excavated area was recorded using a Carl Zeiss ELTA 3 datalogging total station. The survey data has been generated within a Computer Aided Design (CAD) system.

2.3.5 **Finds:** All artefacts recovered were recorded and have been processed and temporarily stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines).

2.4 MONITORING

2.4.1 The fieldwork was monitored by Mr PD Iles of LCAS. The programme for further analysis and report production was agreed in discussion with LCAS and the client.

2.5 ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW

2.5.1 Following the fieldwork a short assessment report (Appendix 5) was submitted to the client and LCAS outlining a programme of work for analysis and reporting.

2.6 REPORT AND PUBLICATION

2.6.1 The present report details the results of the investigations. A synopsis of this work will be published in *Contrebis* in the appropriate format.

2.7 ARCHIVE

2.7.1 The results of the project form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines (*The management of archaeological projects*, 2nd edition 1991). The project archive, consisting of all the data and material gathered during the project, has been checked and indexed.

2.7.2 The archive will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office and a synthesis will be included in the Sites and Monuments Record. A copy will also be available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record in London. The finds material, in agreement with the landowners, will be deposited with Lancaster City Museums together with a copy / synopsis of the archive.

3. EXCAVATION RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 A rectangular trench, measuring 30m by 10m (aligned approximately east/west), was opened encompassing the evaluation Trench 18 (Fig 2). The basic stratigraphy observed within the trial trench was found to extend over the open area. In the following text context numbers are given in square brackets [].

3.1.2 The natural subsoil was a stony deposit with a fairly high grit/gravel content [7], which varied in composition across the area and also over depth. It was a brownish yellow sandy clay (with sandy silt) containing 30-35% rounded and subangular stones (sometimes present in concentrations) with gravel and grit (0.005m - 0.12m and some up to 0.18m), and a few flecks of charcoal at its upper surface. In places subsoil 7 appeared relatively shallow (0.25m) overlying a deposit of light brownish yellow silty sand [8] with a high proportion of gravel and grit, with only a few stones, varying in size between 0.02m and 0.25m. This deposit was not continuous, petering out to the west where it overlay a stony deposit [9] similar in colour and consistency to layer 7; however, it included patches of stiff, pale reddish yellow clay and occasional large rounded stones c0.40m across (Fig 4).

3.1.3 At the south-western extent of the area there was a variation within the natural subsoil [7], identified as a concentration of grit and gravel [10] in a sand matrix containing stones up to 0.25m. The differences in the subsoil over distance and depth reflect natural variations in the waterborne deposition of stony material in a river valley.

3.2 PHASE 1 - MEDIEVAL

3.2.1 Immediately overlying the natural subsoil, in the centre of the excavated area (Fig 3), there were patches (up to 2.50m across) of concentrations of stones, giving the appearance of a surface [5 and 6]. This surface [5] had been initially identified in evaluation Trench 18 [4] and was found to continue [6] in a similar fashion on an approximate north/south alignment to the south of the evaluation trench. The stones forming the surface were similar to those in the underlying natural and included rounded and sub-angular stones (between 0.06m and 0.20m across). It also included shattered and broken stone, and fragments of decayed stone in a matrix similar to the stony subsoil, although there was a darker sandy silt filling in between the stones. Whilst the stones were not densely packed many were lying with a flat surface uppermost, forming a patchy, somewhat irregular, but nevertheless distinct accumulation of stones up to 6m across which may well have continued to the north and south beyond the limits of the excavation.

- 3.2.2 A few sherds of pottery were found in direct association with the surface, including medieval and nineteenth century material, which confirmed the findings of the evaluation, but also indicated the disturbed nature of the deposits here.
- 3.2.3 It may be that the surface was never particularly well made, with closely packed, laid cobbles such as might serve for a working surface in a yard. The nature of the surface and the condition of the finds lying on the surface, or associated with the overlying deposits, suggests an outdoor surface, possibly a track or a frequently used path, so that wear and *ad hoc* 'repair' produced a rough route across natural stony ground over a period of time.
- 3.2.4 The surface was sealed by a fairly uniform deposit [2], which covered the whole area. It was a fairly stony matrix comprising light brown sandy loam containing c20% pea grit, gravel, rounded, subangular, and decayed stones between 5mm and 60mm in size with some stones up to 0.10m, with a few flecks and fragments of charcoal. The layer was generally 0.08m - 0.14m deep, deepening to the west; however at the western edge of the trench the deposit was up to 0.40m deep. It contained both medieval and post-medieval pottery, although it contained a higher proportion of medieval material. This deposit presumably built up as the surface fell into disuse with the later finds material deposited as the depth of soil accumulated and was subsequently mixed with post-medieval material.

3.3 PHASE 2 - POST MEDIEVAL

- 3.3.1 The uniform deposit [2] overlying the surface and the natural subsoil contained both medieval and post-medieval material and the higher elements of the deposit may have accumulated during the post-medieval period. Consequently it is not possible to establish, with any degree of reliability, its period of deposition or accumulation.
- 3.3.2 Layer 2 was in turn overlain by a depth of topsoil and turf (varying in depth between 0.18m and 0.35m). A fairly well rooted, dark brown sandy clay loam, the topsoil contained c5% rounded and subangular stones (most 0.02m - 0.08m) which were mainly concentrated toward the base of the deposit. A mix of predominantly post-medieval finds, together with medieval finds, was recovered during the removal of the topsoil which formed a clear boundary with the underlying deposit [2].
- 3.3.3 The post-medieval material can be dated to the late eighteenth century and later probably reflecting an increased activity in the vicinity as Galgate expanded.

3.4 CONCLUSIONS

- 3.4.1 Despite some degree of disturbance the surface was of medieval origin and together with a quantity of medieval pottery in the overlying deposits, indicates a level of medieval activity here and/or nearby. The nature of the surface is not clear, but does not appear to have been particularly well made and may reflect the use of this rough alignment as a path or track. The passage of traffic may have contributed to its appearance as a surface exposing and trampling the underlying naturally stony subsoil. Such use, possibly over a period of time, may in part account for the distribution and condition of the medieval material.
- 3.4.2 The field name may indicate the presence of a tannery in the vicinity but no evidence for its possible location was determined during the excavation. The site is close to the church and it is possible that there was a medieval thoroughfare in the area.
- 3.4.3 There was little finds material representing the period between the sixteenth and the late eighteenth century and would suggest that there was relatively little activity on the site or its vicinity during this period. However, from the late eighteenth century onwards there was an increase in the deposition of material, during a period when Galgate was expanding.

4. FINDS

4.1 FINDS SUMMARY

- 4.1.1 A total of 884 artefact and ecofact fragments was recovered from five contexts [1, 2, 1/2, 3, 6] on the site. Most of the assemblage comprised relatively small fragments of ceramic vessel, but alongside them was a small amount of shell and animal bone, small amounts of window and vessel glass, and three fragments of ironwork. As the latter were considered to be late in date they were not X-rayed and thus remain unidentified.
- 4.1.2 Although deriving from mixed contexts the material clearly falls into two fairly distinct groups; firstly medieval material, dating in the main from the thirteenth to fourteenth century but with one or two fragments of fifteenth century date, and secondly later post-medieval material of late eighteenth century or later date. Only a very few fragments fall between the two, which include a clay pipe of seventeenth century type, and a few fragments of black-glazed pottery of an approximately similar date. The bone, not examined in detail, was from large domesticated animals such as cow and sheep; it cannot be dated but, in view of the acid soils of the locality, is unlikely to be of any great age. The shell, comprising a few shattered fragments of oyster, is similarly of no antiquity. The vessel and window glass falls into the later group of finds; there is no glass earlier than the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century, and nothing of particular archaeological significance. As the X-rayed has not been identified it is not possible to confirm either date or function; one piece, however, a small wooden-handled tool (OR 1008), is possibly a hand auger, or even a corkscrew (the end of the tool is missing) and probably relatively modern in date, another fragment, clearly cast iron (OR 1008), is from the top-soil and is also late.
- 4.1.3 The nature of the pottery assemblage, which made up the majority of the finds, is discussed in more detail below (*Section 4.2*). Some comment on its circumstances of deposition, however, is appropriate here. The later material is relatively unabraded, and in medium-sized fragments, indicating that it is unlikely to have been much disturbed since deposition. The medieval group, however, is somewhat different; although not particularly abraded, the fragments are generally small (rim sherds, being more robust, survive in larger pieces), suggesting a certain amount of damage and disturbance at the time of, or after, their deposition. Indeed their association with cobbled surfaces might account for this, as objects dropped on well-used external surfaces tend to be kicked about and broken up in the course of deposition. This might suggest that the medieval surfaces remained in use, or at least exposed, for some time before deposits of soil [2] accumulated to any depth. After the surfaces had passed out of use it would appear that the deposits built up over an extended period, accumulating the later artefactual material in the process.

4.2 POTTERY REPORT

- 4.2.1 Whilst material from all layers was mixed in date, implying therefore that the archaeological layers were to an extent disturbed, it incorporated (in local terms) an unusually large amount of recognisably medieval pottery. The medieval pottery sequence is not well-known in the North West in general and so the opportunity to examine even a relatively small group is of significance.
- 4.2.2 The later material merited little attention, except as an indicator of likely function and status for the site in the later post-medieval period. The medieval pottery was, however, examined in more detail and a fabric series was established (section 4.3) in order to be able to compare this material with other assemblages in the locality, especially local kiln sites such as Ellel (White 1977), Silverdale (Edwards 1974) and Docker (Edwards 1967). A range of rim forms was noted, and a representative group is illustrated (Fig 5).
- 4.2.3 The group by no means represents the output of a single kiln, but examination of the fabrics strongly suggests that the majority of the fragments may originate from a single source. When considered with the fact that there is ample evidence for a medieval pottery nearby at Ellel (White 1977, and unpublished material from more recent excavations) this raises the possibility that local products and other later material may well originate from the Silverdale kilns.
- 4.2.4 A total of 303 fragments was identified as of probable medieval date. For the most part the medieval fabrics are similar, suggesting that many of them are likely to have had a common origin. Almost all are relatively gritty, with the grits ill-sorted, and in several fabrics (8 and 17); there was a proportion of organic tempering (chopped grass?). Small plates of mica appear in great quantity in at least four of the fabrics, giving them a twinkling appearance (especially fabric 12), but whether this is a deliberate treatment or simply reflects the available raw materials cannot be determined. The later reduced fabrics are finer, but none of them are completely without inclusions.
- 4.2.5 The range of vessel types is limited and all are wheel thrown. The fragments in gritty oxidised fabrics all appear to derive from typical unglazed cooking pots with a range of rim types (Fig 5. 1-13) most of which are well known northern forms (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 220-251). Two rims in fabric 9 might well represent jugs (Fig 5, 2 - 3) and one is splashed with a light green glaze. The other fragments in reduced wares are likely to derive from jugs or, in the case of fabric 5, from an upright jar with a thumbled applied strip beneath the rim. The oxidised fabrics are largely unglazed, although on occasion there are small splashes of green glaze. Fabric 11, an oxidised iron-rich fabric, appears splashed with a thin brown to purple glaze. The later, fully reduced fabrics have thicker and more lustrous green glazes.

- 4.2.6 There is no comprehensive summary of medieval pottery types in the North West, except for McCarthy and Brooks (1988) which to an extent emphasises the lack of well-dated pottery groups from the region, and especially from North Lancashire. Thus dating must remain tentative, and the attribution to particular kilns more so. The range of cooking pot rim forms suggests a general mid-twelfth to mid-fourteenth century date and, as most of the fragments derive from vessels of this type, it seems reasonable to assign the bulk of the material to this period. In general completely reduced fabrics are later in date, typically mid-fourteenth to sixteenth century, and thus it is possible to identify a later element within the assemblage, which perhaps carried through to the few fragments of early post-medieval black-glazed wares and the seventeenth century tobacco pipe. Fabric 5 may well be a product of the Silverdale kilns, and certainly the rim form, with applied thumbled strip, is one common in the fifteenth to sixteenth centuries.
- 4.2.7 The assemblage is not large enough to discuss sources of supply in great detail, but, as has already been stated, the earlier oxidised or partly oxidised fabrics which represent the bulk of the material are similar, and may well be closely related. There is the possibility that this derives from a single source of supply and it is tempting to suggest a local kiln, perhaps that at Ellel. The later reduced wares, whilst represented by far fewer fragments, are represented by a wider range of fabrics, perhaps suggesting the random acquisition of vessels from any available source rather than habitually buying locally produced wares. By extension, whilst this can only be speculation, such a change in purchasing pattern might imply that the local source had gone out of production.

4.3 FABRIC SERIES

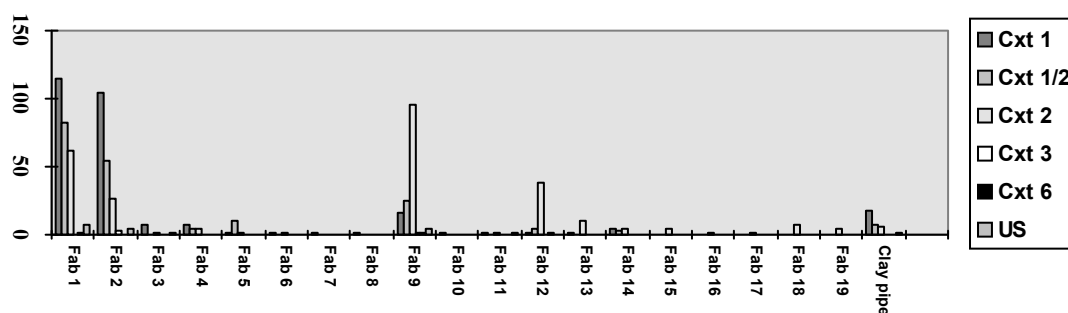


Table 1. The pottery assemblage from each context represented by fabric.

Fabric series

Fabric	Description	Date
Fabric 1	Mixed black and brown glazed earthenwares	Seventeenth century on
Fabric 2	Mixed white and cream earthenwares	Late eighteenth century on
Fabric 3	Mixed stonewares	Seventeenth century on
Fabric 4	Mixed tile and brick fabrics	Post-medieval
Fabric 5	Fully reduced (dark grey) fabric, fine but slightly laminated, with occasional inclusions. Dark green/slightly brownish glaze. Applied thumbed strip decoration. Silverdale	Fifteenth - sixteenth century
Fabric 6	Oxidised salmon/pale grey sandwich fabric, sandy with numerous angular white grits	Medieval ?
Fabric 7	Oxidised beige fabric, gritty and slightly laminated, with numerous ill-sorted, angular inclusions, including black powdery ?iron compound	Medieval ?
Fabric 8	Oxidised salmon/pale grey sandwich fabric, lightly laminated, with ?grass voids and small well-sorted angular inclusions	Medieval ?
Fabric 9	Oxidised salmon to cream fabric, very gritty with numerous ill-sorted, angular inclusions, some very large. Mixed grits, including some ?iron, and some voids. ?Ellel	Thirteenth to fourteenth century
Fabric 10	Oxidised cream fabric, rough but without large inclusions except for occasional ill-sorted red/rusty fragments, and numerous tiny plates of mica. Thick pale green glaze	Possibly not medieval
Fabric 11	Oxidised red fabric with some differential firing, relatively fine with some sand. Inclusions angular to laminar. Purple to brown glaze	Unknown

Fabric 12	Finer version of Fabric 9 but sometimes with reduced core. Tiny fragments of mica or quartz crystals giving a slightly twinkling surface and occasional larger inclusions. Splashes of glaze. ?Ellel	Thirteenth to fourteenth century
Fabric 13	Oxidised beige to orange fabric, very soft, almost corky. Fine sandy feel with some laminar voids and occasional large inclusions	Medieval ?
Fabric 14	Reduced grey fabric with paler grey to beige surfaces. Relatively hard-fired, with numerous tiny plates of mica on the outer surface, some large angular inclusions. ?Docker	Mid-fourteenth to sixteenth century?
Fabric 15	Reduced grey-brown soft fabric with many large angular white inclusions and tiny plates of mica	Mid-fourteenth to sixteenth century?
Fabric 16	Fully reduced dark grey fabric. Very fine. Possible green-glazed	Mid-fourteenth to sixteenth century?
Fabric 17	Reduced grey fabric, relatively fine with occasional angular grits and possibly some organic temper. Green glaze	Mid-fourteenth to sixteenth century?
Fabric 18	Reduced grey fabric, with lighter surfaces and some oxidation on interior. Relatively fine fabric, some sand and occasional angular grits. Poor green/brown glaze and possible thumb decoration	Early Post-medieval
Fabric 19	Reduced sandwich fabric with lighter surfaces. Slightly laminated, with sparse angular sandy temper	Medieval ?

5. DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The open area excavation revealed more of the patchy medieval surface identified during the trial trenching. Although no further features or remains were revealed, a quantity of medieval pottery was recovered. The stone surface and its associated finds constituted the earliest physical evidence for the occupation of the site. The surface was not well-made, and probably represents a frequented route-way which resulted in a worn, irregular surface.
- 5.2 There was no indication that the surface was ever more substantial or had been used for any industrial purposes. It was possibly used over a period of time, although has clearly been disturbed, and this is partially reinforced by the condition of the medieval finds material from the surface and the overlying deposit. Although the pottery was not particularly abraded the fragments are generally small, suggesting a certain amount of disturbance and damage either occurring at the time of, or after, their deposition. The association of the pottery with the surface may account for this as material dropped on well-used surfaces will become broken and disturbed after deposition. Judging by the broad range of pottery the surfaces may have remained in use for some time before the accumulation of the overlying deposit was of any depth. Both this and the overlying topsoil contained varying proportions of medieval and post-medieval material reflecting some degree of disturbance.
- 5.3 The medieval assemblage, although relatively small, forms a significant group, particularly when considered in a local, or even a regional context. As the pottery sequence is not generally well known in the North West this has provided an important opportunity to examine material and to enable a comparison with other assemblages, especially the local kiln sites such as Ellel, Silverdale, and Docker.
- 5.4 Whilst the dating remains tentative, the earlier range of unglazed cooking pots may be attributed to the mid-twelfth to mid-fourteenth centuries. The later, reduced ware fabrics are of a mid-fourteenth to sixteenth century date. Although the assemblage is too small to establish sources of supply the earlier material, which represents the bulk of the assemblage, may derive from a single source of supply, possibly from the local pottery at Ellel. The later reduced wares represented a wider range of fabrics, which may indicate random acquisition from any available source rather than habitually buying locally produced wares. Such a change in the purchasing pattern may suggest that the local source had gone out of production, although this can only be speculation.
- 5.5 There was little finds material representing the intervening period between the sixteenth and late eighteenth centuries, which would suggest that there was little activity in the environs of the site during this period. However, from the late eighteenth century onwards the deposition of relatively unabraded pottery fragments, together with

small quantities of window and vessel glass, shell, animal bone, and a few fragments of ironwork, probably reflects an increase in local activity associated with the growth and expansion of Galgate. The late eighteenth century saw the establishment of the silk mill, the building of the canal and, in the nineteenth century, the railway.

- 5.6 Associated with the yard or routeway a significant amount of medieval pottery was recovered, indicating medieval activity in the vicinity. Although the exact nature of the surface remains unclear, its use, perhaps as a thoroughfare, or related to activity nearby, may in part account for the distribution and condition of the pot. The medieval assemblage of pottery is not only locally significant, but also at a regional level within the North West, as it contributes to a general knowledge of the use and distribution of pottery in the medieval period in north Lancashire and south Cumbria.

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APPENDIX 1 FINDS CATALOGUE

Excavation at Tanhouse Holm field, Galgate: GAG96

This represents a general catalogue and, in this instance, the medieval pottery has not been sub-divided by fabric. A context-by-context breakdown of the medieval and other pottery will be found below, in the pottery report, along with fabric descriptions and an illustrated rim form series.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Object Record No.</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	1003	Shell	2 shattered fragments oyster shell
1	1009	Bone	23 fragments animal bone, large domesticates. Undated
1	1016	Bone	3 fragments animal bone, large domesticates. Undated
1	1008	Iron	5 fragmentary iron objects. Undated
1	1010	Glass	4 fragments cast window glass. Nineteenth century
1	1010	Glass	11 fragments vessel glass. Nineteenth century or later
1	1001	Ceramic	34 fragments mixed. Medieval
1	1011	Ceramic	6 fragments mixed. Medieval
1	1005	Ceramic	6 fragments stoneware, one possibly seventeenth century, the others nineteenth century or later
1	1013	Ceramic	6 fragments mixed whitewares. Eighteenth century or later
1	1014	Ceramic	1 fragment stoneware. Eighteenth century or later
1	1000	Ceramic	102 fragments black and brown glazed wares. Nineteenth century or later
1	1012	Ceramic	12 fragments black and brown glazed wares. Nineteenth century or later
1	1002	Ceramic	99 fragments mixed whitewares. Nineteenth century or later
1	1004	Ceramic	1 ceramic bottle stopper. Late nineteenth to early twentieth century
1	1006	Ceramic	17 fragments clay pipe (two bowls) Eighteenth century
1	1007	Ceramic	6 fragments tile and brick. Undated
1	1015	Ceramic	1 fragment brick
1/2	1025	Bone	8 fragments animal bone, large domesticates. Undated
1/2	1027	Glass	12 fragments vessel glass. Eighteenth century
1/2	1027	Glass	2 fragments window glass. Nineteenth century
1/2	1022	Glass	1 fragment blue and colourless glass marble. Twentieth century
1/2	1026	Iron	2 fragments of unidentifiable objects
1/2	1028	Stone	1 fragment of soft coal
1/2	1017	Ceramic	5 fragments mixed. Medieval
1/2	1020	Ceramic	45 fragments mixed. Medieval
1/2	1027	Ceramic	4 fragments black-glazed vessel. Seventeenth to early eighteenth century
1/2	1022	Ceramic	53 fragments mixed whitewares. Eighteenth century or later
1/2	1018	Ceramic	1 fragments black and brown-glazed wares. Nineteenth century or later
1/2	1021	Ceramic	82 fragments black and brown-glazed wares. Nineteenth century or later
1/2	1019	Ceramic	1 fragment clay pipe stem
1/2	1024	Ceramic	7 fragments clay pipe (2 bowls). Eighteenth century ?
1/2	1023	Ceramic	2 fragments brick or tile
2	1035	Bone	3 fragments animal bone, large domesticates. Undated

2	1042	Bone	4 very small fragments animal bone. Undated
2	1046	Bone	1 very small fragment. Undated
2	1033	Glass	3 fragments vessel. Nineteenth century or later
2	1040	Glass	3 fragments vessel. Eighteenth century
2	1053	Glass	1 fragment wine/beer bottle. Late eighteenth century
2	1062	Ceramic	1 very small fragment unglazed vessel, with white slip. Romano-British??
2	1029	Ceramic	115 fragments mixed. Medieval
2	1036	Ceramic	67 fragments mixed. Medieval
2	1043	Ceramic	2 fragments mixed. Medieval
2	1047	Ceramic	3 fragments mixed. Medieval
2	1049	Ceramic	5 fragments mixed. Medieval
2	1031	Ceramic	18 fragments mixed whitewares may include delft tile. Eighteenth century or later
2	1037	Ceramic	22 fragments black and brown glazed wares. Eighteenth century or later
2	1051	Ceramic	5 fragments mixed whitewares. Eighteenth century or later
2	1055	Ceramic	2 fragments mixed whitewares. Eighteenth century or later
2	1030	Ceramic	19 fragments black and brown glazed wares. Nineteenth century or later
2	1038	Ceramic	1 fragment whiteware. Nineteenth century or later
2	1039	Ceramic	1 fragment late stoneware. Nineteenth century or later
2	1044	Ceramic	2 fragments blown glazed ware. Nineteenth century or later
2	1048	Ceramic	1 fragment brown glazed ware. Nineteenth century or later
2	1050	Ceramic	8 fragments black and brown glazed wares, including late slip-trailed wares. Nineteenth century or later
2	1054	Ceramic	7 fragments black or brown glazed ware. Nineteenth century or later
2	1056	Ceramic	3 fragments black or brown glazed ware. Nineteenth century or later
2	1032	Ceramic	5 fragments clay pipe (3 bowl)
2	1041	Ceramic	1 small fragment clay pipe stem
2	1034	Ceramic	2 small fragments brick or tile
2	1045	Ceramic	1 very small fragment brick or tile
2	1052	Ceramic	1 abraded fragment brick or tile
2	1061	Ceramic	1 fragment hand-made brick
3	1057	Ceramic	1 fragment mixed. Medieval
3	1058	Ceramic	3 fragments mixed whitewares. Eighteenth century or later
6	1059	Ceramic	3 fragments mixed. Medieval
6	1060	Ceramic	2 fragments brown glazed wares, including late slip-trailed ware. Nineteenth century or later
us	1063	Ceramic	7 very small fragments mixed. Medieval

APPENDIX 2 CONTEXT INDEX

Context index for the excavation at Tanhouse Holm field, Galgate (GAG96)

Context	Brief description
1	Turf and topsoil. A dark brown fairly well rooted sandy clay loam which had been cultivated. Average depth 0.25m. Contained some stones, mainly concentrated toward the base of the layer.
2	Fairly uniform deposit observed over whole area. The general depth of deposit varied between 0.08m and 0.14m, becoming much deeper toward the western end of the trench (0.40m). It was a light brown fairly stony sandy loam with 20% small and medium rounded and subangular stones, including decayed stones and pea grit (most stones were 0.005m - 0.06m with some up to 0.10m). This contained a few charcoal flecks and fragments. It lies below [1] and over [6, 7].
3	Number allocated to the hand excavated backfill of evaluation Trench 18 (most of the backfill was excavated by machine.) Fill of [4].
4	Number allocated to the cut of evaluation Trench 18.
5	Possible cobble surface, as identified within the evaluation Trench 18. This lies below [3] and over [7]. This comprised patchy concentrations of rounded, subangular, and decayed stones (most 0.05m - 0.15m) in a light yellowish brown gritty sandy silt matrix.
6	Possible cobble surface, similar to [5], as identified outside evaluation Trench 18. Comprised rounded and subangular stones including shattered and decaying stone, 0.06m - 0.20m across, in a sandy silt matrix and set into the underlying natural subsoil [7]. This lies below [2] and over [7].
7	Stony natural subsoil. This lies below [2, 5, 6]. A brownish yellow sandy clay (with sandy silt) containing 30-35% rounded and subangular stones with gravel and grit (0.005m - 0.12m and some up to 0.18m). The top of deposit may have been disturbed.
8	Natural subsoil. A light brownish yellow silty sand with a high proportion of gravel and grit and a few stones between 0.02m and 0.25m. This lies below [7].
9	Natural subsoil. Similar to [7] including occasional large rounded stones (0.40m across). This lies below [7, 8].
10	Natural subsoil. Variation within subsoil [7]. This lies below [2].

APPENDIX 3
PROJECT BRIEF

APPENDIX 4
PROJECT DESIGN

Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit

October 1996

**LAND OFF CHURCH LANE,
GALGATE, LANCASHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

This project design is presented in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines, as specified in Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991.

Proposals

The following design is offered in response to a request from Norman Jackson Contractors Ltd, for an archaeological excavation in advance of development of vacant meadow land off Church Lane, Galgate, Lancashire.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of Project

1.1.1 A planning application (No. 01/96/00376) for a housing development has been submitted by Norman Jackson Contractors Ltd on two plots of land on either side of Church lane, Galgate. Galgate was almost certainly the junction of two routeways in the Roman period, that which became the A6 continuing to have some importance, as evidenced by the place name 'Galgate', from 'gata', the Old Scandinavian for 'road', and the stem 'gal', loosely translated as 'from Scotland', identifying this as a droving route. Ellel is mentioned in Domesday Book for Yorkshire, as a vill (having manorial status), although the settlement of Ellel and Galgate only grew to any size with the Industrial Revolution, when a silk mill was built here. Because of the archaeological potential of the area, the County Archaeologist requested a programme of archaeological investigation (assessment and evaluation) to inform the planning decision for the housing development on the two plots.

1.2 Previous Work

1.2.1 In June 1996, at the request of Harrison + Pitt (Architects and Quantity Surveyors), an archaeological assessment was undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), on vacant meadow land off Chapel Lane, Galgate, Lancashire (SD 484556). The assessment comprised a desk-based study, compiling data from the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and the Lancashire Record Office, followed by a rapid field survey (LUAU 1996a). Following on from the assessment an archaeological evaluation was undertaken, by LUAU, of the same study area in September 1996 (LUAU 1996b). The evaluation involved a programme of targeted and greenfield trenches to examine the sub-surface survival within the study area.

1.2.2 The archaeological assessment identified the archaeological potential of the area, and provided an historic context. It revealed a number of sites in the environs of the proposed development area, but only a limited number of relatively recent features within it. An estate map of 1769 indicated the presence of buildings adjacent to Church Lane in both fields and place-name evidence from the same map suggests that there may have been a tannery in, or close to, the western field (called Tanhouse Holm Field). During this present century the eastern field has been subjected to intensive cultivation as a market garden.

1.2.3 The evaluation did not identify any features of archaeological significance within the eastern field. However, in the western field (the former Tanhouse Holm field), a cobbled surface, possibly a yard or track, was found with associated medieval pottery. The evaluation trench which revealed these remains was in the south of the field and could potentially relate to the documented tannery (LUAU 1996a). Evidence of a different course of the River Conder was also found at the northern end of the western field.

1.2.4 Following on from the evaluation the County Archaeologist has produced a brief for full archaeological recording of that part of the western field which revealed evidence of the area of cobbles. This work is aimed at providing a mitigative record of the archaeological resource in anticipation of its destruction in the course of the proposed development. This requires a programme of open area excavation to investigate the area of archaeological potential identified by the archaeological evaluation (1996b).

1.3 Lancaster University Archaeological Unit

1.3.1 LUAU has considerable experience of the evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 15 years. Evaluations and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. LUAU has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project

detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The potential significance of the area is considerable from a regional perspective, there are very few excavated tanneries in the North-West, particularly ones with medieval occupation and the excavation has the potential to provide a valuable insight into this industry. From a local perspective the recording of possible tannery remains would have significant implications for our understanding of the industrial and urban development of Galgate.
- 2.2 The primary objective of the excavation programme is to provide a record of the possible tannery site prior to its destruction. The secondary objective is to investigate the development of the site, from its earliest occupation, through to that of the present day, thereby establishing a chronological framework for the remains. Specifically it will be important to evaluate any evidence for medieval activity on the site and correlate the physical evidence with other discoveries in the locality.
- 2.3 The programme will investigate and record the presence of artefacts from all periods that are revealed during the works programme. It will examine the range and character of the artefactual evidence within a regional context and establish any typological links with the Ellel medieval pottery industry.
- 2.4 The following programme has been designed, in accordance with a brief produced by the County Archaeologist, to provide an accurate archaeological excavation of the designated areas, within its broader context. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.5 Open Area Excavation

- 2.5.1 The area of archaeological potential, identified from the evaluation, extends across the southern part of the field (fig 1). However, the evaluation identified a considerable number of services throughout this area, which severely restricts the programme of excavation. It has therefore been proposed that an area of 30 x 10m (300sqm), at the southernmost part of the field, should be examined by open area excavation as this area is free from live services. The area should be stripped by machine to a depth of c 200mm, or as appropriate, to remove the topsoil and expose the archaeologically sensitive sub-soils. This will be followed by the manual excavation of archaeological features down to natural sub-soils. On completion of the fieldwork the site archive will be rationalised and collated.

2.6 Assessment/Analysis/Report

- 2.6.1 Following fieldwork, the results of the excavation should be assessed to establish the extent of any analysis that should be undertaken on the data set. The results will be presented as an assessment report, which will examine the resource requirements for completion of the post-excavation programme.
- 2.6.2 A review meeting will be established between LUAU, the County Archaeologist and the Client. On the basis of the assessment report the meeting will define the need for and level of any post-excavation programme and the appropriate resource requirement.
- 2.6.3 The post-excavation programme will be undertaken in accordance with the assessment report and review and will culminate with the generation of a final client report. The results of the excavation will be disseminated to the general public by publication within an appropriate journal.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Outline Programme

3.1.1 The following programme has been designed, in accordance with a brief produced by the County Archaeologist, to provide a suitable level of archaeological observation, excavation and recording prior to construction works on the site. It has been based predominantly on the results of the evaluation by LUAU (1996b).

It is important that the programme of work should follow English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition 1991 (MAP2)*) as a phased process, which allows for an assessment of the results of the excavation prior to committing resources for the post-excavation of the project. This process will allow for a flexible approach to the investigation of the archaeological deposits on the site and will be more cost-effective for the client.

3.1.2 **Open Area Excavation:** The excavation area (30m x 10m), in the Tanhouse Holm field, will be cleared of any topsoil overburden by machine, under the supervision of archaeologists, and will be excavated to a depth of c200mm. Following the clearing of the overburden, manual excavation techniques will be employed down to natural sub-soil which the evaluation has indicated lies at a depth of c450mm below the surface.

3.1.3 **Site Archive:** On completion of the fieldwork, the results should be collated and the site archive completed as appropriate.

3.1.4 **Assessment:** Following the collation of the site archive the project should be subject to a formal assessment, in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991, Appendix 4*). This will entail the processing of a representative percentage of samples and a rapid scan of all other artefacts. The preliminary results will be incorporated within an assessment report which will evaluate the requirements for further analysis and the completion of the post-excavation programme.

3.1.5 **Review:** Subject to the assessment report, the post-excavation programme will be reviewed with the client and the County Archaeologist to agree the scope of any further work deemed necessary (analysis and synthesis) to complete the project.

3.1.6 **Analysis and Final Report:** Subject to the review a programme of analysis will be initiated, which may involve finds and stratigraphic analysis. Following the analysis of the excavation results a report will be written which will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme and will incorporate any specialist reports on artefact assemblages. The completed project archive will be copied and deposited. The cost implication of this element of the programme will be subject to the assessment and review.

3.1.7 **Publication:** It is anticipated that the results will be of sufficient import to warrant their publication in an appropriate journal, the cost implication of this element of the programme will be subject to the assessment and review.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

3.2.1 **Machine Clearance:** An area of c 30m by 10m should be opened by machine, under archaeological supervision, in the area of Trench 18 of the archaeological evaluation (LUAU 1996b), defined on the attached figure (1). The position of the trial trench (18) will be established and reopened to enable a close correlation between the results of the open area excavation and the evaluation. Excavation should be undertaken using a mechanical excavator (tracked or wheeled) fitted with a six foot toothless ditching bucket, which will be provided by the client.

- 3.2.2 **Excavation:** Following machine clearance, the area will be manually cleaned and any features excavated and recorded. Any negative features will be half-sectioned and manually excavated in a stratigraphical manner to establish in detail the character, techniques of construction and phasing. An attempt will also be made to establish the overall chronology of the deposits and their implications for the occupation of the site. If environmental potential is established a sampling strategy will be undertaken to recover representative material for future analysis, particularly any pre-construction old ground surface if identified.
- 3.2.3 The excavation may use a variety of manual techniques, from rapid cleaning to delicate excavation, to suit differing conditions. The aim of this work will be to explore all features stratigraphically and to produce a clear plan of the complex.
- 3.2.4 The deposits encountered during the excavations will be sampled according to the appropriate professional standards to enable palaeoenvironmental analysis if proven beneficial. To maximise the available resources, all features will be cleaned and a sample will be excavated, but they will not necessarily be excavated to their full extent if sufficient information can otherwise be retrieved to establish their date, function and stratified relationship. A minimum sample of 10% of each major feature will be excavated, including all key relationships (a minimum sample of 50% will be made of discrete features such as postholes). Layers and features will be cleaned and excavated by an appropriate technique.
- 3.2.5 All elements of the work will, as a matter of course, be recorded in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition 1991) and the best practices formulated by English Heritage's Central Archaeology Service. All excavation, by whatever method, will be recorded by the compilation of context records, and of object records for any finds, and the production of accurately scaled plans and section drawings (probably at scales of 1:20 and/or 1:10), as well as a photographic record. Finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (current IFA guidelines). Three-dimensional recording of selected finds' classes will be undertaken using a data-logging total station if this proves necessary. All artefacts and ecofacts will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration. Samples will be collected for technological, pedological, palaeoenvironmental and chronological analysis as appropriate. LUAU has close contacts with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and York and, in addition, employs in-house finds and palaeoecology specialists, who are readily available for consultation. Finds storage during fieldwork and any post-excavation assessment and analysis (if appropriate) will follow professional guidelines (UKIC). Emergency access to conservation facilities is maintained by LUAU.
- 3.2.6 **Site Archive:** The results of the programme of fieldwork detailed above will form the basis of a full site archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*MAP2, Appendix 3*). This archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the fieldwork. It will include summary processing of any features, finds, or other data recovered.
- 3.3 **Post-Excavation Methodology**
- 3.3.1 **Assessment:** On completion of the site archive a formal assessment will be undertaken, in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991, Appendix 4). This will entail the processing of a representative percentage of samples (both faunal and palaeoecological) and a rapid scan of all other artefacts, as well as an assessment of the stratigraphic data recovered which will involve the production of a stratigraphic matrix for the site. A statement of potential will then be compiled by material category, and also for the site as a whole, which will consider the potential value of the data collection to local, regional and national research priorities, as well as questions resulting from the data collection. The potential will be measured against the aims and objectives of this project design. The

statement of potential will be incorporated within an assessment report which will evaluate the requirements for further analysis and the completion of the post-excavation programme.

- 3.3.2 **Review:** Following submission of the assessment report a meeting will be arranged with the client and the County Archaeologist to discuss the implementation of any subsequent next phase of the analytical programme and to assess the resource implications. The review will define a programme of analysis, the level of reporting and the requirements for publication.
- 3.3.3 **Analysis:** Any detailed analysis will be undertaken in accordance with the programme defined by the review, resulting in the creation of a research archive as specified in Appendix 6 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd edition 1991). This will include full catalogues of categories of material, a full site narrative, forming a stratigraphic history of the site and analytical reports, as appropriate, of artefact and ecofact categories. This will include analysis of any environmental samples (with report preparation), and the production of a report on any Roman and other ceramics, metalwork, glass and numismatic finds. It is not possible to provide an estimate of costs of this analytical stage until the results of the excavation and assessment are known.
- 3.3.4 **Report:** One bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and a further copy submitted to the Lancashire County Archaeologist. This report will identify areas of defined archaeology, and whether the results of the sampling were positive or negative. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the site within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. 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, with an account of the overall stratigraphy, together with appropriate illustrations, including detailed plans and sections indicating the locations of archaeological features. It will include reports on finds assemblages as appropriate, assessed with reference to other local material, and any particular or unusual features of the assemblage will be highlighted. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived. The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on 3.5" disk (IBM compatible format).
- 3.3.5 **Archive Deposition:** 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. LUAU conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. The expense of preparing such an archive is part of the project cost but only represents a very small proportion of the total. This archive (including excavated material) will be prepared in accordance with UKIC *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*, and the Museums' and Galleries' Commission *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*. It can be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeology Service format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files. It is intended that project archive records shall be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office, in Preston; a microform copy of the project archive records will be deposited with the County Museums Service, with the excavated material, and a further copy can be made available for deposition in the National Archaeological Record (RCHME). The actual details of the arrangements for the deposition/loan of the material from the site (artefacts, ecofacts and samples) will be agreed with the site owner (through their agents) and the receiving institution, which should be a registered museum, approved by the Museums and Galleries Commission. LUAU would make the appropriate arrangements with the designated museum at the outset of the project, for the proper labelling, packaging, and accessioning of all material recovered.
- 3.3.6 **Confidentiality and Publication:** The excavation 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 design, or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

- 3.3.7 The results of the programme of works detailed above should be placed in the public domain by a number of routes. Firstly, a synthesised report of the results of the work should be compiled, which should be published in an appropriate manner. In addition, the completed project archive (site and research archive) should be copied on to microform and disseminated (as detailed above). A synthesis of the work shall be placed in the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. The precise nature and scale of the published report can only be established after the fieldwork has been undertaken; however, it is anticipated that the excavation will produce sufficiently important material to warrant the publication of an article in an appropriate journal.

3.4 Other Matters

- 3.4.1 **Working Hours:** Excavation will be undertaken on the basis of a five day week, within daylight hours only.

- 3.4.2 **Reinstatement:** Land disturbed as a result of this work will be reinstated to the Client's satisfaction, although LUAU as a matter of course replaces material in a stratigraphic manner and relays the surface, if possible.

- 3.4.3 **Access:** Liaison for basic site access will be undertaken with the Client. The precise location of any services within the study area will also be established.

- 3.4.4 **Health and safety:** Full regard will be given to all Health and Safety considerations. The LUAU Health and Safety Statement conforms to all the provisions of the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Unit Managers) Health and Safety manual, as well as the Lancaster University Health and Safety Statement, and risk assessments are undertaken for all projects. The LUAU Safety Policy Statement will be provided to the Client, if required. As a matter of course, a U-Scan device is used prior to the commencement of excavation.

- 3.4.5 **Security:** It is presumed that the Client will have responsibility for site security; however, LUAU will provide secure fencing around the excavation area to prevent risk to members of the general public in the course of the excavation.

- 3.4.6 **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 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 LUAU in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of LUAU or any of its employees there applies the insurance cover of £1m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.

3.5 Project Monitoring

- 3.5.1 **Norman Jackson Contractors Ltd:** LUAU will consult with Norman Jackson Contractors Ltd regarding access to land within the study area. Whilst the work is undertaken for Norman Jackson Contractors Ltd, the Lancashire County Archaeologist will be kept fully informed of the work and its results. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with her in consultation with the Client. LUAU will arrange a preliminary meeting, if requested, and the Lancashire County Archaeologist will be informed in writing at the commencement of the project.

- 3.5.2 **Lancashire County Archaeological Service:** Any proposed changes to the project brief or the project design will be agreed with the Lancashire County Archaeologist. LUAU will arrange a preliminary meeting, if required, and the Lancashire County Archaeology Services will be informed fourteen days prior to the commencement of the project. A review meeting will be arranged with the client and Lancashire County Archaeology Services on completion of the assessment report.

4. WORK TIMETABLE

4.1 Contingency

- 4.1.1 The incorporation of contingency costing is a requirement within the guidelines of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) to allow for the recording of archaeological material that could not be anticipated prior to the initiation of the programme.
- 4.1.2 The programme has been estimated on the basis of the results of the evaluation and assumes that a similar complexity of archaeological stratigraphy and finds will be discovered. If the excavation programme reveals complex archaeological deposits there may need to be a programming contingency of up to two days.

4.2 Project timetabling

- 4.2.1 The proposed programme involves the field-work element and the post-excavation assessment, but excludes the analysis and report production as this element will be subject to the results of the assessment and the outcome of the review.
- 4.2.2 The phases of work would comprise:
- i Machine Clearance*
0.5 day
 - ii Excavation*
A period of one week has been allowed for this work.
 - iii Assessment*
A period of three weeks
 - iv Review*
One day
- 4.2.3 LUAU can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. The initial stage of the project (fieldwork, and assessment) is scheduled for completion up to within six weeks from its commencement unless an assessment of palaeoenvironmental material is required.

5. OUTLINE RESOURCES

5.1 Contingency

- 5.1.1 The basic costs assume that the excavations will not identify complex and extensive stratigraphy and/or the discovery of a significant artefactual assemblage beyond that anticipated from the evaluation results. The results of the evaluation suggest that there may be little requirement for environmental sampling and analysis and this is reflected within the present costs. The contingency costs for excavation are presented within Section 6.

- 5.1.2 A contingency sum is defined to come in to force, in the event of finding complex archaeological stratigraphy, or the recovery of a significant assemblage. The decision to draw upon any contingency funding will be subject to discussions with the County Archaeologist and the client.

5.2 Resources

- 5.2.1 The resources defined below and the costs on the accompanying sheet (Section 6) involve the field work, production of an assessment report and a review meeting, but excludes the analysis and report production as this element will be subject to the results of the assessment and the outcome of the review.

- 5.2.2 The following resource base will be necessary to achieve the proposals detailed above. The breakdown of the total cost of the project is provided within Section 6.

- i* *Excavation*
 - 6 man-days Project Officer
 - 10 man-days Project Assistants

- ii* *Assessment*
 - 3 man-days Project Officer
 - 2 man-days Supervisor (CAD)
 - 1 man-days Project officer (Finds)

- iii* *Review*
 - 1 man-day Project Manager

- 5.2.3 The project will be under the project management of **James Quartermaine BA Surv Dip MIFA** to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Unit staff are experienced, qualified archaeologists, each with several years professional expertise. Project Officers in Unit terminology are senior supervisors, capable of organising and running complex area excavations as well as short-term evaluations to rigorous timetables.

- 5.2.4 The site director will be D Drury (LUAU Project Officer). The finds analysis will be undertaken by Chris Howard-Davis (LUAU Project Officer).

APPENDIX 5 ASSESSMENT REPORT

Peter Iles
Archaeological Services
Planning Department
Lancashire County Council
Preston
PO Box 160
PR1 3EX

15th November 1996

Dear Peter

EXCAVATION IN TANHOUSE HOLM FIELD, GALGATE

Further to our conversation, I enclose a brief assessment of the excavation results, which outlines the proposals for an appropriate post-excavation programme. I am sending a copy of this also to the client.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Following the excavation of the southern portion of a field to the west of Church Lane (formerly part of Tanhouse Holm field) an assessment has been undertaken of the results of the excavation to determine the scope of further work and analysis required to produce client and publication reports. The assessment (compiled by D Drury) follows the format outlined in the English Heritage guidelines *Management of archaeological projects* (2nd edition 1991), and has been presented below as a short report.
- 1.2 The fieldwork (carried out in accordance with the project design submitted by LUAU) was completed on 8th November 1996 and monitored throughout by Mr P Iles on behalf of the Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS). All variations to the fieldwork methodology were agreed in discussions with LCAS.

2. Project background

- 2.1 The circumstances of the project and the aims and objectives were outlined in the agreed project design, in response to a brief provided by LCAS. Prior to the excavation the area of the proposed development had been the subject of a desk based assessment and rapid field inspection, followed by an archaeological evaluation comprising excavation of a number of trenches to determine the archaeological potential for buried remains on the site. The results of both

stages of work were documented in reports submitted to the client and to LCAS, demonstrating that there was some potential for medieval remains in Tanhouse Holm field, with some potential, as the field name suggests, for identifying the documented tannery or features associated with it on the site.

3. Aims and objectives

- 3.1 The project design addressed the potential for medieval remains on the site, links with the nearby medieval pottery industry at Ellel, and the possibility of features or deposits associated with a possible medieval tannery. The potential significance of the site was at a local level, contributing to our understanding of the industrial and urban development of Galgate, and also from a regional perspective.

4. Excavation results

- 4.1 An open area excavation (30m by 10m) was located to encompass Trial Trench 18, which had been excavated during the foregoing evaluation of the site to reveal a degraded surface of possible medieval origin. The position and size of the area investigated was constrained by the location of various underground services. The area was stripped by a mechanical excavator (fitted with a toothless ditching bucket) under archaeological supervision followed by manual cleaning and investigation of the underlying deposits. The nature of the archaeological deposits was such that further testing of selected areas of the site was undertaken by machine following detailed excavation and recording.
- 4.2 Briefly the stratigraphy comprised a series of naturally deposited gravelly subsoils, with some evidence of activity at the surface of the natural subsoil. The top of the stony natural subsoil had been somewhat disturbed by some activity on the site which appeared to date from the medieval period. In the central part of the area remains of a possible cobbled surface were identified, similar to that exposed during the evaluation of the site. The patches of concentrations of stones formed irregular surfaces, although they appeared distinct from the underlying stony subsoil. The few sherds of pottery found in association with the 'surface' were of medieval date.
- 4.3 The whole area was overlain by a fairly uniform layer containing medieval pottery, although there was some mixing with post-medieval artefacts, these were largely contained in the upper portion of the deposit. The overlying topsoil, which had been cultivated, produced mainly post-medieval finds mixed with some medieval material.
- 4.4 The cobble surface identified within the evaluation appeared to be confined to the central portion of the excavated area, and did not extend to the east or west. Rounded and subangular stones formed a very patchy, discontinuous, surface over a stony natural subsoil with no distinct limits to the spread. It did not appear that it had been disturbed by later activity, for example by ploughing, so that it may never have formed a well-made surface which might serve as a working surface in a yard. It may have been associated with some (light) traffic

across the area with wear and *ad hoc* 'repair' producing a rough route over stony subsoil akin to a made surface. A few sherds of medieval pottery lay in the surface matrix and the overlying deposit contained a high percentage of medieval material (although there was some degree of mixing with post-medieval fabrics), suggesting that this surface was in use during the medieval period and it may well have been associated with a higher level of activity nearby as indicated by the quantity and condition of the medieval material recovered from the site.

5. Assessment

5.1 **Quantification:** The paper and artefact archives are held at LUAU offices. A brief quantification is given below:

5.1.2 Stratigraphic data

Following fieldwork the site archive was checked and ordered and a site narrative compiled.

context records	10
finds records	64
plans	3
sections	1
colour slides	34
monochrome photographs	35

5.1.3 Artefacts

The artefact archive has been subdivided by material. The finds assemblage comprises:

medieval pottery	292
post-medieval pottery	473
clay pipe	31
glass - vessel	20
metalwork	7
animal bone	44
other	16

5.1.4 There was little potential for the recovery of organic artefacts or environmental remains from the soil horizons investigated particularly as the underlying subsoils were relatively free draining and acidic.

6. Potential:

6.1 The excavation in Tanhouse Holm field has provided the opportunity to examine a hitherto untested area with potential for medieval remains. Whilst evidence of the possible tannery did not lie within the area investigated it was clear that there was a significant level of medieval activity nearby. The quantity of dateable / diagnostic medieval artefacts will allow the examination of the material in a local and regional context.

6.2 ***Finds evidence*** (by C Howard-Davis): The finds assemblage from the excavation contains an unusually large proportion of demonstrably medieval (thirteenth to fourteenth century) pottery. Even in a town as large as Lancaster the amount of medieval pottery recovered from excavations is fairly small, seldom more than a few hundred fragments. Medieval pottery is not well represented in the North West in general and little has as yet been published on material from the Lancaster area, despite the discovery of a kiln at Ellel in the early 1990s. The group from this site clearly derives from several sources, although most is likely to originate from a single production site (possibly Ellel). An outline publication of the material from this site, including the illustration of a number of fragments, will significantly benefit local studies, illustrating the sources of supply for domestic pottery during the medieval period, and adding to our general knowledge of the use and distribution of pottery in the medieval period in north Lancashire.

7. Analysis and reporting

7.1 The stratigraphic data will form the basis of the report; however, the analysis of the finds material will form the larger part of the interpretation of the site in both its local and regional context.

7.2 The finds assemblage will be presented in conventional fashion, with the pottery being identified fabric and form series, illustrated where necessary, accompanied by a discussion of its significance in a local and regional context, including points such as local sources of pottery and possible typological links with medieval pottery industry at Ellel. The analysis will be undertaken by in-house finds specialist in conjunction with an external finds specialist who has particular familiarity with the Ellel pottery ceramics. No other element of the finds assemblage will require more than a brief note.

7.3 Given the relatively limited scope of the proposed programme of analysis, this work and subsequent report production will require limited resources.

7.4 Analysis will include a stratigraphic history of the site, analytical reports on the artefact categories and catalogues of the material. The report will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the work and include an index of archaeological features, an account of the stratigraphy, accompanied by illustrations, and a report on the finds assemblage (including catalogues) (3.3.4 *Report* in the excavation project design).

7.5 Following the preparation and submission of the client report a synopsis of the results would be suitable for publication in agreement with the client. Finally the deposition of the project archive will be undertaken as specified in the excavation project design (3.3.5 *Archive deposition*).

8. Timetable and resources

Finds analysis, catalogue production and reporting
2 days project officer

External Finds Specialist (Andrew White)
0.5 day finds specialist

Stratigraphic report, synthesis of results, and report preparation
6 days project officer

Illustration (plans and section)
1.5 days supervisor

Finds illustration
2 days supervisor

Editing and report production
1 day project manager, 1 day project officer

Publication
1.5 days project officer

Archive deposition
1 days project supervisor

The production of the client report can be completed within a four week period.

Costs for the resources required to achieve analysis, reporting, publication and archive deposition as specified in *Management of archaeological projects*, 2nd edition 1991, have been included on a separate sheet.

9. **Review meeting**

- 9.1 Provision was made for a review meeting, following the submission of an assessment report to the client and the archaeological monitor (LCAS), involving the three bodies concerned (3.3.2 *Review*), to discuss the programme for analysis, reporting and publication. Given the scope of the proposed programme agreement may be reached on its implementation without the requirement for a formal meeting.

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig 1** Site location plan
- Fig 2** Site plan (Tanhouse Holm field)
- Fig 3** Excavated area
- Fig 4** East - west section
- Fig 5** Finds illustration

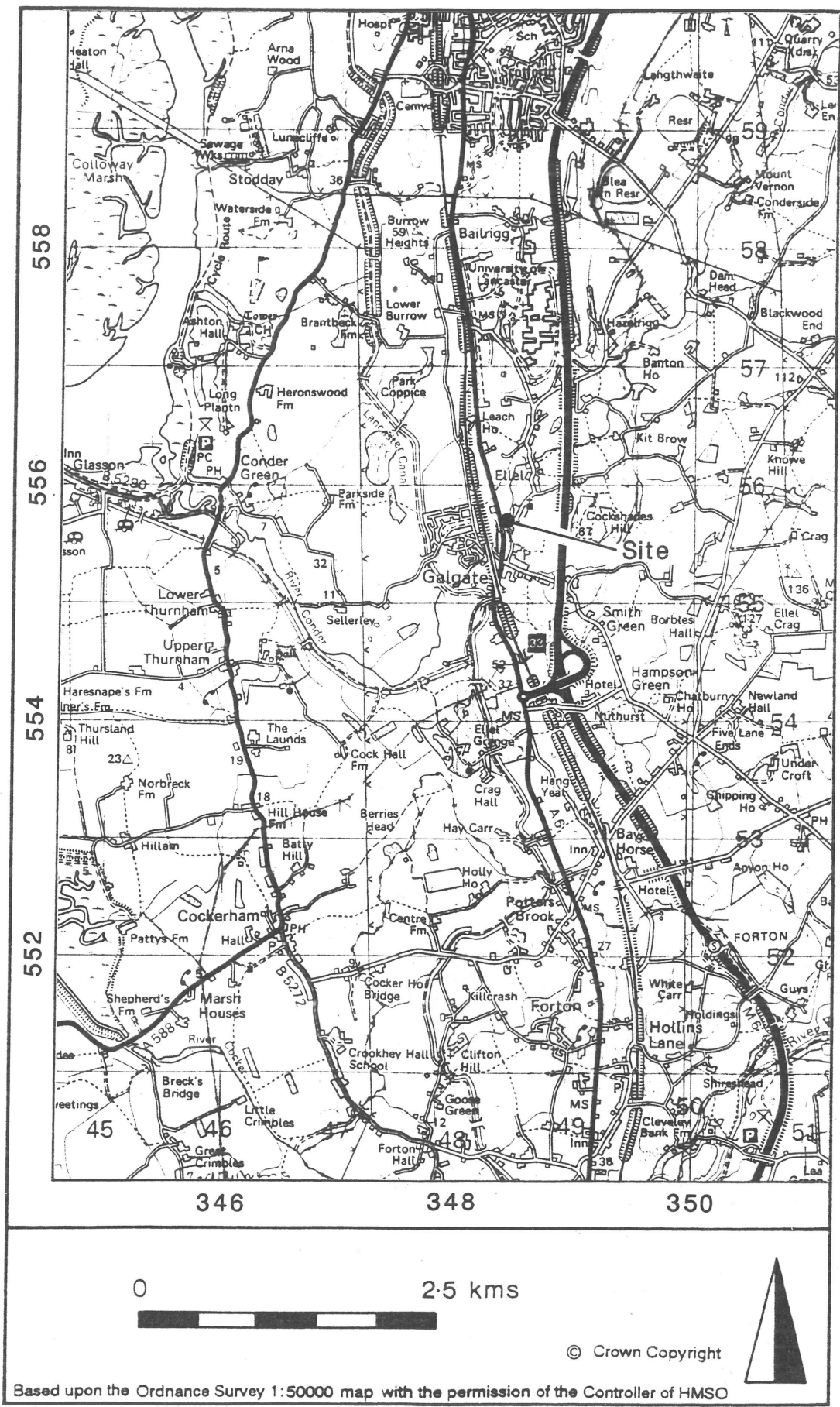


Fig 1 Site location plan

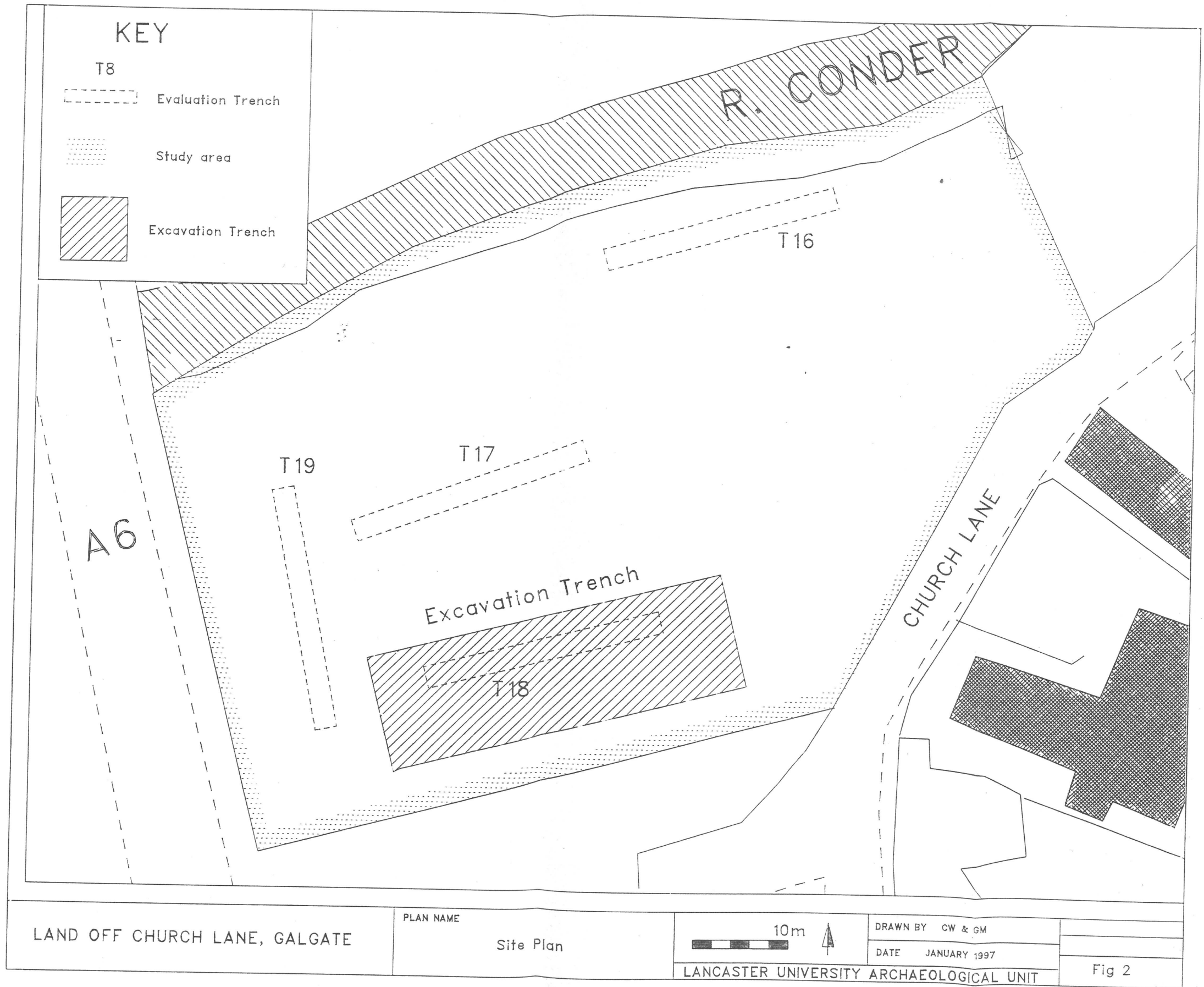


Fig 2 Site Plan (Tanhouse Holm Field)

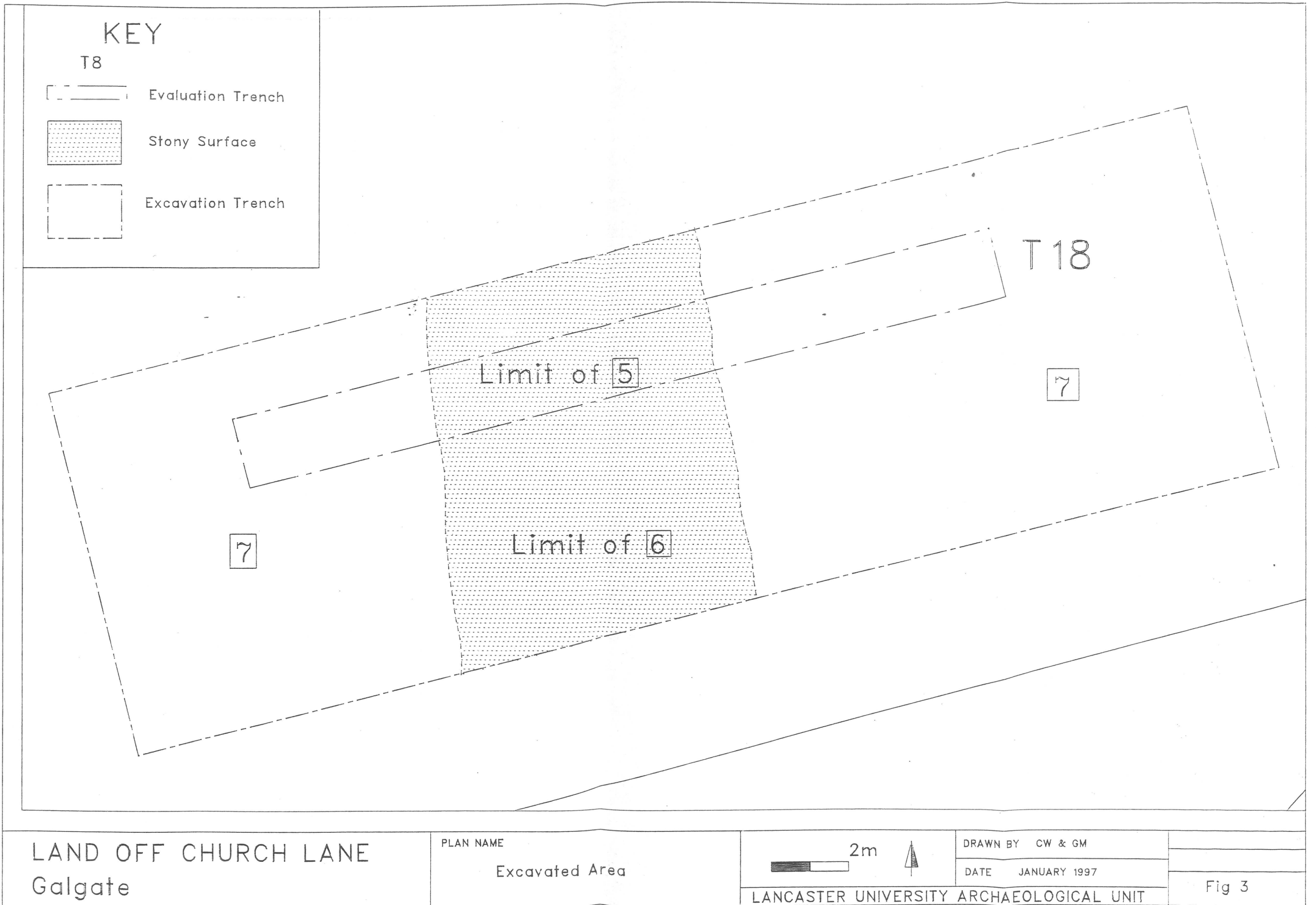


Fig 3 Excavated Area

PART OF SOUTH FACING SECTION THROUGH DEPOSITS AT WEST END OF SITE

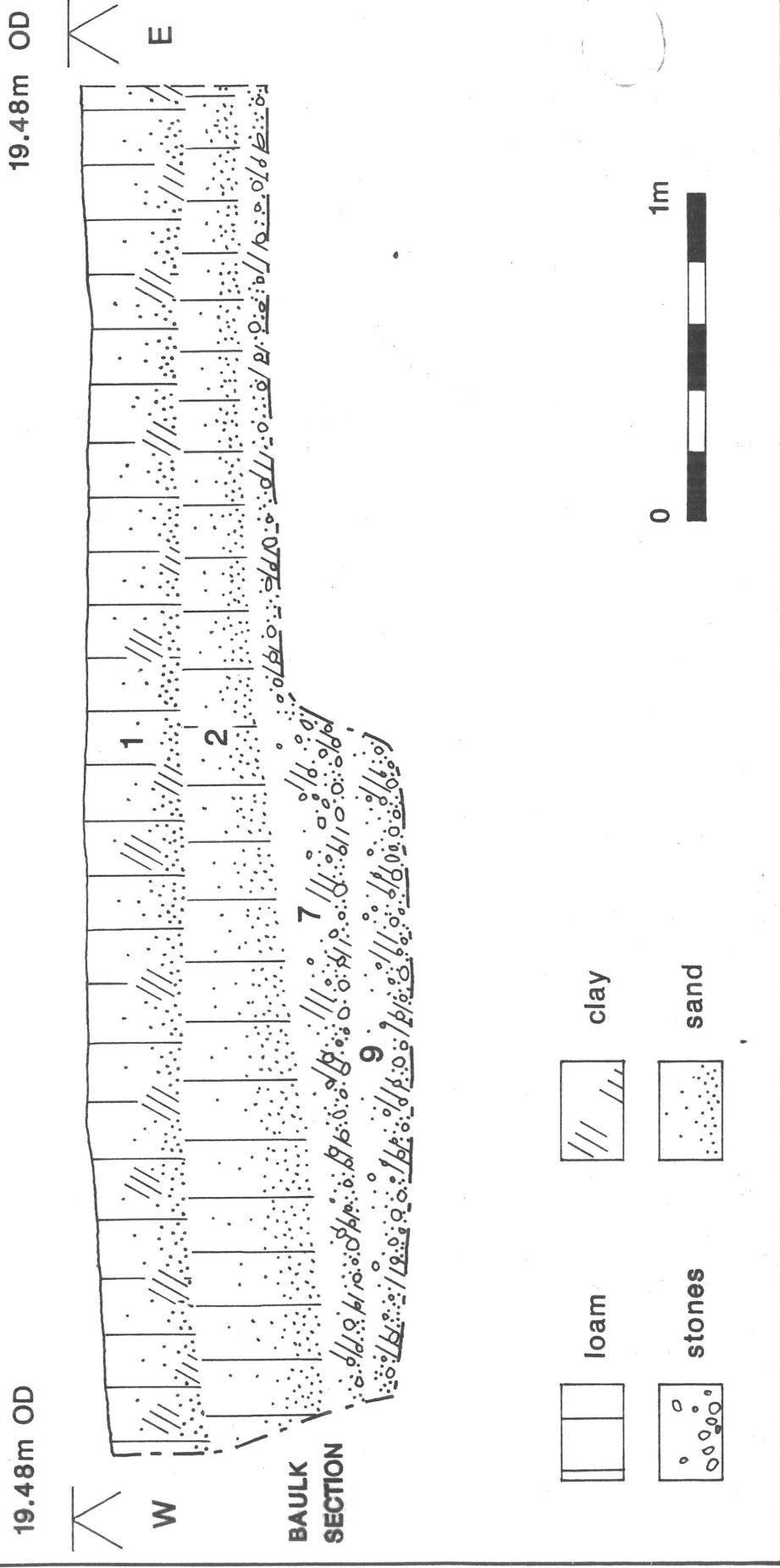


Fig.4 Section through deposits at west end of trench

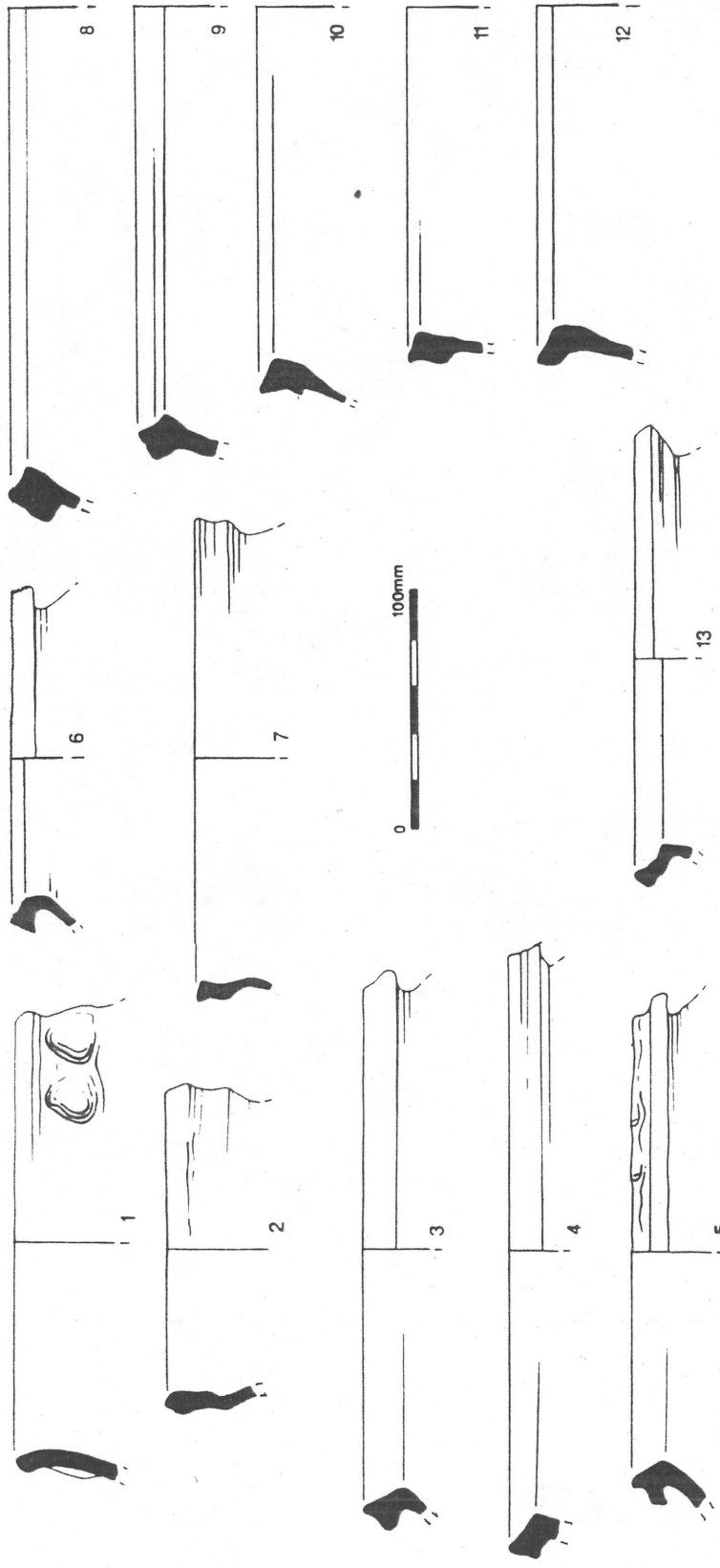


Fig.5 Medieval pottery