

FAIRFIELD, CARTMEL, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation



Client:
Mr and Mrs K Partington

NGR: SD 37830 78990

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Non-Technical Summary

Prior to the submission of a planning application for the erection of a garage at Fairfield, Cartmel, Cumbria, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation of the proposed site in order to assess the nature and survival of any archaeological remains within it. This involved the completion of a desk-based assessment, which confirmed that the site was likely to be within or immediately adjoining to the area of the medieval priory, which was established in Cartmel in the late 12th century, although it had seen little archaeological investigation until the late 20th century. Fairfield is also situated close to an area known as Castle Meadows, which has traditionally been considered the site of a Roman camp or fort. Sufficient evidence supporting this claim has not been forthcoming, although there have been stray finds of Roman date from the general area, including as many as three coin hoards.

A single trench was excavated in what was an overgrown vegetable garden. This revealed a stony deposit, evidently a road or area of hard standing, buried beneath a layer of subsoil (containing medieval and early post-medieval pottery) and topsoil. Three abraded pieces of pottery were recovered from this surface, which, although difficult to date with certainty, are at least medieval, although they could potentially be Roman.

This feature appears to have been orientated north/south, although only a small area was exposed, but without further work it is difficult to be certain whether it is situated outside or inside the priory's precinct wall. The map evidence and topographic evidence on site suggests that it is in fact outside the precinct wall, and it presumably therefore formed a road in effect bypassing the priory. Its date remains uncertain, however; if it was indeed Roman this would be a significant discovery in the understanding of the area, and would have wider implications for the understanding of the Roman period in the region.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Mr and Mrs Partington for commissioning the project. Further thanks are due to their agent, Roger Haigh of Haigh Architects, in particular for his assistance with organising the evaluation and for providing an 'as existing' site survey, and to Gavin for driving the excavator. Additional thanks are due to Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council, for approving the project design and for his comments during a monitoring visit to the site. Special thanks are also due to Morag Clement, Curator at Kendal Museum, for facilitating access to the finds from the 1998 excavation at Cartmel at short notice.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace, who also wrote the report and produced the illustrations. The finds were examined by Jo Dawson, who also edited the report. The project was managed by Dan Elsworth. Special thanks are due to Ruth Leary (freelance Roman pottery specialist) and Ian Miller (Oxford Archaeology North) for their comments on the pottery from context **102**.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 As a result of pre-planning consultation between Haigh Architects (acting on behalf of Mr and Mrs K Partington, hereafter 'the client') and South Lakeland District Council (SLDC) regarding a proposed triple garage construction at Fairfield, Cartmel, Cumbria (NGR SD 37830 78990), Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) was contacted by SLDC. CCCHES responded to this by advising that an archaeological evaluation should be carried out to inform any future planning application on the site, and provided a brief for this work (CHES 2011; *Appendix 1*). The brief specified that a desk-based assessment followed by the excavation of a single 6m long archaeological evaluation trench was required. Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design for this work (*Appendix 2*) and after its approval by the Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council the archaeological evaluation was carried out on 28th and 31st October 2011.

1.1.2 The proposed development site lies within the precinct walls of the former Cartmel Augustinian Priory, which was established in the late 12th century (CHES 2011, 2). Although it falls outside the Scheduled Monument area, it is considered likely that it is part of an area that may have held ancillary industrial and agricultural buildings that would have been essential to the priory's economy (*ibid*).

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The proposed development site is positioned within the vegetable garden of "Fairfield", a house located at the north-west corner of the village of Cartmel (Figure 1). The Priory, which is visually prominent in the landscape, formed the hub around which Cartmel developed and the village, which is described as 'exceptional' and 'largely unspoilt', is now protected by Conservation Area status (Countryside Commission 1998, 73). Cartmel is situated approximately 3.5km north-west of Grange-over-Sands to the south of the South Cumbria Low Fells on the northern side of Morecambe Bay (Countryside Commission 1998, 69; Ordnance Survey 2008).

1.2.2 Cartmel is situated on the junction of a complex series of solid geology comprising Bannisdale Slates of Silurian age and carboniferous limestone, covered by thick glacial debris, including deposits of cobbles, pebbles and sandy material (Mitchell 1990, 43; Moseley 1978, plate 1). The site is located to the west of the River Eea, at approximately 30m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2008); the underlying solid geology in the catchment area to the west of the River is mainly slate, but to the east the deposits are mostly limestone, and deposits of alluvium (soft peaty and clayey soils) are likely to be present closer to the River (Mitchell 1990, figure 2; 1992, figure 1). The River itself was doubtless an important influence on the sourcing of construction material in the area most notably that used in the construction of the Priory (Mitchell 1992, 72-73).

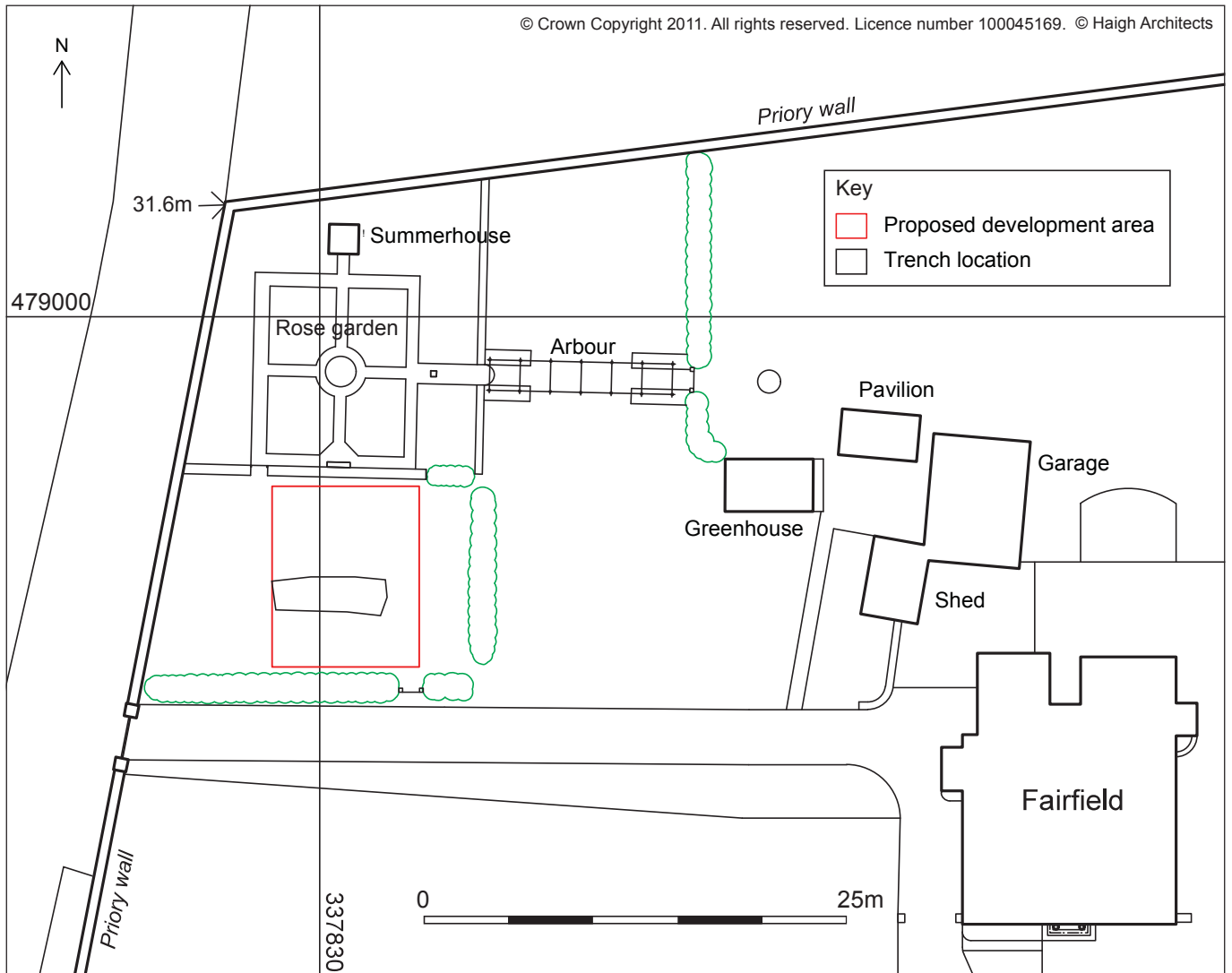
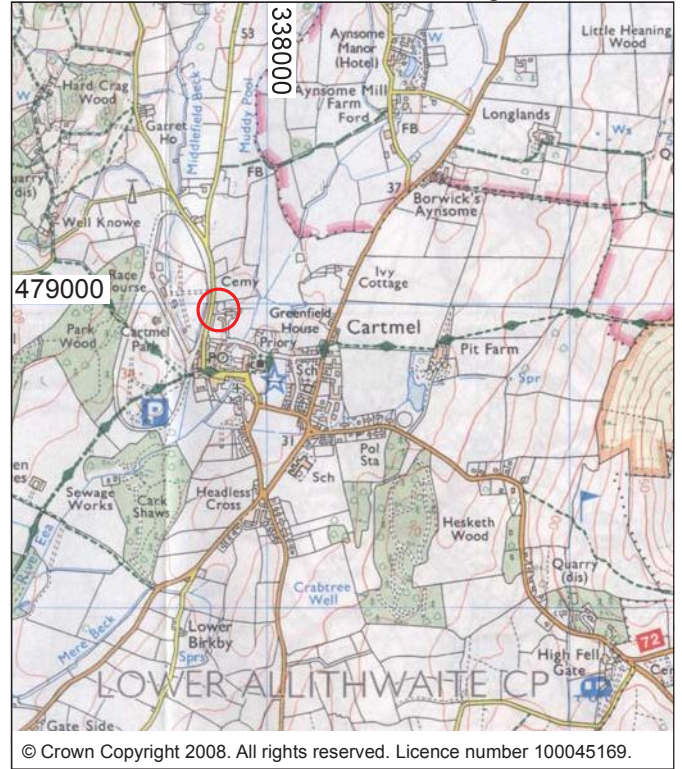
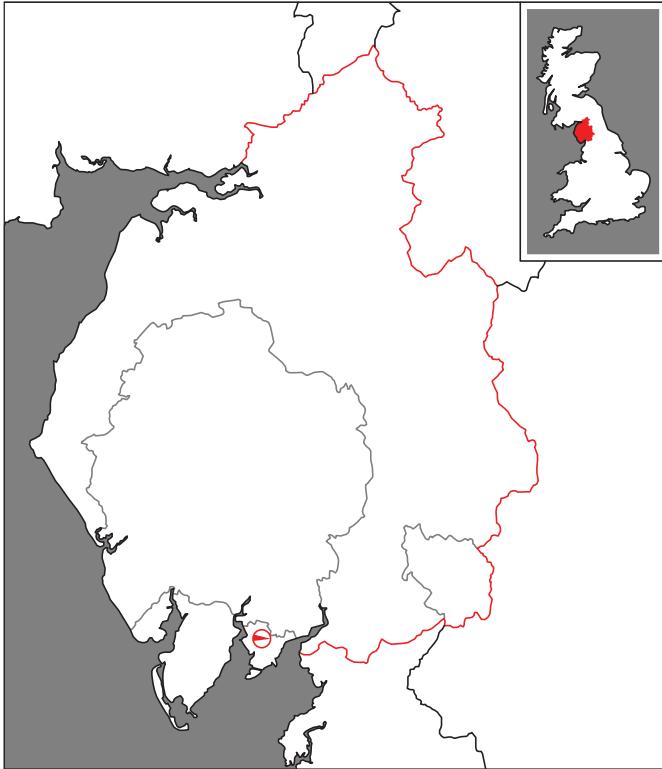


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Mr and Mrs K Partington

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with IfA guidelines (IfA 2008a) ahead of the archaeological evaluation. The evaluation phase comprised the excavation of a trial trench, the intention of which was to establish, where possible, whether any remains of archaeological significance are present on the site and their nature, degree of survival, extent, significance, and date.

2.1.2 All aspects of the evaluation were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a; 2008b), and according to Greenlane Archaeology's own excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 The intention of this element of the project was to assess the potential and nature of the deposits and finds that were likely to be encountered during the course of the groundworks and principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site, information from the Cumbria Historic Environment Record, and published secondary sources. The following sources of information were used during the desk-based assessment:

- **Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER):** this is a list of all the known sites of archaeological interest within the county, which is maintained by Cumbria County Council and is the primary source of information for an investigation of this kind. Details of all the known sites of archaeological interest and previous pieces of archaeological work carried out within 250m of the centre of the proposed development area (the 'study area') were examined (see Figure 2). Each identified site comes with a grid reference, description, and source, and any additional information which was referenced was also examined as necessary. In addition, unpublished reports of archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site were examined;
- **Cumbria County Record Office, Barrow-in-Furness (CRO(B)):** this was visited in order to examine early maps and plans of the site, and local and regional histories and directories as well as other sources of information pertinent to the site;
- **Greenlane Archaeology Library:** additional secondary sources were examined to provide information for the site background.

2.3 Archaeological Evaluation

2.3.1 A single trench approximately 6.8m in length and 2m wide (although the total area was 13.2m²) orientated east/west, was excavated. The topsoil was removed using a small tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket approximately 0.9m wide. Features of interest below this were subsequently cleaned by hand and recorded, and the location of the trench was recorded relative to nearby buildings and other structures that were evident on the site plans and Ordnance Survey mapping. In addition, spoil was scanned with a metal detector whenever practical in order to retrieve any small metal finds. The following recording techniques were used during the evaluation:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits and features (see *Appendix 4*) were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets. In addition, a general record was made of the day's events;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of all archaeological features uncovered during the evaluation, as well as general views of the site, the surrounding landscape, and working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report and the remainder are included in the archive. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets (Greenlane Archaeology 2007);

- **Instrument survey:** the trench was surveyed using a Leica reflectorless total station coupled to a portable computer running AutoCAD 2006 LT and TheoLT, which captures the survey data in AutoCAD in real-time at a scale of 1:1;
- **Drawings:** drawings were produced as follows:
 - i. the initial instrument survey was hand annotated to produce a trench plan at a scale of 1:20;
 - ii. a trench section was hand-drawn on site at a scale of 1:20.

2.3.2 The location of the trench was recorded relative to the known location of nearby buildings and other structures that were evident on the existing site plans (provided by Haigh Architects) and Ordnance Survey maps.

2.4 Finds

2.4.1 **Processing:** artefacts were washed (or dried and dry brushed in the case of metal and glass), 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, identified where possible, and a list of them was compiled (see *Appendix 5*).

2.5 Environmental samples

2.5.1 No environmental samples were taken since no suitable contexts were encountered.

2.6 Archive

2.6.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*) and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007). The archive, which comprises the drawn, written, and photographic record, will be deposited with the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness (CRO(B)). A copy of the report will also be provided to the client, Greenlane Archaeology will retain a copy, three copies will be provided for the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), and a digital copy will form part of the OASIS scheme (English Heritage 2007).

2.6.2 The client will ultimately be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum, which in this case is Kendal Museum. The museum is, however, currently at close to full capacity, and it is unlikely that it would be willing to take anything unless it was of exceptional importance. 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.

3. Site Archaeology and History

3.1 Map Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** Yates' 1786 map of Lancashire shows a building in approximately the same area as Fairfield but it is impossible to be certain if this is indeed the same structure; the earliest maps of the area are typically lacking in detail and so only the maps that provide more detail about the development of the site are included.

3.1.2 **Ordnance Survey, 1851:** the site lies in an undeveloped area, which is noteworthy in that it appears to lie outside (to the west) of the Priory wall, between the Priory wall and School Lane, which runs north/south to the west of 'Fairfield' (Plate 1). It is also of interest as 'Castle Meadows' is marked a short distance to the north-east.

3.1.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1890:** on this edition of the Ordnance Survey the Priory wall appears to continue to the road to the west of Fairfield (Plate 2) whereas on the previous edition it was discontinuous (cf. Plate 1). The site is inset slightly from the north-west corner of the north boundary wall and the Lane. It is still undeveloped at this point, although it is apparently divided from the land to the east, along what was previously marked as the extent of the Priory wall and there appears to be an orchard or possibly a tree-lined avenue immediately to the south of the main area.

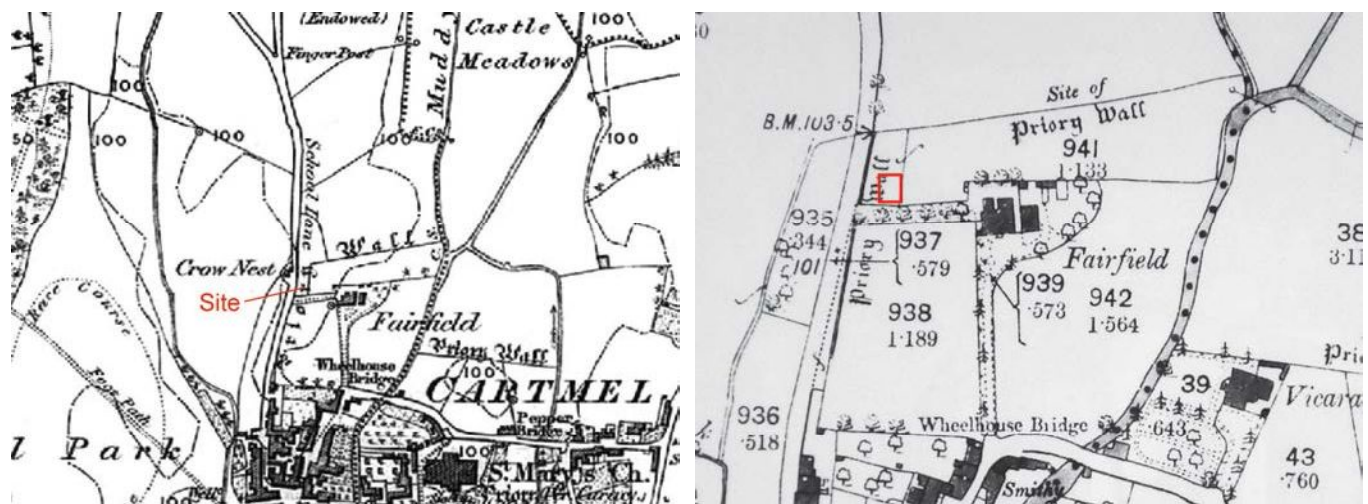


Plate 1 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851 (a and b)

Plate 2 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1890

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** the area of the proposed development site is still undeveloped at this time (Plate 3) and the main house to the east is little changed from the earlier edition of the Ordnance Survey map (cf. Plate 2). The area to the south of the main site, which was covered with trees on the earlier edition, is now more clearly an access road to Fairfield.

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1933:** this edition shows the boundaries and assessment numbers allocated by the c1910 land valuation made by the commissioners of the Inland Revenue. Unfortunately, the site falls outside of the marked boundaries as does Fairfield and neither property has a number indicated on the map (Plate 4). From the valuation records it is apparent that this area counted as part of the parish of Upper Holker, although it had been labelled Lower Allithwaite on earlier editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping. The site occupies part of the area which is coloured in blue and there is a hand written note which says 'Option to purchase' with an arrow pointing to this discrete section of land. It is not known which number in the valuation records corresponds to the land occupied by the site, but Fairfield is entered as 'Pt 159'; the land to the south and east is labelled 'Pt 160', while the area to the east, which partially extends within the area enclosed by the Priory wall is labelled 'Pt 97'. The owners and occupiers of these areas are recorded in Table 1.

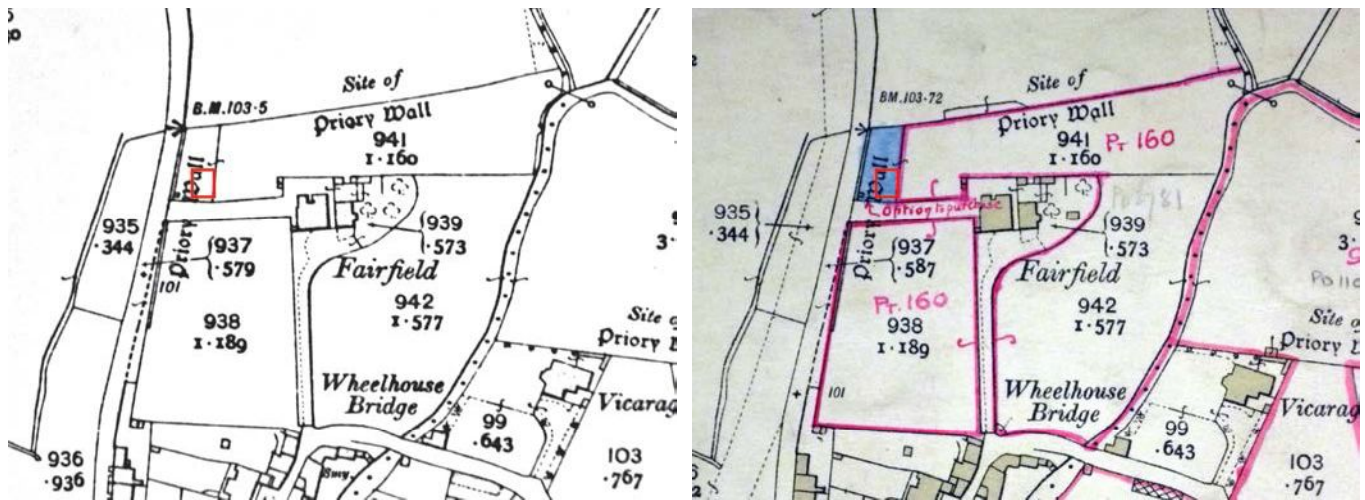


Plate 3 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

Plate 4 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1933

Parish	Pt No.	Occupier	Owner	Description	Precise location
Upper Holker	97	James Kirby	Bigland J Exors	Land	Brow Edge
Upper Holker	159	Ellen Adams	Miss Fell	House and grounds	Fairfield
Upper Holker	160	James Dickenson	Miss Fell	Land	Cartmel

Table 1: Extract from the Record of Valuations made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue (CRO(B) BT/IR/1/2 1910; CRO(B) BT/IR/1/3 1910)

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1st century AD): while there is some limited evidence for activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, this is typically found in the southernmost part on the north side of Morecambe Bay. Excavations of a small number of cave sites have found the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country and artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type (Young 2002). Again, the county was also clearly inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered during field walking and eroding from sand dunes along the coast, but these are typically concentrated in the west coast area and on the uplands around the Eden Valley (Cherry and Cherry 2002). Slightly closer to the site, however, a large number of finds of this date were discovered during excavations carried out in the park belonging to Levens Hall in the 1970s, and, although largely ignored at the time, they were subsequently published (Cherry and Cherry 2000). In addition, a small amount of Mesolithic material has been found at the north end of Windermere during excavations on the Roman fort site (see for example Finlayson 2004). These discoveries, particularly that at Levens, demonstrate that further remains of similar date are likely to exist in the local area, and conforms with the notion that river valleys, lakesides, and coastal areas are a common place for such remains to be discovered (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152).

3.2.2 In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear in the region and one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the county, having been manufactured at Langdale to the north of the site (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still, and it is likely that settlement sites thought to belong to the Iron Age have their origins in this period. These are not well represented in the area around the site, although an enclosure on Hoad hill near Ulverston perhaps has its origins in this period (Elsworth 2005), as might another one at Skelmore Heads near Urswick, although evidence for activity in the Neolithic was also associated with this (Powell 1963). Stray finds of Bronze Age date are throughout the county, however, although none

are recorded within the study area. Sites that can be specifically dated to the Iron Age (c600 BC – 1st century AD) are very rare; the enclosures at Ulverston and Urswick may represent hillforts, a typical site of this period, but they have not been dated. Closer to the site, immediately to the east of Cartmel on Hampsfell, a group of over 50 structures identified as hut circles was reported in the late 19th century (Rigge 1885); no further details relating to these are known but it is possible that they represent the remains of a later prehistoric settlement or even a hill fort. At Levens, burials radiocarbon dated to the Iron Age have been discovered (OA North 2004a), but these remain a rarity both regionally and nationally. There is, however, likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period; it is evident that in this part of the country, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74).

3.2.3 A stone axe hammer was found in Cartmel before 1909 at an unknown location (the HER point is approximately 220m to the south-west of the site) (gazetteer Site Number 12). This is perhaps the same as one said to be at Aysome, although the find spot of this was also not known (Rigge 1885, 266).

3.2.4 **Romano-British to Early Medieval Period: (1st century AD – 11th century AD):** late 18th and 19th century antiquarians considered a Roman military presence in the Furness area beyond question, but by the 20th century there was a complete reversal of opinion (summarised in Elsworth 2007, 31-37). Re-examination of the evidence however suggests a strong Roman influence or “background” presence in the peninsula during the Roman period, which doubtless would have been attractive for its rich iron reserves (Shotter 1995, 74; Elsworth 2007, 37, 41-43). Traditionally, a Roman camp is thought to have been located less than 100m from the current site in the meadow in front of the house at Fairfield (Stockdale 1872, 253; gazetteer Site Number 5), although the HER records that at the present time there is scant evidence to support this theory apart from a doubtful earthwork shown on the Ordnance Survey mapping, which may in fact be natural. That said, Stockdale recalls having the suspected *agger* [cambered embankment of a Roman road] of this *castellum* [small fort] pointed out to him by an acquaintance (Stockdale 1872, 253). The site was held to stand in front of Fairfield and stretched along the side of the River, “*It was then not very traceable, but he said it had been levelled down and much of it taken away*” (*ibid.*). Elsewhere, in Stockdale’s unpublished manuscript notes, it is recalled that an ‘*oblong (parallelogram) mound in the meadows at Cartmel called Castle Meadows exactly in the shape of a Roman Camp – [was] destroyed partly by the encroachment of [the] River – the formation of the present road and chiefly [sic] by Mr Fell when he was building his house [at Fairfield] and improving his meadow*’ (CRO(B) DDHJ 4/2/1/8 1860s-1872). Unfortunately, the location of “Castle Meadows” is now slightly ambiguous; the extent of the Scheduled Monument area would suggest that the fort lay to the west of the River in front of Fairfield (gazetteer Site Number 7a), which corresponds with Stockdale’s recollection, whereas Mitchell identifies the field north of the east end of the Priory wall to The Beck as Castle Meadows (the field north of gazetteer Site Number 6; see Figure 2; Mitchell 1990, figure 1). The issue is clouded somewhat by Stockdale who implies that both fields may have been called “Castle Meadows” (Stockdale 1872, 253), potentially owing to the former location of the fort thereabouts, while the first edition of the Ordnance Survey labels a large general area to the north-east of Fairfield as ‘Castle Meadows’ (Ordnance 1851a; Plate 1). The will of Thomas Fell of Fairfield, written in 1838 but proved in 1840, states that his house had “*three fields adjoining*” but does not give their name (CRO(B) BDKF/1/22 1840), while a later account states that Castle Meadows was “a field on the right hand side of the road which goes up to Green Bank from Cartmel” (Women’s Institute Cartmel Branch 1928, 2). Intriguingly this field is said to have been where the bells for the priory were cast; no particular evidence is given but according to local legend the people of Cartmel are said to have put their gold and silver into the melting pot for it (*ibid.*). This is a curious note given that church bells were typically made from a copper alloy (77% copper and 23% tin; Jennings 1922, 12) and it is conceivable that this relates to discoveries of gold and/or silver coins (perhaps even as a hoard or hoards) in the area.

3.2.5 A coin of Constantine I, Roman Emperor from AD 306-337, was found in Cartmel, but where it was found exactly is unknown; a general location for the find spot is recorded on the HER (gazetteer Site Number 4). The HER lists it as a silver coin but both references it refers to record it as copper alloy such as bronze (Shotter 1986, 257; 1989, 43). Various other Roman coins, including three hoards, have been found in or around Cartmel dating from the first to the fourth centuries AD (Shotter 1989) and may point

to the contemporary importance of the south Cumbrian coast and its integration into the economics of the Roman north-west, with links to other Roman centres such as Lancaster and Ravenglass (Shotter 1995). Roman material suggests that further Roman sites may yet be discovered in the areas of Barrow and Cartmel, but firm evidence for a Roman military presence, however, remains elusive (Shotter 1995, 77; 2004, 67).

3.2.6 The *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto* records that “the land which is called Cartmel” and all its British population, which also incidentally suggests a well-established community there, was given to Saint Cuthbert around c688 AD by Ecgrith, who was King of Northumbria from 670 to 685 (Crowe 1984, 63-65; Dickinson 1991, 9). The Domesday Book of 1086 calls it “*Cherchebi*”, deriving from the Old English for church, rather than the Norse form “*kirk*”, which implies that a Northumbrian church existed on the site ahead of the Conquest, at which time it belonged to one Duann (Crowe 1984, 61, 65).

3.2.7 **Medieval Period (11th century AD – 16th century AD):** the earliest forms of the place-name Cartmel, which are first recorded from the 12th century, probably derive from the Old English “*ceart*” and “*mel*” from the Old Norse word “*melr*” (Crowe 1984, 61) and broadly mean “sand bank by rocky ground” (Dickinson 1991, 9) and may originally have applied to the Grange area (Dickinson 1980, 7). That a *parish* church existed there is attested in The Furness Abbey Charters by ‘Willelmus, clericus de Kertmel’ c1135 and by ‘Uccheman, persona de Chertmel’ c1155 (Curwen 1920, 107). By 1168 the parish of Cartmel was a royal estate and in 1186 it was granted to the Marshall family, the Earls of Pembroke, by Henry II (Crowe 1984, 65). Much of the present village of Cartmel lies within the precinct of the Priory, which was founded with the legal permission of the future King John (who was at the time Count of Mortain) between August 1190 and 1196 by William Marshall, a wealthy and important Norman baron and Earl of Pembroke from 1189 to 1219, although the monastery may not have been established until 1202 (Dickinson 1980, 98; 1991, 10-11). The charter endowed the Priory “all my land of Cartmel” and a list of rights and privileges, which unusually included rights to iron mines (Dickinson 1980, 97; 1991, 10-11).

3.2.8 Unfortunately, it is not possible to get a detailed view of the possessions acquired by the Priory due to the loss of its archives, although it evidently received a number of further grants in the 13th and 14th century and eventually acquired a number of comparatively large farms (Dickinson 1991, 14-19). Its ecclesiastical wealth was valued at £46. 13s. 4d. in 1291 in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* (Dickinson 1980, 15). However, like much of the north of England, it was subject to raids by the Scots throughout the 14th century (Dickinson 1991, 29-30); the raids of 1316 and 1322 ‘wrought immense damage in the area’ and on the latter occasion the *Lanercost Chronicle* records that the Scottish raiders “burnt the lands around the priory... and took away cattle and booty” (Dickinson 1980, 13). The Priory was also affected by the Black Death, which may explain why it, probably like many English monasteries, is recorded as having fewer brethren than normal in 1381 (Dickinson 1980, 16). The defensive potential of the priory should not be overlooked (Hyde and Pevsner 2010, 268); the main priory gatehouse (gazetteer Site Number **16**) leading into the precinct was built around this time, between 1330 and 1340, and land surrounding the Priory was also enclosed by a precinct wall (gazetteer Site Numbers **2** and **6**) during the 14th century (Curwen 1920, 111). The gatehouse is the only remaining building associated with Cartmel Priory, although vestiges of other buildings are incorporated in later structures (e.g., gazetteer Site Numbers **8** and **9**). Elements of the precinct wall evidently survived in reasonable condition into the early 19th century; Baines describes it as running west from the gatehouse, before running north past Fairfield where ‘*about one hundred yards of the wall exist of rough ragcoble [sic] stone*’ before it turned east then south-east (Baines 1836, 725). What is probably the earliest plan delineating the presumed and known elements of the priory and its precinct wall, produced by Ffoliott in 1854 (Plate 5), is of interest as it seems to have used as the basis for determining the position of these features in subsequent accounts (eg Dickinson 1981, 83). It is particularly clear in its definition of the precinct wall to the north and west of Fairfield (Plate 5), although the manner in which these structures were positively identified is uncertain.



Plate 5: Extract from Ffoliot's plan (1854) showing the precinct wall (the thick line) as it relates to Fairfield

3.2.9 In 1390 a papal mandate to the archbishop of York ordered an investigation of the prior of Cartmel, William, accused of simony in admitting canons to profession and of 'too frequent visits to taverns', to the extent that the monastery was falling into disrepair (Dickinson 1980, 13). This may have been the catalyst for a period of reputedly much needed reconstruction and restoration of the Priory, possibly begun in the final years of the 14th century (*ibid.*, 19); Hyde and Pevsner state, somewhat enigmatically, that '*something drastic* [emphasis added] made it necessary for the canons to rebuild their monastic precinct on the [north] side' in approximately the mid-15th century (Hyde and Pevsner 2010, 267) and the surrounding lofty precinct wall is also suggested to have been largely rebuilt and partly re-sited in the 15th century (Dickinson 1980, 18). It has elsewhere been suggested that rebuilding was needed as a result of the devastation wrought by the Scottish raids, which perhaps burnt the Priory buildings to the ground (Curwen 1920, 111-112), or else the relocation of the cloistral buildings became necessary out of consideration for the underlying geological properties of the respective sides of the church (Mitchell 1990, 45-46).

3.2.10 The small field to the north side of Priest Lane (immediately to the north of the Priory Church) is called "farmery" field (Figure 3), which Dickinson interprets as a reference to the old word for infirmary, which in this case would have provided treatment for the sick and infirm brethren (Dickinson 1980, 21; 1991, 109). Another suggestion for the origins of its name is that it derived from being near the Monastic Dairy (Women's Institute Cartmel Branch 1928, 2). In either case, its layout can allegedly be determined from aerial photographs, which show that its main structure, most likely a large hall, with twin aisles and an open area at one end, ran north/south and it had a subsidiary block on its eastern side (Dickinson 1991, 109). The walling of the monastic precinct continues to the east and the area to the north, towards the beck, is low-lying and prone to flooding (Dickinson 1991, 109-110). The land between Farmery field and the beck to the west may have been gardens and orchards with fields to the north (Dickinson 1980, 21). The field immediately to the south-east of Fairfield Lodge formed part of the priory's outer court, which would have housed the agricultural and industrial buildings essential to the priory's economy, which potentially included barns, graneries, brewhouse, bakehouse, guesthouse, woolhouse, swinehouse, stables, mills, dovecots, tannery, and blacksmiths etcetera, and nowadays forms part of the Scheduled Monument area associated with the Priory (Scheduled Monument Number: 34796).

3.2.11 The value of the site of the Priory appears greatly diminished by 1535 when it was valued at £8. 16s. 8d. in a survey of English ecclesiastical revenue, the so-called *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, although it still received rents and similar income estimated at £91. 6s. 3d. net (Dickinson 1980, 15-16). Besides, Frith Hall grange was erected in the 16th century on the Leven Estuary where the Priory held fishing rights (Dickinson 1991, 16-17) and the valuation was raised to £212. 12s. 10½d., following protests by the priory that it had been undervalued, perhaps to avoid falling foul of the Act for the Suppression of the

smaller English monasteries of 1536 (Curwen 1920, 113-114; Dickinson 1980, 21-22). It was to no avail - this Act began the Dissolution of the monasteries, which, despite violent protest, led to the Priory being dissolved between 1536-7 (Curwen 1920, 114; Wild and Howard-Davis 1999, 31); however, following the unusual decision ordered by Mr. Chancellor of the Duchy that it should 'stand still' as it served a *parochial* as well as monastic purpose, the Priory church being preserved as the only place of worship available for its parishioners (Curwen 1920, 114; Dickinson 1980, 24). After the Dissolution the Priory's assets became Crown property and ultimately became part of the Holker Hall estate (Dickinson 1991:40), some now forms part of the Scheduled Monument area associated with the Priory (gazetteer Site Number 7).

3.2.12 The HER records additional medieval sites located nearby, including a deer park (gazetteer Site Number 1) immediately to the west of the site that used to occupy the area of the modern racecourse and Cartmel Park and Cartmel Wood, and the Cross, obelisk, and fish stones located in the Square some 215m to the south (gazetteer Site Number 19). A set of stocks was located at the main entrance to the churchyard, approximately 120m to the east of the Cross, but no trace now remains (gazetteer Site Number 11).

3.2.13 **Post-medieval Period (16th century AD – present):** by the early 17th century the Preston family then at Holker owned much of the land formerly owned by the Priory and the church was further improved and refurbished under their benefaction (Curwen 1920, 115; Dickinson 1980, 25). Cromwellian soldiers stayed in the village on 1st October 1643, stabling their horses in the church after a minor battle in Furness (Dickinson 1985, 115). In 1660 came the re-establishment of Anglicanism and the church bells were re-cast in 1661 (Dickinson 1980, 25); as already outlined (see *Section 3.2.4*) local tradition holds that they were founded or cast in "Castle Meadows" (Women's Institute Cartmel Branch 1928, 2), but this story has the air of myth about it (*ibid*).

3.2.14 A large Bellarmine-type (or *Bartmann*) jug was dug up in the garden of May Cottage, Cartmel, in the early 1960s (gazetteer Site Number 3). Such vessels were imported in the 16th and 17th centuries from the Low Countries and were soon copied by London potters. In the South they were often buried with associated objects to ward off evil spirits, so-called 'witch bottles', but the Cartmel specimen was empty.

3.2.15 Fairfield house itself is essentially of post-medieval date (although a vaulted ceiling exists within the half-cellar to the rear that might suggest it has earlier origins). It is located towards the north-west corner of the Priory precinct, may be represented on Yates' map of the region in 1786 (Yates 1786), and was certainly constructed by the time the 1851 edition of the Ordnance Survey map was produced, which was surveyed between 1847 and 1848 (see *Section 3.1* above).

3.2.16 A smithy operated nearby at the north-east corner of Cavendish Street which can be seen on the 1890 Ordnance Survey map to the south of Wheelbase Bridge (Plate 2).

3.2.17 There are six Listed Buildings of post-medieval date in the area recorded on the HER (gazetteer Site Numbers 10, 13, 14, 15, 18, and 21). A modern cast iron and wood constructed telephone call box, located near The Square, was previously Listed Grade II (gazetteer Site Number 17), but it was delisted in 1994 and has since been removed. A circular well (gazetteer Site Number 20) of unknown date is also recorded on the HER, which was uncovered below the floor of an 18th century building on The Square, but it is said not to have appeared medieval.

3.2.18 **Previous Archaeological Work:** little is known about the precincts of smaller priories due to the limited number of excavations within their confines and the past concentration on cloistral buildings (Wild and Howard-Davis 1999, 34; 2000, 179). Burials were discovered during the excavation of a 29.6m pipe trench in "Farmery Field" immediately to the north of the Priory Church in 1983 (see Figure 3; note the trench location is approximated due to existing discrepancies in the base maps), which may have formed part of the lay cemetery, which is suggested was in use until the mid-15th century (Wilson and Clare 1990; Dickinson 1980, 21). An archaeological evaluation carried out by in April 1998 of an area known as Priory Gardens c25m to the north-west of the Priory produced significant evidence of probably monastic activity at the site during the medieval period (LUAU 1998a) and the subsequent targeted excavation, which was carried out in August and September of the same year, revealed seven phases of

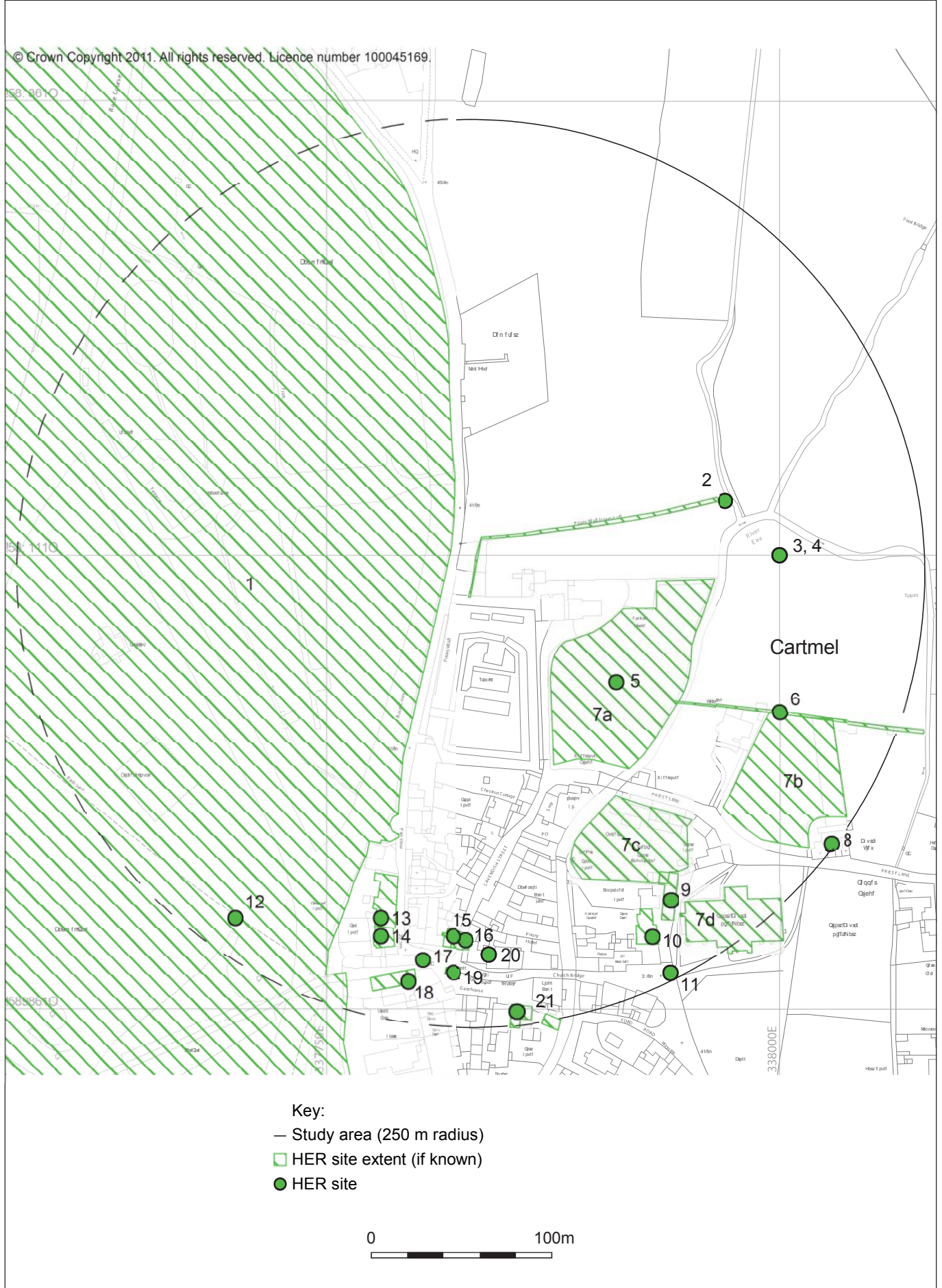
activity from the site, including well-preserved multi-phase stonewalled structures; the earliest phases dated from the late 12th to late 14th centuries, with a lull in activity in the c15th century, and post-monastic features dating to the late post-medieval and modern usage of the site (LUAU 1998b; both the evaluation and excavation are summarised in Wild and Howard-Davis 1999, 31-32; 2000, 163, 177). A large amount of iron-working debris was recorded, suggesting local iron ore deposits were being worked within a bloomery in the precinct, and evidence for copper alloy artefact production was also recovered, which would be typical of the sort of industrial activities carried out within the outer court of the Priory, i.e., beyond the area occupied solely by the canons (Wild and Howard-Davis 1999, 33-34; 2000, 177-179).

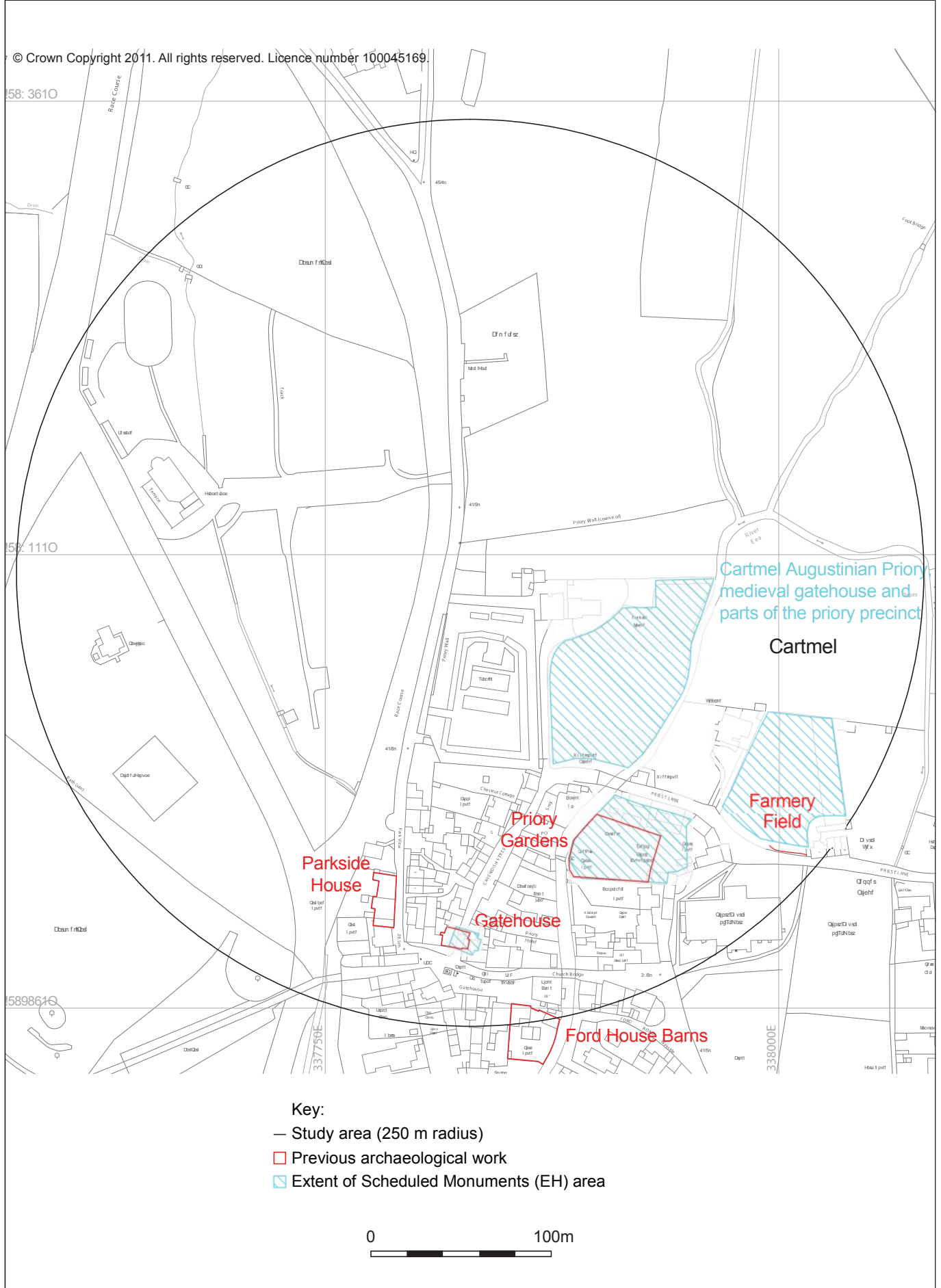
3.2.19 Other archaeological work carried out within the study area is recorded in the Cumbria HER (see *Appendix 3*; Figure 3), which includes the following:

- A Conservation Plan, which included a laser scanning survey and a public opinion survey, was carried out in 2003 for the future management and preservation of the 14th century Priory Gatehouse and attached late-17th or early-18th century Gatehouse Cottage (NAA 2004a; 2004b; 2004c; 2004d). The Gatehouse is one of only around a hundred monastic gatehouses in the country which survive complete and structurally unaltered, it is a Listed Building Grade II*, and was donated to the National Trust in 1946 (*ibid*);
- A photographic record of the Ford House Barns was produced in 2007 (JCA 2007);
- An appraisal of the internal architectural features of the grade II Listed Parkside House, formerly an alehouse known as The Nags Head and built in 1658, found that badly thought out alterations had reduced the historic quality of the building (JCA 2006);
- Surface finds of post-medieval pot and residual human bone were found in the topsoil of excavations at St Mary's Lodge in 2002, but no other finds or features were recorded (Note with HER No. 2403).

3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 Fairfield was evidently built before 1847-8, which is when the 1851 edition of the Ordnance Survey map was surveyed. The house is situated inside an area enclosed by strong walling which extends beyond the house to the north and west and may follow that of the monastic precinct wall; the current site is shown to lie outside the Priory wall between the wall and the Lane to the west on the 1851 edition of the Ordnance Survey but later editions show this wall continuing across the northern end of the proposed development area. In any event, the site remained undeveloped into the 20th century and it is thought likely that well-preserved archaeological remains survive within the priory's precinct. A Roman fort is traditionally held to have been situated nearby, to the south-west of Fairfield, and finds from this date might also be present in the area. The proposed development area is currently in use as a kitchen-garden.





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Figure 3: Previous archaeological work and extent of Scheduled Monuments within the study area

4. Fieldwork Results

4.1 Evaluation

4.1.1 The proposed development area was in use as a garden for growing fruit and vegetables (Plate 6). The evaluation encountered only three main deposits, as shown in the trench plan and section (see Figure 4). The uppermost of these was a dark greyish brown silty-clay garden soil (**100**) containing a small amount of rounded gravel and extending across the entire trench and to a typical depth of 0.3m. This was entirely removed by machine, and beneath it was a mid orange-brown sandy clay subsoil containing 30% rounded gravel (**101**), which extended across the whole trench and was typically between 0.2m-0.3m thick. This was initially hand-cleaned and photographed (Plate 7) and a number of finds were recovered from it (see Section 4.2).



Plate 6 (left): Pre-excavation view of the site

Plate 7 (right): Subsoil (101) exposed

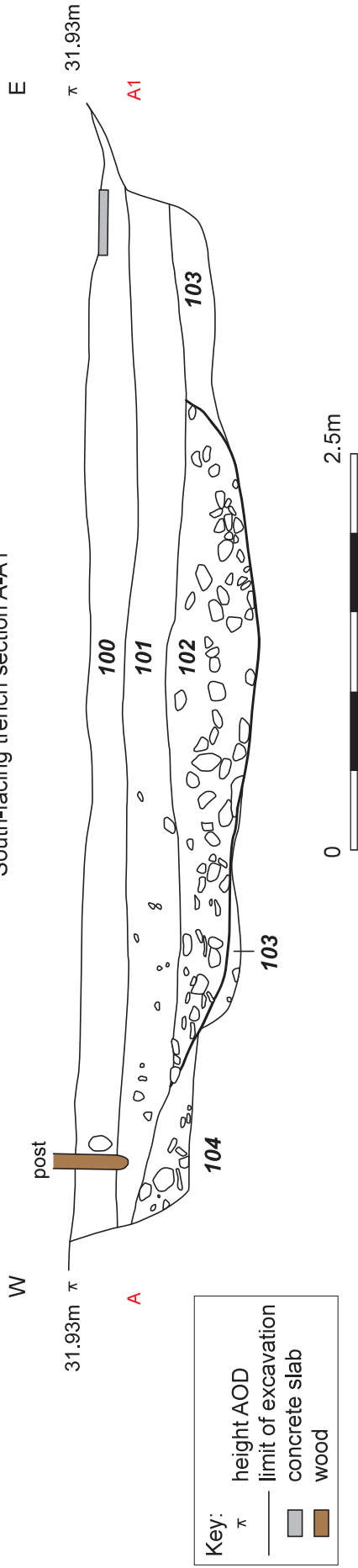
4.1.2 After deposit **101** had been cleaned by hand it was removed by machine; beneath this deposit, approximately across the centre of the trench, was a mid orange deposit, largely comprising rounded and sub-angular cobbles in a silty/sandy clay matrix (**102**), although at least one patch of cleaner 'natural' sandy clay was evident on the south side. The whole feature was approximately 4m wide east/west and extended beyond the edges of the trench to the north and south. A sondage was excavated through it against the north side of the trench (Plate 8), which revealed that it was up to 0.4m-0.5m thick in the centre but thinner at the sides. The deposit appeared to have been laid in a shallow trough (although it was not clear if this was a natural or pre-existing feature or had been deliberately cut) giving it an almost elliptical shape in section (Plate 9; Figure 4). Beneath this deposit was the natural mid-orange sandy/silty clay (**103**), which contained a small amount of rounded gravel. On the west side of the trench there was a thin layer of loose dark brown pea gravel (**104**), effectively just a lens within the main deposit of natural, and in the south-west corner a section of the local slate bedrock was exposed, which sloped down to the east (see Plate 8).



Plate 8 (left): Sondage through context 102

Plate 9 (right): Oblique view of the trench section

South-facing trench section A-A1



Trench Plan

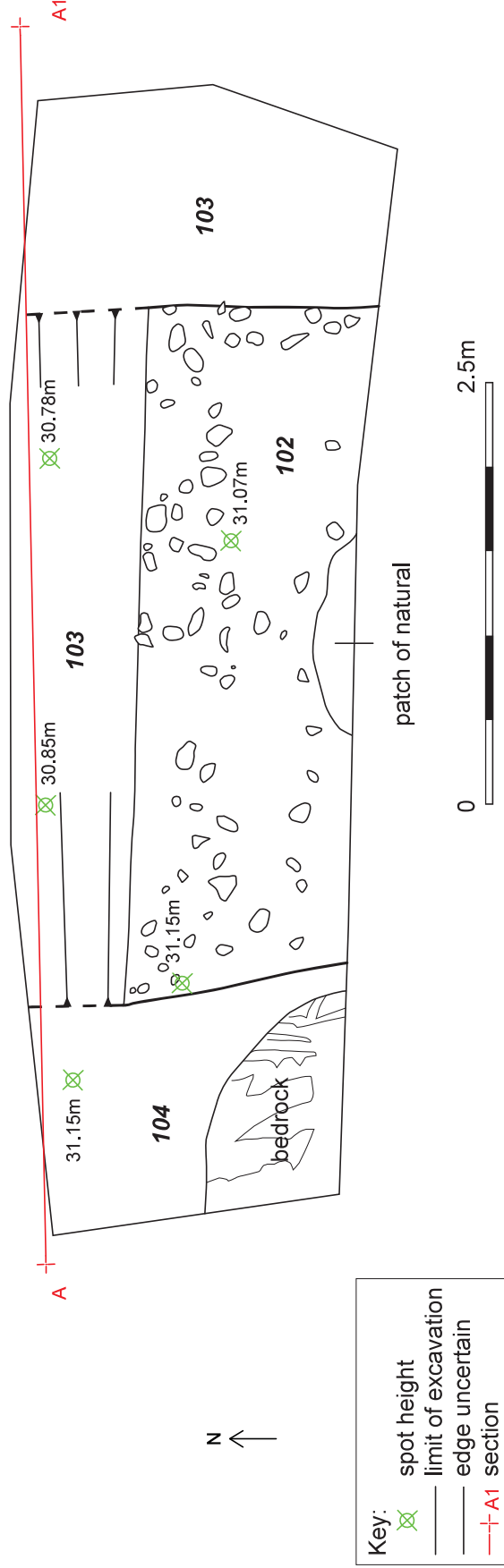


Figure 4: Trench plan and section

4.2 Finds

4.2.1 In total, 58 artefacts were recovered during the evaluation; the majority comprising fragment of pottery, but glass, metal, clay tobacco pipe, and bone were also present in smaller quantities. A full catalogue is presented in *Appendix 5* with clay pipe detailed in *Appendix 6*. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval period to the post-medieval, although the dating of some of the former is uncertain and could be earlier (see *Section 4.2.2* below).

4.2.2 **Medieval and earlier:** three fragments of a fine but very abraded, very soft, almost powdery, red slip-coated, oxidised sandy orange fabric were recovered from context **102**. These fragments possibly came from a single fineware vessel, although the vessel form could not be identified. Their date is unclear; they are broadly similar to imitation Samian ware or colour coated ware of the Roman period, but are perhaps more likely to be a form of medieval sandy ware, with a date range from the late 12th to 14th century, although if this is indeed the case then they are unusually soft. A rapid examination of the medieval pottery from the 1998 excavations in Cartmel, now held in Kendal Museum, did not identify any fabrics of identical type although some were similar.

4.2.3 Three small body fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from context **101**, representing sandy wares and later reduced wares, with a date range from the late 12th to 14th and 15th to 16th centuries respectively; the suggested date ranges for these wares are approximate and are based on general typological considerations and parallels elsewhere in the region (e.g. Bradley and Miller 2009, 663-664; McCarthy and Brooks 1992; Brooks 1999, 103; 2000, 140; Newman *et al* 2000, 122-123; Whitehead *et al* forthcoming). It is thought that the more fully reduced body sherd is a later variant of the Reduced Grey ware tradition, possibly ranging from the 15th to 16th century (Miller pers comm.), although a broad date range for the tradition ranges from the late 13th to the early 17th century (Brooks 2000, 140). No vessel forms could be identified.

4.2.4 **Post-medieval:** contexts **100** and **101** both contained post-medieval pottery, and some unstratified pieces were also recovered from the spoil. It is noticeable that the more closely dateable examples from **101** were typically no later than the early 19th century with many 17th or 18th century, and some more likely to be 15th or 16th century. Of these three fragments of a refitting decorated Cistercian ware vessel, of probable mid-15th to 17th century date, were found, one in **100**, one in **101**, and one unstratified. Two fragments of iron working slag were also present in **101**, perhaps suggesting iron working was taking place nearby. As might be expected context **100** contained noticeably more recent finds, but even these were mostly 19th century in date.

4.2.5 **Clay pipe:** a total of only nine fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the site from two contexts, contexts **100** and **101**. The assemblage includes eight stem fragments and one stem/bowl junction, with spur (*Appendix 6*). None of the fragments were stamped with maker's marks or decorated and given the very small size of the assemblage overall and the low incidence of clay tobacco pipe within each context it is not possible to make any chronological judgments with any degree of confidence, whether in terms of stem bore analysis or typological dating of forms and decorative variables (Davey 1975). Analysis of the bore diameters, especially when compared with other sites (see Davey 2011), indicates that the collection probably reflects a small quantity of residual late 17th century material with a peak of activity in the 18th century, the earlier material coming from context **101**.

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The evaluation at Fairfield has provided an opportunity to examine a part of the area thought to be within the medieval priory at Cartmel that has not previously been investigated. Indeed, it is arguable that detailed archaeological investigation of Cartmel Priory only really began with the excavations at Priory Gardens in 1998 (Wild and Howard-Davis 2000), previous work essentially only comprising stray observations and historical research. The historical background, in particularly the map regression, does raise some additional questions, most notably whether the area in which the evaluation took place is actually within or outside the Priory's precinct wall. What is evident is that the feature identified during the evaluation is of archaeological interest and forms an additional piece of evidence about the development of Cartmel Priory; although its dating is difficult to ascertain it is likely to be at least medieval.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 Three main phases of activity were identified during the evaluation. The natural clay (**103**) and pea gravel (**104**) were probably laid down on the underlying slate bedrock at the end of the last Ice Age over 12,000 years ago, although the presence of a post-glacial lake, perhaps in existence as late as the medieval period, as argued by Mitchell (1990), is likely to have had some further effect on the creation of natural deposits. Within these natural deposits a hollow formed, most probably a trackway orientated north/south (although it is unclear if this was deliberately cut), which was subsequently filled with a deposit of stones (**102**), perhaps collected from the nearby stream beds, in order to form a more well-built road surface. The dating of this is uncertain; the three pieces of pottery recovered from it are very small and abraded and not particularly diagnostic. They are possibly Roman, a crude imitation of Samian ware, but are perhaps more likely a very soft form of sandy ware and therefore of late 12th to 14th century in date.

5.2.2 The dating of the feature **102** is further confirmed by the overlying subsoil deposit (**101**), which appears to have accumulated between the medieval period and perhaps the 18th century, and certainly seems to indicate that the road went out of use at a relatively early date. The overlaying topsoil evidently accumulated after the 18th century and continued to be utilised until the present day.

5.3 Conclusion

5.3.1 While the dating of the road is uncertain it is at least medieval in origin. The early map evidence suggests that it was positioned outside of the priory, in which case it was presumably in effect by-passing the priory. Since so little of the priory's arrangement is known with any certainty this remains somewhat conjectural, but the map evidence seems to indicate that the priory's precinct wall was originally to the east of the evaluation trench. This line appears to correspond to the existing low garden wall and hedge, which coincides with a noticeable change in the height of the boundary wall to the north; the taller wall to the west that turns south and runs along the road side seems more likely to be a later garden wall, which the map evidence suggests was constructed sometime after 1851. The structure of the road (**102**), if that is indeed what it is, is also of interest as it is almost exactly the same as a road, considered to be of medieval date but also containing a fragment of possibly earlier pottery, discovered in Ulverston (Whitehead and Elsworth 2008).

5.3.2 However, if the road is of earlier date, perhaps Roman, it is conceivable that the priory boundary running parallel and to the east was built respecting this existing structure. Whatever is the case, the positioning of the precinct boundary on later maps, to the west of the evaluation trench, is either incorrect or is a later modification. Suggestions have been made regarding the reorganising of the precinct walls during phases of modification to the priory in the later medieval period (see *Section 3.2.9*), but no specific reference is given to support this and certainly no archaeological evidence is cited. Of course, if the road did belong to the Roman period this would be of considerable interest since the presence of remains of this period in Cartmel has long been debated and never proven, despite some intriguing remains being present in the area known as Castle Meadows as late as the 19th century. The wider implications, in terms of Roman activity in the wider area would also be significant (see Elsworth 2007),

but it is impossible to extract truly meaningful conclusions from such a small amount of information. Only further excavation, specifically to the east of the evaluation trench, would be able to resolve this although more detailed examination of the pottery from context **102** would perhaps also be beneficial.

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Appendix 1: Project Brief

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

AT FAIRFIELD, CARTMEL, CUMBRIA

Issued by the

County Historic Environment Service

Environment Unit



Date of Brief: 26 May 2011

SITE DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY

Site: Fairfield, Cartmel

Grid Reference: SD 37830 78990

Scope of Evaluation: one trial trench measuring 6 metres in length

Detailed proposals 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 for Archaeologists, or equivalent. Any response to this Brief should follow IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation, 2008. No fieldwork may commence until approval of a specification has been issued by the County Historic Environment Service.

PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) has been consulted by South Lakeland District Council and Haigh Architects regarding the proposed erection of a triple garage at Fairfield, Cartmel.
- 2.2 The scheme affects an area considered to have a high archaeological potential within the precinct walls of the former medieval priory. The County Historic Environment Service has therefore advised that the applicant provides information on the significance of any archaeological remains surviving on the site and how that significance would be impacted upon by the proposed development. In order to provide this information an archaeological evaluation of the site is necessary. This Design Brief sets out the requirements for the adequate archaeological evaluation of the site.
- 2.3 This advice is in accordance with guidance given in policy HE6 of Planning Policy Statement 5 (Planning for the Historic Environment) and with policy C19 of the South Lakeland Local Plan.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Cartmel Augustinian Priory was established in the late 12th century and flourished until its dissolution in 1537. The medieval church and gatehouse are still surviving but most of the priory precinct has been built on and comprises the modern day village. Three large open areas that have remained undeveloped within the precinct have been legally protected as a Scheduled Monument (SM no. 34976). Archaeological investigations in two of these areas have revealed remains of the priory surviving below ground together with the priory's cemetery.
- 3.2 The site at Fairfield lies within the precinct of the priory and, although it does not fall within the Scheduled Monument, it is considered that it forms part of an area that is likely to have once held ancillary industrial and agricultural buildings that would have been essential to the priory's economy.

SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

- 4.1 *Objectives*
 - 4.1.1 The evaluation should aim to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains that are liable to be threatened by the proposed

development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied.

4.2 *Work Required*

- 4.2.1 A desk-based assessment of the existing resource, to be undertaken before any work commences on site. This should include an assessment of primary and secondary maps and documents relating to the site, to set the evaluation results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context. Records held by the County Historic Environment Record in Kendal as well as records held by the County Records Office at Barrow should be consulted.
- 4.2.2 The excavation of one linear trial trench measuring at least 6 metres in length and 1.7m in width to sample the proposed garage site, and the investigation and recording of deposits and features of archaeological interest identified within the trench. All features must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the County Historic Environment Service. Initial topsoil removal can be undertaken by machine, but subsequent cleaning and investigation must be by hand.
- 4.2.3 The evaluation should provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. An impact assessment should also be provided, wherever possible.
- 4.2.4 The following analyses should form part of the evaluation, as appropriate. If any of these areas of analysis are not considered viable or appropriate, their exclusion should be justified in the subsequent report.
- A suitably qualified specialist should assess the environmental potential of the site through the examination of suitable deposits, including: (1) soil pollen analysis and the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and; (2) the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits.
 - Advice is to be sought from a suitably qualified specialist in faunal remains on the potential of sites for producing bones of fish and small mammals. If there is potential, a sieving programme should be undertaken. Faunal remains, collected by hand and sieved, are to be assessed and analysed, if appropriate.

SPECIFICATION

- 5.1 Before the project commences a project proposal 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 English Heritage (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
 - ❖ Details of key project staff, including the names of the project manager, site supervisor, 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 projected timetable for all site work and post excavation work
 - ❖ The proposed locations of the trial trench
- 5.3 Any significant variations to the proposal must be agreed by the County Historic Environment Service in advance.

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
 - ❖ The dates on which the fieldwork was undertaken
 - ❖ A concise, non-technical summary of the results
 - ❖ An explanation of any agreed variations to the brief, including justification for any analyses not undertaken (see 4.2.4)
 - ❖ A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and the results obtained
 - ❖ Plans and sections at an appropriate scale, showing the location and position of deposits and finds located, and absolute heights above Ordnance Datum.
 - ❖ A list of, and dates for, any finds recovered and a description and interpretation of the deposits identified
 - ❖ A description of any environmental or other specialist work undertaken and the results obtained
- 6.2 Two copies of the report should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within two 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 The results of the evaluation will need to be made available for inclusion in a summary report to a suitable regional or national archaeological publication if further archaeological fieldwork is expected.
- 6.4 Recommendations concerning any subsequent mitigation strategies and/or further archaeological work following the results of the field evaluation should **not** be included in the report. Such recommendations are welcomed by the County Historic Environment Service, and may be outlined in a separate communication.
- 6.5 Cumbria HER is taking part in the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/> 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.

THE ARCHIVE

- 7.1 An archive must be prepared in accordance with the recommendations in Brown (2007). Arrangements must be 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 discussed before the project commences.
- 7.3 The County Historic Environment Service must be notified of the arrangements made.

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 Historic Environment Officer on behalf of the developer.

FURTHER REQUIREMENTS

- 9.1 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.). **The County Historic Environment Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this Brief or subsequent specification.**
- 9.2 All aspects of the evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (2009).
- 9.3 Human remains must be left *in situ*, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation should normally be permitted beyond that necessary to establish the date and character of the burial, and the County Historic Environment Service and the local Coroner must be informed immediately. If removal is essential, it can only take place under appropriate Department for Constitutional Affairs and environmental health regulations.
- 9.4 The involvement of the County Historic Environment Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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FURTHER INFORMATION

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Appendix 2: Project Design

FAIRFIELD, CARTMEL, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation Project Design



Client: Mr & Mrs K Partington

NGR: SD 37830 78990

September 2011

Client: Mr and Mrs K Partington

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 As a result of pre-planning consultation between Haigh Architects (acting on behalf of Mr and Mrs K Partington, hereafter 'the client') and South Lakeland District Council (SLDC) regarding a proposed triple garage construction at Fairfield, Cartmel, Cumbria (NGR SD 37830 78990), Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) was contacted by SLDC. CCCHES responded to this by advising that an archaeological evaluation should be carried out to inform any future planning application on the site, and provided a brief for this work (CHES 2011). Greenlane Archaeology was approached by Haigh Architects on behalf of the client to tender for the archaeological work. Following winning the tendering process, Greenlane Archaeology were requested by Haigh Architects to produce this project design for the archaeological work.

1.1.2 The proposed development site lies within the precinct walls of the former Cartmel Augustinian Priory, which was established in the late 12th century (CHES 2011, 2). Although it falls outside the Scheduled Monument area, it is considered likely that it is part of an area that may have held ancillary industrial and agricultural buildings that would have been essential to the priory's economy (*ibid*). The brief specifies that a desk-based assessment followed by the excavation of a single 6m long archaeological evaluation trench is required.

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). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 18 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 for Archaeologists' (IfA) Code of Conduct. The desk-based assessment and evaluation will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IfA 2008a; 2008b).

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed and supervised by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), AIfA)** with suitably qualified assistance. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, 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 managed a number of archaeological excavation projects in the region including a large excavation in Barrow-in-Furness (Greenlane Archaeology 2007a), evaluation in Milnthorpe (Greenlane Archaeology 2008a), a watching brief in Kendal (Greenlane Archaeology 2008b), and most recently a series of assessments at 130-136 Stricklandgate, Kendal (Greenlane Archaeology 2008c; 2008d; 2008e). He has also directly supervised evaluations and excavations in various places including Ulverston (Greenlane Archaeology 2006a; 2006b) and Kendal (Greenlane Archaeology 2007b).

1.3.2 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; medieval pottery will be assessed by Tom Mace. Finds of earlier date will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate. CHES 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 CHES will be sought.

1.3.3 Environmental samples, and faunal or human remains will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that any environmental samples would be assessed by Scott Timpany at

Headland Archaeology, human remains by Malin Holst at York Osteoarchaeology, and animal bones by Jane Richardson at ASWYAS. Other remains, such as industrial material, will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate and CHES will be informed and their approval will be sought for these arrangements.

2. Objectives

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 To examine information held in the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), early maps of the proposed development site, and any other relevant primary and secondary sources, in order to better understand its development, set it in its historic context, and assess the significance of any existing and potential archaeological remains.

2.2 Archaeological Evaluation

2.2.1 To excavate a single evaluation trench measuring 6m in length, and 1.7m wide. This will assess the presence or absence of features of archaeological interest within the area, their extent, date, nature, and significance.

2.3 Report

2.3.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the desk-based assessment and evaluation, that will present the results, and assess the potential of the site and significance of the remains.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the evaluation.

3. Methodology

3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

3.1.1 An examination of both primary and secondary sources, particularly maps, but also published and unpublished local histories, pieces of research, articles and studies relating to the proposed development site and a suitable area around it (the 'study area') will be carried out. These sources will be consulted at the following locations:

- **Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER):** this is a list of all of the recorded sites of archaeological interest recorded in the county, and is the primary source of information for a study of this kind. Each site is recorded with any relevant references, a brief description and location related to the National Grid. All of the references relating to sites identified in the HER will be examined in order to verify them and add any necessary background information. In addition, relevant secondary sources, particularly previous archaeological investigations in the immediate area, will also be examined, as will aerial photographs;
- **Cumbria Record Office (Barrow):** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow. Of principal importance are early maps, especially those produced by the Ordnance Survey. These will be examined in order to trace the origin and development of any buildings or other structures on the site, and, where possible, their function. In addition, information relating to the general history and archaeology will also be consulted, in order to establish the context of the sites identified within the study area, and the potential for further, as yet unknown, sites of archaeological interest;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** a number of copies of maps, local histories, unpublished reports, and journals are held in Greenlane Archaeology's library. These will be consulted in order to provide

further information about the development of the site, and any other elements of archaeological interest.

3.2 Archaeological Evaluation

3.2.1 A total of 10.2 m² of evaluation trenching is required, comprising a single trench 6m in length and 1.7m wide (a standard excavator bucket width). This will be excavated until significant archaeological deposits or the natural geology are reached, or to a depth of 1.2m. Where possible, this trench will target areas identified during the desk-based assessment as having the greatest archaeological potential and the least likelihood of constraints, as will be determined by the results of the desk-based assessment, and following consultation with CHES – a plan showing the proposed location will be submitted. It is anticipated that the evaluation will take one day on site with two archaeologists (totalling two person days).

3.2.2 The evaluation methodology, which is based on Greenlane Archaeology's excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007c), 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. Any existing service plans held by the client will also be consulted in order to identify the presence of other services;
- The trench will be excavated with regard to the position of any services, focussing on the areas of high archaeological interest or potential, and avoiding areas which are likely to have been severely damaged or truncated by later activity, unless they are considered to have a high potential;
- The overburden (which is likely to largely comprise topsoil) will be removed by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist until the first deposit beneath it is reached;
- All deposits below the overburden 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, below the first identified level of archaeological interest, unless specified by the CHES, 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;
- 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 colour print and colour digital format;
- All deposits, trenches, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the evaluation for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant quantities of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the evaluation, 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, for example, preserved environmental remains, industrial residues, and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 20 and 60 litres in volume (or 100% of smaller features), depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (e.g. 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 samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.3*

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 evaluation will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. CHES 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 securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- The evaluation trench will be backfilled following excavation although it is not envisaged that any further reinstatement to its original condition will be carried out.

3.2.3 Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the evaluation these will immediately be brought to the attention of CHES 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 CHES, and subject to a variation to this project design.

3.3 Report

3.3.1 The results of the desk-based assessment and evaluation will be compiled into a report, which will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR) and planning application number;
- 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 desk-based assessment;
- Results of the evaluation including descriptions of any deposits identified, their extent, form, and potential date, and an assessment of any finds or environmental remains recovered during the evaluation;
- Discussion of the results including an assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains present within the study area, areas of further archaeological potential. Any recommendations for further work, and appropriate types of further work, will be provided separately;
- 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 evaluation trench in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
 - copies of early maps, plans, drawings, photographs and other illustrations of elements of the site as appropriate to aid the understanding of the results of the evaluation;
 - a plan showing the position of the evaluation trench;

- plans and sections of the evaluation trench showing any features of archaeological interest;
- photographs of the evaluation, including both detailed and general shots of features of archaeological interest and the trench;
- illustrations of individual artefacts as appropriate.

3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the evaluation, 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)), following consultation with the client. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IFA (Brown 2007), 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 within two months of the completion of fieldwork, two copies will be provided for the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology will retain one copy, and a digital copy will be deposited with the 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 evaluation will be offered to an appropriate museum, most likely Kendal Museum, however this is currently close to full capacity, so this may not be possible. 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 **23rd September 2011**, or at another date convenient to the client. The project will comprise the following tasks:

- **Task 1:** archaeological desk-based assessment, and compilation of that element of the report;
- **Task 2:** submission of proposed evaluation trench location plan to Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service for approval;
- **Task 3:** archaeological evaluation;
- **Task 4:** post-excavation work on archaeological evaluation, including processing of finds and production of draft report and illustrations;
- **Task 5:** feedback, editing and production of final report and archive.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access

5.1.1 Access to the site for the evaluation 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 **£500,000**. 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

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Appendix 3: Site Gazetteer

Site Number: 1**NGR:** SD 37300 78500**HER No:** 43700**Sources:** Cumbria Historic Landscape Characterisation Project**Designation:** None**Site Type:** Deer park**Description:** Site of a deer park, documented in 1770.**Period:** Medieval

Site Number: 2**NGR:** SD 37970 79030**HER No:** 16121**Sources:** Ordnance Survey 1851; Ordnance Survey 1913**Designation:** None**Site Type:** Wall**Description:** Cartmel priory walls [see Site Number 6].**Period:** Medieval

Site Number: 3**NGR:** SD 38000 79000**HER No:** 17755**Sources:** Marsh 1980**Designation:** None**Site Type:** Find spot**Description:** A large 'face jug' of the Bellarmine type (or *Bartmann* jug) dug up in the garden of May Cottage, Cartmel, in the early 1960s. Originally imported in the 16th and 17th centuries from the Low Countries they were soon copied by London potters. The burial of such bottles, with associated objects, occurs in southern England as a device to ward off evil spirits. The Cartmel specimen contained nothing, unlike these 'witch bottles'.**Period:** Post-medieval

Site Number: 4**NGR:** SD 38000 79000**HER No:** 18949**Sources:** Shotter 1986, 257; 1989, 43**Designation:** None**Site Type:** Find spot**Description:** The HER records that a silver coin of Constantine I was found in Cartmel, although its exact location is unknown. [Note that both the sources state the coin is copper alloy, such as bronze].**Period:** Roman

Site Number: 5**NGR:** SD 37910 78930**HER No:** 2420**Sources:** Stockdale 1872, 25**Designation:** None**Site Type:** Earthwork

Description: Traditionally the site of a Roman camp immediately south-east of a house called Fairfield. According to Ordnance Survey the field contains a slight rise which does not appear artificial and there was no other evidence to support the theory.

Period: Roman

Site Number: 6

NGR: SD 38000 78913

HER No: 16122

Sources: Ordnance Survey 1851; Ordnance Survey 1913;

Designation: None

Site Type: Wall

Description: Cartmel priory walls [see Site Number 2].

Period: Medieval

Site Number: 7

NGR: SD 37910 78830

HER No: 2403

Sources: Baines 1836; Hyde and Pevsner 2010; Anon 1929, 329-330; Dickinson 1980; 1991; LUAU 1998a; 1998b; Stockdale 1872; Wild and Howard-Davis 1999; 2000; Wilson and Clare 1990

Designation: EH Listed Building Number 76955; Scheduled Monument No. 34976

Site Type: Priory

Description: An Augustinian Priory was founded at Cartmel around the year 1190 by William Marshall, later to become Earl of Pembroke and Regent of England and, though never particularly wealthy, developed over the course of the next three and a half centuries into a complex of some size and complexity. The first monks came from Bradenstoke Priory in Wiltshire and were Canons Regular of the Order of St Augustine. Major rebuilding took place during the 14th century. This included removal of the cloisters and refectory from the south side of the priory to the north, construction of the main priory gatehouse leading into the precinct between 1330-40, and the enclosure of land surrounding the priory by a precinct wall. The so-called 'Harrington Tomb', an elaborate chantry chapel commemorating Lord John Harrington (d. 1347), probably dates from this period (Dickinson 1985). During the dissolution the church was spared in its entirety since it also served as the parish church. In 1537 the priory was dissolved. The only other remaining building associated with the priory is the Grade II* Listed gatehouse, which is also Scheduled [Site Number 16], and vestiges of other buildings are incorporated in later structures. The gatehouse is situated on the north side of the village square at the south end of Cavendish Street.

Period: Medieval

Site Number: 8

NGR: SD 38028 78841

HER No: 5320 [part of Group Number 2403]

Sources: Lesley Bird.

Designation: None

Site Type: Find spot

Description: Medieval fragments, possibly from Cartmel Priory, are preserved in a garden wall [see Site Number 7].

Period: Medieval

Site Number: 9

NGR: SD 37940 78810

HER No: 5313 [part of Group Number 2403]

Sources: Lesley Bird

Designation: EH Listed Building Number 77001

Site Type: House

Description: A corbel in the front elevation is thought to have come from Cartmel Priory [see Site Number 7]; Listed Grade II 17th century house, possibly on medieval foundations.

Period: Medieval

Site Number: 10

NGR: SD 37930 78790

HER No: 24264 [part of Group Number 2403]

Sources: HER

Designation: EH Listed Building Number 76999

Site Type: House

Description: Priory Close House, situated in the courtyard facing the west end of Cartmel Priory, is a two-storeyed stone and roughcast Listed Grade II* building of the 15th to 18th centuries. It has a gabled three-storey wing at the rear and a low, two-storeyed block slightly recessed to the right. The appearance of the front is mainly Georgian. The house is believed to be an early 17th century reconstruction of the medieval Prior's lodging and guesthouse. Outshut has segmental arch and bench with decorative panels and figure work said to come from pew in church.

Period: Post-medieval

Site Number: 11

NGR: SD 37940 78770

HER No: 2430

Sources: Ordnance Survey 1851; Painting in Priory Church Vestry, Cartmel

Designation: None

Site Type: Site of stocks

Description: An old painting in the vestry shows a set of stocks at the main entrance to the churchyard. They are also shown on a 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, but no traces remain now.

Period: Medieval

Site Number: 12

NGR: SD 37700 78800

HER No: 4144

Sources: Gaythorpe 1909, 201; Rigge 1885, 266

Designation: None

Site Type: Find spot

Description: A stone axe hammer found at an undisclosed location in Cartmel.

Period: Prehistoric

Site Number: 13

NGR: SD 37780 78800

HER No: 24258

Sources: John Coward Architects 2006

Designation: EH Listed Building Number 76994

Site Type: House

Description: Parkside House was formerly an ale house known as The Nags Head; Listed Grade II house and barn, now a gallery. A datestone above the front door reads 'IBE/1658'. In the early 20th century it was owned by the Teasdale family who are believed to have owned all the properties on the west side of Park View. An appraisal of the internal architectural features in 2006 found that the property

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had been subjected to many changes over the years, and in recent times the architectural and historic quality of the building had been significantly eroded with badly thought out alterations and poorly chosen fitted furnishings, decorations and finishes (John Coward Architects 2006).

Period: Post-medieval

Site Number: 14

NGR: SD 37780 78790

HER No: 24257

Sources: John Coward Architects 2006

Designation: EH Listed Building Number 76993

Site Type: House

Description: Park House is believed to have been built around 1590; the current building is probably 17th or early 18th century. In the early 20th century it was owned by the Teasdale family who are believed to have owned all the properties on the west side of Park View (John Coward Architects 2006).

Period: Post-medieval

Site Number: 15

NGR: SD 37820 78790

HER No: 40759

Sources: NAA 2004a

Designation: EH Listed Building Number 77006

Site Type: House

Description: Gatehouse Cottage comprises a three-storey building constructed of roughly coursed limestone and covered in roughcast render. It is orientated north to south and is a single bay deep, although divided internally by partition walling. It measures internally 7.2m by 3.80m with the west wall of the Priory Gatehouse [see Site Number 16] forming its east wall. The foundation of the building probably dates to the late-17th or early-18th century although the roof has been modified in the 19th century to incorporate an additional storey. There appears to have been an attempt at this time to unify the front elevation of the cottage with Market Cross Cottage (formerly Bank Court) [see Listed Building SMR Number 24270] to the west. This may have been in the 1860s or 1870s by James Field who took over ownership of both properties and opened a grocer and ironmonger's shop (NAA 2004a, 32-3).

Period: Post-medieval

Site Number: 16

NGR: SD 37827 78788

HER No: 4710 [part of Group Number 2403]

Sources: Clare 1980, 127; Hyde and Pevsner 2010; NAA 2004a; 2004b; 2004c; 2004d; Anon 1929, 329-330

Designation: EH Listed Building Number 77006; Scheduled Monument 34976

Site Type: Gatehouse

Description: The only remaining building associated with Cartmel Priory [see Site Number 7], it is a 14th century Listed Grade II* structure with a high archway and two long windows of ogee lights high up. The gable side has a stepped 17th century window. The interior room is reached by a stone spiral staircase. The first floor room is heated by a large fireplace. The broad chronological history of the gatehouse is summarised thusly: Medieval to Reformation (1300-1536 AD): construction; Post Reformation (1536-1624): gatehouse used as a Court House with associated alterations [although no documentary evidence exists for this]; Early 17th to late 18th century (1624-1790): conversions of the gatehouse for use as a school house [with possible new roof], and construction of the attached Gatehouse Cottage [see Site Number 15]; Late 18th to early 20th century (1790-1920): conversion of the gatehouse for use as a shop, dwelling and store, plus partial abandonment; Early 20th century (1920-1946): gatehouse bought and restored by local solicitor [Reuben] O'Neill Pearson and converted into a Heritage Museum; 20th

century (1946-): gatehouse and Gatehouse Cottage donated to the National Trust and leased to the Cartmel Village Society, several alterations and restorations including a new roof in the 1960s (NAA 2004a, 10; 12; 23).

Period: Medieval

Site Number: 17

NGR: SD 37803 78777

HER No: 43365

Sources: Previously Grade II Listed, but delisted in 1994; now removed.

Designation: None

Site Type: Site of vintage telephone box, now removed.

Description: K6-type telephone call box, probably dating from between 1936 and 1939, by Sir Giles G. Scott. Cast iron and wood constructed tall kiosk; square on plan, with sail vault. Front and return faces have raised panels; front door panels are glazed, with iron glazing bars; the door is wooden, with (replacement) plastic glazing. Top glass panels have the lettering: 'TELEPHONE', and have relief crowns above.

Period: Modern

Site Number: 18

NGR: SD 37795 78765

HER No: 40365

Sources: Ordnance Survey 1851

Designation: None

Site Type: Barn

Description: Stone-built barn attached to Old Barn Cottage (Listed Building SMR Number 24287) on Park Lane, Cartmel, shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1851. Cart doors extant although now seemingly disused. The western end of the barn is used as a shop and sky lights were added at some point.

Period: Post-medieval

Site Number: 19

NGR: SD 37820 78770

HER No: 2404

Sources: HER

Designation: EH Listed Building Number 77002

Site Type: Cross, obelisk, and fish stones

Description: A cross is shown on Hogenbergins Map of 1577, but this has been replaced by an obelisk which is probably 18th or 19th century. It is square in section, slightly tapering, and with a pyramidal top. It stands on a pedestal of indeterminate date consisting of three stone slab steps. Immediately to the east of the obelisk are fish stones in the form of a table 3.7m long, 0.75m wide, 0.8m long. The table is formed by two limestone slabs supported on three upright stones. One of the slabs is cracked. No evidence for dating.

Period: Medieval

Site Number: 20

NGR: SD 37840 78780

HER No: 16773

Sources: L Hopkins pers comm. Jan 1993

Designation: None

Site Type: Well

Description: A circular well, partially capped by a large rough-hewn limestone slab and an additional piece of flagging, was uncovered during building works about 0.3m below present floor level. This did not appear to be its original height; it probably was lowered when the present 18th century building was erected. The well was approximately 1.20m in diameter and 2m deep. Its construction did not appear Medieval and associations with Cartmel Priory seem doubtful.

Period: Unknown

Site Number: 21

NGR: SD 37860 78740

HER No: 24281

Sources: John Coward Architects 2007

Designation: EH Listed Building Number 77016

Site Type: House

Description: Listed Grade II house, probably 18th century; a photographic record of the barn was made in 2007, possibly ahead of its conversion.

Period: Post-medieval

Appendix 4: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Deposit	Dark greyish-brown silty clay	Topsoil
101	Deposit	Mid orange-brown sandy clay, 30% rounded gravels	Subsoil
102	Deposit	Rounded and sub-angular cobbles in matrix of mid orange-brown gritty sandy clay	Road/surface
103	Deposit	Mid orange silty/sandy clay	Natural
104	Deposit	Dark brown pea gravel	Natural

Appendix 5: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
U/S	Pottery	1	Thin-walled grey bodied stoneware with brown slip? Very small body fragment	18 th to 19 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	Coarse, black-glazed red earthenware hollow-ware body fragment	Late 17 th to early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	Cistercian ware body fragment, refitting with fragment from context 100 ; white slip decoration internally	Mid 15 th to mid-17 th century
100	Fe	2	Corroded objects: barbed wire and small square cross-sectioned nail fragment	Not closely dateable
100	Metal alloy	1	Melted lump, silver-coloured and shiny like solder	19 th – 20 th century
100	Pottery	4	Red earthenware plant pot fragments, one with buff-coloured slip externally	Mid 18 th to 20 th century
100	Pottery	2	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware body fragments	Late 17 th to early 20 th century
100	Ceramic Building Material	1	Red earthenware lump – hand-made brick fragment?	18 th to early 19 th century?
100	Pottery	1	Creamware rim fragment	Mid to late 18 th century
100	Pottery	1	Porcelain saucer(?) body fragment	18 th century
100	Pottery	2	White earthenware, 'Willow' transfer-printed body fragments	19 th to early 20 th century
100	Pottery	1	Pearlware(?) Chinoiserie transfer-printed cup/mug body fragment with edge of handle terminal	Late 18 th to early 19 th century
100	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware with purplish glaze externally, hollowware body fragment (e.g., jar)	Mid 15 th to mid 18 th century
100	Pottery	1	Cistercian ware, refitting with U/S fragment	Mid 15 th to mid-17 th century
100	Ceramic Building Material	1	Fireclay, sooted on external surfaces, small fragment from unknown object, e.g., saggar, chimney pot, etc.	18 th to 20 th century?
100	Glass	1	Very light turquoise flat, pane fragment	Post-medieval
100	Bone	1	Medium/large mammal bone fragment	Not closely dateable

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
101	Pottery	2	Two much abraded fragments of a soft medieval sandy ware; both have an oxidised orange fabric, with a reduced grey core; the reduced grey core is more pronounced on the glazed sherd, which has specks of a green glaze present externally	Late 12 th to 14 th century
101	Pottery	1	Body fragment of a more fully reduced medieval ware-type; it has a soft, grey fabric with a whitish outer margin beneath a thin, drab and flakey olive green to brown glaze applied externally	15 th to 16 th century
101	Fe	4	Square cross-sectioned, corroded nails at least two of which are bent	Not closely dateable
101	Industrial residue	2	Undiagnostic lumps of iron working slag	Not closely dateable
101	Stone	1	Roof slate fragment with edge of peg hole, very thick	Not closely dateable
101	Ceramic Building Material	3	Red earthenware fragments, including one inclusion(?) hand-made brick fragments	18 th to early 19 th century?
101	Glass	1	Green bottle base with kick	18 th century (Morgan n.d. 24-25)
101	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed coarseware crock/jar body fragments and one chip	Late 17 th to early 20 th century
101	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot fragment	Mid 18 th to 20 th century
101	Pottery	1	Red slip-coated, buff-coloured earthenware fineware vessel base fragment (plate?)	Late 17 th to early 18 th century
101	Pottery	1	Tin-glazed earthenware; blue-painted fragment	18 th century
101	Pottery	1	Creamware body fragment	Mid to late 18 th century
101	Pottery	1	Pearlware(?) blue transfer-printed Chinoiserie hollowware (cup?) fragment	Late 18 th to early 19 th century
101	Pottery	1	Very fine buff-coloured stoneware cup(?) rim, iron-washed and with lead(?) glaze	Early to mid 18 th century?
101	Pottery	1	Cistercian ware rim with white jewelled slip, refitting U/S fragment	Mid 15 th to mid-17 th century
101	Pottery	1	Mottledware mug(?) strap handle fragment	18 th century
101	Pottery	1	Post-medieval reduced ware – olive-green glaze, light grey body rim with pie crust edge, possibly pie dish	18 th century?

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
101	Bone	1	Calcined fragment	Not closely dateable
102	Pottery	3	Fine, very abraded, very soft, almost powdery, red slip-coated oxidised sandy orange fabric, possibly from single fineware vessel	(Roman or) 12 th – 14 th century?

Appendix 6: Clay Tobacco Pipe Catalogue

Site Code	Cxt ¹	B ²	S ³	M ⁴	H/S ⁵	64 ⁶	Decoration	Comments	Date range
FC11	100		3			6			18 th century
FC11	100		1			5			Mid to late 18 th century
FC11	101		1			8			Mid to late 17 th century
FC11	101		1			7			Late 17 th to early 18 th century
FC11	101		1			6			18 th century
FC11	101				1	5		Junction with spur	Mid to late 18 th century
FC11	101		1			/		Fragment	

Notes: 1. Context; 2. Bowl; 3. Stem; 4. Mouthpiece; 5. Stem/bowl junction; 6. Bore hole diameter in sixty-fourths of an inch; 7. Bore diameter could not be recorded