



July 1996

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# **LAND OFF CHURCH LANE, GALGATE**

## **Lancashire**

### **Assessment Report**

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Commissioned by:

**Norman Jackson Contractors Ltd**  
**and Harrison + Pitt**

Land off Church Lane  
Galgate  
Lancashire

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Archaeological Assessment Report

Checked by Project Manager. ..... Date
Passed for submission to client. ..... Date

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July 1996

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Thanks are due to the staff of Lancashire Record Office and to Peter Iles of Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service for SMR information. Particular thanks go to Mr Fred Downham for information on the recent history of the survey area.

The site inspection was undertaken by Peter Redmayne, the documentary research by Caron Newman. The report was compiled by Caron Newman and edited by Jamie Quartermaine (Project Manager) and Rachel Newman.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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An archaeological assessment was carried out on vacant meadow land off Chapel Lane, Galgate, Lancashire (SD 484556). The study area is divided into two parts: a small field to the west of Church Lane and to the north of the police station, and a larger field east of Church Lane and to the rear of the Wesleyan Methodist chapel. The work was carried out by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit on behalf of Harrison and Pitt, Architects and Quantity Surveyors. The work 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.

The documentary survey 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 (LRO DDM 14/28) 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. Oral evidence from the recent landowner, Mr Fred Downham, regarding the use of the eastern field as a market garden for much of this century, indicates that any archaeological deposits may be greatly disturbed. However, the area next to Church Lane has been used as a rubbish tip, which may have protected archaeological deposits. Archaeological evidence in the western field may have been disturbed by the construction of the current course of the A6 and by the canalisation of the river Conder in the eighteenth / nineteenth centuries.

The field inspection broadly confirmed the desk top study and revealed only relatively modern sites within the proposed development area.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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- 1.1 An archaeological assessment was undertaken by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) on behalf of Norman Jackson Contractors Ltd and Harrison and Pitt, Architects and Quantity Surveyors, in advance of a planning decision on an application for the development of vacant meadow land off Church Lane, Galgate, Lancashire (SD 484556). The site comprises two fields on either side of Church Lane (Fig. 2). The smaller, western field covers *c* 0.32 ha and the eastern field is *c* 2.53 ha. Until recently the eastern field was owned by Mr Fred Downham, whose family have used the land for market gardening this century.
- 1.2 The purpose of the assessment was to collate existing archaeological information from various sources and to carry out a field survey to identify any surface archaeological remains as well as to establish the potential for sub-surface remains.
- 1.3 The desk top study consisted of a search of existing records held by the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and the Lancashire County Record Office and secondary sources held in the Lancaster University library. Both published and unpublished sources were examined. The field survey followed on from the desk-top study and involved a rapid examination of the study area. The desk-based survey and the field survey were undertaken between the 21st and 25th June 1996.
- 1.4 This report sets out the results of the work as a gazetteer in conjunction with a methodology statement, an assessment of the archaeological potential within the study area, and an evaluation of the impact that the development proposals will have upon the archaeological resource.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 Project Design

- 2.1.1 A project design (Appendix 1) was submitted by LUAU in response to a request from Harrison and Pitt, Architects and Quantity Surveyors for an archaeological assessment of the proposed development of vacant meadow land off Church Lane, Galgate, Lancashire (SD 484556).
- 2.1.2 The project design provided for an initial archaeological assessment involving a desk-top survey and a rapid field inspection culminating in a written report. The work has been carried out in accordance with the project design.

### 2.2 Desk-Top Survey

- 2.2.1 Existing archaeological information was obtained from the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (LSMR). Copies of maps were obtained from the LSMR, including part of Yates's 1786 map of Lancashire, the Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition 1:10,560 (6": 1 mile), 1:10,000, and 1:2,500 scales.
- 2.2.2 Manuscript maps and selected other documents were studied in the Lancashire Record Office (LRO), along with published antiquarian sources. The availability of manuscript maps was limited to an estate map of 1769 (LRO DDM 14/28). No enclosure map survives, although the enclosure award is accessible (LRO AE 5/5). The Tithe map (LRO DRB 14/28) is fragile and in poor condition, therefore access was not allowed. Eighteenth century rentals were examined (LRO DDM 12/14) but contained no relevant information.
- 2.2.3 Examination of the aerial photographs within the LSMR was found to be not particularly informative because the study area was covered by only one, very general oblique aerial photograph and because part of the site had been used as a rubbish tip and as a market garden for much of the 20th century. Archaeological information from nearby aerial photographs had already been incorporated within the SMR (eg SMR 2993).
- 2.2.4 The previous landowner, Mr Fred Downham, was consulted with regard to any possible archaeological finds on the land, of which none were known. He was also asked about previous activity on the land, including the siting of greenhouses, potting sheds, and water mains, for which no plans exist.

### 2.3 Field Inspection

- 2.3.1 A walk-over survey was undertaken of the study area. Both fields were heavily overgrown, particularly the eastern field, which made the identification of features difficult. All potential archaeological sites, including 20th century features, were described, located with respect to present field boundaries and plotted on to the OS 1:2,500 map.

## **2.4 Gazetteer of Sites**

- 2.4.1 The collated site specific information has been presented in the form of a gazetteer in conjunction with an annotated map at 1:2,500 scale showing site locations. Locations are given as eight-figure National Grid References where possible. A summary description of each site is provided in conjunction with a reference to the source of the information (field inspection, LSMR, cartographic and documentary) with references as appropriate. An assessment has been given of the interpretation and archaeological potential of the site.

## **2.5 Archive**

- 2.5.1 A full archive of the desk-top survey and the field inspection has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The archive will be deposited with the County Record Office with a copy of the report given to the LSMR. A copy of the archive will also be available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record in London.



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### 3. TOPOGRAPHIC AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

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#### 3.1 Location

- 3.1.1 The site lies at the northern end of the post-medieval and modern settlement of Galgate, immediately to the south of the settlement of Ellel. Historically, however, the site was in the township of Ellel, which was within the parish of Cockerham (see below section 3.3). The western part of the study area is bounded to the west by the modern course of the A6, Preston to Lancaster road, to the south and east by Church Lane and a field boundary, and to the north by the river Conder. The eastern, larger part of the study area lies to the east of Church Lane, where it runs back from the street frontage, and from the rear of a number of cottages and the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. Fields lie to the south and north, and silk mills are also situated to the north. Both fields are currently meadow, although the eastern part was until recently used as a market garden.

#### 3.2 Geology

- 3.2.1 The survey site lies in the valley of the river Conder in an area of riverine alluvium. The river valley cuts through a ridge of brown earths (Winmarleigh series), and through soils of the Charnock series derived from sandstone and shale (OS Soil Survey 1970). The base geology is a Namurian Millstone.

#### 3.3 Historical Background

- 3.3.1 Galgate almost certainly lies close to the junction of two Roman roads, running from Preston to Lancaster and from Ribchester to Lancaster (Margary 1957, 108-9). Watkin (1883, 83) records the finding of two Roman milestones three miles to the south of Lancaster on the Preston to Lancaster road. The location of this road can only be traced with any certainty well to the north and south of Galgate. Its location in the vicinity of the study area is unknown, but it is likely to be some distance to the west, possibly following the road known as Highland Brow - or even further west - rather than the current course of the A6 which is of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century origin (see below section 4.1.2.5). The east/west route, from Roman Ribchester to Lancaster, is probably echoed at Galgate by Stoney Lane. The north/south route continued to be important, perhaps as evidenced by the place-name 'Galgate'. The name derives from *gata*, the Old Scandinavian for 'road', and the stem *gal*, has been loosely translated as 'from Galway' (Ekwall 1960). It seems more likely that the term means 'from Galloway', Scotland (Mills 1991), although it appears that cattle from Ireland - Galway - were landed in Cumbria and driven over the sands to markets in Lancashire, including Garstang and Preston (Peter 1994, 14). The name is first recorded, as *Galwaithgate*, c 1190 (Ekwall 1960; Mills 1991) with reference to a road running past Kendal, in Cumbria, and in c 1210 as *Galewethegate*. The term probably refers to the cattle drovers' road from Scotland.
- 3.3.2 Galgate formed part of the township of Ellel, which was itself part of the parish of Cockerham (Baines 1893, 491; Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 90). In the Domesday survey for Yorkshire (Faull and Stinson [eds] 1986, 332 b, c), Ellel was part of the lands of Roger of Poitou and had been held by Clibert, Machern and Gillemicel. Its

taxable value was surveyed as two carucates, or ploughlands. Ellel formed part of the district of Craven in the West Riding of Yorkshire (Baines 1893, 491).

- 3.3.3 The manor of Ellel was spelled variously Ellhale (1086), Elhal (1202), Elhale (1208), Ellale (1212), Hellehale (1276) and Hilhale (1301). Shortly after 1086 it became part of the lands of William FitzGilbert, who took the family name of de Lancaster (Baines 1893, 495). He granted the land to Grimbald de Ellel, in whose family it remained until the thirteenth century (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 96; Baines 1893, 495). In 1269, another Grimbald was succeeded by three daughters, Aline, Laderena and Juliana, between whom the estate was divided, the guardianship of the estate was held by Adam de Holand, father of the husband of Aline (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 96). The estate descended in moieties (portions of an estate) through the Holland and Thweng families (Baines 1893, 495), but by the late sixteenth century most of the estate was reunited in the hands of the Molyneux family (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 99). The remainder of the estate was freehold, held by a number of different owners. The Molyneux estate was sold sometime between 1770 and 1773 (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 99), and by the late nineteenth century most was freehold in different hands (Baines 1893, 499).
- 3.3.4 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; it was rebuilt in 1804, then demolished and rebuilt a short distance to the south in 1907 (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 100). A Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built around 1861, and is adjacent to the study area (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 100).
- 3.3.5 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. The origins of the settlement of Galgate are unknown but it is mentioned in registers of 1605 as Gawgett (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 96), though as previously stated the place-name dates back to at least the twelfth century. 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. Galgate grew through industrial development, initially with the establishment of a silk mill in 1792, which was started on the site of a corn mill, acquired from the miller by three Lancaster merchants, John Armstrong, James Noble and William Thompson (Beedon 1900-1, 41). The silk mill was extended by the building of a second mill in 1830 and a third mill on the site in 1851 (Ashmore 1969, 226-7). Other developments which led to the expansion of Galgate include the building of the canal in 1797 and, later, the railway. Another mill, situated next to the crossroads at Galgate, was demolished in 1895 and a gas works built on the site (SMR 4759). Despite the presence of the silk mill, by 1914 Galgate's chief industry was described as agriculture (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 96).

## 4. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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### 4.1 Desk Top Study

#### 4.1.1 Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record

- 4.1.1.1 An examination of the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (LSMR) revealed 14 sites in the vicinity of the study area, of which two are also grade II listed buildings (the church of St John, SMR no 0498, and the silk mills, SMR no 4760). These are listed in the gazetteer, section 6. No LSMR sites were found within the area of the proposed development.
- 4.1.1.2 Of the 14 known archaeological sites, 11 are post-medieval structures, comprising the silk mills (Site 13/15), a bridge (Site 12), a church (Site 18), a school (Site 16), a canal (Site 10), a chapel (Site 4), a parsonage (Site 17), and Ellet Hall and park (Site 19), two wells (Site 14) and a limekiln (Site 11), probably associated with the construction of the canal.
- 4.1.1.3 The three remaining sites include a find spot of a medieval carpenter's axe (SMR no 2220) in a stream bed south of Stoney Lane, and a Bronze Age flint scatter (SMR no 2759) on allotments in the centre of Galgate. To the east of the survey area, faint soilmarks, including a D-shaped enclosure, were identified from aerial photographs (SMR no 2993).

#### **4.1.2 Cartographic Evidence**

- 4.1.2.1 With the absence of the Enclosure and Tithe maps, four maps were examined: a 1769 estate map (LRO DDM 14/28), William Yates' 1786 map of Lancashire, the Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st edition map of 1848, and the OS map of 1912.
- 4.1.2.2 The 1769 estate map (LRO DDM 14/28) shows lands held by the Molyneux family in Ellet, which includes the study area. The larger, eastern part of the study area at that date covered part of four fields. The two southern fields were narrow strips and were named simply as crofts. North of this was a smaller field fronting Church Lane containing three sets of buildings and a circular feature, possibly a pond, which also appears on the 1848 OS map; the pond does not appear on the OS map of 1912. Behind this was a large field called 'Great Field'. Of the buildings fronting on to Church Lane, one is now on the site of the Wesleyan chapel (dated c1861). The second set of buildings still survive as Chapel cottages, and include a grade II listed cruck-framed building dating to around 1600 (listed building no 8/102). The third and most northerly building or buildings appear to lie within the study area and are not shown on modern maps. On the OS map of 1912, a number of small enclosures and two small buildings appear in the central croft. They were not shown on the 1st edition OS mapping and are not shown on the modern OS mapping; their function is not known but would appear to have been temporary buildings.
- 4.1.2.3 The fields shown on earlier maps were amalgamated some time after the 1912 OS. The new field, however, was not as long, east to west, as the original fields; the present eastern field boundary apparently having truncated the earlier fields which continued eastwards. The earlier field boundaries are gently curving in a reversed 'S', shape, an indication of medieval ridge and furrow which had been enclosed at an early date.
- 4.1.2.4 The western part of the study area was once part of a larger field, which has now been partially destroyed by the current course of the A6, the building of the police station and by the canalisation of the river Conder. On the 1769 estate map (LRO

DDM 14/28), the field is called Tanhouse Holm. Tanhouse implies the presence of a tannery, for the manufacture of leather, and Holm comes from the old Norse *holmr* (Field 1972, 106), which means riverside land, higher ground amid marshes. Buildings are shown in the field, adjacent to the road.

4.1.2.5 The maps also give an indication of the development of the road system around Galgate. The earliest map available, the estate map of 1769 (LRO DDM 14/28), shows the main road from Preston entering Galgate and then turning left at the crossroads to follow the route now known as Highland Brow. It is apparent that this road was the original course of the turnpike, designed to avoid the narrow and twisting line of the original main road from Preston to Lancaster which passed through the centre of Ellel. This is even more apparent on William Yates' map of 1786, which shows the turnpike road clearly bypassing the settlement. By the time of the 1848 OS 1st edition map, a new turnpike road had been built, completely superseding the previous route. The new road started from the crossroads and ran directly north, cutting through Tanhouse Holm field. There is also evidence from the maps that the river Conder was canalised at the same time. The buildings shown in Tanhouse Holm field on the earliest map are no longer there. By 1912, a police station had been built in the southern part of the remaining field.

#### 4.1.3 Oral Evidence

Mr Fred Downham, the recent owner of the eastern part of the site, was interviewed by telephone (20th June 1996) with regard to the recent history of the site. He stated that his grandfather first owned the site and used it as a market garden. He had trenched (double-dug) the whole field, and Mr Fred Downham had put in water mains. To his knowledge, no-one had ever recognised or retained any artefacts from the land. He knew of a well or pond near to the Chapel Lane end, which is almost certainly the same feature shown on eighteenth and nineteenth century maps (see above section 4.3.2). The pond had been filled in by villagers who had used the site as the village rubbish tip. He knows the location of the twentieth century temporary horticultural structures, that could not be identified by the recent survey, because of the vegetation cover.

## 4.2 Field Inspection

The field inspection was limited by dense vegetation growth and was consequently only able to identify the more substantial features and many of these were relatively modern in date. The examination of the eastern field revealed bases for the greenhouses and potting sheds (Site 24), made from concrete and Claughton brick, as shown on modern OS 1:2,500 map. A water cistern, noted on the modern OS 1:10,000 map, was located at the eastern end of the field (Site 22), and a brick-built well with associated pipes was situated at the western end and may be on the site of the earlier pond (Site 5).

The field inspection identified the line of the field boundary between the two plots named as 'Croft' on the 1769 estate map (LRO DDM 14/28). It survives as a low, broad earthen bank. The other former boundaries of the northernmost 'Croft' plot could not be identified because of dense vegetation growth.

### **4.3 Conclusions**

- 4.3.1 The presence of definite individual archaeological sites could not be confirmed within the study area. The landscape as a whole is of local significance, containing features of post-medieval industrial practices, particularly the silk mills. There are some residual indications of medieval agricultural activity, in the form of former field boundaries.
- 4.3.2 Place name evidence indicates the location of a tannery in or near to the western field in the survey area. However, there is no indication of surface remains and the construction of the later turnpike road and the canalisation of the river may have destroyed any remains.
- 4.3.3 Map evidence suggests that there may be medieval or early post-medieval remains close to Chapel Lane in the eastern part of the survey area, although there are no surface indications of this. Any remains may have been totally destroyed, or early modern rubbish tipping in this area may overlie, and perhaps protect, them.
- 4.3.4 Given the finds of prehistoric artefacts in the vicinity, and the proximity of the study area to Roman roads, the possibility exists for the survival of below ground remains, which have left no above ground indications nor will they be referenced or hinted at in documentary sources. However, there was no direct evidence for this within the study area.

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## 5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 5.1 Impact

- 5.1.1 This assessment has highlighted a resource of only local archaeological importance. However, there is a potential for medieval or early post-medieval remains within the study area adjacent to both sides of Church Lane, including the possible remains of a tannery. There is also a possibility that sub-surface prehistoric or Roman remains may exist, which typically would not necessarily be identifiable from a surface inspection. Any sub-surface remains are likely to be heavily disturbed due to the market gardening activities.
- 5.1.2 The development proposals involve the construction of houses within the survey area, which, with the attendant services and access roads, could destroy any archaeological remains. However, the depth of the rubbish tip in the eastern part of the survey area, next to Church Lane, is not known, and any development will not necessarily extend below the depth of tip. Conversely, the fill of the tip may not be stable and therefore material may need to be removed before any development can go ahead.
- 5.1.3 There is consequently a need for a further programme of recording to evaluate this potential, and to establish the extent of previous disturbance to any archaeological remains. Subject to the results of the evaluation phase there may be a requirement for more detailed mitigation recording.

### 5.2 General Recommendations for Further Investigation

- 5.2.1 Current policy dictates that wherever possible identified sites of archaeological importance are preserved *in-situ* as embodied in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and the Department of Environment Planning Policy Guidance Note 16. The present preliminary assessment, being restricted in its scope, was able to establish areas of limited archaeological potential, but other sites not detectable by documentary study or surface inspection may exist. It is therefore recommended that a programme of evaluation be undertaken to investigate the archaeological resource and to establish reliably the archaeological implications of the proposed development.
- 5.2.3 A programme of trial trenching is recommended which would investigate the areas of greatest potential (eg the Church Lane frontage and the site of Tanhouse Holm field), and also serve as an exploratory survey technique to explore areas seemingly devoid of archaeological features. By virtue of the cultivation history of the area, early archaeological features may survive only as sub-surface features and consequently the trenching programme should not concentrate solely in areas with identified surface features. The distribution and extent of any trenching programme, however, should be subject to the specific archaeological recommendations of the County Archaeological Officer, whose views should be sought prior to proceeding with any further work on the site.

- 5.2.4 Subject to the results of the proposed evaluation, there may be a requirement, by the County Archaeological Officer, for a further programme of detailed archaeological mitigation recording to anticipate the destruction of the archaeological resource by the development.

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## 6. GAZETTEER

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Cockshades
<b>NGR</b>	SD 4905055360
<b>Site type</b>	Soil marks
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	SMR 2993
<b>Description</b>	Collection of very faint soil marks, the main feature being a 'D'-shaped enclosure (not illustrated).
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development area.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Galgate allotments
<b>NGR</b>	SD 4827055260
<b>Site type</b>	Flint scatter
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric, Bronze Age
<b>Source</b>	SMR 2759
<b>Description</b>	A flint scatter recovered from topsoil in the Galgate allotments. The centre of the site has not been defined (Fig. 3).
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development area.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Brooklands
<b>NGR</b>	SD 48680 55170
<b>Site type</b>	Iron axe
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Source</b>	SMR 2220
<b>Description</b>	An iron carpenter's axe was found in a stream bed near Brooklands, Galgate (Fig. 3).
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development area.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>04</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Ellel chapel and graveyard
<b>NGR</b>	SD 48850 56150
<b>Site type</b>	Chapel and graveyard
<b>Period</b>	Medieval and post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	SMR 5397, documentary
<b>Description</b>	



The site of the medieval chapel of Ellel, rebuilt in 1804. The chapel was again rebuilt, as St John's church, in 1907 some distance to the south (Fig. 3).

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the proposed development area.

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**Site number** 05  
**Site name** East of Church Lane  
**NGR** SD 4848 5568  
**Site type** Pond / Well  
**Period** Post-medieval?  
**Source** Cartographic, Field Inspection

**Description**

A pond shown on 1769 estate map (LRO DDM 14/28) and 1848 OS map (Fig. 3). The field inspection did not find a pond in this area, but did find a relatively modern brick-lined well, which has a concrete top and an associated pumping engine.

**Assessment**

The site is within the proposed development area but does not warrant further investigation

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**Site number** 06  
**Site name** East of Church Lane  
**NGR** SD 4847 5569  
**Site type** Building/buildings  
**Period** Post-medieval?  
**Source** Cartographic

**Description**

Buildings shown on 1769 estate map (LRO DDM 14/28) (Fig. 3).

**Assessment**

This is a possible archaeological site which should be evaluated.

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**Site number** 07  
**Site name** West of Church Lane  
**NGR** SD 4840 5566  
**Site type** Tannery  
**Period** Post-medieval?  
**Source** Cartographic, place-name

**Description**

Field name of Tanhouse Holm shown on 1769 estate map (LRO DDM 14/28) (Fig. 3).

**Assessment**

A possible archaeological site which should be evaluated.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>08</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Chapel Cottages, Church Lane
<b>NGR</b>	SD 4845 5566
<b>Site type</b>	Listed building
<b>Period</b>	c 1600
<b>Source</b>	Listed building 8/102

**Description**

Cruck-framed hall house (Fig. 3). It probably dates to around 1600, but was restored c1970. It is a two storey structure, incorporating three cruck trusses. The central cruck is fully visible in a hall open to the roof.

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the proposed development area, but adjacent to it.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>09</b>
<b>Site name</b>	31 Chapel Street
<b>NGR</b>	SD 4843 5545
<b>Site type</b>	Listed building
<b>Period</b>	1701
<b>Source</b>	Listed building 8/1-1

**Description**

Sandstone rubble-built house (Fig. 3). It has a doorway lintel with 'WCE1701' date stone. It has three bays and two storeys with attic.

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the proposed development area.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Lancaster canal
<b>NGR</b>	SD 47050 60000 to SD 48250 55000
<b>Site type</b>	Canal
<b>Period</b>	1797
<b>Source</b>	SMR 5393

**Description**

Canal running north/south to the west of Galgate (not illustrated)

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the proposed development area.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Near Ellel Hall
<b>NGR</b>	SD 47830 55280
<b>Site type</b>	Limekiln
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval

**Source** SMR 5395, cartographic

**Description**

A limekiln is marked on the 1848 OS map (not illustrated).

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the proposed development area.

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**Site number**

**12**

**Site name**

Galgate bridge

**NGR**

SD 48300 55410

**Site type**

Road bridge

**Period**

Post-medieval

**Source**

SMR 496

**Description**

Now demolished bridge over the river Conder on the Salford road (Fig. 3). It is documented as having been washed down in about 1762.

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the proposed development area.

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**Site number**

**13**

**Site name**

Silk mills

**NGR**

SD 48500 57000

**Site type**

Mills

**Period**

Post-medieval

**Source**

SMR 4760, listed buildings 8/103 and 8/104

**Description**

Silk mills, first founded in a converted corn mill in 1792 and was powered by a mill race off the River Conder. The silk mill was enlarged in 1830, and a further mill was constructed in 1852 (Fig. 3), which was powered by a beam engine.

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the proposed development area.

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**Site number**

**14**

**Site name**

Smith Green, Galgate

**NGR**

SD 48700 55270 and 49080 55030

**Site type**

Wells

**Period**

Post-medieval

**Source**

SMR 5396, cartographic

**Description**

Two wells marked on the 1848 OS map (Fig. 3).

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the proposed development area.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Low Mill, Galgate
<b>NGR</b>	SD 48300 55400
<b>Site type</b>	Mill, gasworks
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	SMR 4759

**Description**

A three storey mill, which was demolished in 1895 and gas works and cottages were built on the site (Fig. 3). The existing three storey building are the remains of the gas works.

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the proposed development area.

---

<b>Site number</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Galgate school
<b>NGR</b>	SD 48460 55450
<b>Site type</b>	School
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	SMR 5394, cartographic

**Description**

School marked on the 1848 OS map (Fig. 3).

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the proposed development area.

---

<b>Site number</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Ellel vicarage
<b>NGR</b>	SD 48680 56120
<b>Site type</b>	Vicarage
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	SMR 5398, cartographic

**Description**

A parsonage is marked on the 1848 OS map, and on modern maps a vicarage is marked in the same position (Fig. 3).

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the proposed development area.

---

<b>Site number</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Site name</b>	St John's Church, Ellel
<b>NGR</b>	SD 48590 55840
<b>Site type</b>	Church
<b>Period</b>	1907

**Source** SMR 498, listed building 8/106

**Description**

Built in 1907 to replace the 1804 church (previously a chapel) situated further north in Ellel (Fig. 3).

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the proposed development area.

---

**Site number** 19

**Site name** Ellel Hall and park

**NGR** SD 47920 55430

**Site type** Hall and park

**Period** Early to mid-19th century

**Source** SMR 5392

**Description**

A hall which is still standing although much of the park has been built upon (not illustrated).

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the proposed development area.

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**Site number** 20

**Site name** Ellel House

**NGR** SD 4855 5579

**Site type** House

**Period** Early to mid-19th century

**Source** Listed building 8/105

**Description**

A house to the north of the silk mills (Fig. 3). It comprises six bays, two storeys and has projecting quoins.

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the proposed development area.

---

**Site number** 21

**Site name** Croft

**NGR** SD 4851 5561

**Site type** Buildings

**Period** 19th/early 20th century

**Source** OS 2nd edition map 1912.

**Description**

Buildings shown on the OS 2nd edition map within the extent of a narrow field shown on both the 1912 OS map and the 1848 1st edition OS map. The field no longer exists, although the southern boundary survives as an earthen bank. The structures are not shown on the 1848 1st edition map or the modern OS map and are likely to have been temporary.

**Assessment**

The structures will be affected by the proposed development and should be evaluated.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Great Field
<b>NGR</b>	SD 4861 5557
<b>Site type</b>	Water Cistern
<b>Period</b>	20th century
<b>Source</b>	Modern OS map / Field inspection
<b>Dimensions</b>	5m x 5m

**Description**

A modern square water cistern. The base is built of four courses of cement-bonded masonry on a concrete footing; the superstructure is made of 23 courses of brick and has steel tie-rods through the walls to withstand the weight of water. A steel pipe projects from the front. The cistern butts against a modern field boundary and incorporates modern construction techniques; it is not shown on the OS map of 1912 and is a relatively modern structure.

**Assessment**

The structures may be affected by the proposed development but does not warrant evaluation.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Croft
<b>NGR</b>	SD 4845 5562 - 48605556
<b>Site type</b>	Field boundary
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	1st edition OS map (1848) and Field inspection

**Description**

The southernmost boundary of the 'Croft' plot shown on the 1912 OS map survives as a low, broad bank; it continues from a line of terraced houses through to the eastern field boundary. It is 1.5m wide and follows the course shown on the earlier mapping. The area to the north of the boundary was extensively overgrown and it was not possible to identify other boundaries of the former plot.

**Assessment**

The boundary will be affected by the proposed development but does not warrant evaluation.

---

<b>Site number</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Croft
<b>NGR</b>	SD 4852 5560
<b>Site type</b>	Greenhouses and potting sheds
<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>Source</b>	Modern OS mapping and Field inspection

**Description**

A series of concrete bases and foundations for brick structures identified from the site inspection, they are also crudely depicted on the modern OS mapping. The building rubble associated with the foundations includes corrugated iron and the remnants of timber structures. These are the remains of greenhouses and potting sheds described by Fred Downham, they are not shown on the 1912 OS map and are of a relatively recent date.

**Assessment**

The site will be affected by the proposed development but does not warrant evaluation.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Croft
<b>NGR</b>	SD 4849 5560
<b>Site type</b>	Brick structure
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Field inspection
<b>Dimensions</b>	1.9m x 0.9m

**Description**

A small, rectangular brick structure adjacent to the former boundary Site 23. It has a rendered internal face and is partly sunken into the ground. It would appear to be a small water trough, now disused.

**Assessment**

The site will be affected by the proposed development but does not warrant evaluation.

## 7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### 7.1 Primary sources

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DDM 12/14      1724, 1725, 1761, 1763, 1768 Ellel rentals

DDM 14/28, 1769      A Map of the Manor of Ellel. Scale 100 statute perches: 3.1 inches

### 7.2 Primary Sources noted but not used

DDM 28/1-8      c 1273-1757, Ellel miscellaneous documents

DDM 28/9-81      1655-1742, Ellel leases

DRB 1/73      Tithe map and award, township of Ellel, Parish of Cockerham. Map: 1839. Apportionment: 12th December 1844

### 7.3 Published Cartographic Sources

OS, 1848 6": *1 mile map, Lancashire Sheet 34*, 1st edn, Southampton

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### 7.4 Secondary Sources

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## APPENDIX 1 PROJECT DESIGN

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June 1996

Lancaster  
University  
Archaeological  
Unit

LAND OFF CHURCH LANE,  
GALGATE, LANCASHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

### ***Proposals***

*The following design is offered in response to a request from Harrison and Pitt, Architects and Quantity Surveyors, for an archaeological assessment, in advance of a planning decision on an application for development of vacant meadow land off Church Lane, Galgate, Lancashire.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 A planning application for housing development of vacant meadow land off Church Lane, Galgate (SD 484556), has been deemed to require an archaeological assessment ahead of a planning decision. As a consequence proposals have been invited for such an assessment.
- 1.2 The following proposals are provided following discussions with Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS) which has requested an archaeological assessment of the proposed development area, to include a rapid site appraisal and desk based assessment, in order to define the archaeological significance of the site.
- 1.3 LUAU have considerable expertise in this type of assessment and has undertaken most of the recent archaeological work carried out in the Lancaster area, including archaeological work on the route of the North West Ethylene Pipeline nearby.
- 1.4 Bronze Age artefacts have been found in some quantity in the vicinity of Galgate, suggesting that there may have been prehistoric settlement in the area. In addition, 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 placename 'Galgate', from '*gata*', the Old Scandinavian for 'road', and the stem '*gal*', loosely translated as 'from Scotland', identifying this as a droving route. Ellet is mentioned in Domesday Book for Yorkshire, as a vill (having manorial status), although the settlement of Ellet and Galgate only grew to any size with the Industrial Revolution, when a silk mill was built here.
- 1.5 The significance of the proposed development site is that it has the potential to produce evidence of prehistoric, Roman and/or medieval activity.

## **2. OBJECTIVES**

- 2.1 The principal purpose of the study is to assess the archaeological potential and significance of the site and the likely impact of development upon any surviving archaeological deposits.

## **3. METHOD STATEMENT**

- 3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the summarised objectives of the archaeological work.

### **3.2 Desk Top Survey**

- 3.2.1 Documentary, cartographic and photographic sources will be examined for the proposed development area. The following will be undertaken as appropriate dependent on the availability of material.
- 3.2.2 *Maps:* all relevant early editions of Ordnance Survey, tithe, estate, and any other historic maps will be consulted. If sufficient detail is present on the maps the relevant area will be copied and re-scaled, so that a series of rectified maps to the same scale can be compared showing the development of the site through time.
- 3.2.3 *Documentary sources:* the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record will be consulted, as will any information held by English Heritage or contained in the National Archaeological Record. Published documentary sources contained in county histories, antiquarian surveys and historical and archaeological journals will be reviewed, as will any relevant archaeological archives. Any easily accessible and obviously relevant unpublished sources contained in the County Record Office in Preston will also be consulted, in particular post-medieval property deeds for the development area will be examined. If available any engineering data relating to the present site structures and layout will be inspected.

3.2.4 *Photographic sources:* any relevant photographic material lodged in either the County Sites and Monuments record or the County Record Office will be consulted. Aerial photographic collections will not be consulted, as they are seldom of use when assessing urban sites.

3.2.5 *Oral sources:* The plot has been in the ownership of the family of Mr Fred Downham for several generations. He will, if possible, be consulted to obtain any pertinent information.

3.2.6 *Physical environment:* a rapid compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical, and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken. This will set the archaeological features in context.

### 3.3 **Site Inspection**

3.3.1 A rapid visual inspection of the existing site will be undertaken. A brief description and assessment of any visible archaeological deposits will be compiled.

3.3.2 All archaeological information collected during the site inspection will be recorded in standardised form. A photographic record will be compiled cross-referenced to the gazetteer descriptions.

3.3.3 Liaison for site access will be undertaken as a matter of courtesy, but it is assumed that the necessary access agreements will be obtained in advance by Harrison and Pitt.

### 3.4 **The Study Report**

3.4.1 The data generated by the desk top survey and the site inspection will be compiled into a report which will consist of details of sources consulted, a summary of results, a site gazetteer, a consideration of impact and an assessment of significance. The report will also include a copy of this project design and details of any agreed variations from the project design.

3.4.2 The report will include transcribed maps detailing the development area through time.

3.4.3 The report may also include copies of relevant photographs.

3.4.4 One bound copy and one unbound copy of the report will be submitted to the client.

3.4.6 The report will be a document for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose defined in the project brief and this project design. It will not be suitable for publication as an academic report without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and design, or for any other specific purpose, can be fulfilled but will require separate negotiation and funding.

3.4.7 The report and the collected data will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd ed. 1991). 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 Institute of Field Archaeologists in their Code of Conduct, to which LUAU subscribes and conforms. On receipt of permission from the client the project archive will be deposited on a computer disk as ASCII files with the National Archaeological Record in Swindon. Relevant original documentation generated by the project will be deposited with the Lancashire County Record Office. A copy of the report will be given to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record.

## 4. **HEALTH AND SAFETY**

4.1 LUAU conforms to all health and safety guidelines as contained in the Lancaster University Manual of Health and Safety and the safety manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers. A risk assessment will be completed in advance of the project's commencement. The assessment of this site will contain recommendations for health and safety provision in the event of any further archaeological work being required.

**5. PROJECT MONITORING**

- 5.1 The County Archaeological Curator will be informed of the start date of the project and will be invited to discuss the draft findings of the report.

**6. TIMETABLE**

- 6.1 The project can be implemented in one week of written notice of the acceptance of this project design and costing.
- 6.2 The site inspection can be completed within one day.
- 6.3 The desk top survey will require three days to collect the data.
- 6.4 The report will require two days to complete.
- 6.5 The report can be submitted to the Client by 8th July 1996.

**7 STAFFING**

- 7.1 The project will be managed by Jamie Quartermaine, a Project Manager with the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit and an experienced landscape archaeologist. Mr Quartermaine was the senior archaeological surveyor on the Shell North West Ethylene Pipeline Project and has managed assessments and evaluations in many rural areas in the North West.
- 7.2 The data will be collected by an archaeologist experienced in desk-based assessments.

## ILLUSTRATIONS

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Figure 1. Site Location Plan

Figure 2. Study Area: 1:2,500

Figure 3. Site plan, based on 25" to mile (1:2,500) OS map of 1912

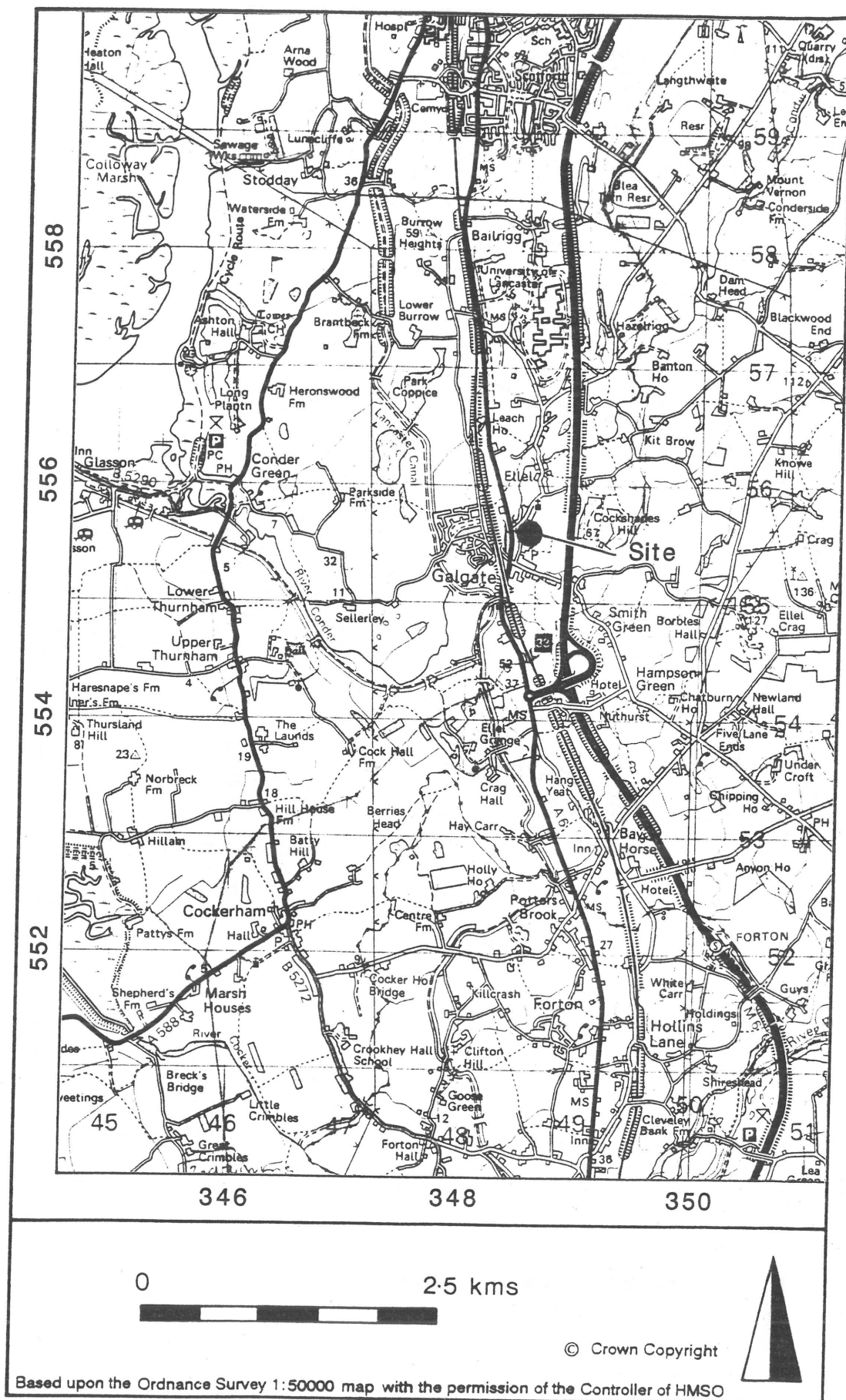


Fig 1 Site location plan



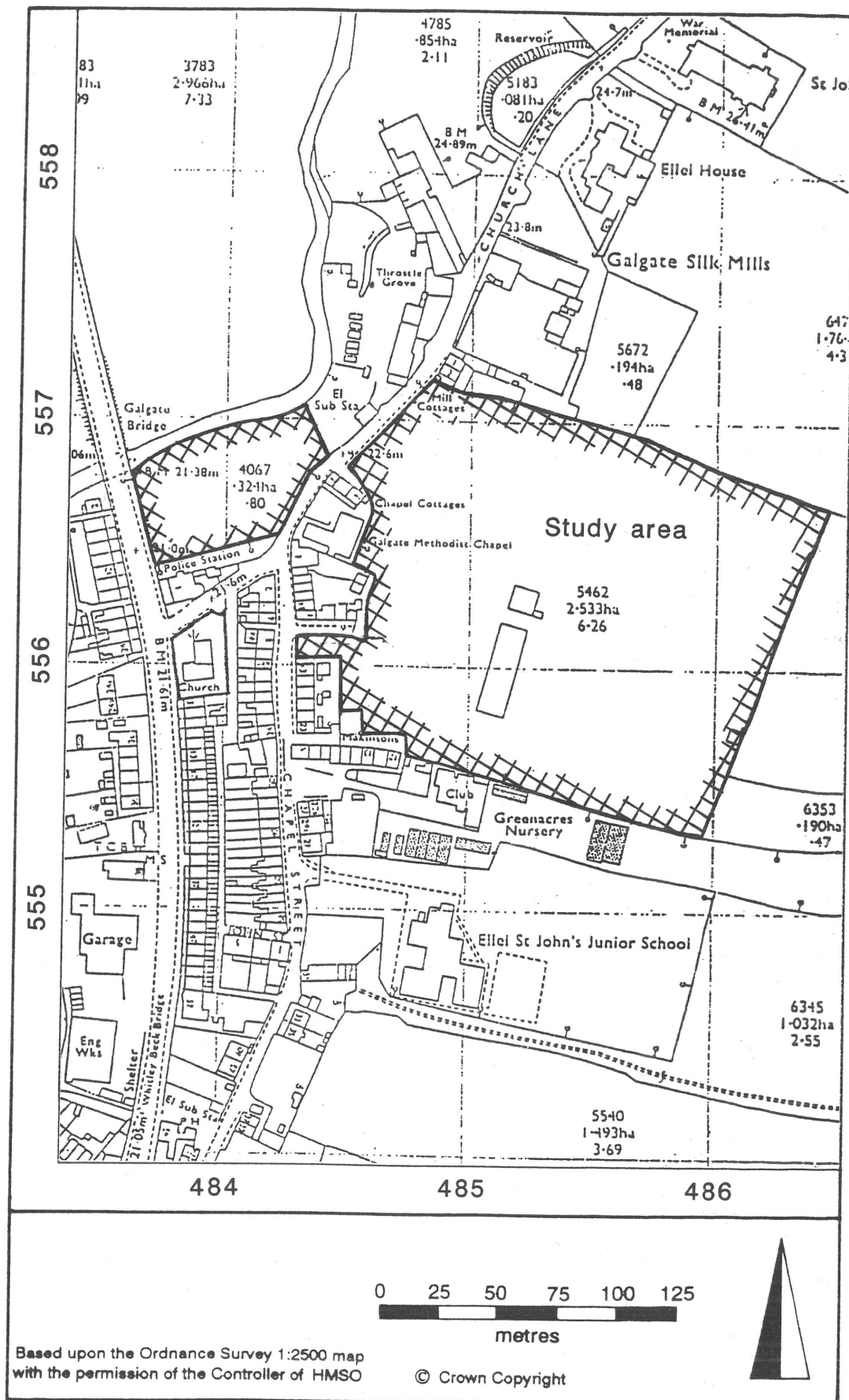


Fig 2 Study area 1:2500



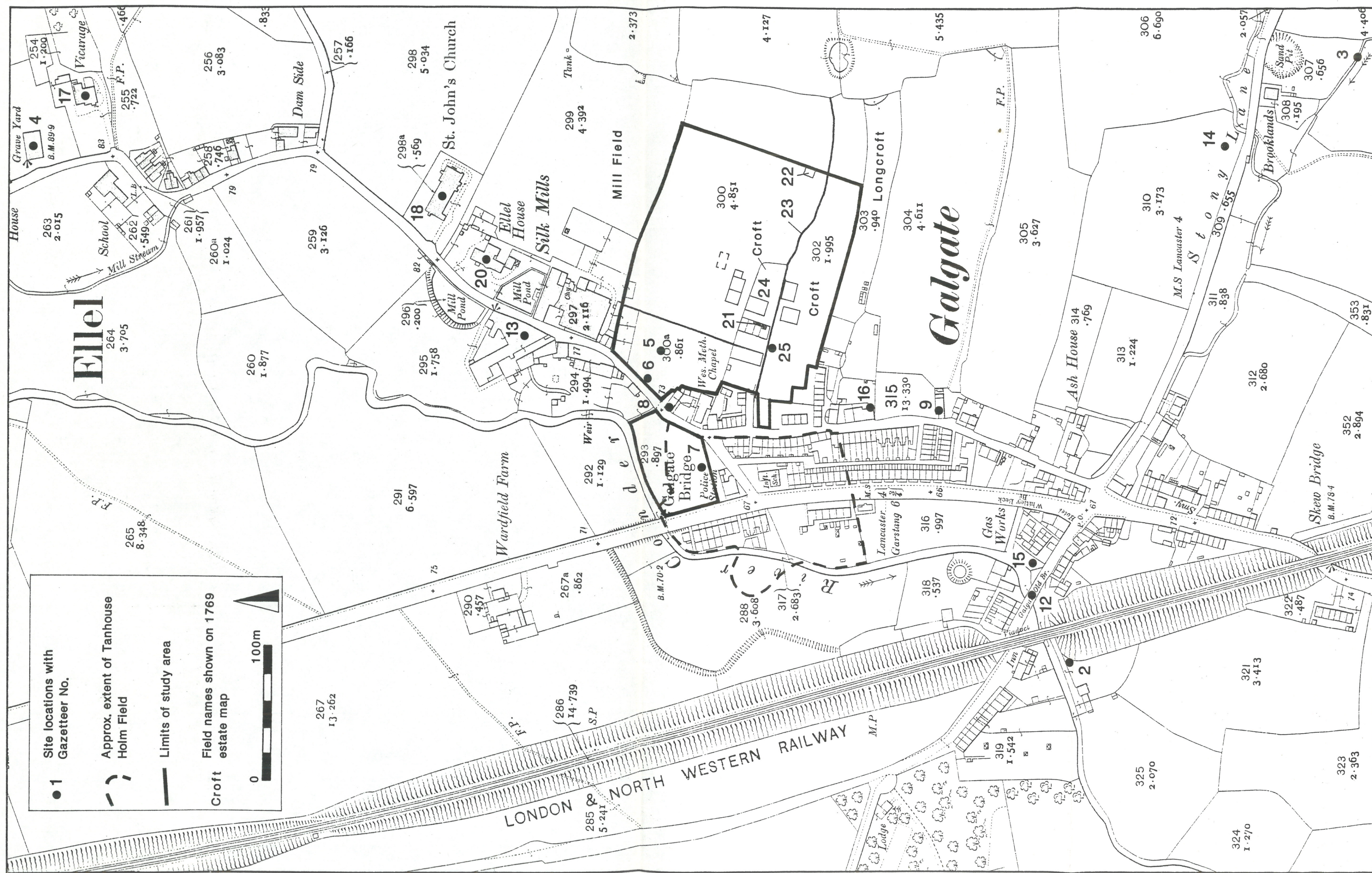


Fig 3 Site plan, based on 25":1 mile OS map of 1912