BRACKENSGHYLL, SEDBERGH, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation

Client: Minerva Heritage Ltd

NGR: SD 65800 92100

Planning application ref.: S/03/455E

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

March 2014

Greenlane Archaeology Ltd,
2 Albrights Yard, Theatre Street,
Ulverston, Cumbria, LA12 7AQ

Tel: 01229 588 500
Email: info@greenlanearchaeology.co.uk
Web: www.greenlanearchaeology.co.uk

Contents

Non-Technical Summary 3
Acknowledgements 3
1. Introduction 4
2. Methodology 6
3. Historical and Archaeological Background 9
4. Fieldwork Results 12
5. Discussion 19
6. Bibliography 20
Appendix 1: Project Design 21
Appendix 2: Topographic survey and geophysics overlay (after Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2014) 31
Appendix 3: Summary Context List 32
Appendix 4: Summary Finds List 34
Appendix 5: Clay Tobacco Pipe Catalogue 40

Illustrations

List of figures

Figure 1: Site location 5
Figure 2: Amended site plan overlaid on the geophysical survey results 8
Figure 3: Trench 1 15
Figure 4: Trench 3 16

List of plates

Plate 1 (left): View of the north terrace from the south 4
Plate 2 (right): View of the west side of the site from the north 4
Plate 3 (left): Extract from the Tithe map of *c*1839 9
Plate 4 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1852 9
Plate 5 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1894 10
Plate 6 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1909 10
Plate 7 (left): Features at the west end of Trench 1 12
Plate 8 (right): Possible surface (*101*) above a layer of angular cobbles (*105*) with voids, and linear feature *107* half-sectioned to the left 12
Plate 9 (left): Features *104* and *107* viewed from the north 13
Plate 10 (right): Linear feature *104*, half-sectioned 13
Plate 11 (left): View of the location of Trench 2 prior to excavation 13
Plate 12 (right): Path across Trench 2 seen in section 13
Plate 13: Underlying natural exposed in Trench 2, viewed from the east 14
Plate 14 (left): Trench 3, viewed from the west 14
Plate 15 (right): Linear feature *303* to the east end of Trench 3 14

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Plate 16: Percentage by bore size within the clay tobacco pipe assemblage.....18

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for the construction of a new single-storey garden pavilion and a variety of landscaping works on land at Brackensghyll, Back Lane, Sedbergh, a condition was placed by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority for a programme of archaeological work to be carried out. This latest phase of work is informed by an earlier desk-based assessment and geophysical surveys, which identified the potential for undisturbed archaeological remains to be present relating to medieval and/or post-medieval settlement at the site. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation of the site which involved excavating three trenches which targeted features identified by the earlier work. This work was undertaken in February 2014.

The proposed development site is in an area which is thought likely to contain significant archaeological remains relating to medieval tenements or burgage plots, however, only post-medieval and later features were observed and no earlier finds were recovered during the evaluation. Small linear ditches and gullies, which were not picked up by the earlier geophysical survey, were observed in Trench 1 and Trench 3. A possible track at the west end of Trench 1 may account for a linear anomaly recorded there while a similar feature to the east may be denoting the line of a possible culvert. Trench 2 was devoid of any archaeological features, although the extant path was examined in section and found to be of similar construction to the track in Trench 1.

Although the evaluation did not reveal any evidence for remains of medieval date the finds are largely indicative of 18th century activity, with the exception of the gully in Trench 3, which appears to be 20th century. This discovery, while perhaps surprising, is of significance in terms of understanding the development of Sedbergh and perhaps indicates that it was not as large in the medieval period as the current topography suggests, a situation that has also been revealed in Kendal.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Minerva Heritage Ltd for commissioning the project, in particular Chris Healey. Additional thanks are also due to Martin Smith, Bursar at Sedbergh School, for his assistance during the evaluation. Further thanks are due to George Baines of GJ Baines and Son Building Contractors, who drove the excavator on site, and Robert White, Senior Historic Environment Officer at the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, for his comments.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace, who co-wrote the report, and the illustrations were produced by Tom Mace. The finds were assessed by Jo Dawson, Tom Mace and Dan Elsworth, and Jo Dawson also edited the report. The project was managed by Dan Elsworth.

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Planning Ref: S/03/455E) by JMP Architects Ltd for and on behalf of the governors of Sedbergh School for the construction of a new single-storey garden pavilion and a variety of landscaping works for the use of the school on land at Brackensghyll, Back Lane, Sedbergh, Cumbria (NGR SD 65800 92100), a programme of archaeological works was requested as a condition (no. 13) of the planning consent by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority. Minerva Heritage Ltd (hereafter 'the client') was commissioned to conduct an archaeological investigation of the proposed development site and a desk-based assessment and walk-over survey (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013) and geophysical survey (Britannia Archaeology 2014) identified the potential for undisturbed archaeological remains to be present relating to medieval and/or post-medieval settlement at the site. On the basis of this earlier work Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by the client to undertake targeted archaeological evaluation trenches to record any surviving archaeological remains in those areas. This work was undertaken in February 2014.

1.1.2 The proposed development site is located to the south of Main Street in an area which is thought likely to contain significant archaeological remains relating to medieval tenements or burgage plots and the subsequent history of the town (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013).

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

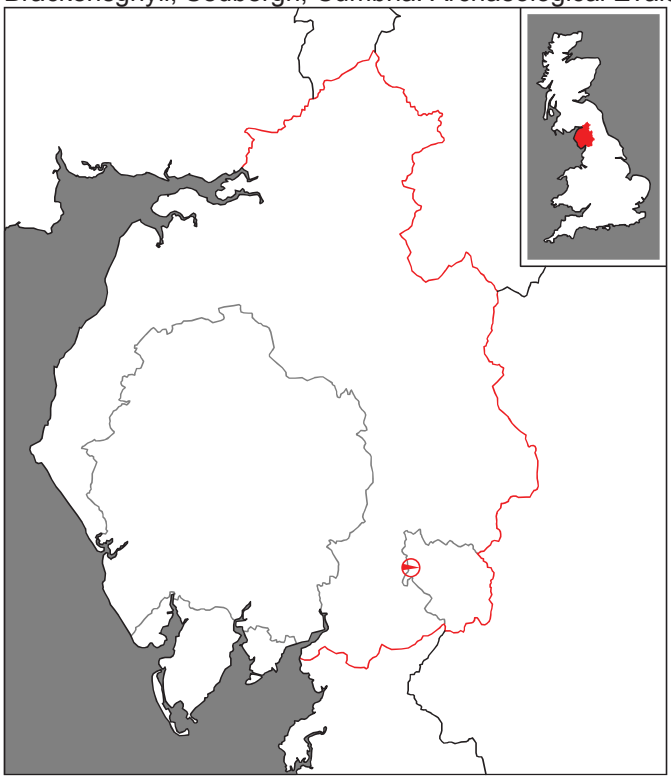
1.2.1 The proposed development site is situated north of Back Lane and south of the A684 (Main Street) which is the main east/west road through Sedbergh. Sedbergh is now in the county of Cumbria, but still part of the Yorkshire Dales National Park (Ordnance Survey 2005; Figure 1) and located on the south side of the Howgill Fells (Countryside Commission 1998, 60). The site comprises a walled garden with various trees, flowerbeds, low garden walls and paths (Plate 1 and Plate 2). The site steps up to the north approximately midway across the site from Back Lane to form two distinct terraces the north one of which is approximately 130m above sea level.

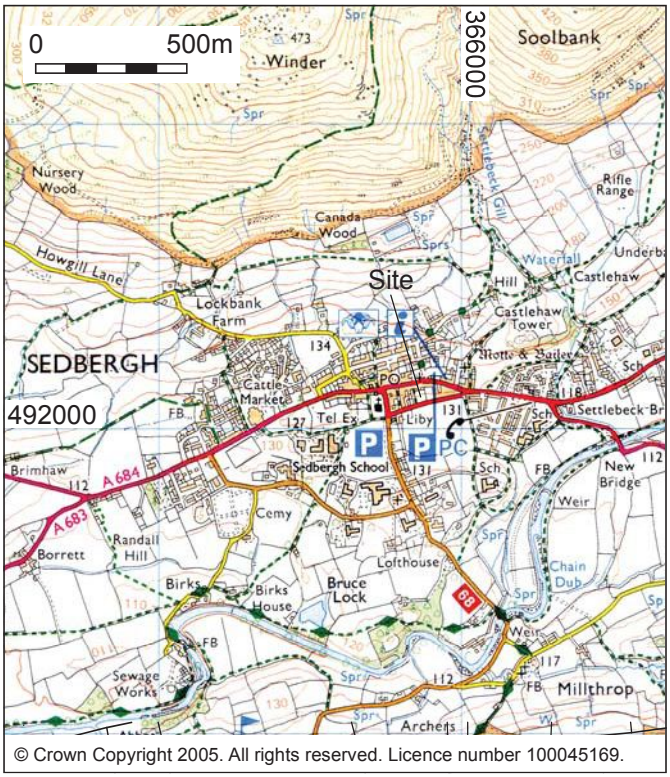
1.2.2 The underlying geology of the area comprises primarily Bannisdale slates, although Sedbergh is at a junction with Carboniferous limestone and has large deposits of millstone grit to the east (Moseley 1978, plate 1). The solid geology is typically covered by glacially derived deposits, scoured from the fells during the last Ice Age (Countryside Commission 1998, 61) with the ground cover ranging from moorland and blanket bog on the higher ground to pasture enclosed by stone walls on lower ground (*op cit*, 60).

Plate 1 (left): View of the north terrace from the south

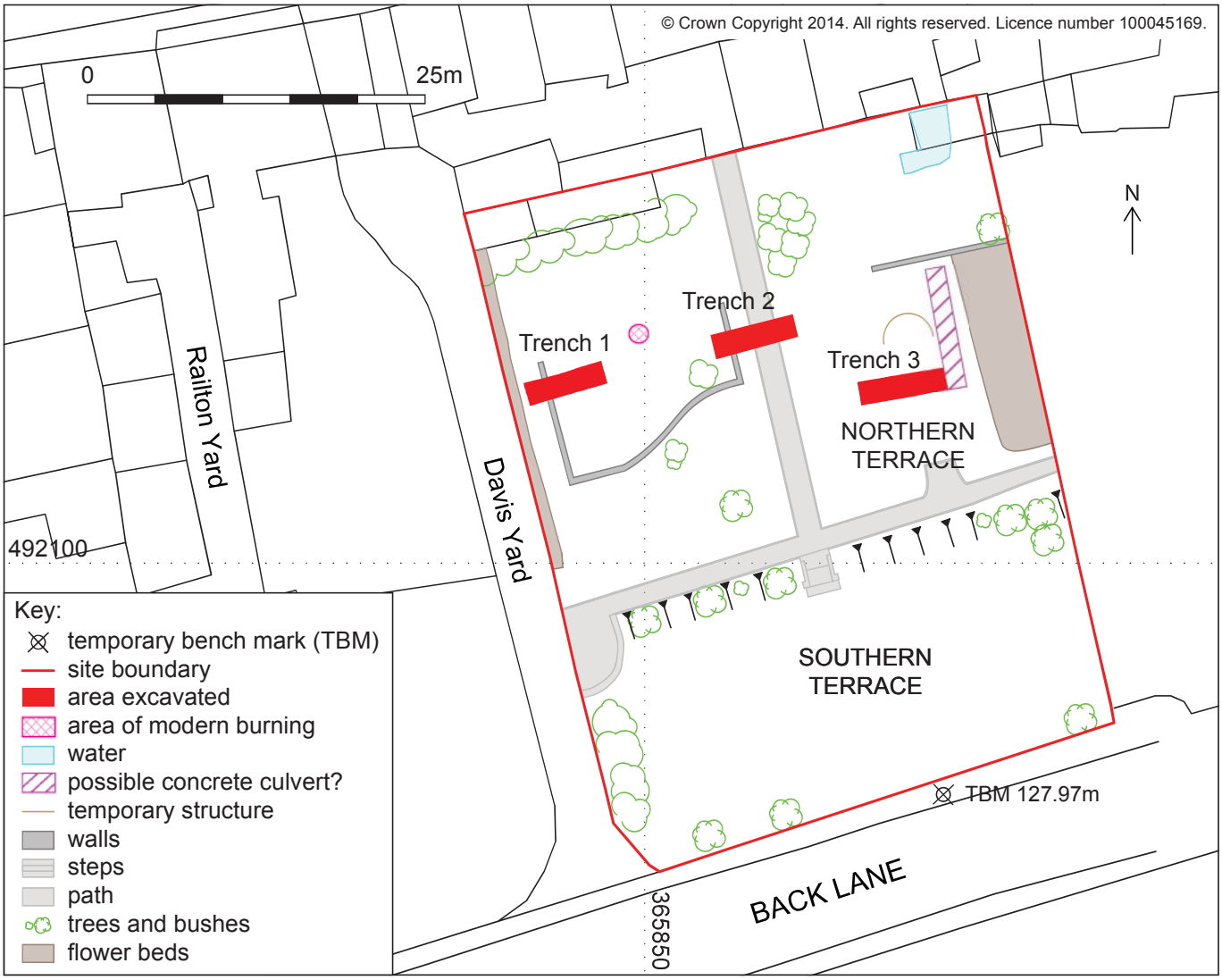
Plate 2 (right): View of the west side of the site from the north

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014





© Crown Copyright 2005. All rights reserved. Licence number 100045169.



Client: Minerva Heritage Ltd

Figure 1: Site location

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment and walk-over survey (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013) and geophysical survey (Britannia Archaeology 2014) of the site were carried out prior to the current phase of work. Three evaluation trenches were positioned across linear features identified during the geophysical survey (Britannia Archaeology 2014; *Appendix 2*). This was considered the most appropriate way to investigate the nature, character, extent, date, and archaeological potential of these features (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2014; *Appendix 1*).

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

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 The earlier desk-based assessment and walk-over survey (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013) was consulted in order to provide information about the development of the site, relevant sections of which are referred to in this report, most prominently in *Section 3*.

2.3 Archaeological Evaluation

2.3.1 The trenches were aligned parallel to Back Lane and targeted to encounter possible linear features identified by the detailed magnetometer and earth resistance meter survey (Britannia Archaeology 2014; Minerva Heritage Ltd 2014; *Appendix 2*; Figure 2). Unfortunately, the topographic survey supplied by Britannia Archaeology Ltd neither aligns with features recorded by the geophysical survey when in some instances it clearly should (such as various sections of the paths and walls; see *Appendix 2*), nor accurately represents the location of features on the ground. This is especially noticeable to the east side of the northern terrace where the concrete slabs, thought to possibly represent the line of a culvert, are shown greatly diminished relative to its actual dimensions on site and a temporary structure is shown to overly it when it was in fact clear of it to the west and the east/west track and slope to the south of that are shown far too far to the north. An attempt has been made to correct these errors in the drawings (see *Section 2.3.2* below). Three evaluation trenches were excavated in the northern terrace, each between 6.0 and 6.5m long and approximately 1.7m wide, with a combined area of approximately 33m^2.

2.3.2 The overburden and underlying made-ground deposits were removed using a tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket. Deposits below this were subsequently cleaned by hand and recorded and the location of the trench was recorded relative to nearby property boundaries and other structures that were evident on the site plans and Ordnance Survey mapping utilising a total station. All finds were collected from all deposits, as far as was practical, and the spoil was scanned with a metal detector in order to locate small metal finds. The following recording techniques were used during the evaluation:

- ***Written record***: descriptive records of all deposits and features (see *Appendix 3*) 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 black and white 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);

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

- ***Instrument survey***: the trenches were 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. This enabled the location and form of each trench to be positioned but also allowed levels above Ordnance Datum to be provided through reference to a nearby spot height. A temporary bench mark was established on the pavement to the south side of the site, the height of which was established by reference to a spot height on Main Street (a bench mark recorded further west along Main Street could not be located) using a dumpy level. The temporary bench mark is therefore perhaps only accurate to within 10cm;
- ***Drawings***: the topographic survey supplied by Britannia Archaeology Ltd is considered illustrative and not an accurate (to scale) representation of the features on the ground (see *Section 2.3.1* above). It has been amended by eye from available maps online and by reference to the geophysical survey (which appears to be more accurate), 'proposed' plans supplied by the client, and trench location survey data recorded on site. The amended site plans are overlaid on the trench location plan (Figure 1) and an amended version of the geophysical survey results (Figure 2). In addition, drawings were produced on site of features in the evaluation trenches as follows:
    i. trench plans and sections were produced by hand at a scale of 1:25.

2.4 Finds

2.4.1 ***Recovery***: finds were recovered from a number of contexts, primarily the topsoil and subsoil, but also from within the linear features revealed in Trench 1 and Trench 3. All of the finds were recovered by hand and stored in sealable bags on site before being removed for processing and assessment.

2.4.2 ***Processing***: the finds 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.

2.4.3 ***Assessment and recording***: the finds were assessed, identified where possible, and a list of them was compiled (see *Appendix 4*). The clay pipe was recorded and studied according to nationally agreed guidelines (Davey and Higgins 2004; *Appendix 5*).

2.5 Environmental samples

2.5.1 A 10L sample was taken from context ***303*** during the excavation but it was not processed due to the obvious late date and lack of significance of the feature from which it was taken.

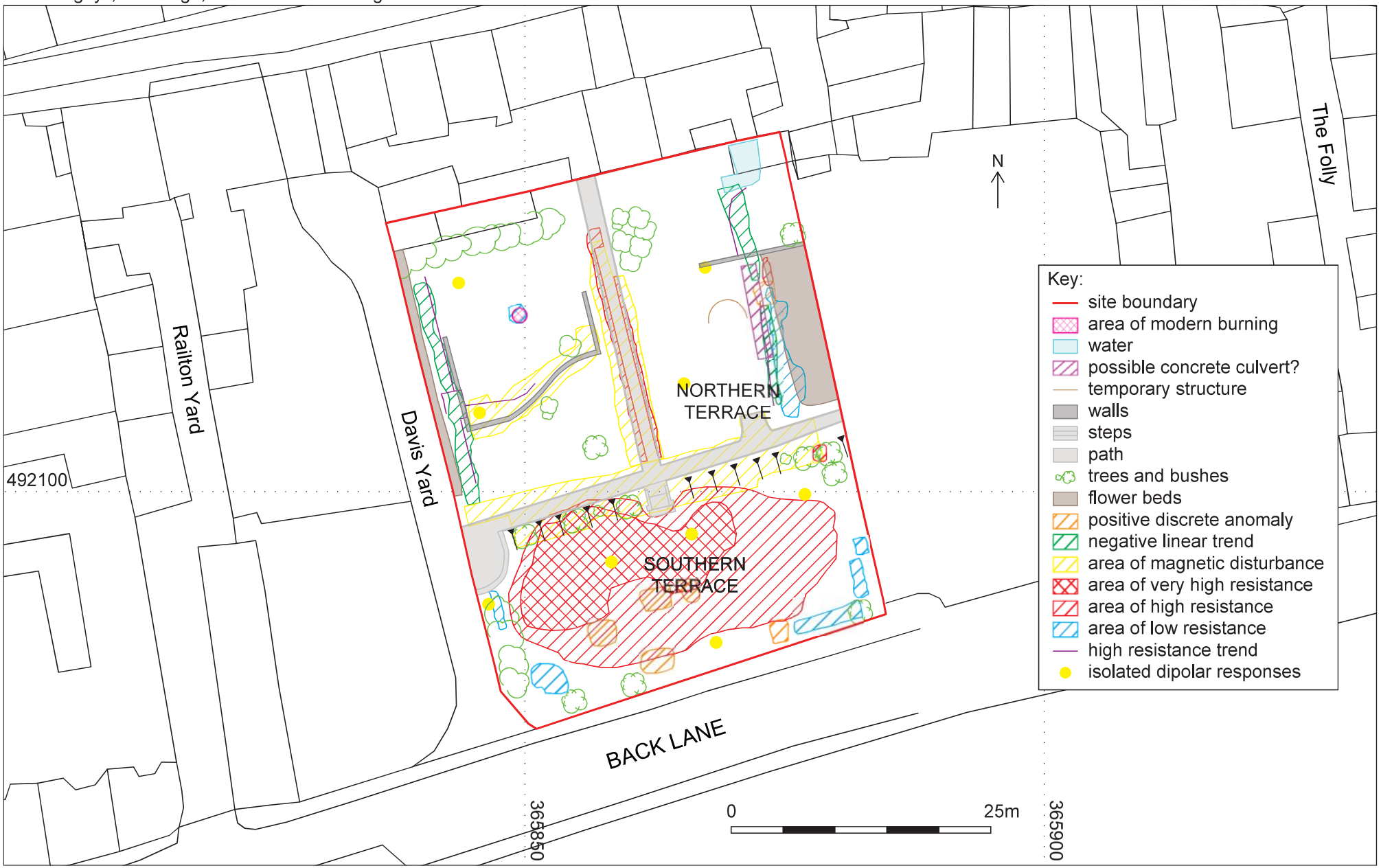
2.6 Archive

2.6.1 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 Archive Centre in Kendal (CAC(K)). 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.

2.6.2 A copy of the report will be deposited with the archive at the Cumbria Archive Centre in Kendal, one will be supplied to the client, and within two months of the completion of fieldwork, a copy will be provided for Historic Environment Record of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority. In addition, Greenlane Archaeology will retain one copy, and a digital copy will be deposited with the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER) and OASIS scheme as required.

2.6.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of any finds suitable for retention to an appropriate museum. 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.

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014



Client: Minerva Heritage Ltd

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Figure 2: Amended site plan overlaid on the geophysical survey results

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 Map Regression

3.1.1 ***Introduction***: this map regression is taken in large part from the earlier desk-based assessment (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013). The map extracts were originally supplied courtesy of Sedbergh and District History Society (*ibid*). While there are some relatively detailed maps of the area at county level dating from the late 18th century, such as the 1770 Map of Westmorland produced by Thomas Jefferys, these are generally produced at too large a scale to make any conclusive statements (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013, 14). The most useful maps date from the early-to-mid-19th century onwards and a selection of those is reproduced here.

3.1.2 ***Tithe Map, c1839***: the tithe map shows the site is divided with an orchard, woodland or perhaps formal garden to the south and open field to the north and there appears to be a small building in the north-west corner of the site (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013, 15; Plate 3).

3.1.3 ***Ordnance Survey, 1852***: this map shows a similar arrangement to the tithe map, although the area to the north appears to be maintained as a garden or small plots (Plate 4).

Plate 3 (left): Extract from the Tithe map of *c*1839

Plate 4 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1852

3.1.4 ***Ordnance Survey, 1894***: this map is almost identical to the earlier edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping (Plate 5; cf. Plate 4).

3.1.5 ***Ordnance Survey, 1909***: neither the east/west boundary nor the various trees are depicted (Plate 6). There is a small building and a longer glass structure, presumably a green house, shown in the north-west corner of the site and there is another small structure in the north-east corner.

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

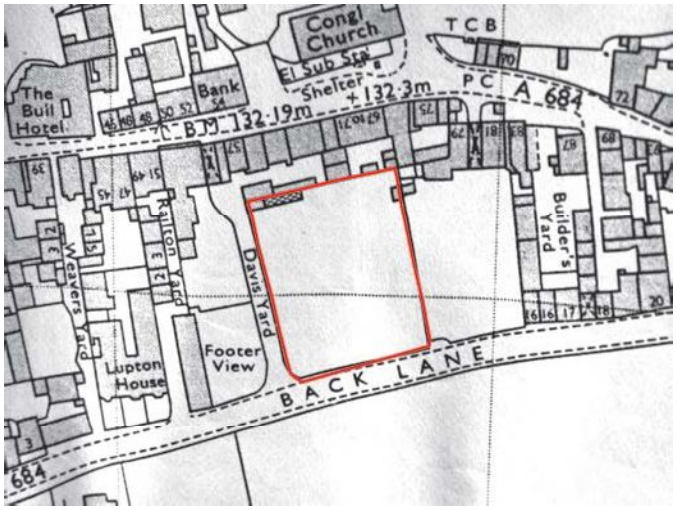


Plate 5 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1894

Plate 6 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1909

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 ***Introduction***: this brief site history summarises the earlier desk-based assessment (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013) and is intended to place the results of the evaluation in their local context. For brevity the background reproduced here has been restricted to discussion of the history of the site from the Early Medieval period onwards since activity from earlier periods appears completely absent (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013, 30).

3.2.2 ***Early Medieval Period (AD 410 to 1066)***: Sedbergh almost certainly has Early Medieval origins (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013, 11-12); the Old English or Scandinavian origin of the place name implies settlement from this period (Ekwall 1922, 8; CCC and EH 2002a, 4) and Sedbergh (*Sedbergt*) appears in the Domesday Book (Williams and Martin 2002, 796; Folio 301: Yorkshire), at which time the site may have approximated the centre of town (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013, 11-12).

3.2.3 ***Medieval Period (AD 1066 to 1540)***: nearby Castleshaw to the east of Sedbergh may have been constructed in the 11th century as a motte-and-bailey following the Norman Conquest (CCC and EH 2002a, 7, citing White 1994) and Hallgarth, possibly a large moated manor house half a mile to the south of Sedbergh, may have been the residence of the lords of the manor throughout this period. Sedbergh parish church of St Andrew was probably founded in the 12th century (YDNP 2009, 10) and the town was granted a market charter in 1251 (CCC and EH 2002a, 7). The church is the only vestige of the medieval town remaining above ground but much of the town's layout is characteristic of medieval settlement, especially the strip-shaped plots that extend to the rear of properties on Main Street, which are thought to represent medieval tenements or allotments, and surrounding the town are areas that potentially contain the remains of medieval (or later) ridge-and-furrow cultivation (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013, 12). At the end of the medieval period, in 1528, a grammar school was founded in Sedbergh, although it almost failed very early in its life and was refounded in 1551 (CCC and EH *c*2002, 9). The creation of the school went on to have a significant impact on the development of the town.

3.2.4 ***Post-Medieval Period (AD 1540 to 1750)***: the arrangement of the early stone component of the town, perhaps begun in the 17th century (CCC and EH 2002a, 10), is an important survival of the pre-industrial era, with the built-up yards behind the street frontage probably housing former workshops and such (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013, 13). The proposed development, however, is thought to comprise former post-medieval tenements which may preserve much of the characteristics of their medieval forebears (*ibid*). Several tenements in the parish of Sedbergh are referred to in a document from 1596 (CCC and EH 2002a, 9), but these seem to refer to hamlets and not the town itself (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013, 13).

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

3.2.5 ***Industrial Period (AD 1750 to 1900)***: during the industrial period the town became more widely connected via a network of improved roads and its finances were closely tied to the textile industry (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013, 14). During the 19th century the grounds belonging to the school, to the south of the town, were developed; the parkland between the school and Sedbergh town was landscaped (CCC and EH 2002a) and the playing fields and tree-lined avenues have probably not changed very much since the 1800s (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013, 14).

3.2.6 ***Modern Period (AD 1900 to present)***: the garden and orchard were ultimately bequeathed to the school by a former Sedbergh School bursar in the 1940s, sold in the 1980s and then re-purchased (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013, 15-16).

3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 The proposed development site contained a garden and an orchard at least as early as the 1840s and the 19th century maps all show the space divided by a boundary (which is no longer present) running parallel to Back Lane (see *Section 3.1* above; Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013, 15). The character of the surrounding area mostly reflects development of Sedbergh from about the middle of the 18th century, however, the arrangement of properties lining the roadsides appears to be typical of medieval settlement, comprising thin allotments which extend away from properties fronting onto the principal thoroughfares with a variety of domestic functions carried out in the plots further away from the roadside and later infill development of the yards behind (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013, 30). The proposed development site may well lie within Sedbergh's medieval core and based on the results of excavation within similar tenements in small towns in the north of England (CCC and EH 2002b, 18) the desk-based assessment identified considerable potential for medieval remains to survive below-ground (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013, 12-13).

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

4. Fieldwork Results

4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 Trench 1 was positioned across a low garden wall (constructed from a mixture of brick types topped with concrete) at the west side of the site and targeted the linear feature detected by the geophysical survey running north/south on this side of the garden (see *Appendix 2*). Uniform, dark grey topsoil (***100***) extended across the whole of the trench and beyond the limits of the trench in all directions (Plate 7). It was thicker and deeper to the east and notably shallower west of the low garden wall. Below the topsoil at the west end of the trench was a surface of gravel and sand (***101***) above a layer of larger angular cobbles (***105***), which possibly formed a track to the west of the low wall (Plate 8). The lower deposit overlay a small ditch (***107***), aligned approximately north/south and 0.5-0.6m wide, which was filled by soft silty clay (***106***) (Figure 3). To the east of this was another similarly aligned very narrow and very shallow ditch (***104***), which was filled with similar silty clay (***103***) (Plate 9 and Plate 10). Both features apparently cut into the subsoil (***102***), which lay on top of the underlying sandy-clay natural (***108***). The natural was exposed throughout the trench at a height of approximately 129.5m above sea level.

Plate 7 (left): Features at the west end of Trench 1

Plate 8 (right): Possible surface (*101*) above a layer of angular cobbles (*105*) with voids, and linear feature *107* half-sectioned to the left

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Plate 9 (left): Features *104* and *107* viewed from the north

Plate 10 (right): Linear feature *104*, half-sectioned

4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 Trench 2 was positioned across the broadly north/south track through the northern terrace and cut across the low garden wall at its west end (Plate 11; Figure 1). The track (which can be seen on the surface) comprised loose grey gravel with stone edging slabs (***202***) bedded on angular cobbles (***203***) 0.25m thick (Plate 12). The edging slabs may have been picked up by the geophysical survey, recorded as areas of high resistance (see *Appendix 2*). The dark grey silt topsoil (***200***) was removed along the rest of the trench to reveal a mid brown-orange sandy clay subsoil (***201***) similar to that in Trench 1 above the sandy clay natural (***204***) (Plate 13). The natural was encountered throughout the trench at a height of approximately 129.5m above sea level, as in Trench 1.

Plate 11 (left): View of the location of Trench 2 prior to excavation

Plate 12 (right): Path across Trench 2 seen in section

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Plate 13: Underlying natural exposed in Trench 2, viewed from the east

4.3 Trench 3

4.3.1 Trench 3 was located slightly down hill from Trenches 1 and 2 at the south end and to the west of a line of concrete slabs to the east side of the site (Figure 1). The slabs were left in place as they are thought to be part of a concrete culvert (Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2014), which meant that this trench could not be positioned to cross the linear anomaly recorded on this side of the site as originally intended. Immediately west of these slabs was a shallow U-shaped gully (***303***) filled by a heavily rooted, soft, dark grey silt (***302***) (Plate 14 and Plate 15). This was overlain by topsoil (***300***) and cut into a subsoil (***301***) similar to those deposits encountered in Trenches 1 and 2. The underlying natural (***304***) was exposed at a height of approximately 129.1m above sea level throughout the trench (Figure 4).

Plate 14 (left): Trench 3, viewed from the west

Plate 15 (right): Linear feature *303* to the east end of Trench 3

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Client: Minerva Heritage Ltd

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Figure 3: Trench 1

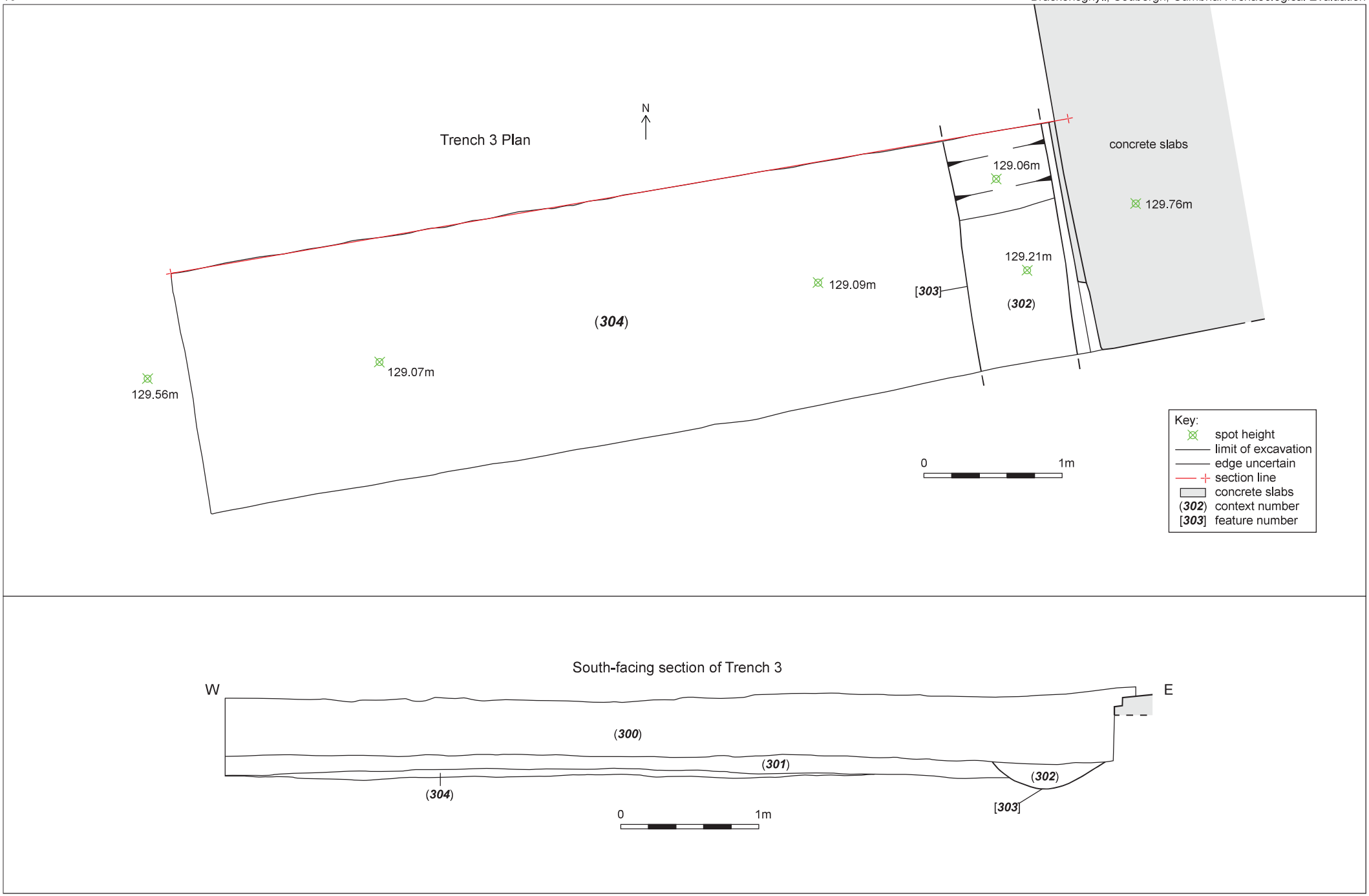


Figure 4: Trench 3

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

4.4 Finds

4.4.1 ***Introduction***: in total, 293 artefacts were recovered during the evaluation – 190 from Trench 1, 36 from Trench 2, and 67 from Trench 3; a complete list is provided in *Appendix 4*. These primarily comprised pottery, and the majority came from Trench. Other types of artefacts were also recovered and they are dealt with in the following sections by material.

4.4.2 ***Stone artefact***: a possible whetstone was recovered from context ***101***. This is made from a fine-grained banded stone and broken at one end. The edges are polished, while the centre and surviving rounded end are pitted. Whetstones of this type, made by simply using a naturally occurring stone of suitable form, are not uncommon from a number of periods and so this cannot be accurately dated in its own right.

4.4.3 ***Post-medieval pottery***: a total of 220 fragments of post-medieval flatware and hollow-ware vessels were recovered. 26 fragments were recovered from Trench 2, 49 fragments from Trench 3 and the remainder from Trench 1. Overall the assemblage ranges in date from the late 17th to 20th century and reflects typical domestic ware types, although the more closely dateable types show a noticeable concentration of late 17th to 18th century dates, which is probably a better indicator of dating for the other fabrics.

4.4.4 ***Post-medieval glass***: 14 fragments of glass were recovered, the majority of which dates from the 18th, 19th or 20th century, including colourless flat pane fragments and bottle fragments. The coloured glass bottle fragments from context ***105*** might be slightly earlier, perhaps 17th to 18th century. A complete colourless inkwell, probably early to mid-20th century, with part of a cork and red ink inside was recovered from the topsoil (***100***) in Trench 1.

4.4.5 ***Other post-medieval finds***: seven fragments of ceramic building material were recovered, including red earthenware brick and drain fragments, a white fireclay brick fragment, and a small unglazed square white floor tile fragment. Two children's toys were also found: a possibly 18th to early 20th century low-fired buff-coloured earthenware marble was recovered from context ***100*** and a fairly modern Bakelite pin, possibly from a children's game *c*1920s to 1960s, was recovered from context ***302***.

4.4.6 ***Clay tobacco pipe***: a total of 20 clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from eight contexts. The assemblage comprises 19 stem fragments and one bowl fragment (*Appendix 5*). None of the fragments are marked although one stem fragment is finished with trails of a yellow glaze. The low number of fragments per context (2.5) and lack of complete bowls and stamp marks more generally makes dating the assemblage difficult. Comparison of the histogram showing percentage by bore size within the assemblage with similar borehole analyses carried out elsewhere suggests a significant 18th to 19th century focus as smaller values of 6/64", 5/64", and 4/64" are dominant (following Davey 2013). The stem fragment from context ***105*** is perhaps earlier and may be 17th century. This likely represents a single residual find amongst an otherwise fairly coherent 18th to 19th century group.

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

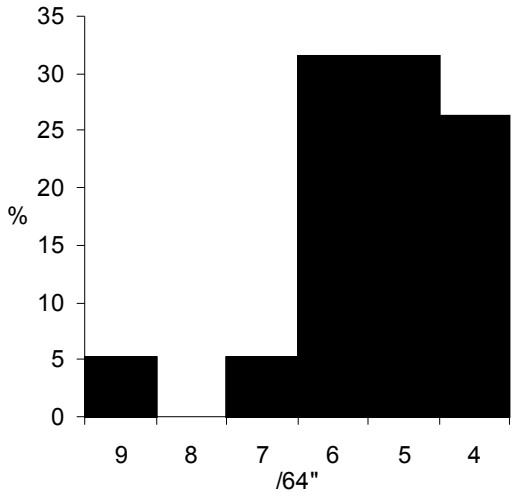


Plate 16: Percentage by bore size within the clay tobacco pipe assemblage

4.4.7 ***Industrial residue***: six fragments of industrial residue were recovered, all of which appear to relate to iron working, probably black smithing. While this might suggest that such an activity was taking place nearby the small quantities and relative durability of such material means that it is of no real significance.

4.4.8 ***Animal bone***: 16 animal bone fragments were recovered, three of which refitted (see *Appendix 4*). The bone was generally in small fragments with some fresh breaks but otherwise is in good condition. The assemblage represented large and small mammals but fragments were often too small to be identifiable to species level. There were no obvious signs of burning or that the bone had been gnawed, no pathological defects were noted, and few had butchery marks.

4.4.9 ***Undated metalwork***: five fragments of iron were recovered, including various corroded lumps and nails and a hollow object of uncertain function. Most are essentially unidentifiable and of little significance.

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

5. Discussion

5.1 Results

5.1.1 During the course of the evaluation no significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered. Trench 1 had two linear cut features at the west end (***104*** and ***107***) and deposits which may have formed a track or otherwise metalled surface (***101*** and ***105***) west of the low and modern garden wall. No features were observed in Trench 2, and Trench 3 had a further shallow linear feature at the east end (***303***), the fill of which contained relatively late finds including Bakelite.

5.1.2 The linear features and possible track in Trench 1 (***104***, ***107*** and ***101/105*** respectively), although clearly post-medieval in date, seem likely, on the basis of the finds, to be 18th century in date, although the upper surface of the track seemed to have later material in it perhaps indicating that it had been renewed at least once. The track appears to correspond with the linear anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey. The purpose of the linear features is unclear with the finds again suggestive of an 18th century date. It is likely to relate to horticultural or agricultural activity, perhaps even ridge and furrow that existed before it became a garden. The presence of fragments of flower pot in most of the deposits corresponds with the map evidence in indicating that the land has been utilised as a garden for some time, and it is therefore likely that all of the features in Trench 1 relate to this.

5.1.3 The path in Trench 2 (***202*** and ***203***), which is still in use, had a very similar construction technique to that in Trench 1, and so it is conceivable that they represent part of a more symmetrical formal garden with a range of north/south paths connecting to the east/west one at the end of the terrace to the south. The linear feature revealed in Trench 3 (***303***), although very similar in form to those in Trench 1, contained finds of a broadly similar range of dates, with the exception of a single Bakelite pin of probable early 20th century date, which suggests this feature is later in date. Again, the purpose of this feature is uncertain, but it presumably also relates to the use of the site as a garden or some form of agricultural activity. The anomaly identified in the geophysical survey adjacent to Trench 3 probably relates to the concrete slabs on this side of the site and the culvert that is supposed to run beneath them.

5.14 At least some of the finds perhaps reveal the recent association of the site with the school, for instance the bottle of red ink may have belonged to a teacher for correcting school work, and the marble and plastic pin were probably children's toys. The school is thought to have acquired the land via a former school bursar, Mr Marshall, in the 1940s (Minerva Heritage 2013, 15), which would fit with the probable dating of these finds.

5.2 Discussion

5.2.1 It is evident from the results of the evaluation that despite being in an area justifiably considered to be of relatively high archaeological potential, in particular for remains relating to the development of the medieval town, the evaluation did not uncover any significant archaeology. It is possible that any archaeological material relating to the medieval period has indeed been lost through development of the property in subsequent periods (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013, 30). However, the complete lack of even any finds of medieval date is remarkable, and might suggest that this part of Sedbergh was not actually developed in the medieval period, which would have considerable ramifications in terms of understanding the growth and size of the town. A comparative example can perhaps be seen in Kendal, where archaeological work on Wildman Street, which is presumed to be of medieval origin, revealed that ditches defining 'burgage plots' were actually 16th century and later, and cut into deposits containing medieval pottery, indicating that the street was not developed until after the medieval period proper (Elsworth *et al* 2011). The work at Brackensghyll demonstrates the need for archaeological investigation in small towns, which are otherwise often neglected.

5.2.2 In either case there appears to be limited potential for any significant archaeological remains to be present on the site, although further recording by means of a watching brief would be useful to ascertain with certainty whether remains of medieval date are entirely absent.

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

6. Bibliography

6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

Sedbergh Tithe Apportionment Plan and Schedule, Section 4 (Soolbank), 1839

Ordnance Survey, 2005 *Howgill Fells & Upper Eden Valley: Showing part of Yorkshire Dales National Park & the Pennine Way*, **OL19**, 1: 25,000

6.2 Secondary Sources

Britannia Archaeology Ltd, 2014 *Land at Brackensghyll, Back Lane, Sedbergh, Yorkshire Dales National Park: Detailed Magnetometer & Earth Resistance Meter Survey*, upubl rep

Brown, DH, 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation*, *Compilation, Transfer, and Curation*, IfA, Reading

Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character, Volume 2: North West*, Cheltenham

Cumbria County Council (CCC) and English Heritage (EH), *c*2002a *Extensive Urban Survey, Cumbria: Sedbergh Assessment Report*, unpubl rep

CCC and HE, *c*2002b *Extensive Urban Survey Archaeological Strategy Reports: Yorkshire Dales National Park (Sedbergh)*, unpubl rep

Davey, PJ, 2013 'The Clay Tobacco Pipes'. In J Walker and M Graham (eds.), 2013 *St. Mary's Abbey, Holme Cultram, Abbeytown Cumbria*, Bowness on Windermere, 88-92

Davey, PJ, and DA Higgins, 2004 'Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets'. In SD White (ed), 2004 *The Dynamics of Regionalisation and Trade: Yorkshire Clay Tobacco Pipes c1600-1800 – the Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe*, **18**, Oxford: British Archaeological Reports, British Series **374**, 487-490

Davies, E, and Davies, S, 2013 *Draining the Cumbrian Landscape*, CWAAS research series **11**, Bowness-on-Windermere

Ekwall, E, 1922 *The Place-Names of Lancashire*, Manchester

Elsworth, DW, Whitehead, S, and Dawson, J, 2011 Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief to the Rear of 3 Castle Street, Kendal and a Consideration of the Development of Wildman Street, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 3rd ser, **11**, 239-247

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

Greenlane Archaeology, 2007 *Archaeological Excavation Manual*, unpubl rep

IfA (Institute for Archaeologists), 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*, revised edn, Reading

Minerva Heritage Ltd, 2013 *Brackensghyll, Sedbergh, Yorkshire Dales National Park: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, unpubl rep

Minerva Heritage Ltd, 2014 *Brackensghyll, Back Lane, Sedbergh, Yorkshire Dales National Park: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Works*, unpubl rep

Moseley, F (ed), 1978 *The Geology of the Lake District*, Yorkshire Geological Society, occ publ **3**, Leeds

White, R, 1994 'Combating Erosion in the Yorkshire Dales National Park' in AQ Berry and W Brown (eds) *Erosion on Archaeological Earthworks: Its Prevention, Control and Repair*, Clwyd

Williams, A, and Martin, GH (eds), 1992 *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*, London

Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNP) 2009 *Sedbergh Conservation Area Appraisal: Draft for Public Consultation*, unpubl rep

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Appendix 1: Project Design

Brackensghyll, Back Lane, Sedbergh, Yorkshire Dales National Park:
Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Works

For JMP Architects, for and on behalf of Sedbergh School

Job Number BSS014

NGR: SD 658 921

Minerva Heritage Ltd

February 2014

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Summary

JMP Architects, for and on behalf of Sebergh School, have requested that Minerva Heritage conduct an investigation of probable archaeological remains within the proposed development site at Brackensghyll, Back Lane, Sedbergh, Yorkshire Dales National Park.

Targeted archaeological evaluation trenches will allow investigation of any archaeological remains. The proposed archaeological investigation will take place in the gardens called Brackensghyll off Back Lane (NGR SD 658 921) (Figure 1).

Previous investigative work comprising a heritage assessment (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2013) and geophysical surveys (Britannia Archaeology 2014) have indicated that the development site has the potential to contain archaeological remains likely to comprise deposits, structures and/or other features relating to medieval to post-medieval settlement. As such, and in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (CLG 2012), a planning condition (no 13) was attached to the planning permission decision (Planning Ref: S/03/455E). This requires a programme of archaeological work "*including a Written Scheme of Investigation […] submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority*.

This document sets out a schedule of archaeological works in the form of a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological field evaluation conducted to current professional standards (IfA 2008) and designed to fulfil the condition. This document sets out project aims, fieldwork methodology and sampling strategies, post-fieldwork methodology, dissemination and archiving proposals, in addition to staffing and proposed timetables.

Site Location

The development site is at NGR SD 65800 92100, off the north side of Back Lane, Sedbergh, in the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Superficial geological material comprises Devensian glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel along the valley floor (British Geological Survey GeoIndex 2013), which overlies the sedimentary Bannisdale rocks which appear as mudstones and siltstone in the west half of Sedbergh, and as sandstones to the east (*ibid*.).

Project Context

Development of this parcel of land involves construction of a new single-storey garden pavilion and a variety of landscaping works. A desk-based assessment and geophysical surveys have been undertaken in order to provide the best information on which to proceed with the current programme of archaeological works.

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Project Aims

Strategy:

There is potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological remains at the development site associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Sedbergh.

An archaeological watching brief programme to monitor groundworks is considered the most appropriate form of mitigation to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains in most cases. A proposed programme of archaeological watching brief will enable the preservation '*by record*' of archaeological deposits encountered during the works. This will also enable the identification of archaeological features, deposits or artefacts for which sufficient resources are not available to enable a suitable and satisfactory treatment within the scope of an archaeological watching brief.

Two linear features and possible rubbish pits or dumps identified during the geophysical survey (Britannia Archaeology 2014:*passim*, esp p13 and Figures 6 and 11) require more indepth investigation. A proposed series of evaluation trenches is considered to be the most appropriate form of mitigation to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains in these cases. Three evaluation trenches positioned across the linear features is considered sufficient opportunity to compile evidence to examine the nature, character, extent, date, and archaeological potential of the features. Four small 'key-hole' trenches are considered sufficient opportunity to target the potential rubbish pits in the southern half of the development site.

This WSI therefore specifies the level and scope of archaeological work designed to mitigate the impact of the proposed development. This document sets out project aims, fieldwork methodology, post-fieldwork methodology and archiving proposals.

The present project is therefore intended to:

1. examine archaeological deposits which may survive in the location of the linear anomalies aligned north/south, and also areas of to establish their nature, character, extent, date, and potential, as far as this is possible within the project constraints;
2. examine archaeological deposits in the northern half of the development site by archaeological watching brief;
3. recover archaeological artefacts or other remains as appropriate;
4. provide a lasting record of the resource by the production of an accessible report;
5. provide an opportunity for student and/or community involvement in the project; and
6. provide a platform whereby further analysis and interpretation can be facilitated.

All work will be carried out in accordance with the relevant standards and guidance described in the Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (IfA 2008), and according to the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

Community Archaeology

The Yorkshire Dales National Park Senior Conservation Archaeologist has specified that the works should involve an element of the school and/or the community. He has proposed that it would be easiest if this involved the works in the southern half of the site. It is proposed that some students of Sedbergh School who wish to gain experience of how an archaeological excavation works would be able to investigate the features in the southern half of the site away from any construction works. As the southern half of the site appears to be very thinly covered with topsoil this should take no more than 2 days to complete. The student volunteers would follow the evaluation methodology provided in this WSI although a separate WSI will be issued in advance of this part of the project. This would be carried out under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Project Objectives

In order to achieve the aims (1-6 above), the project will be carried out over four broad phases.

Phase 1: Evaluation Trenches to target linear features in northern half of development site:

a) Stake-out/marking of 3 (no) x 1.7m x 6m evaluation trenches (see below);
b) Machine-excavation of topsoil or overburden as appropriate to uppermost significant archaeological deposit;
c) Careful cleaning of exposed features;
d) Recording of exposed features;
e) Archaeological excavation and recording of features and trenches in a stratigraphic fashion; and
f) Retrieval of artefacts and ecofacts, where this has been agreed in discussion with the client and with the County Archaeologist.

Phase 2: Evaluation Trenches to target possible rubbish pit features in southern half of development site – this phase will be carried out after the construction works have been completed:

a) Stake-out/marking of 4 (no) x 1.2m x 5m evaluation trenches (see below);
b) Machine-excavation of topsoil or overburden as appropriate to uppermost significant archaeological deposit;
c) Careful cleaning of exposed features;
d) Recording of exposed features;
e) Archaeological excavation and recording of features and trenches in a stratigraphic fashion; and
f) Retrieval of artefacts and ecofacts, where this has been agreed in discussion with the client and with the County Archaeologist;

Phase 3: Archaeological Watching Brief during topsoil strip across the northern half of the development site:

a) Monitoring of machine-excavation of topsoil or overburden as appropriate to uppermost geological deposit;
b) Careful cleaning of exposed features;
c) Recording of exposed features;
d) Archaeological excavation and recording of features and trenches in a stratigraphic fashion where appropriate; and
e) Retrieval of artefacts and ecofacts, where this has been agreed in discussion with the client and with the County Archaeologist.

Phase 4: Post-excavation work, dissemination and project archiving. Following on from the on-site phases, a post-excavation assessment will provide an account of the material and data recovered during the fieldwork. The following activities are proposed to achieve this:

f) Processing, transport, and specialist analysis of the artefacts or ecofacts retrieved, as appropriate;
g) Production of a Project Report for the Archaeological Works. The aim of the report is to enable the information gathered and to interpret and disseminate the information;
h) Specialist assessments will be commissioned as appropriate for inclusion in the project report;
i) Publication of the results of the project in an appropriate outlet;
j) Compilation of a project archive by collation of artefacts, plans, section-drawings, photography, context sheets, other paper records, and GPS or other born-digital data. The evaluation project will result in the production of a full archive for deposition with an appropriate repository, in this case the Cumbria Records Office. It is envisaged that the artefacts arising from the project will be offered to the Tullie House Museum in Carlisle, subject to landowner permission.

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Evaluation Fieldwork Methodology

The areas will be excavated to examine potential archaeological deposits and to retrieve artefactual and scientific data where they occur. Stratigraphic, artefactual and ecofactual data will be collected as detailed in the methodology below. The data will be critically appraised, with reference to specialist consultants where appropriate. Further observations will be made regarding the nature of the evidence, its quality and reliability, and whether it can be considered as sufficient evidence for planning or research purposes.

Phase 1 Trenches: the archaeological evaluation trenches will comprise excavation of three (3) trenches as described above (see also Figure 2). This will enable intrusive investigation of areas thought to contain below-ground archaeological deposits relating to medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. The trenches will be located using hand-tapes tied into local topography.

Hand Excavation: following removal of overburden by excavation machine (3CX or similar model) down to the uppermost archaeological structures, deposits, layers or other features, each of the trenches will be cleaned using a selection of hand tools appropriate for the nature of the deposit; either hoes, shovels or trowels. The cleaned surfaces will be examined for the presence of archaeological features. Archaeological deposits, features and structures will then be excavated in stratigraphic sequence to ensure that dating evidence is not contaminated by later deposits.

Most discrete features will be subject to a minimum 50% sample excavation, pits or postholes would be normally excavated in the form of a half-section only. Linear features (including wall footing structures) will normally be at least 10% excavated by the insertion of slots perpendicular to the alignment where this can be determined.

In the case of the linear features targeted in the northern half of the development site the trench sizes will allow for excavation of 10% of the eastern feature and 5% of the western feature.

Hand excavation using appropriate tools will proceed to the level of natural geology in each of the trenches unless it is unsafe to do so.

Recording of Archaeological Features: the site team will use appropriate *pro forma* context recording sheets to retain information for deposits, structures and features encountered during the course of the evaluation.

Plans of the trench and archaeological features, and section drawings - produced at the appropriate scale (normally 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections) - will illustrate and record positions and relationships of individual features and deposits. The position of the trench and the features therein will be accurately surveyed in reference to local topography, and the centre of the trench will be tied into the Ordnance Datum.

Relative heights will also be tied into the Ordnance Datum, these will be recorded for each deposit, structure, and feature. Spot height measurements will also be recorded across the bases of the trenches and features if appropriate.

Black and White 35mm film photography supported by high quality digital photography will be used to compile a photographic record of the evaluation.

Stratigraphic relationships will be recorded in instances even where no archaeological remains have been noted. A 'Harris' stratigraphic matrix will be compiled for each trench where archaeological remains are encountered.

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Archaeological Watching Brief Methodology

A programme of archaeological monitoring will observe all construction works which involve topsoil stripping or ground reduction works in the northern half of the development site until it can be demonstrated that there is no further potential for archaeological remains to be encountered.

Permanent archaeological supervision of excavation will allow the temporary suspension of works in the event that archaeologically sensitive or significant deposits or features are encountered. The archaeologist on-site will co-operate fully with the contractors on site to minimise disruption to the construction schedule.

Deposits encountered during hand excavation will be examined for the presence of archaeological features, and to provide an objective description of the archaeological deposits or features. A representative sample of archaeological structures, features and deposits will be investigated and recorded by hand in stratigraphic sequence to ensure that dating evidence is not contaminated by later deposits. Structures, features and deposits will be cleaned using a trowel or other appropriate hand tool dependent on the relevant subsoil, and recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets and drawn records as appropriate (see below). Stratigraphic relationships will also be recorded in instances where no archaeological remains have been noted.

Fieldwork Methodology (General)

Artefacts: all material will be retrieved and immediately stored in bags or boxes numbered according to the originating context. All materials will be treated in accordance with the UKIC (1990) guidance. Obviously recent (18th-20th century) material will be noted on trench *pro forma* recording sheet and immediately discarded.

Environmental Sampling: Archaeological deposits considered suitable for sampling will be subjected to careful sampling for recovery of environmental and/or small artefact remains. These samples will be examined by a qualified and competent environmental archaeologist. Greenlane Archaeology is currently our preferred contractor for this type of work. Samples will be assessed for their potential to contribute towards palynological analysis or to provide other environmental indicators, and artefacts retrieved from flots and sieving will be examined by AOC Archaeology Edinburgh. Assessment of suitable deposits for sampling will include waterlogged deposits as well as palaeosol deposits and the fills of cut features.

Treasure: all finds of Treasure will be reported to the coroner for the district either within 14 days after the day on which the discovery is made or within 14 days after the day the find has been identified as treasure, as per the *Treasure Act* 1996.

The FLO for Lancashire and Cumbria for the PAS will be informed immediately.

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Project Methodology - Post Excavation Assessment

Finds Processing and Conservation

All artefacts will be removed from site at the end of the working day. All stable artefact types will be temporarily stored in stable conditions before being carefully cleaned by context, and then thoroughly dried before re-bagging. Unless more specialist finds examination is required, artefacts will be examined by Jo Dawson MA AIfA.

Unstable artefacts requiring conservation on site or after retrieval will be assessed by either (appointment pending) AOC Archaeology Edinburgh, Dr Jenny Jones of Durham University or Dr Ian Panter of the York Archaeological Trust; appropriate action will be taken following conservation advice. Waterlogged items will be retrieved in consultation with the appointed conservation consultant, and an appropriate sampling strategy agreed. Guidance provided by the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) will be followed in all cases.

After excavation, any human remains will be briefly examined, quantified and interpreted, before reburial in accordance with the terms of the Home Office burial licence.

Treasure

It is understood that the Portable Antiquities Scheme will be responsible for the processing and subsequent management of any gold, silver, coins or other objects encountered that fall under the provisions of HM Government's *Treasure Act* (1996). Treasure items will be immediately passed to the FLO for Lancashire and Cumbria.

Post Excavation Assessment Report

A report will present the results of the post-excavation assessment. The report will present a factual account of the results separately to any interpretation of those results. Each class of material will be assessed by an appropriate specialist and any recommendations for further conservation or analysis will be presented separately to the main report.

Digital copies of the final report will be submitted to the client and to the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority. It is envisaged that this will become available as a public document through the OASIS scheme. The report will be fully colour-illustrated with figures to include location plans, trench plans and sections as appropriate. Site photography will support the figures and provide an account of the trial excavation as well as the features and finds encountered.

Minerva Heritage Ltd shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project.

Archive

Materials arising will remain the property of the client, and Minerva Heritage Ltd will manage the processing and cataloguing of the artefact and ecofact assemblage on the client's behalf. It is envisaged that at the close of the project the client will either retain the artefact and ecofact assemblage or donate it to an appropriate repository.

The results of the archaeological evaluation will form the core of a documentary archive which will be produced according to best practice guidelines issued by the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2007). The archive will be deposited with the Cumbria Records Office (Kendal) on completion of the project.

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Resources and Timetabling

The project will be under the direct management of Chris Healey BA AIfA, Archaeologist at Minerva Heritage Ltd, to whom all correspondence should be addressed. It is proposed to carry out the work in the week commencing 10 February 2014 although no start date has yet been agreed. It is anticipated that Phase 1 of the project will involve no more than 15 person-days. It is anticipated that Phase 2 of the project will involve 15 person-days.

An interim report will be produced for the client within 3 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. It is estimated that the final post-excavation report will be submitted to the client within 3 months of completion of the fieldwork, dependent on specialist inputs.

The evaluation will be supervised by Daniel Elsworth at Greenlane Archaeology, who has extensive experience of conducting and directing archaeological fieldwork. The team of archaeologists at Greenlane are all experienced archaeologists.

Health and Safety

All archaeological work will follow SCAUM guidelines (Allen and St John Holt 1986) in addition to relevant Health and Safety legislation, and will be carried out in accordance with the standards and guidance described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists document entitled Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation (IfA 2008).

All staff visiting the development site will be issued with the correct Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at all times, and a thorough risk assessment designed for this fieldwork project will be conducted prior to any work commencing. All staff will be given a formal induction prior to any work commencing.

The client is responsible for adequate staff welfare which must be provided throughout the works. The client is responsible for providing excavating plant complete with fuel and an experienced operator.

Minerva Heritage has £1m Professional Indemnity Insurance, £2m Public Liability Insurance and £10m Employers' Liability Insurance, copies of which can be provided on request.

REFERENCES

Allen, JL and St John Holt, A 1986 *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*, Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM)

Brown, D, 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archive Forum, London

English Heritage 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, London

Institute for Archaeologists 2008 '*Standards and Guidance for archaeological field Excavation*', Revised edn

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), 1998 *First Aid for Finds* London, 3rd edn

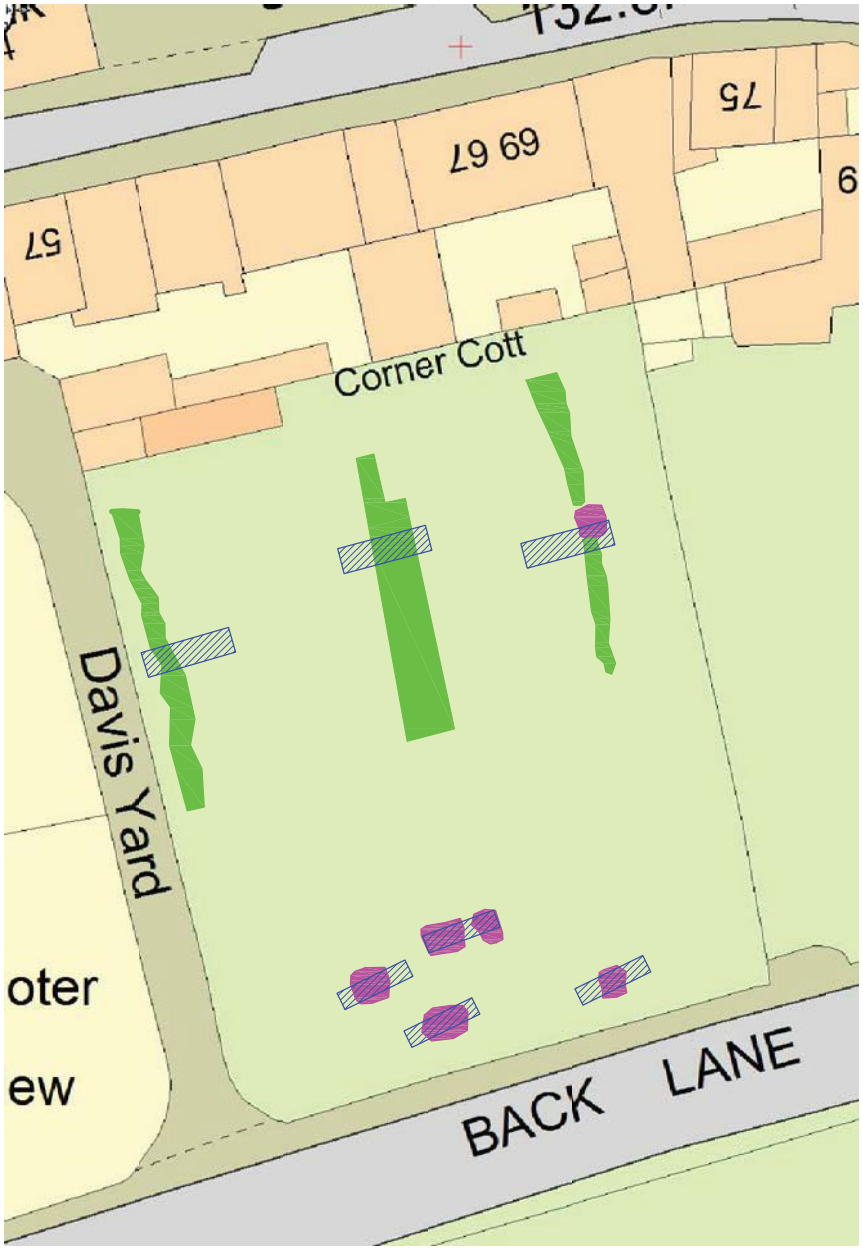
© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office: Licence No 100048087

Figure 1: Location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

Figure is for the purposes of illustrating archaeological and historical information only. Do not scale from this drawing.



Proposed Evaluation Trenches

Linear Features

Possible Rubbish Pit Features

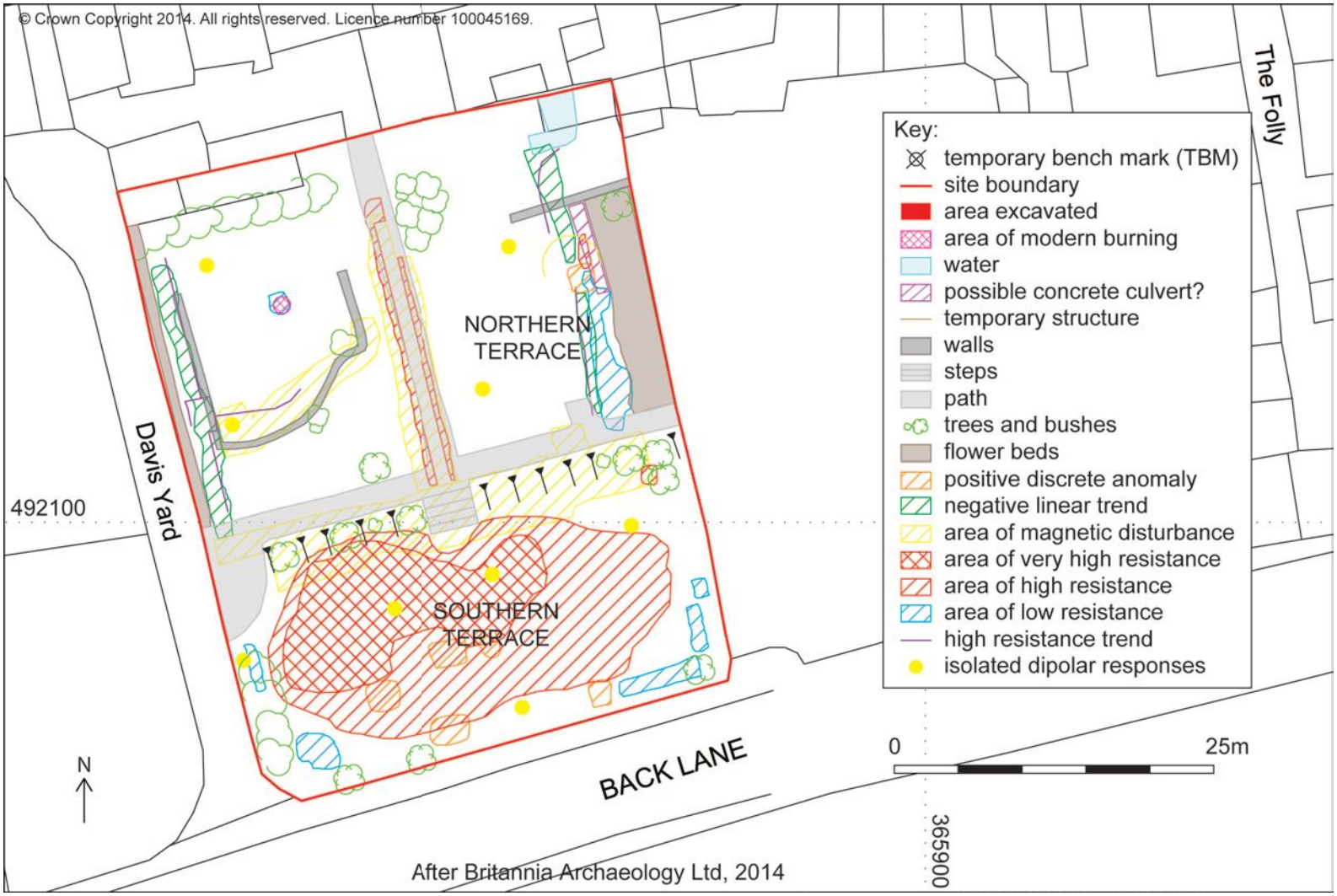
Reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office: Licence No 100048087

Figure 2: Proposed trench location plan

Scale 1:500 at A4

Figure is for the purposes of illustrating archaeological and historical information only. Do not scale from this drawing.

Appendix 2: Topographic survey and geophysics overlay (after Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2014)



© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Appendix 3: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Deposit	Very dark grey to blackish-brown, friable silt with frequent sub-angular gravel towards the surface especially at the western end. This layer extends beyond the limits of Trench 1. Maximum thickness of approximately 0.6m at the eastern end and thinning west of the low garden wall	Topsoil in Trench 1
101	Deposit	Firm, mid-grey gravel and sand with 1% rounded pebble inclusions. 1.5m east/west by 0.18m thick	Subsoil at the west end of Trench 1, possibly a gravel surface for a track to the west of low garden wall
102	Deposit	Firm, mid orange-brown, sandy-clay, with 2% sub-angular inclusions, c.0.1-0.2m thick	Subsoil
103	Deposit	Fairly soft, mid brownish-grey, silty clay with <5% small sub-rounded stones (ea. <0.06m). Fill of cut ***104***	Fill of linear cut ***104***
104	Cut	North/south aligned, 0.3m wide linear, 0.04m deep, extending beyond the limits of excavation to the north and south, with very shallow slightly concave sides (at approximately 20° to the horizontal) and a rounded very slightly concave base. Filled by context ***103***	Very shallow and very narrow, approximately north/south aligned linear ditch cut across the middle of Trench 1
105	Deposit	A loose deposit comprising mid grey-brown angular cobbles with 10% sand and gravel and voids; 1.5m east/west; 0.2m thick	Dump of stones forming base of possible track (***101***)
106	Deposit	Soft, dark grey-brown, silty clay, with 1% rounded gravel inclusions; maximum 0.1m deep by 0.5-0.6m wide. Fill of cut ***107***	Fill of linear ***107***
107	Cut	North/south linear, 0.1m maximum depth by 0.5-0.6m wide, with shallow sides (45° to horizontal) and a flattish-rounded base. Filled by context ***106***	Linear feature cut into subsoil and natural at west end of Trench 1
108	Deposit	Firm, mid orange-brown, sandy clay across the whole of Trench 1, with 2% rounded gravel inclusions	Natural
200	Deposit	Heavily rooted, soft, dark grey silt with 2% rounded gravel inclusions; 0.4-0.5m thick	Topsoil in Trench 2
201	Deposit	Firm, mid brown-orange, sandy clay with 1% rounded gravel inclusions; 0.1m thick	Subsoil
202	Deposit	Loose, grey gravel surface, 1.3m east/west by 0.1m thick, with stone edging slabs	Top surface of path
203	Deposit	Loose, mid grey-orange angular cobbles; 1.3m east/west by 0.25m thick	Bedding for gravel path ***202***
204	Deposit	Firm orange to brownish-orange sandy clay extending across the whole trench, with 10% sub-rounded cobbles	Natural

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Deposit	Rooted, soft, dark grey silty loam, with rounded gravel inclusions; 0.4-0.5m thick	Topsoil in Trench 3
301	Deposit	Firm, mid grey-brown silty clay, with 2% rounded gravel inclusions; maximum 0.1m thick	Subsoil
302	Deposit	Heavily rooted, soft, dark grey silt, with 1% rounded pebble inclusions; 0.5m east/west by 0.2m deep	Fill of linear ***303***
303	Cut	0.5m wide, north/south aligned linear feature, 0.2m deep with sides sloping at 45° to the horizontal and a rounded-flattened base. Filled by ***302***	Linear gully
304	Deposit	Firm, mid orange-brown sandy clay with 1% rounded and sub-angular pebble inclusions	Natural

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Appendix 4: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
100	Pottery	22	Red earthenware flower pot fragments	Late 18th – 20th century
100	Pottery	10	Brown-glazed red earthenware vessel fragments, including body fragment from dish with white slip-banded rim, and body fragment from hollow-ware vessel glazed internally with white trailed slip on an unglazed external surface	Late 17th – early 20th century
100	Pottery	4	Brown-glazed buff to grey-bodied stoneware vessel fragments, including jar base, rouletted (?) thin-walled hollow-ware body fragment, and rouletted hollow-ware body fragment	18th – mid 20th century
100	Pottery	1	Very light greenish-buff glazed grey-bodied stoneware hollow-ware body fragment	18th – mid 20th century
100	Pottery	1	Mottledware cup (?) rim fragment	Late 17th – early 18th century
100	Pottery	1	Staffordshire-type slipware hollow-ware body fragment: glazed buff-coloured earthenware with red slip-trailed decoration	Late 17th – early 18th century?
100	Pottery	2	Creamware plate body and base fragments	Mid 18th – early 19th century
100	Pottery	7	White earthenware crockery fragments, including blue painted shell edge plate rim, blue painted relief-moulded plate rim, factory-produced slipware blue slip striped carinated bowl body fragment, blue transfer-printed hollow-ware fragment, and purple and green sponge-printed hollow-ware rim fragment	19th – early 20th century
100	Pottery	3	Bone china vessel fragments, including Broseley transfer-printed saucer rim	19th – 20th century
100	Ceramic	1	Low-fired buff-coloured earthenware child's toy (marble)	18th – early 20th century?
100	Clay tobacco pipe	7	Plain stem fragments (4/64" (x4), 5/64", 6/64" and 7/64" bore); one with the narrowest bore (4/64") has a yellow glaze applied; one with 4/64" bore is brown-washed (?) and has perhaps been used as a cylindrical pierced bead (?)	17th – 19th century
100	Glass	1	Colourless flat pane fragment	19th – 20th century?
100	Glass	1	Colourless thick-walled bottle or vessel fragment	19th – 20th century
100	Glass	1	Green bottle body fragment	19th – 20th century
100	Glass and cork	2	Complete colourless inkwell/ink bottle from multi-part mould (mould seam extends over lip) with '6' moulded into base, with part of cork and red ink inside	Early – mid 20th century
100	Industrial residue	3	Undiagnostic iron working slag	Not closely datable
100	Animal bone	2	Large mammal abraded fragments with butchery marks	Not closely dateable
100	Fe	1	Corroded square cross-sectioned hand-made nail with domed head	Post-medieval

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
101	Pottery	13	Brown-glazed red earthenware vessel fragments, including refitting bowl/pancheon rims x 2, white slip striped vessel fragments x 2, and thick white slip trailed vessel using multi-holed slip bottle x 1	Late 17th – early 20th century
101	Pottery	3	Glazed red earthenware with internal white slip coating: hollow-ware vessel fragments	19th – early 20th century
101	Pottery	2	Black-glazed red earthenware vessel fragments, including hollow-ware base	Late 17th – early 20th century
101	Pottery	1	Red earthenware chip with no surfaces present – probably originally brown-glazed or flower pot	Late 17th – 20th century
101	Pottery	1	Glazed orange earthenware with white grog grits: vessel body fragment	Late 17th – early 18th century
101	Pottery	3	Mottledware fineware hollow-ware vessel fragments	Late 17th – early 18th century
101	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-coloured earthenware dish base fragment	Late 17th – early 18th century
101	Pottery	1	Black-glazed buff-coloured fineware hollow-ware body fragment	Late 17th – early 18th century
101	Pottery	4	White salt-glazed stoneware vessel body fragments	18th century
101	Pottery	2	Tin-glazed earthenware refitting blue painted vessel fragments	18th century
101	Pottery	2	Refitting glazed buff-coloured earthenware hollow-ware body fragments	Late 17th – 18th century
101	Pottery	3	Pearlware refitting body fragments x 2, and handle fragment	Late 18th – early 19th century
101	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-bodied stoneware hollow-ware base fragment	18th century?
101	Pottery	1	Salt-glazed buff-bodied stoneware abraded hollow-ware vessel body fragment	Late 17th – mid 20th century
101	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Plain stem fragments (6/64)	18th century
101	Glass	2	Green bottle fragments including high kick	18th – 19th century
101	Stone	1	Long piece of banded stone, broken at one end, rounded at other, with polished sides but rougher pecked central section and end, possible whetstone	Not closely dateable
102	Pottery	6	Brown-glazed red earthenware, including high-fired fineware hollow-ware vessel body fragment, white slip-striped vessel fragment, and white slip-trailed dish base fragment, possibly dated (apparently includes a 6 or a 9)	Late 17th – early 20th century
102	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware fragment, from lid or colander base? (Glaze extends partially across either base or top of lid, and primitive kiln furniture has stuck to it)	Late 17th – early 20th century
102	Pottery	1	High-fired black-glazed buffish-orange earthenware hollow-ware vessel fragment	Late 17th – early 18th century
102	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buffish-orange earthenware hollow-ware body fragment with strap handle terminal attached	Late 17th – early 18th century?

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
102	Pottery	1	Glazed red earthenware hollow-ware vessel fragment with white internal slip coating and iron-streaked glaze	Late 18th – 19th century?
102	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot rim	Late 18th – 20th century
102	Pottery	3	White salt-glazed stoneware vessel fragments, including press-moulded plate rim with unusual version of basketweave pattern with gadrooned edge	18th century
102	Pottery	1	Creamware moulded handle fragment	Mid 18th – early 19th century
102	Pottery	1	White earthenware body fragment	19th – 20th century
102	Ceramic building material	2	Handmade brick fragment and chip	Post-medieval
102	Clay tobacco pipe	5	Stem fragments (4/64", 5/64" (x2), and 6/64" bore) and plain bowl fragment (18th century?)	18th – 19th century
102	Animal bone	1	Small mammal fragment	Not closely dateable
102	Fe	1	Corroded fragment with slag and pebbles attached (?)	Not closely dateable
103	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware crock or pancheon base fragment	Late 17th – early 20th century
103	Pottery	2	Red earthenware flower pot fragments	Late 18th – 20th century
103	Glass	1	Thin-walled colourless bottle or vessel fragment	18th – 20th century
105	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware vessel body fragments, one with glaze no longer (?) present	Late 17th – early 20th century
105	Pottery	2	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware vessel body fragments	Late 17th – early 20th century
105	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-bodied hollow-ware rim fragment	Late 17th – early 18th century
105	Pottery	1	Staffordshire-type slipware: glazed buff-coloured earthenware flatware base fragment with relief-moulded/stamped decoration and swirls of brown glaze in the pattern depressions	Late 17th – early 18th century
105	Pottery	2	Refitting white salt-glazed stoneware press-moulded plate rim with gadrooned edge	18th century
105	Pottery	1	Creamware body fragment	Mid 18th – early 19th century
105	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Early, plain stem fragment with a very wide bore (9/64" bore) and thick stem	17th century?
105	Fe	1	Corroded nail (?) fragment	Not closely dateable
105	Glass	2	Green bottle fragments	17th – 18th century?
105	Glass	1	Light turquoise flat pane fragment	18th – 19th century?
106	Pottery	5	Brown-glazed red earthenware vessel body fragments, one very high fired	Late 17th – early 20th century
106	Pottery	1	Mottledware fineware body fragment (buff-bodied)	Late 17th – early 18th century

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
106	Pottery	1	Mottledware body fragment (light orange bodied)	Late 17th – early 18th century
106	Pottery	1	Glazed red slip-coated buff-coloured earthenware fineware hollow-ware rim fragment	Late 17th – early 18th century
106	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed orange earthenware body fragment	Late 17th – early 18th century
106	Pottery	1	Reddish-orange earthenware chip (no surfaces present)	Late 17th – early 20th century
106	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-coloured earthenware	Late 17th – early 18th century
106	Pottery	5	Red earthenware flower pot fragments	Late 18th – 20th century
106	Pottery	1	Blue painted tin-glazed earthenware body fragment	18th century
106	Pottery	2	White salt-glazed stoneware body fragments	18th century
106	Pottery	2	Pearlware (?): press-moulded blue painted shell-edge (?) plate rim, and blue painted hollow-ware vessel fragment	Late 18th – early 19th century
106	Pottery	6	White earthenware small undiagnostic vessel fragments, including blue transfer-printed fragment	Late 18th – 20th century
106	Pottery	1	Majolica (?) very small body fragment	Late 18th – early 20th century
106	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Plain stem fragments (5/64” bore)	18th – 19th century
106	Animal bone	1	Large mammal fragment	Not closely dateable
106	Glass	1	Green bottle fragment	18th – 20th century
106	Glass	1	Colourless bottle or vessel body fragment	18th – 20th century
106	Fe	1	Corroded lump	Not closely dateable
200	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware vessel base fragments, one with white slip stripe	Late 17th – early 20th century
200	Pottery	1	Blackware (?) cup rim	17th – 18th century
200	Pottery	9	Red earthenware flower pot fragments	Late 18th – 20th century
200	Pottery	1	Creamware press-moulded plate rim	Mid 18th – early 19th century
200	Pottery	3	White earthenware crockery fragments, including brown transfer-printed pattern	19th – 20th century
200	Pottery	1	Press-moulded bone china hollow-ware vessel body fragment	19th – 20th century
200	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-coloured stoneware jar body	19th – early 20th century
200	Ceramic building material	1	Small unglazed square white floor tile, marked on underside ‘M, H, & Co; 82 WLN’ (manufactured by Minton, Hollins, & Co)	1845 – 1968
200	Ceramic building material	1	Red earthenware fragment, probably piece of brick	Post-medieval

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
200	Industrial residue	2	Over-fired and ceramic material (?), one with vitrified surface, possible kiln or hearth lining	Post-medieval?
200	Ceramic building material	1	Red earthenware field drain fragment, approximately 2" diameter bore	Mid to late 19th century (Davies and Davies 2013, 77-81)
200	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment (5/64" bore)	18th – 19th century
200	Animal bone	2	Small mammal fragment and calcaneus	Not closely dateable
201	Pottery	4	Brown-glazed red earthenware, including rim with white slip stripe	Late 17th – early 20th century
201	Pottery	1	Black-glazed buff-coloured earthenware cup (?) fragment with edge of handle terminal	Late 17th – early 18th century
201	Pottery	2	White salt-glazed stoneware	18th century
201	Pottery	1	Creamware	Mid 18th – early 19th century
201	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment (6/64" bore)	18th century
201	Animal bone	1	Large mammal	Not closely dateable
300	Pottery	6	Brown-glazed red earthenware, including bottle rim with white slip stripe, and hollow-ware body with white slip stripes	Late 17th – early 20th century
300	Pottery	12	Red earthenware flower pot fragments	Late 18th – 20th century
300	Pottery	1	Creamware press-moulded plate rim fragment	Mid 18th – early 19th century
300	Pottery	2	White earthenware plate rims, one with blue painted shell edge	19th century – 20th century (early 19th century for shell edge)
300	Pottery	1	Bone china fragment	19th – 20th century
300	Pottery	1	Glazed pale orangey-pink earthenware vessel base, with red and orange slip-trailed decoration	Late 17th – early 18th century
300	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-coloured stoneware hollow-ware vessel fragment, with brownish orange glaze externally	Late 18th – 20th century
300	Ceramic building material	1	Red earthenware brick fragment	Post-medieval
300	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment (6/64" bore)	18th century
300	Glass	1	Colourless flat pane fragment	19th – 20th century
300	Animal bone	3	Refitting large mammal fragments, with fresh breaks	Not closely dateable
301	Pottery	4	Brown-glazed red earthenware	Late 17th – early 20th century

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
301	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware lug handle (?) fragment	Late 17th – early 20th century
301	Pottery	6	Red earthenware flower pot fragments	Late 18th – 20th century
301	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-coloured earthenware cup (?) base waster (?)	Late 17th – early 18th century
301	Pottery	1	Pearlware painted with earth colours	Late 18th – early 19th century
301	Pottery	5	White earthenware, including 4 blue transfer-printed fragments: Willow, Broseley, and two others	19th – early 20th century
301	Pottery	1	Bone china fluted saucer base with gilded floral pattern	19th – 20th century
301	Glass	1	Colourless flat pane fragment	19th – 20th century?
301	Ceramic building material	1	White fireclay brick (?) fragment	19th century?
301	Animal bone	1	Fragment	Not closely dateable
302	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware, one apparently with white internal slip coating	Late 17th – early 20th century
302	Pottery	2	Red earthenware flower pot fragments	Late 18th – 20th century
302	Pottery	2	Pearlware, one blue painted	Late 18th – early 19th century
302	Glass	1	Very light blue bottle fragment	19th – early 20th century
302	Plastic	1	Cream-coloured Bakelite (?) pin with head covered in yellow vinyl (?), possibly from a children's game	1920s – 1960s
302	Animal bone	5	Unidentified fragments	Not closely dateable
302	Fe	1	Corroded object comprising tapering tube, perhaps a ferrule or broken tool handle	Not closely dateable
302	Industrial residue	1	Undiagnostic iron-working slag	Not closely dateable

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014

Appendix 5: Clay Tobacco Pipe Catalogue

Site Code	Cxt[1]	B[2]	S[3]	M[4]	H/S[5]	64[6]	Decoration	Fig	Illustration number	Comments	Date range
BG14	***100***		2			4					Late 18th – 19th century
BG14	***100***		1			4	Yellow glaze				Late 18th – 19th century
BG14	***100***		1			4				brown-washed; perhaps re-used as a cylindrical pierced bead (?)	Late 18th – 19th century
BG14	***100***		1			5					18th – 19th century
BG14	***100***		1			6					18th century
BG14	***100***		1			7					17th – 18th century
BG14	***101***		2			6					18th century
BG14	***102***		1			4					Late 18th – 19th century
BG14	***102***		2			5					18th – 19th century
BG14	***102***		1			6					18th century
BG14	***102***	1				/ [7]					18th century?
BG14	***105***		1			9					17th century?
BG14	***106***		2			5					18th – 19th century
BG14	***200***		1			5					18th – 19th century
BG14	***201***		1			6					18th century
BG14	***300***		1			6					18th century

Notes: 1. Context; 2. Bowl; 3. Stem; 4. Mouthpiece; 5. Hell / spur; 6. Bore hole diameter in sixty-fourths of an inch; 7. Bore diameter was either not applicable or could not be recorded (e.g., for a bowl fragment)

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2014