FORMER STANLEY STREET GARAGE SITE, STANLEY STREET, ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Excavation

Client: Birch Plastering
Planning Ap. Ref.: 5/05/1325
NGR: SD 2854 7862

November 2006

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Non-Technical Summary

A planning application was made to build five dwellings on the site of the former Stanley Street Garage, Stanley Street, Ulverston, Cumbria (SD 2854 7862). After a recommendation by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, South Lakeland District Council placed a condition on planning consent requiring a programme of archaeological assessment. The first phase of this was to consist of an archaeological evaluation and a desk-based assessment. The work was carried out in June 2006 by Greenlane Archaeology.

Based upon the findings of the evaluation, which included a metalled surface of apparently medieval date, a brief was issued by the Assistant Archaeologist for the excavation of an additional 25 square metres to further characterise the deposits found. The excavation work was carried out in September 2006.

Stanley Street is situated on the north side of The Gill, which is thought to have been one of Ulverston's medieval market places. However, while the town is thought to have its origins in the early medieval period, The Gill is likely to have developed some time in the following centuries.

The excavation revealed that the underlying drift geology and bedrock was present at a depth of between 0.4m and 0.5m below the level of the modern overburden. The bedrock was covered by a thin layer of pinkish silty clay which was overlain by a stony deposit that was encountered in the evaluation; this deposit was up to 0.40m thick and was the reason for the additional excavations. The stony deposit appears to be a series of stone dumps to consolidate the ground and may well represent the route of a well-used path or track. It appears that that the natural glacial tills are absent in this part of the site and the stone has been introduced to level the eroded ground surface, the bedrock below being a rough and uneven surface. Pottery found within the stony deposit is of a medieval date. A layer of truncated subsoil was present above the stony deposit and this was post-medieval in date.

The archaeological deposits discovered at Stanley Street are of some importance in improving the understanding of medieval and post-medieval Ulverston. The medieval pottery, although only a small number of fragments, represents a significant assemblage in the town. Although it was not possible to identify the exact purpose of the stony surface, it is clearly of medieval date, and is therefore also potentially important in helping to understand land use within the town during this period.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Paul Birch of Birch Plastering for commissioning and supporting the project, and Ged Higham for his help on site. Further thanks are due to Jeremy Parsons, Assistant Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council HES, for monitoring the fieldwork

The archaeological investigation was carried out by Daniel Elsworth, assisted by Craig Appley, Jo Dawson, and Kelsang Malaya. Samuel Whitehead wrote the report together with Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, and produced the illustrations together with Daniel Elsworth. The medieval pottery was assessed by Ian Miller of Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), the clay pipe was examined by Peter Davey of the University of Liverpool (see *Appendix 4*), and the remaining finds were assessed by Jo Dawson. The project was managed by Jo Dawson, who also edited the report.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 An application (5/05/1325) was made by Birch Plastering to construct five dwellings on the site of a former garage on Stanley Street, Ulverston, Cumbria , (SD 2854 7862). After a recommendation by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (HES), South Lakeland District Council placed a condition on planning consent requiring a programme of archaeological assessment.

1.1.2 The first phase of this assessment was an archaeological evaluation, which was carried out June 2006 (Greenlane Archaeology 2006). The evaluation revealed an area of archaeological significance and consequently a brief for the excavation of an additional 25 square metre area was issued by the Assistant Archaeologist at the HES (see *Appendix 1*). A project design was submitted by Greenlane Archaeology (*Appendix 2*) to further investigate and record the archaeological remains that had been previously identified before any development works commenced. Following the acceptance of the project design the excavation took place on 14th and 15th September 2006.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is situated on the north side of The Gill, which is thought to be one of Ulverston's medieval market places (CCC and English Heritage 2002, Map D) and close to the centre of the medieval core of the town (Fig 1). The plot comprises a small parcel of land, with a recently demolished standing building in the corner on the east side of Stanley Street, adjacent to the rear ends of burgage plots running along the west side of Soutergate and the mill race (Fig 2).

1.2.2 Ulverston is on the boundary between the West Cumbria coastal plain and the higher ground of the Furness Fells to the north; the solid geology is typically made up of Bannisdale slates (Taylor *et al* 1971, plate XIII; Moseley 1978, plate 1), and this is overlain by a drift geology made up of glacially-derived tills comprising gravels and clays (Countryside Commission 1998, 66).). The site is approximately 31m above sea level.

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

1.3.1 ***Ulverston***: while there is evidence for prehistoric activity from the general area of the town in the form of casual finds such as stone axes and axe hammers dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age (CCC and English Heritage 2002, map D), the extent of any associated settlement is, as yet, uncertain. More recently a large enclosure has been identified on Hoad, to the north of town, considered to be of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age origin (Elsworth 2005).

1.3.2 While there have been occasional finds of Roman coins from around the town, no evidence has yet been confirmed of settlement in the immediate area from that period. Some of these stray finds, such as a coin (Shotter 1989, 42), have been found in relatively close proximity to the site, however, and a single fragment of possible Romano-British pottery was recently found during an evaluation on the south side of The Gill (OA North 2004). Recent work reappraising the evidence for Roman activity in the general area is, however, suggesting that a road may have passed close to or through Ulverston and that this could have had an associated settlement (Elsworth forthcoming).

1.3.3 Although the town is thought to be of at least medieval date, the place-name demonstrates an earlier origin although its meaning is uncertain (SLDC 2005, 5). One suggestion is that it comes from the Anglo-Saxon personal name '*Wulfhere*' (*ibid*), or that it was the vill of the manor of Hougun (*ibid*). The latter idea is perhaps further supported by the notion that it may derive from 'how-town' or 'haugr-tun' meaning hill-town – it was commonly known as 'Ooston' in the 19th and early 20th centuries (Elsworth 2005, 15). Much of the town centre is based on planned burgage plots laid out during the medieval period, and it is from this time that it grew in size and prosperity. It was granted a market charter in 1280, although it was forced to compete with the market at Dalton, which was under the patronage of Furness Abbey, from an early date and this may have impeded the town's growth (SLDC 2005, 6). During the early 14th century it was also considerably damaged by raids from Scotland, which left considerable areas of waste (*ibid*).

1.3.4 During the post-medieval period Ulverston's prosperity increased, however, mainly as a result of its connections to the iron mining and smelting industries (*op cit*, 7). Its port also gained from the trade in this material and through connections to Lancaster and Liverpool and by the 18th century it had many ships (*ibid*). This peaked with the construction of the Ulverston canal in 1796, which considerably increased the capacity of the town for maritime trade (*ibid*) by effectively creating a large quay. Ulverston's industries continued to prosper throughout the 19th century, although the railway replaced the canal, and as a result the town expanded and was subject to regular improvements and expansion (*op cit*, 8-9).

1.3.5 ***The Gill***: the site is situated on the northern edge of an area of Ulverston known as The Gill. It is thought that this formed one of a number of market places within the town that developed during the medieval period (CCC and English Heritage 2002, map D). Early references to The Gill are not apparent, however, and it is unclear when the area was first developed.

1.4 Evaluation Results

1.4.1 The evaluation produced the largest assemblage of medieval pottery discovered to date in Ulverston. The association of this pottery with a stony layer made the results of the evaluation even more important in the understanding of the town's early history. Of the eight phases of activity identified during the evaluation, two have direct relevance to the excavation:

1.4.2 ***Phase 2***: the earliest artificially deposited layer was the pinkish brown sandy clay from Trench 1 (***106***). Although apparently sterile of any finds during the evaluation, artefact fragments were recovered from the retents, but these were likely to be intrusive. Charred material was also recovered from this context, including hazel nutshell and cereal grain, suggesting that it was not natural. This layer was directly associated with stony deposit ***105***, either forming a bedding layer for it or forming part of the same deposit. Again, no finds were recovered from this feature during the evaluation, although charred material including grain and hazel nutshell were present in the samples. A single piece of medieval pottery, thought to possibly date to the 16th century, was also recovered from the sampled material. This single find, although tentatively dated due to its small size, was a good indication of the likely age of this feature, especially given its relationship to deposits making up Phase 3. The function of this stony layer was not certain, and the nature of the evaluation meant that only a small part of it was examined. Its thickness and lack of uniform surface perhaps precluded the possibility of it representing a cobbled yard. Its position parallel to the present road might suggest it was an early road surface, albeit a poorly built one, dating from the medieval period.

1.4.3 ***Phase 3***: in both trenches a buried soil, probably a former cultivation horizon, was present (***104*** and ***203***). In the case of Trench 2 this was the deepest artificially derived deposit, it was situated immediately above the natural and was cut by a number of later features. In Trench 1 it was in a similar position, although it overlay the stony layer ***105***. Dating evidence from Trench 2 suggested that it developed during the 18th and 19th centuries, while in Trench 1 a collection of medieval pottery fragments was discovered within it suggesting that it might have begun to develop in the late 12th century and continued in use until the 19th century. However, all of the medieval pottery came from immediately above the stony surface ***105***, effectively in the interface between the two deposits. It was perhaps more likely, therefore, that these fragments were residual from the underlying surface and relate more closely to Phase 2.

1.4.4 The nature of the stony surface was uncertain; it was probable that it formed a road surface, perhaps providing access from the north into the market space formed by The Gill. The exact use that The Gill was originally put to is not known, but if, as has been suggested, it was a market place, it was possible that it was specifically used for the sale of animals, in which case a well-built road providing access, perhaps to agricultural land to the north, would be very important. There was no real evidence that it pre-dated the medieval period, although this was a possibility, and the presence of artefacts of Romano-British date from the general area was worth bearing in mind.

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological evaluation of the former garage site on Stanley Street consisted of two trenches that amounted to a 5% sample of the total site area which was 575m^2. On the basis of the medieval metalled surface, possibly a road or trackway, a further 25m^2 of the site was stripped with a mechanical digger under archaeological supervision. The site was carefully stripped to the level of the subsoil, which was then removed by hand in order to maximise finds retrieval from the very shallow stratigraphy.

2.2 Archaeological Excavation

2.2.1 During the excavation a number of recording techniques were used:

- ***Written record***: descriptive records of all deposits and structures were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets. In addition, a general record of each trench and the days' events was also made;
- ***Photographs****:* photographs in both 35mm black and white print and colour digital format were taken of significant deposits or structures uncovered during the evaluation, general views of the evaluation trenches, the surrounding landscape and working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remainder are presented on the accompanying CD. A written record of all of the photographs was also made on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- ***Drawings***: drawings were produced for each trench. These consisted of:
    i. plans of each trench, at 1:20;
    ii. one long-section of each trench, at 1:20;
    iii. sections of specific features of interest not included on the long section, at 1:10;

2.2.2 The location of the excavation area was recorded using a total station, and levels were added to the plan and section in the same way. These were tied in to the nearest benchmark. All aspects of the excavation were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001).

2.3 Environmental Samples

2.3.1 No further environmental samples were taken during the excavation, because they were considered unlikely to add any additional information to that obtained from those taken during the evaluation (Greenlane Archaeology 2006).

2.4 Finds

2.4.1 ***Processing:*** all of the artefacts were washed, with the exception of metal and glass, which were dry-brushed. They were then naturally air-dried and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.

2.4.2 ***Assessment and recording:*** the finds were assessed and identified by appropriate specialists (see *Acknowledgements*). Those finds that were assessed by

Greenlane Archaeology were recorded on *pro forma* record sheets, and those that were assessed by external specialists were recorded through records made of verbal communications, and through the submission of digital reports. A brief summary of the finds was produced (*Section 4*), and a detailed clay pipe report was also included (*Appendix 4*).

2.5 Archive

2.5.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 2*), and current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Ferguson and Murray n.d.; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness on completion of the project. Three copies of this report will be deposited with the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), one with the client, one with the client's agent, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, a digital copy will be offered to the NMR and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

2.5.2 It is envisaged that all of the artefacts and ecofacts recovered during the evaluation will be offered to the Dock Museum in Barrow-in-Furness, together with a paper copy of the report.

3. Archaeological Excavation

3.1 Setting

3.1.1 The area of excavation was located immediately to the west and south of the western end of evaluation Trench 1 (Fig 2). This area was chosen as it was adjacent to the metalled surface revealed in the evaluation (***105***) (Greenlane Archaeology 2006), the aim being to trace the extent of this surface and further characterise it. Once the area had been stripped of overburden and the subsoil had been removed the stony layer (***301***) was cleaned before a 6.50m sondage was excavated along the northern baulk of the excavation area which completely encompassed the east-west profile of deposit ***301***. It was apparent as soon as it was exposed that the stony surface identified during the evaluation continued as a linear feature on a north-east/south-west alignment, and that it was not present in the north-west part of the trench (Fig 3).

3.2 Deposits

3.2.1 The first deposit encountered (beneath the 19th and 20th century overburden) was ***300***, a largely unbroken layer of mid orange-brown silty-clay. Approximately 10% of this deposit consisted of gravels, and it was between 0.10m and 0.15m thick. This layer was a buried soil.

3.2.2 Beneath layer ***300*** were deposits ***302*** and ***301***. Deposit ***302*** was a mid brownish-orange firm sandy-clay approximately 15% of which was sub-rounded and sub-angular gravels that appear to be derived from the natural drift deposits in the area. This deposit appeared to be partly derived from the drift geology which was more prevalent in the eastern part of the site and was evident in both evaluation trenches (Greenlane Archaeology 2006).

3.2.3 Deposit ***301*** consisted of a mid brownish-orange firm sandy clay with frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular pebbles and cobbles distributed evenly throughout (Plate 3; Fig 4). The deposit was up to 0.40m thick (Fig 5), appeared to be linear in plan, a minimum of 5.00m was uncovered, running from the north-east to the south-west and its width (measured north-west/south-east) was 3.60m. As with ***302*** the structure of the deposit suggests that it was re-worked or disturbed glacial till that had incorporated some silts through trampling and waterlogging. As a result of this heavy disturbance, cobbles not derived from the immediate area may have been introduced in an attempt to consolidate the ground.

3.2.4 Deposit ***325*** lay beneath deposit ***302*** (Fig 5) and was a pinkish-brown silty-clay that contained small quantities of sands and gravels. Whilst being something of a mystery this deposit appears to be natural in origin, and may relate to the impermeability of the underlying bedrock.

3.2.5 A further 11 cut features were planned during the excavation, ten of these were postholes (***320***,***318***, ***316***, ***314***, ***312***, ***310***, ***308***, ***306***, ***304***, and ***324***; Fig 4). They were all sub-rounded in plan and contained the same dark grey, loose, sandy silt fills that invariably contained gravels. All the postholes were orientated on an east-north-east/west-south-west axis with the exception of ***324***, which was located approximately 2.00m to the north-west. These postholes were not excavated as they were clearly modern having been cut through the subsoil layer (***300***). Partial investigation confirmed their late date, as they contained late 19th and early 20th century finds. Similar sized postholes were excavated in the evaluation phase (Greenlane Archaeology 2006) and although their origin is something of a mystery

they are 20th century in date and presumably relate to a rudimentary outbuilding of some description.

3.2.6 Feature ***322***, which contained fill ***321***, was located in the southern baulk of the area and was modern brickwork thought to be the base of a recently demolished water tank.

3.3 Finds

3.3.1 ***Medieval pottery:*** subsoil ***300*** contained four residual medieval pottery fragments, relating to the apparently unbroken use of the site for many centuries (Table 1, below; Plate 4). Stony surface ***301*** contained only three finds, all of which were recovered from the base of the deposit. Two of these fragments refitted, and the third was not closely dateable. However, the presence of the Northern gritty ware, and the absence of any later finds within the same context, suggests the surface is medieval in date.

Context	Quantity	Medieval Pottery description	Date range
300	1	Saintonge (?) (this type of pottery was imported from south-west France full of wine)	14th – mid 17th century
300	2	Partially reduced ware (locally-produced)	13th – 14th century
300	1	Partially reduced ware	15th century
301	2	Northern gritty ware, similar to that from the kiln at Docker	12th – mid 13th century
301	1	Partially reduced very low-fired smooth fabric	Not closely dateable

3.3.2 ***Post-medieval pottery:*** subsoil ***300*** contained a wide range of types of post-medieval pottery. However, it was not part of the brief or project design to record these in detail, since finds from the equivalent deposit had been recovered and studied as part of the evaluation. A selection of the post-medieval excavation finds has been included in photographic form (Plate 5). An unstratified find, the base of an inkwell marked 'Thomson & Sons Dry Ginger Ale' has also been included (Plate 7), since it relates directly to the named company, who occupied part of the site in the early 20th century (Greenlane Archaeology 2006, 10).

3.3.3 ***Clay tobacco pipe:*** a detailed report on the clay pipe recovered from the evaluation and the excavation is presented in *Appendix 4*. This includes a late 17th century bowl with the heel stamped with maker's initials 'RC' (Plate 6); it is the first recorded occurrence of a bowl with this stamp.

4. Discussion

4.1 Phasing

4.1.1 ***Phase 1 (Medieval):*** deposit ***301*** represents the cobbled surface that was discovered in the evaluation and was thought to have been constructed in the medieval period. This was confirmed by the recovery of two sherds of Northern gritty ware pottery which were relatively un-abraded and found well down near the base of this deposit; this type of fabric dates from around the 12th to mid 13th century. It seems likely that the surface was introduced as a means to consolidate wet, muddy and eroded ground where the drift deposits seem to have been heavily eroded, trampled and reworked. A short distance to the east these deposits seem intact (as revealed during the evaluation (Greenlane Archaeology 2006)), suggesting fairly sustained and heavy trampling that may have been the result of livestock movement as well as people. Subsoil ***302***, which overlies the edges of ***301*** (Fig 5), probably developed as a result of long-term use of the surface and the encroachment of reworked drift deposits along its edges. It seems likely given the apparent linear shape to the deposit (Plate 2), that it represents repairs to a path, track, or road. The fact that the cobbles seem to be spread throughout the sandy clayey matrix (Plate 1) suggests repairs occurred periodically. The bedrock revealed beneath this deposit was jagged and uneven, and would make a poor and dangerous surface. The fact that the cobbles are not derived from this bedrock and have been introduced also lends weight to the theory that road or track repairs have taken place and probably just involved the addition of the cobbles into the disturbed eroded glacial tills that have incorporated additional silts through trampling.

4.1.2 ***Phase 2 (Post-medieval):*** directly overlying deposits ***301*** and ***302***, and beneath the 19th and 20th century overburden, was subsoil ***300***. Pottery from this deposit was plentiful and ranges from a single sherd of the 14th to mid 17th century, to pieces from the very early 20th century. The majority of the assemblage, however, dates from the late 18th and 19th century. This large assemblage is indicative of a horticultural soil and the wide date range of pottery represented also suggests that it has been worked over.

4.1.3 ***Phase 3 (Modern):*** the modern phase of the site is represented by postholes (***320***,***318***, ***316***, ***314***, ***312***, ***310***, ***308***, ***306***, ***304***, and ***324***) and the modern brickwork (***321***). It is likely that these relate to very recent activity associated with the site's commercial history, as these features were seen to cut through the soil horizon (***300***) and were investigated during the evaluation phase.

4.2 Conclusions

4.2.1 As set out in the brief (*Appendix 1*), the purpose of the excavation was to target the stony surface revealed in the evaluation (Greenlane Archaeology 2006) with the intention of gaining more information regarding the size, depth, date and ultimately the function of this deposit. The excavation has largely achieved these aims. The deposit appears to have a linear form (running north-east to south-west); as a result a full profile of this has been recorded and more dating evidence has been recovered giving a secure medieval date to this surface which is probably a road or yard surface. The excavation has also confirmed the three basic phases to the site that were observed in the evaluation (*ibid*), suggesting activity in the medieval period and a low level of activity through the post-medieval period up to the 19th and 20th centuries when activity on the site increases dramatically due to light industrial and commercial enterprises.

4.2.2 A more detailed understanding of the function of the stony surface is difficult, in part because of the limited archaeological understanding of Ulverston in general. The Gill is thought, however, to have acted as a market place from as early as the medieval period (CCC and EH 2002, map D) and so a good road leading into it would have been of great importance. Early maps of the area show that there were a large number of tanneries in the Gill (OA North 2004), which would undoubtedly have required considerable movement of animals into the area. It is possible to at least conclude that in the medieval period this land was being used, whether for a yard, road, or track, and was used to the extent that it was being damaged and required repair.

4.2.3 Further information about the use of the surface can perhaps be extrapolated from a more detailed examination of the local area and a comparison with similar features. A road surface of very similar construction to that at Stanley Street dated to the medieval period was excavated on the edge of Galgate near Lancaster, which was also possibly associated with tannery (Drury 1998). Place-name evidence within Ulverston also suggests that cattle and sheep were regularly brought into the town along roads in the general vicinity: Soutergate, which runs parallel to Stanley Street, is thought to be of early medieval origin meaning ‘sheep road’ (Lee 1998, 79), and Stockbridge Lane to the south-west of the site connects via a bridge (which presumably gave the road its name) to enter the Gill via Gill Banks. In addition, working farms were present at several places within the town, including Stanley Street, within living memory (King 1987). All of these factors indicate that the area around Stanley Street and including the Gill has been an important centre within the town for the trade and use of livestock for some time. The surface identified was probably put out of use by the construction of what is now Stanley Street, and may have been contemporary with or even pre-dated Soutergate, which it appears to be heading towards, and perhaps acted as a spur connecting the Gill to the main route into town from the north.

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6. Illustrations

6.1 List of Figures

6.2 List of Plates

Appendix 1: Project Brief

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

AT THE FORMER STANLEY STREET GARAGE, STANLEY STREET, ULVERSTON

CUMBRIA

Issued by the

County Historic Environment Service

Environment Unit, Economy, Culture and Environment

Date of Brief: 05 September 2006

This Design Brief is only valid for 1 year after the above date. After this period the County Historic Environment Service should be contacted. Any specification resulting from this Brief will only be considered for the same period.

1. SITE DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY

Site: The former Stanley Street Garage, Stanley Street, Ulverston

Grid Reference: SD 2854 7862

Planning Application No.: 5/05/1325

Area of Investigation: 25 square metres

Detailed specifications and tenders are invited from appropriately resourced, qualified and experienced archaeological contractors to undertake the archaeological project outlined by this Brief and to produce a report on that work. The work should be under the direct management of either an Associate or Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, or equivalent, and any response to this Brief should follow IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavations, 1994. No fieldwork may commence until approval of a specification has been issued by the County Historic Environment Service.

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) has been consulted by South Lakeland District Council regarding a planning application for the erection of 5 dwellings at the former Stanley Street Garage, Stanley Street, Ulverston.

2.2 The site has been the subject of an archaeological evaluation (Greenlane Archaeology, 2006, *Former Stanley Street Garage, Stanley Street, Ulverston, Cumbria Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Evaluation*, unpublished report) and this brief must be read in conjunction with that report. The evaluation revealed an area of archaeological significance and consequently a mitigation scheme is required in a 25 square metre area to further investigate and record the archaeological remains that have been identified before any development works commence.

2.3 This advice is given in accordance with guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Archaeology and Planning) and with policy C19 of the South Lakeland Local Plan.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site is located in the medieval core of Ulverston, close to The Gill, which is thought to have been one of the town's medieval market places.

3.2 The evaluation of the site (Greenlane Archaeology, 2006, *Former Stanley Street Garage, Stanley Street, Ulverston, Cumbria Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Evaluation*, unpublished report) revealed an area of rounded stones, tentatively dated to the medieval period on stratigraphic evidence and recovery of a 16th century pot sherd. It is unclear whether the rounded stones represent a floor surface, such as a yard, or metalling for a track.

4. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

4.1 *Objectives*

4.1.1 To preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the area of investigation and identify the nature of the medieval activity on the site.

4.2 *Work Required*
Archaeological Excavation

4.2.1 The archaeological excavation of a 25 square metre area targeted on the stony surface revealed in the archaeological evaluation

4.2.2 Overburden above the medieval deposits may be removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless ditching blade and working under archaeological supervision.

4.2.3 The area should be hand cleaned to define the archaeological features and a base plan produced at an appropriate scale.

4.2.4 All identified archaeological features within the stripped area will be archaeologically excavated by hand. Archaeological hand excavations will continue to the depth of natural deposits. Any discrete archaeological features which extend beyond the areas agreed for excavation may need to be investigated beyond these areas. Decisions regarding any such features will be made by the County Historic Environment Service following monitoring and a suitable contingency should be included in the project design. A detailed record must be made of the stratigraphic sequence of the site, in accordance with Institute of Field Archaeologists and English Heritage guidelines.

4.2.5 The use of metal detectors on site to aid recovery of artefacts is encouraged.

4.2.6 All finds (artefacts and ecofacts) visible during excavation should be collected and processed, in accordance with Institute of Field Archaeologists and English Heritage guidelines.

4.2.7 Environmental samples should be retrieved as appropriate.

4.2.8 An up to date copy of the Unit excavation manual must be on deposit with the County Historic Environment Service before the project commences.

5. SPECIFICATION

5.1 Before the project commences a specification must be submitted to, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Service.

5.2 Proposals to meet this Brief should take the form of a detailed specification prepared in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd ed. 1991, and must include:

- A description of the excavation sampling strategy and recording system to be used
- A description of the finds and environmental sampling strategies to be used
- A description of the post excavation and reporting work that will be undertaken
- A research design which sets out the site specific objectives of the archaeological works
- Details of key project staff, including the names of the project manager, site supervisor(s), finds and environmental specialists and any other specialist sub-contractors to be employed
- Details of on site staffing, expressed in terms of person days
- A timetable for the fieldwork and post-excavation work, with a projected timetable for the post-excavation analysis and publication

5.3 Any significant variations to the specification must be agreed by the County Historic Environment Service in advance.

6. REPORTING AND PUBLICATION

6.1 The archaeological work should result in a report, this should include as a minimum:

- A site location plan, related to the national grid
- A front cover/frontispiece which includes the planning application number and the national grid reference of the site
- A concise, non-technical summary of the results
- A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and outline of the results obtained
- A list of, and spot dates for, any finds recovered
- A description of any environmental or other specialist work undertaken and outline of the results obtained
- The dates on which the project was undertaken

6.2 Two copies of this report should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of fieldwork. This will be on the understanding that the report will be made available as a public document through the County Historic Environment Record.

6.3 A summary report may also be required to be submitted to the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society within one year of completion of fieldwork.

6.4 Cumbria HER is taking part in the pilot study for the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis must therefore also be completed as part of the project. Information on projects undertaken in Cumbria will be made available through the above website, unless otherwise agreed.

6.6 The involvement of the County Historic Environment Service should be acknowledged in any report of publication generated by this project.

7. THE ARCHIVE

7.1 An archive must be prepared in accordance with the recommendations *of The Management of Archaeological Projects,* 2nd ed. 1991, and arrangements made for its long term storage and deposition with an appropriate repository. A copy shall also be offered to the National Monuments Record.

7.2 The landowner should be encouraged to transfer the ownership of finds to a local or relevant specialist museum. The museum's requirements for the transfer and storage of finds should be agreed before the project commences.

7.3 The County Historic Environment Service must be notified of the arrangements made.

8. PROJECT MONITORING

8.1 One weeks notice must be given to the County Historic Environment Service prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

8.2 Fieldwork will be monitored by the Assistant Archaeologist on behalf of the local planning authority.

9. FURTHER REQUIREMENTS

9.1 All aspects of the excavation shall be conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Code of Conduct* and the IFA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavations.*

9.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to establish safe working practices in terms of current health and safety legislation, to ensure site access, and to obtain notification of hazards (eg. services, contaminated ground, etc.). Before commencing work a risk assessment must be carried out to ensure all potential risks are minimised. **The County Historic Environment Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this Brief or subsequent specification**.

10. FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information regarding this Brief, contact

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As part of our desire to provide a quality service to all our clients we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this Design Brief. Please address them to the Assistant Archaeologist at the above address.

Appendix 2: Project Design

FORMER STANLEY STREET GARAGE, STANLEY STREET, ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Excavation Project Design

Client: Birch Plastering

August 2006

Planning Application No. 5/05/1325

Commercial in confidence

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application by Birch Plastering Limited (hereafter 'the client') for the demolition of existing buildings and construction of five new dwellings at the Former Stanley Street Garage, Stanley Street, Ulverston, Cumbria (Planning Application No. 5/05/1325; NGR SD 2854 7862), an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation was recommended by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service after consultation by South Lakeland District Council, who placed it as a condition on the development.

1.1.2 The desk-based assessment and evaluation were carried out by Greenlane Archaeology in June 2006 (Greenlane Archaeology 2006b). The evaluation revealed archaeological deposits comprising post-medieval occupation layers overlying a buried soil and stony surface. Medieval pottery was recovered from the buried soil and, although only a small number of fragments, represents a significant assemblage in the town. The stony surface is of unknown function but is clearly of at least medieval date, and is therefore also potentially important in helping to understand the town during this period.

1.1.3 The report on the desk-based assessment and evaluation was submitted to Jeremy Parsons, Assistant Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, for comment. Based on the results of the evaluation, he recommended that a small excavation be carried out in the area of the stony surface, or that a watching brief be maintained in the same area, in order to determine the nature and function of this feature. The client was asked to decide whether they wished to have the excavation or the watching brief carried out.

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Although a new company, its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of 13 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) Code of Conduct. The excavation will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001).

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by ***Jo Dawson (MA (Hons), AIFA)***. Since graduating from the University of Glasgow in 2000 with a joint honours degree in Archaeology and Mathematics, Jo has worked continuously in commercial archaeology. Her professional career started at Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD), for whom she worked for six months, following which she worked for Headland Archaeology, in Edinburgh, for two years, and for Oxford Archaeology North, in Lancaster, for three years. During this time she has been involved in a range of different archaeological projects, and, over the past few years, has concentrated on desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments, as well as finds reports. She has extensive experience of both planning and pre-planning projects, and has undertaken assessments of all sizes. She has managed projects in Cumbria, including three recent evaluations (Greenlane Archaeology 2006a; 2006b; forthcoming), one of which was a previous phase of work at the Stanley Street site.

1.3.2 The excavation will be supervised by ***Daniel Elsworth (MA (Hons), AIFA)***, with assistance from a suitably experienced individual. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit in 1999, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has recently supervised evaluations in Cumbria (Greenlane Archaeology 2006a; 2006b; forthcoming).

1.3.3 All artefacts will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology, and it is envisaged that they will initially be assessed by Jo Dawson, who will fully assess any of post-medieval date. Finds of earlier date will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate, and in this case it is envisaged that these may include Ian Miller of Oxford Archaeology North for medieval pottery. CCCHES will be notified of any other specialists, other than those named, who Greenlane Archaeology wishes to engage, before any specialist contracts are awarded, and the approval of CCCHES will be sought.

1.3.4 Environmental samples and faunal remains (with the exception of waterlogged deposits) will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that charred plant remains will be assessed by Elizabeth Huckerby or Denise Druce at Oxford Archaeology North, and faunal remains by Steve Rowland or Andy Bates, also at Oxford Archaeology North. Tim Holden of Headland Archaeology Ltd may assess the charred plant remains instead, depending on timetabling constraints. CCCHES will be informed and their approval will be sought for these arrangements.

2. Objectives

2.1 Archaeological Excavation

2.3.1 To excavate a trench totalling approximately 25m^2 in area, to investigate the stony surface identified during the evaluation. This is intended to establish more fully the extent of the surface, its construction and make-up, its stratigraphic relationship to other deposits on the site, its date and, where possible, its function. Of particular importance will be the recovery of finds that will allow for more accurate dating, and the establishment of whether it represents a road, yard or other metalled surface.

2.2 Report

2.2.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the excavation.

2.3 Archive

2.3.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the excavation.

3. Methodology

3.1 Archaeological Excavation

3.1.1 A total of approximately 25m^2 of excavation trenching is required in order to examine the nature and function of the stony surface. It is envisaged that this will be covered by excavating a single trench, starting at the known location of the stony surface, and following it in order to locate its edges. It is anticipated that the excavation will take two days with two people on site.

3.1.2 The excavation methodology will be as follows:

- The site will be checked with a Cable Avoiding Tool (CAT) in order to establish the presence of live electrical services;
- The overburden will be removed by machine under supervision by staff from Greenlane Archaeology, until just above the stony surface is reached, and no finds or samples will be collected from these overburden deposits other than any medieval pottery seen during supervision;
- All deposits at or below the stony surface will be examined by hand in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale. Deposits will only be sampled, rather than completely removed, with the intension of preserving as much *in situ* as possible;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. Negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- A sondage or sondages will be excavated by hand through the stony surface until natural deposits are reached in order to examine the stratigraphic relationships

between them. Should any features be encountered beneath the stony surface a larger area of this will be removed in order to examine these in more detail;

- Should any significant deposits or features be found to extend outside of the 25 square metre excavation trench the Cumbria County Historic Environment Service will be advised and the area will be enlarged if considered necessary so that these can be examined in more detail. This will be subject to a variation in the cost;
- All recording of features will include hand-drawn plans and sections, typically at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, respectively, and photographs in both 35mm black and white print and digital format;
- All deposits, trenches, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets, which are based on systems commonly used during archaeological excavations and derived from MoLAS (1994);
- All finds from the level of the stony layer or below will be recovered during the excavation for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant amounts of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains from these same levels will also be recovered by hand during the excavation, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have preserved environmental remains will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 10 and 40 litres in volume, depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.4* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;
- Any human remains discovered during the excavation will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The CCCHES will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will require a Home Office licence, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, which will be applied for should the need arise;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and secured stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- The trench will be backfilled by machine following excavation although it is not envisaged that any further reinstatement to its original condition will be carried out.

3.1.2 Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the excavation these will immediately be brought to the attention of the CCCHES so that the need for further work can be confirmed. Any additional work and ensuing costs will be agreed with the client and according to the requirements of the CCCHES, and subject to a variation to this project design.

3.2 Report

3.2.1 The results of the excavation will be compiled into a report, which will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;

- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the excavation including descriptions of any deposits identified, their extent, form and potential date, and an assessment of any finds or environmental remains recovered during the excavation, and the potential for examination of the soil micromorphology;
- Discussion of the results including an assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains present within the study area, and areas of further archaeological potential;
- Bibliography, including both primary and secondary sources;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:

    - a site location plan related to the national grid;

    - a plan showing the location of the site in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;

    - a plan showing the position of the excavation trench;

    - plans and sections of the excavation trench showing any features of archaeological interest;

    - photographs of the excavation, including both detailed and general shots of features of archaeological interest and the trenches;

    - illustrations of individual artefacts as appropriate.

3.3 Publication

3.3.1 A brief outline of the results of the excavation will be submitted for inclusion in the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society if deemed necessary by the Assistant Archaeologist, Jeremy Parsons, at CCCHES.

3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the excavation, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness (CRO(B)). A copy will also be offered to the National Monuments Record (NMR). The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IFA (Ferguson and Murray n.d.), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details of the project will be submitted to the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.4.2 A copy of the report will be deposited with the archive at the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness, one will be supplied to the client and one to the client's agent, and within two months of the completion of fieldwork, three copies will be provided for the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy, and digital copies will be deposited with the NMR and OASIS scheme as required.

3.4.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. Any finds recovered during the excavation will be offered to the Dock Museum in Barrow-in-Furness. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible would be made of them beforehand.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project on 13th **September 2006**, or at another date convenient to the client, depending on date of commission. It is envisaged that the project will take 11 person days to complete (excluding all post-excavation time), spread over the following tasks and including any necessary management time:

Task 1: archaeological excavation – 4 person days (2 people for 2 days);

Task 2: post-excavation work on archaeological excavation, including processing of finds and production of draft report and illustrations – 5 person days (excluding post-excavation finds and sample work as specified in costing document);

Task 3: feedback, editing and production of final report, completion of archive - 2 person days.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access

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

5.2 Health and Safety

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

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£250,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

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

6. Bibliography

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London

Ferguson, LM, and Murray, DM, n.d. *Archaeological Documentary Archives*, IFA Paper **1**, Reading

Greenlane Archaeology, 2006a *Land adjacent to Shaw's Wiend and Boroughgate, Appleby, Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2006b *Former Stanley Street Garage site, Stanley Street, Ulverston: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, forthcoming *New Inn Yard, Kendal: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl rep

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

IFA, 2001 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*, revised edn, Reading

Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS), 1994 *Archaeological Site Manual*, 3rd edn, London

Appendix 3: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Date
300	Deposit	Mid orange brown firm silty clay	Subsoil	M – PM
301	Deposit	Mid orange brown firm sandy clay with 90% small and medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	Metalled surface	M
302	Deposit	Mid brown orange subsoil	Subsoil	M
303	Deposit	Black loose gritty sand	Posthole fill	PM
304	Cut	Oval cut filled by ***303***	Posthole	PM
305	Deposit	Black loose gritty sand	Posthole fill	PM
306	Cut	Oval cut filled by ***305***	Posthole	PM
307	Deposit	Black loose gritty sand	Posthole fill	PM
308	Cut	Round cut filled by ***307***	Posthole	PM
309	Deposit	Black loose gritty sand	Posthole fill	PM
310	Cut	Round cut filled by ***309***	Posthole	PM
311	Deposit	Black loose gritty sand	Posthole fill	PM
312	Cut	Oval cut filled by ***311***	Posthole	PM
313	Deposit	Black loose gritty sand	Posthole fill	PM
314	Cut	Oval cut filled by ***313***	Posthole	PM
315	Deposit	Black loose gritty sand	Posthole fill	PM
316	Cut	Oval cut filled by ***315***	Posthole	PM
317	Deposit	Black loose gritty sand	Posthole fill	PM
318	Cut	Round cut filled by ***317***	Posthole	PM
319	Deposit	Black loose gritty sand	Posthole fill	PM
320	Cut	Oval cut filled by ***319***	Posthole	PM
321	Structure	Dark brown firm sandy clay with 95% red brick	Wall base	PM
322	Cut	Cut for wall ***321***	Wall cut	PM
323	Deposit	Dark grey/black soft silty clay	Posthole fill	PM
324	Cut	Oval cut filled by ***323***	Posthole	PM
325	Deposit	Mid pink silty clay	Natural	Natural

Date key: M = Medieval; PM = Post-medieval

Appendix 4: Clay Pipes from the evaluation and excavation

Twenty-three clay pipe fragments were recovered from six contexts. On the basis of the dateable pipe fragments present all of the deposits are of late 18th- century or later date. A single 17th century stamped bowl from context ***300*** and a thin-walled, possibly late 18th century bowl fragment from context ***104*** should be considered as residual. The remaining material is all of 19th century or later types. This assemblage is typical of a garden soil on a site whose major activity lies within the last 200 years. There is insufficient evidence to suggest any significant 17th century occupation.

There are seven bowl fragments from the site. The earliest is a bowl with circular heel; erratically milled around the rim; well smoked - tobacco stains have penetrated the outer surface; coarse, open-textured off-white body with many small quartz and fine mica inclusions; lightly burnished; RC heel stamp in a circular frame and a small five-pointed star above the left side of the C (Plate 6).

The form of the pipe suggests a date in the range 1660 to 1680. On grounds of specific form, fabric and stamp it is certainly a product of north-west England, possibly the Rainford area of south Lancashire or the central Mersey valley. Whilst a number of pipes stamped RG in this form are known from the region, this is the first example of an RC. Five-pointed stars and crescents are common features of north-west stamps during this period. For example, a similar bowl from Chester has an RG stamp in a circular frame with a star above and below (Rutter and Davey 1980, 113-114, Fig 38, No 54). An even closer bowl from Norton Priory has an RL with a star above and a crescent beneath (Davey 1985, 174-175, Fig 3, No 24). Stem bore = 7/64". Thus, it is most likely that the pipe was made by an unknown maker between 1660 and 1680 either in Rainford or somewhere in the Mersey valley.

The remaining six bowl fragments are extremely fragmentary. Two are completely plain; one of these is thin-walled (***104***) and may be of late 18th century date, the other is almost certainly 19th century (***203***). There are two good-quality mould decorated bowls. The first (***203***) has a wheatsheaf design set within an elegant curved leafy branch frame; the mould seams are leaf moulded. This pipe probably dates to around 1800. The other fine, decorated bowl fragment (***300***) bears a half-fluted design and has moulded leaf seams. At the rim, on the left side, there is the beginning of a panel which may have contained the name of the maker. Full or half-fluted bowls are especially common in eastern England (cf Mann 1977) but occur widely. This example probably dates between 1800 and 1840. One very small rim fragment from a mould-decorated bowl (***202***) seems to consist of a floral design but is too small and indistinct to be classified further. It also probably dates to the first half of the 19th century.

The final highly decorated fragments consist of the base of the bowl and adjoining stem from a 'claw' pipe. This was a popular design in the latter part of the 19th century and consists of a plain bowl being held by an extended claw which starts at some way down the stem and hold the bowl in its grip. In this example the beginning of the claw on the stem is marked by a swelling with an eye-like element in its centre. Although made by many manufacturers this particular pipe appear to be by Hollands of Manchester. In the 1915 catalogue a 'Medium Claw' pipe is number 200 in the list and has all of the features that can be seen on the Ulverston find (Jung 2003, 332).

This assemblage, albeit from mixed deposits, produced an important 17th century find and contains a useful range of 19th century types from an area where few pipes have been recorded.

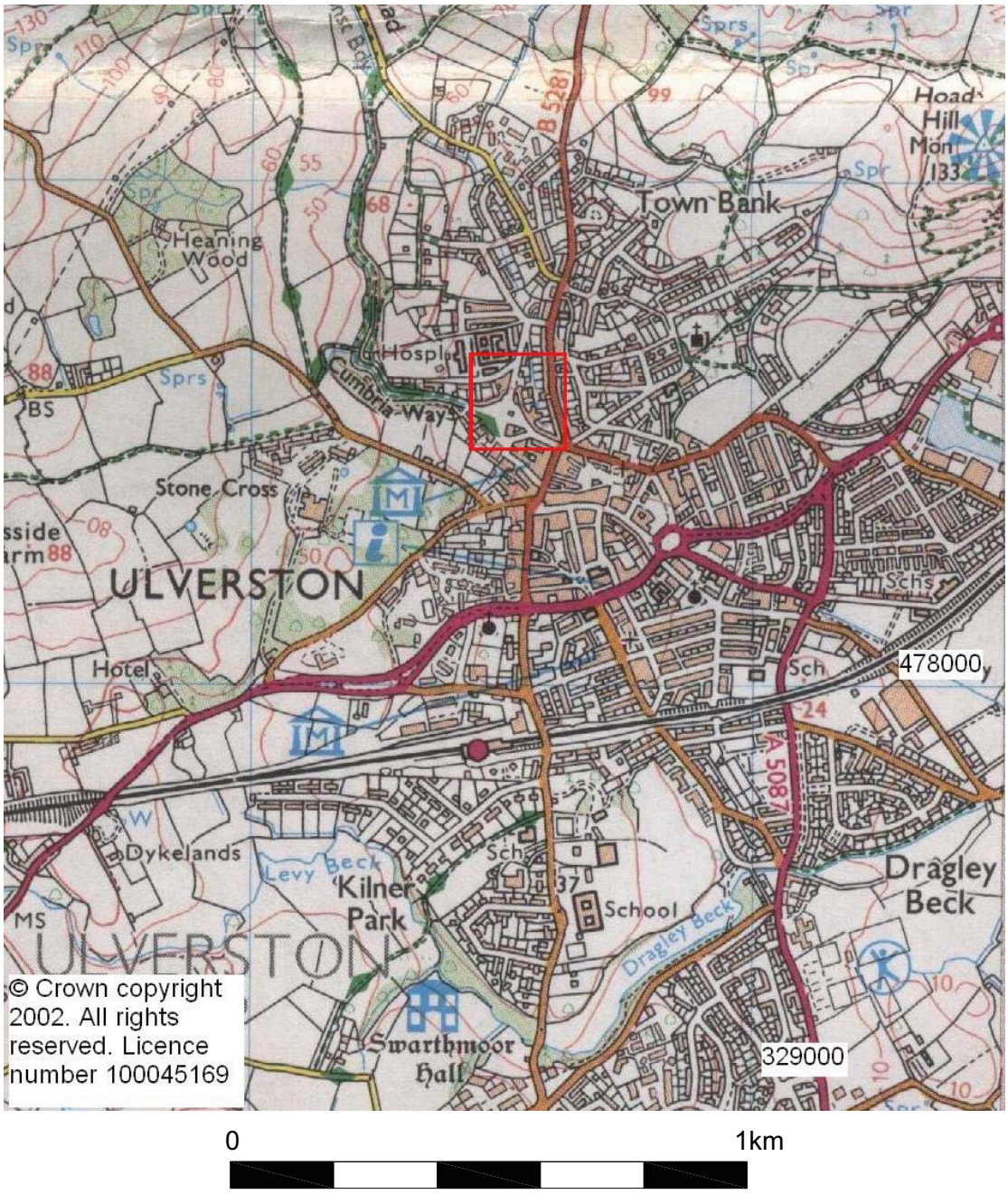


Figure 1: Site location

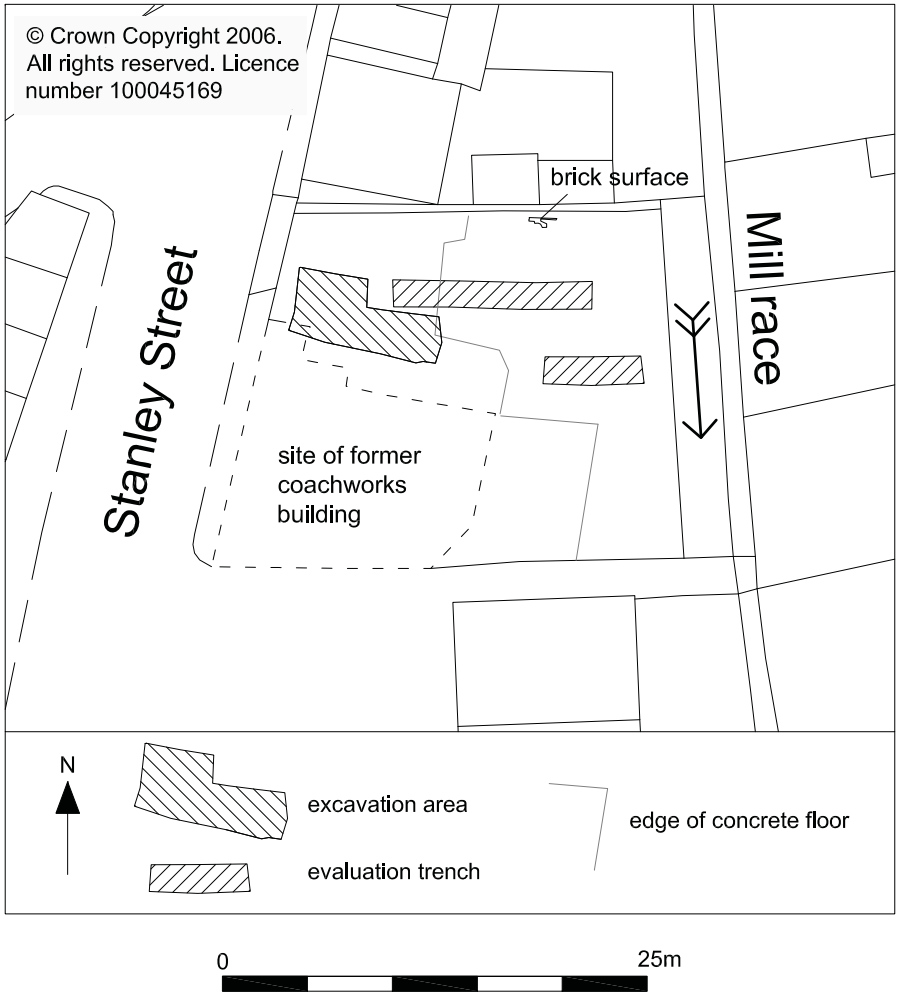


Figure 2: Trench location plan

Figure 3: Location of stony surfaces in the excavation trench and evaluation Trench 1

Project: Former Stanley Street Garage Site, Stanley Street, Cumbria: Archaeological Excavation	Project Code: G1036 Site Code: SS06 Date: November 2006

Figures 2 and 3

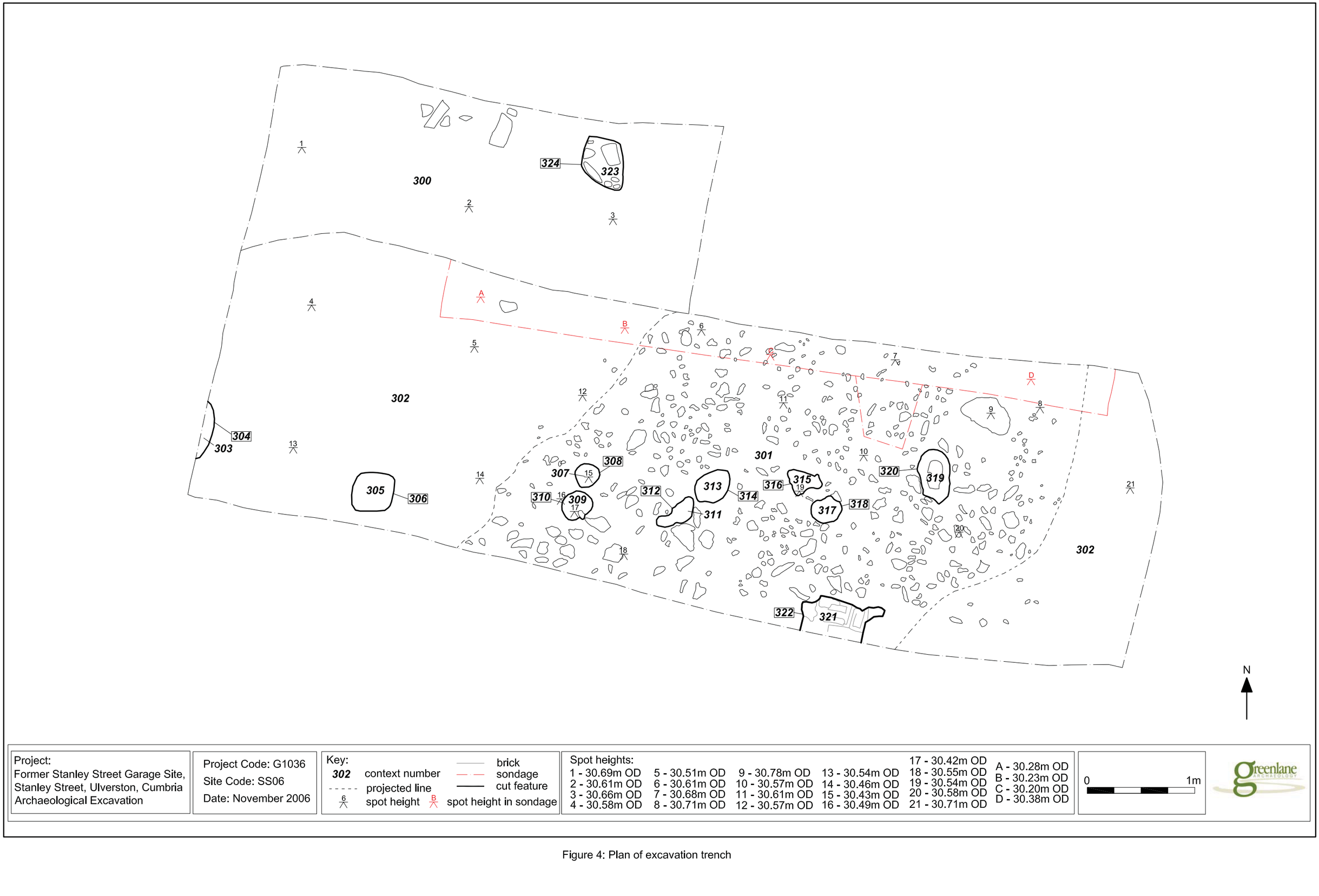
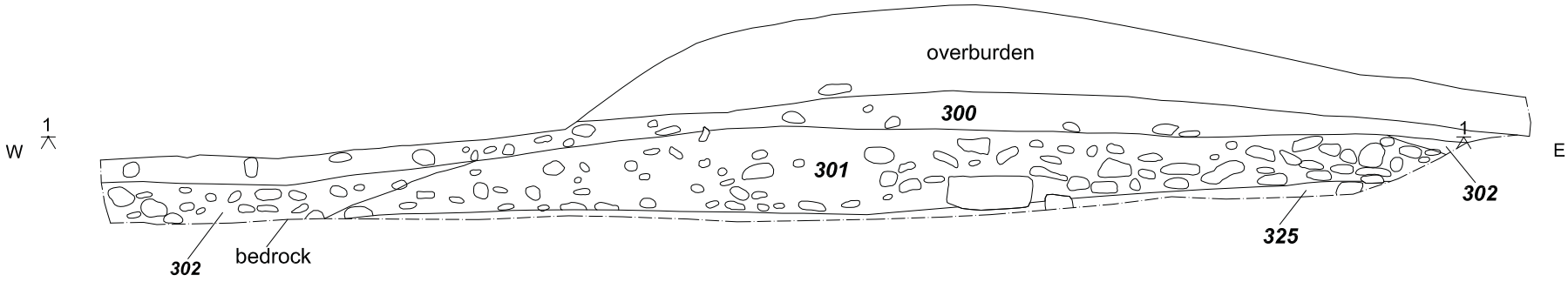


Figure 4: Plan of excavation trench



Project:	Key:	Level:			
Former Stanley Street Garage Site, Stanley Street, Cumbria: Archaeological Excavation	***302*** context number 1 level extent of excavation	1 = 30.72m OD	Project Code: G1036 Site Code: SS06 Date: November 2006	0 1m	greenlane ARCHAEOLOGY

Figure 5: South-facing section

Plate 1: East end of sondage through stony surface ***301***, looking north

Plate 2: Linear western edge of stony surface ***301***, looking north-east

Plate 3: Detail of stony surface ***301***, looking north-east

Plate 4: Medieval pottery, all from subsoil ***300*** except bottom centre and bottom right, from stony surface ***301***

Plate 5: A selection of the non-industrially-produced post-medieval pottery from subsoil ***300***

Plate 6: Clay pipe bowl with heel stamped 'RC', dated 1660-80, from context ***300***

Plate 7: Unstratified inkwell base marked 'Thomson & Sons Dry Ginger Ale'