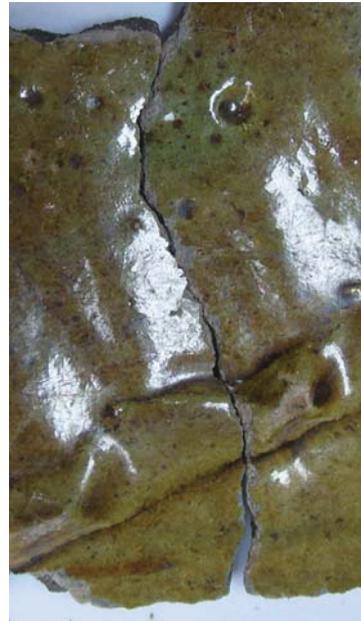


FORMER STANLEY STREET GARAGE SITE, STANLEY STREET, ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Desk-Based
Assessment and Evaluation



Client: Birch Plastering
NGR: SD 2854 7862

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

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

Contents

Non-Technical Summary.....	2
Acknowledgements	3
1. Introduction	4
2. Methodology.....	5
3. Desk-Based Assessment	8
5. Archaeological Evaluation.....	12
6. Finds	14
7. Discussion.....	20
8. Bibliography	23
9. Illustrations	25
Appendix 1: Project Brief.....	27
Appendix 2: Project Design.....	32
Appendix 3: Site Gazetteer	40
Appendix 4: Summary Context List.....	43
Appendix 5: Finds Summary	44
Appendix 6: Environmental Samples	60

Non-Technical Summary

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

Stanley Street is situated on the north side of The Gill, which is thought to have been one of Ulverston's medieval market places. However, while the town is thought to have its origins in the early medieval period, The Gill is likely to have developed some time in the following centuries. The desk-based assessment revealed that the site of the Stanley Street Garage was an empty plot of land during the early 19th century. It was subsequently used by Deason and Co (later Simms and Co), a company of coach builders, which was established in around 1878. In the early 20th century the site was used by Thomson and Sons for the manufacture of aerated water. Most recently it was used as a garage and then a carpet shop. The environs of the site were found to contain a number of types of site ranging in date from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods, reflecting the known historical development of the town.

The evaluation revealed that the underlying drift geology and bedrock was present at a depth of between 0.4m and 0.5m below the surface. In Trench 1 this was overlain by a stony surface, thought to be medieval in date, and in both trenches a buried cultivation soil was present, thought to have developed during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. A small but significant collection of medieval pottery fragments, dating from the late 12th to 16th centuries, was discovered in the buried soil overlying the stony surface. The early cultivation layer was overlain in both trenches by deposits of 19th and 20th century date, which contained large amounts of pottery, glass, and other finds, some of which related to the activities known to have taken place on the site.

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

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Paul Birch of Birch Plastering for commissioning and supporting the project, his agent John Coward Architects for providing 'as existing' plans of the site, and Ian for his excellent machine driving. Further thanks are also due to the staff of the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness, and to Jo Macintosh and Arnold Webster at Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (HES), for their help and additional information, and to Jeremy Parsons, Assistant Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council HES, for monitoring the fieldwork. Additional thanks are also due to Nigel Thurman, for his recollections about the site's recent condition.

The desk-based assessment was carried out by Jo Dawson, and the evaluation by Daniel Elsworth assisted by Craig Appley. Daniel Elsworth wrote the report and produced the illustrations, and the finds and environmental samples were processed by Craig Appley and assessed by Jo Dawson. The bones were examined by Andy Bates and the medieval pottery was assessed by Ian Miller, both of Oxford Archaeology North (OA North). The project was managed by Jo Dawson, who also edited the report.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 An application (5/05/1325) was made by Birch Plastering to construct five dwellings on the site of a former garage on Stanley Street, Ulverston, Cumbria, (SD 2854 7862). After a recommendation by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, South Lakeland District Council placed a condition on planning consent requiring a programme of archaeological assessment. After consultation with the Assistant Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council this was confirmed as an archaeological evaluation of 5% of the total site area (575m²). A brief was issued (*Appendix 1*), in response to which a project design was produced by Greenlane Archaeology (*Appendix 2*), and following the acceptance of this the evaluation was undertaken on 20th and 21st June 2006.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is situated on the north side of The Gill, which is thought to be one of Ulverston's medieval market places (CCC and English Heritage 2002, Map D) and close to the centre of the medieval core of the town (Fig 1). The plot comprises a small parcel of land with a standing building in the corner on the east side of Stanley Street (Plate 20), adjacent to the rear ends of burgage plots running along the west side of Soutergate and the mill leat (between the higher and town mills) to the east (Fig 2). It is situated at approximately 31m above sea level. Ulverston is on the boundary between the West Cumbria coastal plain and the higher ground of the Furness Fells to the north; the solid geology is typically made up of Bannisdale slates (Taylor *et al* 1971, plate XIII; Moseley 1978, plate 1), and this is overlain by a drift geology made up of glacially-derived tills comprising gravels and clays (Countryside Commission 1998, 66).

1.3 Previous Work

1.3.1 A number of archaeological excavations have taken place within the centre of Ulverston over the last 10 years, several of which were within the study area. Details of these were examined as part of the desk-based assessment and are outlined in *Section 3.4*.

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The evaluation comprised three separate elements intended to establish the extent, nature and, where possible, date of any buried deposits of archaeological interest present on the site. The first part of this was a rapid map regression intended to establish the development of the site over time, and the position of any features, particularly buildings, that were considered to be of archaeological interest. The second part was the excavation of evaluation trenches amounting to a 5% sample of the total site area (575m²), which would be positioned with regard to the results of the map regression and specifically in order to target areas of archaeological interest. The third part was an assessment of the results of the evaluation, an analysis of any artefacts or ecofacts recovered, and the consideration of the results in the light of the recorded history and development of the site and its environs. In addition a suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and IFA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Ferguson and Murray n.d.).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A circular area with an approximately 150m radius from the centre of the site was examined (the study area; Fig 2). This was in order to determine not only what sites of archaeological interest were present within the proposed development area, but also what types of sites were adjacent to it. This information could then be used to assess whether these might also be affected and provide a general background to the type of sites in the area. All of the sites of archaeological interest identified within the study area were compiled into a gazetteer (*Appendix 3*). A list of previous archaeological work carried out in the immediate area was also produced. All aspects of the desk-based assessment were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001).

2.2.2 The desk-based assessment principally comprised a map regression, which was able to demonstrate the presence of any structures on the site, their development and a basic phasing of activity, as well as the arrangement of field patterns, roads and tracks. In addition, directories relating to the area were also consulted in order to establish who the owners and occupiers of premises within the study area had been, so that information about the use of the buildings could be gathered. Secondary sources relating to the general history of the local area were also examined to provide a historical context for the results of the investigation. A number of sources of information were used during the desk-based assessment:

- **Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (CCCHER):** 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. A list of all of the known sites of archaeological interest within c150m of the centre of the proposed development area was acquired; each identified site comes with a grid reference, description and source and any additional information referenced was also examined as necessary.
- **Cumbria County Record Office, Barrow-in-Furness (CRO(B)):** this was visited in order to examine early maps and plans of the site, original documents relating to businesses and properties on the site, and local and regional histories and directories;

- **Greenlane Archaeology library:** additional secondary sources, used to provide information for the site background, were examined.

2.3 Archaeological Evaluation

2.3.1 Prior to the excavation of the evaluation trenches a brief site visit was carried out. This was intended to assess the area for any modern disturbance, in particular the presence of services and structures not shown on the maps of the site. In addition, it was assessed for areas of contamination and anything which would act as a constraint to the evaluation such as low-level overhead wires. Any exposed areas of ground were examined in order to identify the presence of any artefacts that might indicate the date of buried deposits.

2.3.2 A series of archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated across the site covering an area totalling 5% of the entire plot. These were positioned with regard to the results of the map regression and intended to target specific features of archaeological interest or answer specific questions. Each trench was excavated stratigraphically using a mix of machine and hand excavation techniques. Two trenches were excavated in total, each one being approximately 1.7m wide, with lengths of 12m and 6m. In each case a number of recording techniques were used:

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

2.3.3 The location of each trench was recorded using a total station, and levels were added to all of the plans and sections in the same way. These were tied in to the nearest benchmark.

2.4 Environmental samples

2.4.1 **On-site sampling:** bulk samples were taken from two contexts, stony surface **105** and the underlying deposit **106**. In total, three bucket samples, each approximately 10 litres in volume, were collected.

2.4.2 **Processing:** all samples were processed using flotation techniques, with 250µm and 500µm sieves used for the flots, and a 1mm mesh used for the retents. Flots and retents were then naturally air dried.

2.4.3 **Sorting:** the retents were sorted systematically by eye, and all artefacts and ecofacts were removed and bagged for retention (with the exception of coal, plastic, and tarmac-covered stones <6mm). The remaining portion of the retents was recorded on *pro forma* sheets before being discarded. The artefacts and ecofacts

retrieved from the retents were recorded on the same *pro forma* sheets. The flots were sorted systematically by eye, and all charred seeds were removed and bagged for retention. The remaining portion of the flots was recorded and was also retained.

2.4.4 Assessment and recording: the results of the assessment and sorting of the flots and residues were recorded in tabulated form (*Appendix 6*). In addition, the finds were incorporated under suitable headings (*Section 6*), and the charred plant remains were also discussed in *Section 6* (Table 4).

2.5 Finds

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

2.5.2 Assessment and recording: the finds were assessed and identified by appropriate specialists (see *Acknowledgements*). Those finds that were assessed by Greenlane Archaeology were recorded on *pro forma* record sheets, and those that were assessed by external specialists were recorded through records made of verbal communications. A catalogue of the finds was produced (*Appendix 5*).

2.6 Archive

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

2.6.2 It is envisaged that all of the artefacts and ecofacts recovered during the evaluation will be offered to the Dock Museum in Barrow-in-Furness.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A rapid desk-based assessment was carried out prior to the evaluation. This was intended to place the results of the evaluation in their local historical and archaeological context by providing information about the types of archaeological sites already recorded in the area and any previous archaeological work undertaken, as well as a detailed history of the site. This was important in determining the position of the evaluation trenches, so that they could be targeted on areas considered to be of archaeological interest, as well as identifying the types of site likely to be encountered based on the known resource in the local area.

3.2 Site History

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.6 **Map Regression:** a number of early maps of the site were examined, ranging from county maps of the late 18th century, to the earliest plans of the town, dating to the early 19th century, and Ordnance Survey maps of the 20th. These were able to reveal a number of pieces of information:

- **Yates 1786:** this is the earliest map to depict Ulverston in any detail although it is only possible to discern major streets and the position of mills. Stanley Street is not shown at this date, nor is the area around The Gill, so no further information can be gained from this map;
- **Commons Enclosure map 1812:** this map was produced to show those areas of the commons that were due to be enclosed at this date, which included a number of plots around The Gill (Ulverston Local Board 1891). The road now known as Stanley Street is shown but not named. The proposed development area is shown as part of a plot of land owned by John Shaw (Plate 1). It does not appear to have any buildings on it, but there are a few buildings shown to the north and south. A lane labelled 'Mill Race Road' is shown to the north, which presumably continues along the east side of the plot.
- **Wood 1832:** this is the first detailed map of the town and it is evident that by this date the plot had changed very little. It is still part of a larger plot labelled as owned by the 'Late Rd Shaw' (Plate 2).
- **Ordnance Survey 1852:** this is the earliest detailed Ordnance Survey map of the site (Plate 3). By this time it is still largely undeveloped, although a few small buildings have been constructed on the site. A narrow piece of land along the east side of the plot contains the mill race, and perhaps indicates the position of a back lane, the same road shown in 1812.
- **Ordnance Survey 1890:** by this date a large building has been constructed in the south-west corner of the site and two smaller buildings have also been constructed (Plate 4). The lane and the mill race to the east are still present at this date.
- **Ordnance Survey 1912-1913:** by 1912 the plot has apparently been divided in half east/west and the building in the south-west corner has been expanded to the north by 1913 (Plate 5). Additional small buildings are also present in the eastern half of the plot.
- **Ordnance Survey 1933:** the site has changed very little by this date, although the enlarged buildings along the western half of the plot have been enlarged again with the addition of a building attached to the north-east side (Plate 6).
- **Ordnance Survey 1941:** by this date the building along the west side has returned to its 1912-1913 form, but the rest of the plot is empty (Plate 7).
- **Ordnance Survey 1956:** this map is at too small a scale to provide any useful additional information.

- **Ordnance Survey 1973:** by this date the site is the same as it is at present.

3.2.7 **Stanley Street:** it would appear that 'Stanley Street' is a relatively late name; the street is not named on the earliest detailed maps of the town from the beginning of the 19th century and first appears under that name on the Ordnance Survey map of 1890 (Plate 4). The site of the former Stanley Street Garage is initially shown as part of a larger piece of land, presumably used for agriculture (Plates 1-2). By the 1850s this has been broken into a number of smaller plots, some of which have been built on, although the proposed development area is still largely undeveloped (Plate 3). By the end of the 19th century a single large building has been constructed (Plate 4). This is known to have been the workshop of Mr J Deason, a coachbuilder, which was constructed in 1878 (CRO(B) BSUD/U/BIPlans/269 1878; CRO(B) BSUD/U/BIPlans/275 1878; Plates 8-10). This was taken over within the following 20 years by John Simm and Co, who are described as 'Late Deason' (Mackereth 1898, 431; 1899, 777; 1900, 311), and then F Simm and Co (Holmes Ltd 1906, 188; 1907, 127; 1908, 96; Plate 11).

3.2.8 At the beginning of the 20th century the buildings on the site were substantially expanded (Plates 5-7). In 1910 the plot is shown to have a central boundary, dividing it into two approximately equal halves east/west (Plate 5). According to the Inland Revenue land value records the whole plot is owned by what appears to read '*J Barber's J*' of 10 Greenbank, Ulverston. The west part is occupied by the Thomson brothers and east part by Frank Simms and Co (CRO(B) BT/IR 19/2 1910). It is not certain when Simm and Co's coachworks moved from the site, although a partnership between Frank Simm and John Gardner was dissolved in 1925 (CRO(B) BD HJ 312/6/5 1925), and they are still listed at addresses in The Gill as late as 1950 (CRO(B) Folder 31 n.d.). The Thomson Brothers, later Thomson and Sons, had an aerated water manufactory on the site from as early as 1910 (CRO(B) Folder 27 n.d.), which remained until at least 1931 (CRO(B) Folder 31 n.d.). Plans relating to the site during the early 20th century show that Thomson and Sons had a series of covered sheds attached to the original coach works building (CRO(B) BSUD/U/BIPlans/1221 1914; Plate 12).

3.2.9 Most recently the site was used as a garage, and then part of a carpet shop run by Harrisons, who still own a building to the south. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the remains of the aerated water manufactory, including slate-lined vats, were still present on the site within the last c30 years (Nigel Thurman pers comm). It is not known when these were removed.

3.3 Site environs

3.3.1 As part of the desk-based assessment a study area of approximately 150m around the proposed development area was examined in order to establish the presence, date and nature of any sites of archaeological interest. Information about known sites of archaeological interest and previous pieces of archaeological work were obtained from the Cumbria HER and an examination of early maps. In addition, findspots of medieval pottery had previously been identified near the site, and these were also included. In total, 15 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area. These are summarised in a gazetteer (*Appendix 3*) and are shown in Figure 2.

3.3.2 The sites recorded from within the study area are mainly of post-medieval date, and show the broadly industrial nature of the area at that time. They include a number of warehouses (Sites **1**, **2**, **7-9** and **11**), a tannery (Site **4**) and a mill (Site **5**). The area was, however, also largely residential and connected to agricultural practices and this is reflected by the presence of cottages (Site **3**), a pub (Site **13**)

and two barns (Sites **14** and **15**). Artefactual discoveries demonstrate that the area had been occupied for much longer, however, and include a chert scraper of probable late Mesolithic date (Site **15**), a Roman coin dated to the 3rd century AD (Site **6**), and pottery fragments dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods (Sites **10** and **12**).

3.3.3 In general, the results of the desk-based assessment complement the known history of the town and the assumed development of the town, with a predominance of post-medieval activity (much of which survives as standing buildings) developing from a medieval street pattern. Prior to this there is scattered evidence for activity dating to the prehistoric period, and some evidence for Roman settlement in the general vicinity, albeit very scarce (although, see the results of the excavation at the former Millers Garage in the Gill in *Section 3.4.1* below).

3.4 Previous Work

3.4.1 Details of any pieces of previous archaeological work carried out within the study area were also examined. These can help to determine the likely nature of any archaeological deposits in the local area, the presence or absence of any remains of particular interest, and add to the general background history of the site and its environs. A small number of previous pieces of archaeological work have been carried out within the study area:

1. **Watching Brief, Union Lane:** a watching brief was carried out on Union Lane to the north-west of the site in September 2004 in advance of development (Martin 2004). No features of archaeological interest were recorded during this, apart from an undated possible ditch running north/south;
2. **Evaluation, Rear of Bugle Horn:** an evaluation was carried out to the rear of the Bugle Horn on Soutergate in May 2004 in advance of development (OA North 2004a). No features of archaeological interest were recorded, apart from a possible undated tree throw hole and a 19th century soak-away;
3. **Evaluation, Former Millers Garage:** an evaluation was carried out on the site of the former Millers Garage in The Gill in advance of development (OA North 2004b). This revealed several layers, probably dating from the medieval to post-medieval period, and the remains of post-medieval footings and cobbled surfaces preserved beneath the footings of the garage. A single fragment of medieval pottery and a single fragment of possible Romano-British or medieval pottery was recovered.
4. **Building Recording, Back Lane:** a former slaughterhouse was recorded on Back Lane, prior to conversion into a dwelling (Elsworth and Dawson 2005b). This revealed that the building had originally been built as a threshing barn, probably in the late 18th or early 19th century, before being used as a workshop and then a slaughterhouse. During the building work deposits were briefly examined, and as a result small quantities of pottery and glass fragments were recovered dating to the post-medieval period, as well as a chert scraper, of probable late Mesolithic date;
5. **Evaluation, Rear of 34 Soutergate:** a small evaluation was carried out behind 34 Soutergate prior to the creation of a gravelled drive, in order to establish the presence or absence of any medieval rubbish deposits (Elsworth and Dawson forthcoming). This revealed that the area had been used to dump rubbish during the 19th and 20th centuries, but had been extensively disturbed by the excavation of 19th century pipe-trenches.

5. Archaeological Evaluation

5.1 Setting

5.1.1 **Site visit:** the site visit revealed a number of areas of potential contamination across the site, principally patches of spilt oil, which were taken into consideration when positioning the trenches. In addition, a large mechanised car lift was situated in the south-east corner of the site, which prevented the positioning of a trench in this location. A standing building, the remains of the former coach works (Plate 20), was situated in the south-west corner of the site and around this was a concrete floor, presumably relating to the position of light-weight buildings forming part of the aerated water company (Fig 3). In addition, a small area of brick flooring was situated against the northern boundary, which again undoubtedly relates to a previous structure (Fig 3).

5.1.2 **Evaluation:** two evaluation trenches were excavated within the plot (Fig 3). Rather than being positioned to examine specific aspects of the site and record the extent of features identified during the map regression, which were almost all of 19th and 20th century date, these were intended to determine the level of preservation within the less disturbed areas of any earlier deposits, as well as establish how much disturbance had been caused by the later buildings. Trench 1 was positioned across almost the full width of the plot (east/west) with the intention of establishing whether survival of deposits was better at one side or the other and what impact, if any, the 19th and 20th century buildings had had on earlier deposits. Trench 2 was positioned in the south-east corner of the plot, which was considered likely to be the least disturbed part of the area being investigated. A summary context list is presented in Appendix 4.

5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 Trench 1 was approximately 12m long by 1.7m wide, and orientated east/west (Fig 5). The uppermost deposit (**101**) comprised a loose gravelly hardcore layer in a dark grey-black matrix, generally only 0.1m thick and covering the whole trench apart from the westernmost 2.8m, where it butted against part of the concrete surface visible across the site (see Fig 3). Beneath the hardcore and concrete was a mid greyish-brown firm silty clay containing numerous small stones and the occasional fragment of brick, which was between 0.15m and 0.3m thick (**102**). Across the western half of the trench this lay above a shallow dark brown-black firm silty clay containing a small amount of small stones and some slate, which was up to 0.17m thick (**103**; Plate 13). Both **102** and **103** lay on top of a mid orange-brown loose silty clay deposit up to 0.1m thick, containing a very small amount of small stones (**104**). Beneath this deposit, at the west end of the trench, was a deposit comprising 80% small-medium rounded stones in a matrix of mid-orange and pinkish-brown silty clay up c7m long and 0.3m thick (**105**; Plate 14).

5.2.2 A sondage was excavated through deposit **105** along the southern side of the trench, which revealed that this was in turn sat on a layer of pinkish brown loose silty clay, containing up to 60% small rounded stones, only 0.05m thick (**106**). This layer was, however, very similar to material making up the matrix of **105** and is likely to be part of the same deposit. Towards the west end of the trench an outcrop of slate bedrock was discovered at a depth of 0.75m beneath the surface (30.443m OD; Plate 15), which was covered by a loose mid-orange-brown sandy clay which, in addition, contained 50% medium-large stones and was at least 0.5m thick although the bottom was not reached (**107**). Underlying this, and all of the upper deposits, was a firm to compacted mid-yellowish orange sandy clay containing small to medium

angular stones (**108**). Further sondages were cut through this layer at the east end of the trench, where it was found to be at least 0.8m thick, and through **105** and **107** across the centre of the trench, in order to establish the depth of the natural, which was found to be 0.8m below the surface.

5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 Trench 2 was approximately 6m long and 1.7m wide, and orientated east/west (Fig 6; Plate 19). The uppermost deposit comprised a 0.3m thick layer of loose gravel in a mid-greyish black matrix including the occasional lump of tarmac (**201**). Beneath this was a dark brown to black loose silty clay containing a small number of small to medium rounded stones and a considerable amount of iron concretion at the west end (**202**). This was cut through by an oval pit 1.3m long by almost 1m wide, only 0.13m deep and with a shallow U-shaped profile (**206**; Plate 17). This was filled by a firm black silty clay containing 40% small-medium sub-angular stones and a small amount of brick (**207**). At the west end of the trench an approximately rectangular deposit of pale brownish yellow mortar-rich soil containing a small amount of brick (**204**) was sealed beneath **202**.

5.3.2 Beneath deposit **202** was another layer of dark brownish black and mottled mid brown firm sandy clay which contained 40% small angular stones and a small amount of brick (**205**). This was also cut by pit **206** and beneath deposit **204**. This, in turn, sealed two small sub-oval pits (**209** and **211**; Plate 18). These were both between 0.4m and 0.5m long, 0.3m wide and 0.3m deep, with straight sides. Pit **209** was filled by a dark brownish black loose sandy clay with 20% small rounded stones (**208**), while pit **211** was filled by a dark brownish black with mottled yellow firm sandy clay with large amounts of charcoal and 10% small sub-rounded stones (**210**). These two pits were cut through a buried soil horizon comprising a mid brownish-grey to mid-orange firm silty clay containing 60% small to medium rounded and sub-rounded stones (**203**). This covered the entire extent of the trench to a thickness of 0.3m. Beneath this, at the east end, was a small area of pale buff to yellowish orange firm to compacted clay containing 60% small-medium rounded stones presumed to be part of the natural but only extending across approximately 0.9m of the trench from the east end (**213**). Underlying buried soil **203** was a mid-orange firm to compacted clay containing 60% small to medium stones (**212**), which was assumed to be natural. A sondage was excavated by machine through this which revealed that it was at least 0.55m thick and continued beyond 1.2m below the surface (30.3755m OD).

6. Finds

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 **Hand-retrieved:** in total, 993 fragments of artefacts and ecofacts were hand-retrieved during the evaluation. More than half of the assemblage was pottery, of which only 13 fragments were medieval in date, with the rest being post-medieval. Just over a quarter of the assemblage was glass, with very slightly more bottle and vessel glass than window glass being present. The remainder consisted of small quantities of ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, iron, copper alloy, lead, aluminium, industrial residue, coal, plastic, rubber, and animal bone (see Table 1, below). The bulk of the finds were recovered from the overburden, rubbish deposits, and demolition (79%), with much smaller quantities recovered from buried cultivation soil, pit fills, and hardcore.

	Hardcore 101, 201	Overburden/ rubbish deposit/ demolition 102, 103, 202, 204, 205	Pit fills 207, 208, 210	Medieval - 19th century buried cultivation soil 104, 203	Total
Pottery (medieval)	0	0	0	13	13
Pottery (post- medieval)	8	465	24	56	553
Ceramic building material	10	21	5	7	43
Clay tobacco pipe	0	8	0	6	14
Glass	16	229	11	9	265
Iron	5	30	1	4	40
Aluminium	9	0	0	0	9
Copper alloy	0	6	0	1	7
Lead	0	5	0	0	5
Other metal	3	3	2	0	8
Plastic	12	4	0	0	16
Rubber	0	2	0	0	2
Industrial residue	0	4	2	1	7
Coal	0	1	1	0	2
Miscellaneous material	0	1	0	0	1
Animal bone	0	5	0	3	8
Total	63	784	46	100	993

Table 1: Type of finds from excavated contexts (hand-retrieved)

6.1.2 **Flots and retents:** bulk samples were taken from Trench 1, contexts **105** and **106**, both of which may have formed a stony surface underneath a buried cultivation soil, and which produced no hand-retrieved finds. Much of the recovered material was very small in size - no more than 10mm in length. Most of the artefacts were recovered from the retents rather than the flots, although one small fragment of plastic and some fragments of slag were recovered through flotation. It must be noted that there was a significant amount of burnt and unburnt coal recovered from the flots and retents, as well as a very small fragment of modern plastic-coated electrical wire and small fragments of tarmac (listed under miscellaneous material; Table 2, below). The latter are likely to have been the result of downward

contamination due to the action of the plant and the tumbling of material from the loose layer of hardcore (**101**) in the trench sides.

	Cobbled Surface (105)	Cobbled Surface (106)
Glass	+	+
Pottery (post-medieval)	+	+
Pottery (medieval)	+	
Plastic	+	+
Industrial Residue	+	+
Coal	++++	++++
Animal-Bone	+	++
Iron		+
Miscellaneous material	++	++

Table 2: Type of finds recovered from flots and retents (Key: + = 1-5, ++ = 6-20, +++ = 21-100, ++++ = >100)

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 **Hand-retrieved:** in total, 13 fragments of pottery from the buried soil **104** were dated to the medieval period (Plate 21). The earliest were two fragments of Northern gritty ware, dated to the late 12th to early 13th century. Seven fragments of partially reduced wares, together with single fragments of coarse sandy ware and a water-worn fragment with a reduced core, were all dated to the 13th to 14th century. Finally, two fragments of local orange oxidised ware were dated to the 14th to 15th century. The assemblage apparently included fragments from several green-glazed jugs, including one with applied decoration, and there were also several refitting fragments.

6.2.2 The ceramic assemblage recovered from the site was dominated by post-medieval pottery. Most of this consisted of fragments of earthenware which could only be assigned a relatively broad date. Ten percent could only be assigned a date of late 17th to early 20th century; 55% between the late 18th and 20th centuries, and 12% between the 19th and 20th century. This was mainly due to the fact that many of the fragments belonged to locally-made coarseware vessels whose form and fabric stayed similar for very long periods of time. The remaining 23% were dominated by decorative tableware or sherds displaying company names or marks and could therefore be more accurately dated. It is these pieces upon which most date interpretations are based.

6.2.3 It appears that the majority of material from Trench 2 (**202, 203, 204, 205, 207, 208** and **210**) and from the upper deposits of Trench 1 (**101, 102, 103**) dates from the 19th to the late 20th century. Virtually all the dateable material is of this period, and many of the indeterminate sherds can be roughly dated to the period between the late 18th and 20th century.

6.2.4 Context **104**, however, may have accumulated over a very long period of time between the medieval period and the 19th century. Thirteen sherds of pottery from the context date to somewhere between the late 18th and 20th century, including four fragments of a large, black-glazed red earthenware vessel which could date to anywhere between the late 17th and early 20th century; and pieces of different 19th century decorated tableware. However, in addition to this, thirteen sherds of medieval pottery were also found (see 6.2.1, above).

6.2.5 In Trench 1 the majority of pottery by far came from the rubbish deposit (**103**) (92%), which contained a large quantity of decorated and undecorated white earthenware, along with small quantities of stoneware and other types of earthenware. In Trench 2 50% of the pottery came from the overburden (**202**). There

was again a large quantity of plain and decorated earthenware as in Trench 1; however, there were comparatively large amounts of red earthenware, and slightly larger quantities of stoneware and bone china also. In context **202** two fragments of 18th century pottery were discovered, however they were associated with material from the 19th and 20th centuries and are therefore probably there as a result of reuse. Also in context **202** three ceramic bottle stoppers were found which could have belonged to bottles with swing-type closure. This is not surprising considering the amount of broken bottle-glass found within the context (see *Section 6.3*).

6.2.6 Flots and retents: one small fragment of possible 16th century pottery was recovered from the retent of context **105**, similar to Tudor green, and apparently an import. In addition, six fragments of post-medieval pottery were retrieved from the retents. Context **105** contained two small fragments of unglazed red earthenware, one fragment of black-glazed white earthenware, and one fragment of white earthenware, all measuring under 6mm in length. Context **106** contained one small fragment of unglazed red earthenware, and one fragment of blue-glazed white earthenware. These fragments can be dated to anywhere between the late 17th and 20th centuries.

6.3 Glass

6.3.1 Hand-retrieved: from Table 3, below, it is evident that in Trench 1 window glass was by far more common than bottle glass, and that the majority of this window glass was concentrated within context **103**. In Trench 2, on the other hand, bottle glass was far more common than window glass, and the vast majority of this (as well as the less abundant window-glass) was found within context **202**. It must also be noted, however, that a quantity of bottle glass was also found in context **205**. The bottle glass found in every context represents a mixture of many different types of glass ranging from thick, very dark olive-green glass to comparatively thin, colourless glass, which could represent a period anywhere between the 18th and 20th century.

Context	101	102	103	104	Total Trench 1	201	202	203	204	205	207	210	Total Trench 2	Overall Total
Bottle Glass	7	0	16	3	26	8	84	4	2	17	5	4	124	150
Window Glass	1	0	81	1	83	0	29	1	0	0	2	0	32	115

Table 3: The distribution of glass across the contexts

6.3.2 Flots and retents: three fragments of glass in total were retrieved from the retents, all less than 10mm in size. From context **106** one splinter of colourless window glass and one splinter of light green glass were recovered. From context **105** one small splinter of light green glass was recovered. None of the fragments can be closely dated.

6.4 Ceramic Building Material

6.4.1 Hand-retrieved: ceramic building material was found only in the hardcore and overburden/rubbish deposit layers of each trench (**101, 201, 102, 103, 202**) and in two of the small pits discovered in Trench 2 (**207, 208**). It mainly consisted of brown-glazed fireclay drainpipe fragments and fragments of red earthenware bricks. There were also pieces of heavy-duty porcelain from sanitary ware (toilets/sinks) found in the hardcore and overburden of Trench 2 (**201, 202**), along with a few

fragments of roof tile and wall tile. Only red earthenware brick fragments were discovered in the pit fills of Trench 2 (**207**, **208**).

6.5 Iron

6.5.1 **Hand-retrieved:** various iron objects were discovered on site, though the majority were found in Trench 2. Most of the items were badly corroded and therefore could not be accurately dated or identified. It is therefore not possible to date any contexts from this information. In Trench 1 twelve iron objects were found. The majority of these were found in context **103** along with large quantities of 19th century pottery and glass. Nearly all were unidentifiable; however four are probably large nails. One iron nail was found in the hardcore (**101**) and a one badly corroded piece came from context **104**. In Trench 2 twenty-nine iron objects were discovered. The vast majority of these were found in the overburden (**202**) and included assorted nails, bolts, indeterminate lumps of corroded material, a stirrup-shaped object and an iron ligature. None of these can be accurately assigned a date, although it is likely that the ligature originates from the 20th century, as does the stirrup-shaped object which had a piece of plastic attached to it. The remains of two iron paint tins, still containing the remains of multicoloured layers of paint, were also recovered from context **103** (Plate 16). These were not retained, however, due to the risk of contamination.

6.5.2 **Flots and retents:** one heavily corroded lump of iron under 10mm in length was discovered in the retent from context **106**. The object it once formed is unidentifiable.

6.6 Lead

6.6.1 **Hand-retrieved:** one piece of lead which could possibly be part of a cup-handle was found in context **103**, although there are no distinguishing features. Four pieces of melted lead were also found in the overburden of Trench 2 (**202**).

6.7 Copper Alloy

6.7.1 **Hand-retrieved:** in the lower buried soil of Trench 1 (**103**) a dessert spoon was discovered, along with a buckle, and two fragments of semi-cylindrical copper which may be frame fittings for windows. The corrosion on the dessert spoon and buckle had a green tint, and the objects have therefore been classified as copper alloy. These could date from anywhere between the 18th and 20th centuries. In Trench 2 copper alloy was only found within the buried soils (**203**, **205**), where a decorative hook and another semi-cylindrical fragment of copper fitting was found; and in the overburden (**202**) where a small spoon was discovered. These objects could again date to anywhere between the 18th and 20th centuries.

6.8 Aluminium

6.8.1 **Hand-retrieved:** in the topmost layer of Trench 2 (**201**), nine fragmented 20th century fizzy-drinks cans were found. The makers included Sprite, 7up and Coca-Cola, dating context **201** to the 20th century.

6.9 Other Metal

6.9.1 **Hand-retrieved:** most of the other pieces of metal were found in the hardcore and overburden of Trench 1 and Trench 2 (**101**, **201**, **102**, **202**), although a silver-coloured, diamond-shaped piece of metal with holes in it, and a small ring attached to a barrel-hinge were found in one of the pits in Trench 2 (**207**). The objects found are

all almost certainly 20th century in origin. Objects include part of an automobile registration plate, a door handle, a coat hook and a modern nail.

6.10 Clay Tobacco Pipe

6.10.1 **Hand retrieved:** clay tobacco pipes do not appear in the uppermost layers of either trench. They only become relatively abundant in the middle layers of Trenches 1 and 2, represented particularly by contexts **103-104** and **203-205**. The form of the pipes suggests a date anywhere between the 18th century and early 20th century.

6.11 Industrial Residue and Coal

6.11.1 **Hand-retrieved:** industrial residue only occurred in three contexts. In the overburden of Trench 2 (**202**) a small quantity of black glassy slag was discovered. A small fragment of iron slag, and a piece of stone or concrete which had been subjected to burning and contact with iron were found in one of the pits in Trench 2 (**208**). Only one large piece of iron slag was discovered in Trench 1, within context **104**, which appears to be the earliest layer of occupation (medieval to 19th century) (see Section 7.2.2). A small lump of coal was found in the overburden of Trench 2 (**202**) and also in another one of the pits (**207**).

6.11.2 **Flots and retents:** four pieces of slag were retrieved from the retent of context **105**, and one piece from context **106**. Some very small pieces of slag were also discovered in the >500µm flot for context **106**. Very large quantities of coal were also recovered from both the flots and retents. Some fragments were burnt and others were not. Some of this material could be the result of downwards contamination during excavation or, given the size of the pieces, movement through worm activity, but the sheer quantity of coal suggests otherwise.

6.12 Plastic and Rubber

6.12.1 **Hand-retrieved:** most of the plastic on site was discovered in the hardcore/overburden of Trench 2 (**201**, **202**). Only one piece was found in the overburden of Trench 1. Much of the material discovered probably represents car fittings of some description, such as a gear-stick handle, a tail-light fragment, and a piece of plastic with the logo of a modern motor company ('FoMoCo'). A blue biro pen and a screw-cap from a plastic Coca-Cola bottle were also found. This places these deposits firmly in the 20th century. There were two pieces of rubber found on site, one in the overburden of Trench 2 (**202**) and another within a rubbish deposit in Trench 2 (**205**). The first was a solid, blunt bullet shape with a circular socket in the bottom and displaying the Volkswagen logo. The one found in context **205** was a similar bullet shape but did not have a socket in the bottom, and had five small lumps at the point. Both are probably car parts, though why one occurs in context **205**, where no other modern material was found, is uncertain.

6.12.2 **Flots and retents:** no plastic or rubber was retrieved from retents. However one very small (<1mm) fragment of clear, colourless plastic was discovered in the >500µm flot of context **105**. This is 20th century material which could be the result of contamination.

6.13 Miscellaneous Material

6.13.1 **Hand-retrieved:** one fragment of unidentifiable material was discovered in the overburden of Trench 2 (**202**), probably 20th century in origin.

6.13.2 **Flots and retents:** a very small length of blue, plastic-coated electrical wire (under 3mm in length) was discovered within the retent for context **106**. This is 20th

century material and could be the result of downwards contamination during excavation. In addition to this, small amounts of tarmac, along with tarmac-stained stones, were discovered in the retents and >500µm flots for both context **105** and **106**. This again may be due to downwards contamination during excavation.

6.14 Marine Shell

6.14.1 **Flots and retents:** the retent for context **106** contained three small fragments of marine shell, all less than 5mm in length. Two could belong to an oyster, and one to a cockle, though identification is difficult due to size and condition.

6.15 Charred Plant Remains

6.15.1 **Flots and retents:** a small number of charred hazel nutshell fragments were retrieved from the retent of context **105** (see Table 4, below). Also three charred cereal grains were discovered in the >500µm flots - one from context **106** and two from context **105**.

Charred plant remains	Context 105	Context 106
Charcoal	+	+++
Hazel nutshell	+	+
Barley?	+	
Oat	+	
Cereal indet.		+

Table 4: flot and retent finds of charred plant remains (Key: + = 1-5, ++ = 6-20, +++ = 21-100, ++++ = >100)

7. Discussion

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The evaluation revealed a number of features, many of which probably relate to the known history of the site, and the majority of the deposits that were identified seem to relate to specific activities that have taken place on the site during the 19th and 20th century. Earlier remains were, however, also recovered, and the evaluation has produced the largest assemblage of medieval pottery discovered to date in Ulverston. The association of this pottery with a stony layer makes the results of the evaluation even more important in the understanding of the town's early history. In total, eight phases of activity were identified on the site through the examination of the stratigraphic relationships and the types of artefacts recovered (Fig 4), although not all were present in each trench.

7.2 Phasing

7.2.1 **Phase 1:** the earliest deposits on the site are undoubtedly natural in origin and comprise a series of sandy clays, typically very firm or compacted and orangey or yellowish brown in colour (**107**, **108**, **212** and **213**). In Trench 1 these were found to overlie an outcrop of slate bedrock, although in this location the overlying natural is very loose and stony (**107**). These deposits are undoubtedly glacial in origin, although the local topography does suggest that water is likely to have flowed into this area, so some may have developed under riverine conditions.

7.2.2 **Phase 2:** the earliest artificially deposited layer is the pinkish brown sandy clay from Trench 1 (**106**). Although apparently sterile of any finds during the evaluation, artefact fragments were recovered from the retents (see *Appendix 6*), but these are likely to be intrusive. Charred material was also recovered from this context, including hazel nutshell and cereal grain, suggesting that it is not natural (see *Section 6.15*). This layer is directly associated with stony deposit **105**, either forming a bedding layer for it or forming part of the same deposit. Again, no finds were recovered from this feature during the excavation, although charred material including grain and hazel nutshell were present in the samples. A single piece of medieval pottery, thought to possibly date to the 16th century, was also recovered from the sampled material. This single find, although tentatively dated due to its small size, is a good indication of the likely age of this feature, especially given its relationship to deposits making up Phase 3. The function of this stony layer is not certain, and the nature of the evaluation means that only a small part of it was examined. Its thickness and lack of uniform surface perhaps precludes the possibility of it representing a cobbled yard. Its position parallel to the present road might suggest it is an early road surface, albeit a poorly built one, dating from the medieval period.

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

fragments are residual from the underlying surface and relate more closely to Phase 2.

7.2.4 **Phase 4:** in both trenches a number of discrete features or layers were cut into or lay on top of the buried soil of Phase 3. In Trench 1 this comprised a very dark brown or black sandy clay **103**, and in Trench 2 it comprised two small sub-oval pits (**209** and **211**), which were filled with equally dark material (**208** and **210**). The artefactual evidence suggests that these features were both created during the 19th century, and that they may represent rubbish deposits, either resulting from general household refuse or as a result of specific activities taking place on the site. Some of the remains from Trench 1 may be refuse resulting from coach building, for example (see Plate 16), but this may also be represented by Phase 5.

7.2.5 **Phase 5:** in Trench 2 a further phase is identifiable, represented by deposits **205** and **204**. Context **204** comprises a small mortar-rich deposit, similar to lenses observed in **103**, while **205** comprises a more extensive dark brown to black deposit running across the entire trench. Again, artefacts recovered from these deposits suggest a 19th century date of origin, and they probably relate to the use of the site as a coach works.

7.2.6 **Phase 6:** in Trench 2 a further deposit is situated above the Phase 5 remains (**202**). The artefactual content, which includes a number of bottle fragments, some of which belong to the company 'Thomson and Sons', suggests that this relates to the use of the site during the early 20th century as an aerated water manufacturers.

7.2.7 **Phase 7:** a deposit containing numerous car parts and relatively modern material is present running throughout Trench 1 (**102**). This corresponds approximately with a shallow pit (**206**) in Trench 2 and is likely to relate to the period following the removal of the aerated water plant and conversion of the site into a garage during the mid to late 20th century.

7.2.8 **Phase 8:** the most recent deposit laid across the site comprised a layer of gravel with lumps of tarmac (**101** and **201**). In Trench 1 this butted a concrete floor that was probably put in place during the early 20th century when the site was used as an aerated water plant (Phase 6). This, combined with the evidence of the finds, which comprised a large number of plastic items and aluminium cans, demonstrates the late 20th century date of this phase of activity. This almost certainly corresponds to the most recent use of the site as a carpet shop, and may have been an attempt at improving the appearance of land formerly used for repairing cars.

7.2.9 **Discussion:** although dominated by deposits of 19th and 20th century date the remains identified at Stanley Street include a small but significant collection of medieval pottery and a stony surface likely to date to the same period. Ulverston is known to have at least medieval origins and the street pattern in the town centre is organised around burgage plots typical of this date (SLDC 2005, 4). Very little archaeological information has been recovered relating this period, however, despite a number of excavations taking place in the last 10 years (see *Section 3.4.1*). One of the nearest evaluations, at the former Millers Garage, also in The Gill, did recover a very small quantity of medieval pottery (and a possible piece of Romano-British pottery) demonstrating at least that activity was taking place in the area during the period (OA North 2004b). Stray finds from within the study area have also provided evidence for activity from the prehistoric through to the medieval period (see *Section 3.3*). Other pieces of work, also nearby, have produced almost entirely negative results, however (Martin 2004; OA North 2004a). Work elsewhere in the medieval core of the town has also largely been negative (Brigantia Archaeological Practice 1998; LUAU 2000). No structures of confirmed medieval date have been identified in the town prior to the present evaluation, although essentially stray finds of prehistoric

date have been discovered during excavations from the immediate environs of the town (Elsworth and Dawson 2003) and from within the study area (Elsworth and Dawson 2005b). The results of the Stanley Street evaluation, despite being small in scale and of uncertain character, are therefore significant.

7.2.10 It is probable, based on the evidence of the stratigraphy revealed during the evaluation, that any original steep slope extending to the east towards the rear of Soutergate must have been levelled to produce the present surface. The date at which this occurred is uncertain. It is conceivable that it took place during the medieval period, perhaps in association with the construction of the stony surface, but it may have taken place during the post-medieval period, during which time the area was being gradually developed, and that this activity disturbed earlier deposits. The nature of the stony surface is uncertain; it is probable that it formed a road surface, perhaps providing access from the north into the market space formed by The Gill. The exact use that The Gill was originally put to is not known, but if, as has been suggested, it was a market place, it is possible that it was specifically used for the sale of animals, in which case a well-built road providing access, perhaps to agricultural land to the north, would be very important. There is no real evidence that it predates the medieval period, although this is a possibility, and the presence of artefacts of Romano-British date from the general area is worth bearing in mind.

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9. Illustrations

9.1 List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Location of the development area

Figure 3: Trench location plan

Figure 4: Site matrices and phases

Figure 5: Plan and north-facing section of Trench 1

Figure 6: Plan and north-facing section of Trench 2

9.2 List of Plates

Plate 1: Part of the commons enclosure map of 1812 showing the proposed development area (Ulverston Local Board 1891)

Plate 2: Part of Wood's map of 1832 showing the proposed development area

Plate 3: Part of the Ordnance Survey 1: 1056 map of 1852 showing the proposed development area

Plate 4: Part of the Ordnance Survey 1: 1056 map of 1890 showing the proposed development area

Plate 5: Part of the Ordnance Survey 1: 2500 map of 1912 showing the proposed development area

Plate 6: Part of the Ordnance Survey 1: 2500 map of 1933 showing the proposed development area

Plate 7: Part of the Ordnance Survey map of 1941 showing the proposed development area

Plate 8: The front elevation of the workshop built for Deason's coachworks in 1878 (CRO(B) BSUD/U/BIPlans/269 1878)

Plate 9: The rear elevation of the workshop built for Deason's coachworks in 1878 (CRO(B) BSUD/U/BIPlans/269 1878)

Plate 10: A cross-section through the workshop built for Deason's coachworks in 1878 (CRO(B) BSUD/U/BIPlans/269 1878)

Plate 11: Typical advertisement for F. Simms and Co's coachworks from 1906-1908 (Holmes Ltd 1906, 188; 1907, 127; 1908, 96)

Plate 12: Plans for a new W.C. to be built at Thomson and Sons aerated water manufactory in 1914 (CRO(B) BSUD/U/BIPlans/1221 1914)

Plate 13: Context **103** in Trench 1 following the removal of overburden **101** and **102**, looking east

Plate 14: Stony surface **105**, looking east

Plate 15: Bedrock and north-facing section west of centre of Trench 1

Plate 16: Example of a paint tin recovered from context **103**

Plate 17: Pit **206** in Trench 2, looking south

Plate 18: Pits **209** and **211** in Trench 2, looking south

Plate 19: General view of stratigraphy in Trench 2, looking south

Plate 20: General view of site environs and former coachworks building, looking south-east

Plate 21: Medieval pottery from buried soil **104**

Appendix 1: Project Brief

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT THE FORMER STANLEY STREET GARAGE, STANLEY STREET,
ULVERSTON
CUMBRIA

Issued by the

County Historic Environment Service

Environment Unit, Economy, Culture and Environment



Date of Brief: 23 February 2006

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

1. SITE DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY

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

Grid Reference: SD 2854 7862

Planning Application No.: 5/05/1325

Area: 575 square metres

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 of Field Archaeologists, or equivalent. Any response to this Brief should follow IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 1994. No fieldwork may commence until approval of a specification has been issued by the County Historic Environment Service.

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

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

2.2 The scheme affects an area designated by the Cumbria Extensive Urban Survey as of high archaeological importance.

2.3 Because of the high archaeological potential of the site, a condition has been placed on planning consent requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken at the site. The first phase of this work will be an archaeological evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site. This Brief deals solely with this phase.

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

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site is located in the medieval core of Ulverston, close to The Gill, which is thought to have been one of the town's medieval market places. Early maps of Ulverston show Town Mill corn mill in the vicinity and a mill race currently runs along the eastern boundary of the site.

4. 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 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, and the County Records Office in Barrow should be consulted.

- 4.2.2 A visual inspection of the site. This should include a walkover of the site noting any surface features of potential archaeological interest, areas of potentially significant disturbance, and hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work on site (including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths).
- 4.2.3 The excavation of a series of linear trial trenches and/or test-pits to adequately sample the threatened available area, and the investigation and recording of deposits and features of archaeological interest identified within those trenches. All features must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the County Historic Environment Service. Demonstrably modern overburden may be removed by machine, but subsequent cleaning and investigation must be by hand. A minimum sample of 5% of the total site area should be investigated.
- 4.2.4 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.
- 4.2.5 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.
 - The advice from a suitably qualified soil scientist should be sought on whether a soil micromorphological study or any other analytical techniques will enhance understanding site formation processes of the site, including the amount of truncation to buried deposits and the preservation of deposits within negative features. If so, analysis should be undertaken.

5. 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 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd ed. 1991, and must include:
- ❖ A description of the excavation sampling strategy and recording system to be used
 - ❖ A description of the finds and environmental sampling strategies to be used
 - ❖ A description of the post excavation and reporting work that will be undertaken
 - ❖ 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

5.3 The specification should identify the proposed locations of trial trenches. Final trench locations will however be determined following the desk-based assessment and site visit and must be agreed with the County Historic Environment Service.

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

6. REPORTING AND PUBLICATION

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

- ❖ A site location plan, related to the national grid
- ❖ A front cover/frontispiece which includes the planning application number and the national grid reference of the site
- ❖ 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 4.2.5)
- ❖ 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
- ❖ 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 Three 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 Should further archaeological work result from the evaluation, 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.

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

7. THE ARCHIVE

7.1 An archive must be prepared in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd ed. 1991, and arrangements made for its deposit 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.

8. PROJECT MONITORING

- 8.1 One weeks notice must be given to the County Historic Environment Service prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 8.2 Fieldwork will be monitored by the Assistant Archaeologist on behalf of the local planning authority.

9. FURTHER REQUIREMENTS

- 9.1 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 of Field Archaeologist's Code of Conduct and the IFA's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.
- 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.

10. FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information regarding this brief, contact

Jeremy Parsons
Assistant Archaeologist
Cumbria County Council
County Offices
Kendal
Cumbria LA9 4RQ
Tel: 01539 773431
Email: Jeremy.Parsons@cumbriacc.gov.uk

For further information regarding the County Historic Environment Record, contact

Jo Mackintosh
Historic Environment Records Officer
Cumbria County Council
County Offices
Kendal
Cumbria LA9 4RQ
Tel: 01539 773432
Email: jo.mackintosh@cumbriacc.gov.uk

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

Appendix 2: Project Design

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

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Evaluation Project
Design



Client: Birch Plastering Ltd

May 2006

Planning Application Ref. 5/05/1325

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application by Birch Plastering Limited (hereafter 'the client') for the demolition of existing buildings and construction of five new dwellings at the Former Stanley Street Garage, Stanley Street, Ulverston, Cumbria (Planning Application No. 5/05/1325; NGR SD 2854 7862), an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation was recommended by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service after consultation by South Lakeland District Council, who placed it as a condition on the development. The desk-based assessment is intended to establish the location, extent, survival and significance of any known archaeological remains on the site, and assess the likelihood of additional, unknown remains being present, and, more particularly, identify areas to target for evaluation. The evaluation is intended to establish, where possible, whether any remains of archaeological significance are present on the site, their nature, degree of survival, extent, significance, and date.

1.1.2 The proposed development site is located within the medieval core of Ulverston and close to one of the town's medieval market places. Recent archaeological investigation nearby (OA North 2004b) has revealed deep deposits of archaeological material dating from at least the medieval period, and it is considered possible that similar remains could be present on this site.

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

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

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Jo Dawson (MA (Hons), AIFA)**. Since graduating from the University of Glasgow in 2000 with a joint honours degree in Archaeology and Mathematics, Jo has worked continuously in commercial archaeology. Her professional career started at Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD), for whom she worked for six months, following which she worked for Headland Archaeology, in Edinburgh, for two years, and for Oxford Archaeology North, in Lancaster, for three years. During this time she has been involved in a range of different archaeological projects, and, over the past few years, has concentrated on desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments, as well as finds reports. She has extensive experience of both planning and pre-planning projects, and has undertaken assessments of all sizes. She has managed projects in Ulverston (Greenlane Archaeology 2006b) and near Barrow (Greenlane Archaeology 2006a), and has carried out a number of recent projects in Furness including a desk-based assessment in Barrow (OA North 2003), a desk-based assessment for land to the rear of the Bugle Horn on Soutergate in Ulverston (OA North 2004a), and an assessment of the Ulverston ropewalk (OA North 2005c).

1.3.2 The desk-based assessment will be carried out by **Daniel Elsworth (MA (Hons), AIFA)**. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit in 1999, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. Relevant recent projects include a desk-based assessment and building investigations at Schooners Wharf on Ulverston Canal (OA North 2005b) and at Queens Court in Ulverston (Greenlane Archaeology 2006), a desk-based assessment for a water pipeline between Highfield Reservoir (near Dalton) and Poaka Beck (near Pennington)

(OA North 2005a), and an excavation at Sir John Barrow Cottage, Dragley Beck (Elsworth and Dawson 2003).

1.3.3 The archaeological evaluation will be carried out by Daniel Elsworth and Jo Dawson, with additional assistance as required.

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

1.3.5 Environmental samples and faunal remains (with the exception of waterlogged deposits) will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that they will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors at Oxford Archaeology North, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd or Headland Archaeology Ltd depending on their timetabling constraints. CCCHES 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 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 *Visual Inspection*

2.2.1 To carry out a brief visit and walkover survey of the site in order to provide additional information for the desk-based assessment, in particular regarding any factors likely to have impacted upon the archaeological resource and the likely extent of modern disturbance, as well as the degree of survival of standing historic buildings and other structures. Any constraints to carrying out further work on the site, particularly regarding issues of health and safety, will also be identified.

2.3 *Archaeological Evaluation*

2.3.1 To excavate a series of evaluation trenches or test pits covering 5% of the total development area. These will assess the presence or absence of features of archaeological interest within the area, their extent, date and significance.

2.3 *Report*

2.3.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the desk-based assessment and evaluation, that will outline the historic development of the site, list the known sites of archaeological interest, present the results of the evaluation, 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 desk-based assessment and 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 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;

Cumbria Record Office (Barrow-in-Furness): the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness. 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;

Heritage First: Heritage First (formerly the Ulverston Heritage Centre) will be consulted and their archives examined as necessary. They have an extensive collection of secondary and primary sources, including copies of maps, relating to Ulverston;

Geotechnical and other information: details of any geotechnical investigations carried out as part of or prior to the present development, where available, will be examined. Any similar investigations or surveys, especially relating to studies of contamination or other environmental issues, will also be examined as available;

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.

3.1.2 The results of this assessment will be used to establish the location, extent, date and development of any sites of archaeological interest demonstrated to be present within the study area. The extent of all of the sites identified will be shown on an appropriately scaled map. In addition, areas of archaeological interest or significance will be shown and the extent or level of their potential expressed.

3.1.3 Recommendations for areas to be targeted by evaluation trenching will be presented based on the results of the assessment. This will take into consideration the areas in which there is evidence for the presence of archaeological remains, the significance of known remains, or areas of high potential.

3.2 *Visual Inspection*

3.2.1 A brief site visit will be carried out in order to identify areas of modern activity that are likely to have adversely affected areas of archaeological interest. In addition, areas that might present hazards, particularly those relating to health and safety, will also be assessed. Areas that might constrain further work, such as the excavation of trial trenches, will also be identified. In addition, the presence of any standing buildings or other structures of historic interest will also be recorded.

3.3 *Archaeological Evaluation*

3.3.1 A total of 28.75m² of evaluation trenching is required in order to examine 5% of the site area (575m²). Depending on the results of the desk-based assessment it is envisaged that this will be covered by excavating three trenches ranging from 6m to 10m long and 1.7m wide (a standard excavator bucket width), until significant archaeological deposits or the natural geology are reached, or to a depth of 1.2m. These trenches will target the areas identified during the desk-based assessment as having the greatest archaeological potential, following consultation with the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES). It is anticipated that the evaluation will take two days with two people on site plus plant.

3.3.2 The excavation methodology will be as follows:

- The site will be checked with a Cable Avoiding Tool (CAT) in order to establish the presence of live electrical services. Any existing service plans will also be consulted in order to identify the presence of other services;

- The trenches 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 relatively modern rubble, concrete and make-up deposits) 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 CCCHES, 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 black and white print and digital format;
- All deposits, trenches, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets, which are based on systems commonly used during archaeological excavations and derived from MoLAS (1994);
- All finds will be recovered during the evaluation for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant amounts of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the excavation, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have preserved environmental remains will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 10 and 40 litres in volume, depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.5* 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. The CCCHES will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will require a Home Office licence, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, which will be applied for should the need arise;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and secured stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- Each evaluation trench will be backfilled following excavation although it is not envisaged that any further reinstatement to its original condition will be carried out.

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

3.3 *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 including historical background, map regression and appropriate details relating to any sites of archaeological interest identified within the study area or areas of archaeological potential;
- 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, and the potential for examination of the soil micromorphology;
- Discussion of the results including an assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains present within the study area, areas of further archaeological potential, areas in which further work is recommended, and appropriate types of further work;
- 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 study area in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
 - copies of early maps, plans, drawings, photographs and other illustrations of elements of the site, annotated with the extent of the proposed development area where appropriate;
 - a plan showing the position of the evaluation trenches;
 - plans and sections of the evaluation trenches showing any features of archaeological interest;
 - photographs of the evaluation, including both detailed and general shots of features of archaeological interest and the trenches;
 - illustrations of individual artefacts as appropriate.

3.4 *Archive*

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the desk-based assessment and 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)). A copy will also be offered to the National Monuments Record (NMR). The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IFA (Ferguson and Murray n.d.), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details of the project will be submitted to the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.4.2 A copy of the report will be deposited with the archive at the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness, two will be supplied to the client, and within two months of the completion

of fieldwork, three copies will be provided for the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy, and copies will be deposited with the NMR and OASIS scheme as required.

3.4.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. Any finds recovered during the evaluation will be offered to the Dock Museum in Barrow-in-Furness, but as their collection policy concentrates on the prehistoric period and items relating to the industrial development of Barrow, it is considered unlikely that they will be accepted. Kendal museum is 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.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project on **8th March 2006**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the project will take 12.5 person days to complete, spread over the following tasks and including any necessary management time:

Task 1: desk-based assessment and visual inspection, including compilation of this element of the report - 2 person days;

Task 2: submission of proposed evaluation trench location plan to Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service for approval;

Task 3: archaeological evaluation – 4 person days (2 people for 2 days);

Task 4: post-excavation work on archaeological evaluation, including processing of finds and production of draft report and illustrations – 5.5 person days;

Task 5: feedback, editing and production of final report - 1 person day.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access

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

5.2 Health and Safety

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

5.3 Insurance

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

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

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

6. Engagement

6.1 Cost

Confidential

6.2 Terms and Conditions

Client: Birch Plastering

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6.2.1 Two copies of the terms and conditions of business are included with the tender documentation and one copy should be signed and returned to Greenlane Archaeology when the tender has been accepted.

6.3 *Order Form*

6.3.1 Two copies of the order form are included giving the costs and a summary of the details of the project, one of which should be signed and returned to Greenlane Archaeology when the tender and the terms and conditions have been accepted.

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Appendix 3: Site Gazetteer

Site No.: 1

Site Name: 20 The Gill

NGR: 328440 478530

Sources: HER; Elsworth and Dawson 2005a, 39-40

HER No.: 41620

Period: Post-medieval

Description: A former warehouse recorded as part of a survey carried out during 2005.

Site No.: 2

Site Name: The Gill

NGR: 328446 478520

Sources: HER; Elsworth and Dawson 2005a, 40

HER No.: 41621

Period: Post-medieval

Description: A former warehouse recorded as part of a survey carried out during 2005.

Site No.: 3

Site Name: The Gill cottages

NGR: 328475 475490

Sources: HER; OA North 2004b

HER No.: 41155

Period: Post-medieval

Description: The site of several buildings, presumably cottages, shown on maps from 1832. Demolished in the late 20th century.

Site No.: 4

Site Name: Gill tannery

NGR: 328535 478500

Sources: HER; OA North 2004b

HER No.: 41157

Period: Post-medieval

Description: The site of a former tannery which existed from at least 1832, as depicted on Wood's map of this date, although it is first named as a tannery in 1852. It was still extant in 1933.

Site No.: 5

Site Name: Woodburn's Town Mill

NGR: 328580 478490

Sources: HER

HER No.: 4163

Period: Post-medieval

Description: The former town mill, Listed Grade II. It is probably mid 18th century but on an earlier site and is mentioned in documentary sources as early as 1678.

Site No.: 6

Site Name: Rear of the town mill

NGR: 328600 478500

Sources: HER; Baines 1836; Watkin 1883; Shotter 1989

HER No.: 1686 and 2231

Period: Roman

Description: A Roman coin is recorded as having been found '*beyond the town mill*' before 1836 (Watkin 1883, 244 citing Baines 1836, 686). It is thought to have been discovered in a garden behind the Kings Arms in 1834 and is a radiate of the Emperor Probus dating to the third century AD (Shotter 1989, 42).

Site No.: 7

Site Name: Mill Street warehouse

NGR: 328600 478490

Sources: HER; Elsworth and Dawson 2005a, 33

HER No.: 41248

Period: Post-medieval

Description: A former warehouse recorded as part of a survey carried out during 2005.

Site No.: 8

Site Name: Next to 1 Soutergate

NGR: 328440 478530

Sources: HER; Elsworth and Dawson 2005a, 34

HER No.: 41246

Period: Post-medieval

Description: A former warehouse recorded as part of a survey carried out during 2005.

Site No.: 9

Site Name: Bugle Horn Hill warehouse

NGR: 328560 478550

Sources: HER; Elsworth and Dawson 2005a, 55-56

HER No.: 41281

Period: Post-medieval

Description: A former warehouse recorded as part of a survey carried out during 2005.

Site No.: 10

Site Name: Old Dairy, Bugle Horn Hill

NGR: 328533 478580

Sources: Elsworth and Dawson pers. comm.

HER No.: -

Period: Medieval – post-medieval

Description: Fragments of pottery dating from the medieval period to the early 19th century were discovered in spoil produced during the digging of service trenches. Midden deposits containing large quantities of shells were also observed in the section of the trench underlying the footings of buildings known to be of at least early 19th century date.

Site No.: 11

Site Name: Girl Guides Room, Bugle Horn Hill

NGR: 328555 478590

Sources: HER; Elsworth and Dawson 2005a, 41

HER No.: 41262

Period: Post-medieval

Description: A former warehouse recorded as part of a survey carried out during 2005.

Site No.: 12

Site Name: 20 The Gill

NGR: 328564 478584

Sources: Elsworth and Dawson pers. comm.

HER No.: -

Period: Medieval – post-medieval

Description: Fragments of pottery dating from the medieval period to the early 19th century were discovered in spoil produced during the digging of service trenches.

Site No.: 13

Site Name: Bugle Horn

NGR: 328578 478572

Sources: HER; OA North 2004a, 15.

HER No.: 40820

Period: Post-medieval

Description: The former Bugle Horn public house, thought to have existed since at least the 18th century and recorded on Wood's map of 1832. Now converted into a house.

Site No.: 14

Site Name: Back Lane barn

NGR: 328640 478600

Sources: HER

HER No.: 19979

Period: Post-medieval

Description: A former barn or coach house.

Site No.: 15

Site Name: Back Lane barn

NGR: 328578 478572

Sources: HER; Elsworth and Dawson 2005b

HER No.: 19978

Period: Late Mesolithic and Post-medieval

Description: A former threshing barn turned slaughter house, probably originally of 18th or early 19th century date. Limited excavation of the floor revealed late 18th - 19th century pottery and glass and a chert thumbnail scraper. It has since been converted into a house.

Appendix 4: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Trench	Description	Interpretation
101	Deposit	1	Dark greyish-black gravel deposit	Hardcore
102	Deposit	1	Mid greyish-brown silty clay	Overburden
103	Deposit	1	Dark brownish-black sandy clay	Rubbish deposit
104	Deposit	1	Mid orange-brown silt clay	Buried soil
105	Deposit	1	Mid orange-brown silty clay with 80% rounded stones	Stony surface
106	Deposit	1	Pinkish-brown silty clay	Bedding for 105
107	Deposit	1	Mid orange-brown sandy clay	Natural till
108	Deposit	1	Mid yellowish-orange sandy clay	Natural till
201	Deposit	2	Mid greyish-black gravel deposit	Hardcore
202	Deposit	2	Dark brownish-black silty clay	Overburden
203	Deposit	2	Mid brownish-grey mottled with mid-orange silty clay	Buried soil
204	Deposit	2	Pale brownish-yellow gritty clay with 75% mortar	Demolition deposit
205	Deposit	2	Dark brownish-black mottled with mid-brown sandy clay	Rubbish deposit
206	Cut	2	Oval, shallow U-shaped section	Cut of pit
207	Fill	2	Black sandy clay	Fill of pit 206
208	Fill	2	Dark brownish-black loose sandy clay	Fill of pit 209
209	Cut	2	Sub-oval, straight sides, flat base	Cut of pit
210	Fill	2	Dark brownish-black mottled with yellow sandy clay	Fill of pit 211
211	Cut	2	Sub-oval, straight sides, flat base	Cut of pit
212	Deposit	2	Mid orange compacted clay	Natural
213	Deposit	2	Pale buff to yellowish orange compacted clay	Natural

Appendix 5: Finds Summary

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1000	101	1	Glass	Light turquoise blue bottle fragment with 'THO[MSON & SON]' and 'A DAN[DYLION]' embossed along with a man in a top hat	19 th – early 20 th century
1000	101	1	Glass	Light turquoise blue bottle glass with the letters [K]ILNER embossed	19 th – early 20 th century
1000	101	2	Glass	Light turquoise blue cylindrical bottle fragments	18 th – early 20 th century
1000	101	1	Glass	Light turquoise blue square bottle fragment	18 th – early 20 th century
1000	101	1	Glass	Green cylindrical bottle fragment	18 th – 20 th century
1000	101	1	Glass	Neck of a cylindrical brown bottle	18 th – early 20 th century
1001	101	1	Glass	Flat, colourless, ridged window pane fragment	Late 19 th – 20 th century
1002	101	1	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century
1002	101	3	Pottery	White earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1002	101	2	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer-printed pattern	Mid 19 th – early 20 th century
1002	101	1	Pottery	Beige-glazed light brown stoneware	Mid 18 th – 20 th century
1002	101	1	Pottery	Self-glazed buff-coloured stoneware bottle fragment with lettering printed underneath the glaze: '...ED...ER...nson...[ULVER(?)]STON', enclosed in a shield	19 th – early 20 th century
1003	101	2	Ceramic building material	Brown glazed fireclay drainpipe fragments	Mid 19 th – early 20 th century
1003	101	1	Ceramic building material	Red earthenware	Not closely dateable
1004	101	1	Iron	Long, thin, heavily corroded. Possibly a nail.	Not closely dateable
1005	101	1	Other metal	Nail - round head and shaft	20 th century
1006	101	1	Plastic	Hollow hemisphere of silvered plastic	20 th century
1007	102	4	Pottery	White earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1007	102	1	Pottery	Black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1007	102	1	Pottery	Self-glazed beige stoneware bottle fragment with lettering printed underneath glaze: ‘...D...ER...’	19 th – early 20 th century
1008	102	3	Ceramic building material	Red earthenware	Not closely dateable
1008	102	2	Ceramic building material	Red earthenware brick fragments with cement attached	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1009	102	1	Other metal	Coat hook with a round bulbous end - wall fastening of two screw holes	19 th - 20 th century
1010	103	1	Glass	Colourless bottle fragment	18 th – 20 th century
1010	103	5	Glass	Light turquoise-blue bottle fragments	18 th – early 20 th century
1010	103	1	Glass	Light blue bottle fragment	19 th – 20 th century
1010	103	3	Glass	Dark olive green bottle fragments	Late 17 th – 20 th century
1010	103	1	Glass	White, opaque bottle fragment	19 th – 20 th century
1010	103	1	Glass	Light blue bottle glass with the word ‘[TABLES]POON[S]’ embossed as well as graduation marks	19 th – early 20 th century
1010	103	1	Glass	Green bottle fragment	18 th – early 20 th century
1010	103	1	Glass	Neck of a light turquoise-blue medicine bottle. No mould seams visible	19 th – early 20 th century
1010	103	1	Glass	Base of a light turquoise-blue bottle. The word ‘DANDYLION’ is embossed across the base twice, with the two words crossing each other at the letter ‘Y’	19 th – early 20 th century
1010	103	1	Glass	Light turquoise blue bottle fragment with a castle motif and the words ‘VALLET’S PATENT’ both embossed within a circle	1875-1930 (Fletcher 1975, 30)
1011	103	7	Glass	Flat, colourless, ridged window pane fragments	Late 19 th – 20 th century
1011	103	7	Glass	Flat, colourless window pane fragments, painted a variety of colours	Late 19 th – 20 th century
1011	103	67	Glass	Flat, colourless, window pane fragments	18 th - 20 th century
1012	103	20	Pottery	Black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th - early 20 th century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1012	103	1	Pottery	Brown earthenware with white slip coating	18 th – early 20 th century
1012	103	1	Pottery	Red-brown jasper ware rim fragment	Mid 18 th – 20 th century
1012	103	1	Pottery	Black-glazed black earthenware fine rim fragment with leaf decoration	Mid 18 th – 20 th century
1012	103	12	Pottery	Factory-produced slip ware - blue and white with brown stripes. One fragment has mocha decoration	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
1012	103	4	Pottery	Bone china with 'Broseley' transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century
1012	103	24	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century
1012	103	4	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Peking' transfer-printed pattern, from at least two different vessels	19 th – 20 th century
1012	103	2	Pottery	White earthenware hotelware with pink/red stripes	19 th – 20 th century
1012	103	2	Pottery	White earthenware with dabbed decoration	19 th – 20 th century
1012	103	7	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer-printed pattern	Mid 19 th – early 20 th century
1012	103	3	Pottery	Sponge-printed white earthenware	19 th – 20 th century
1012	103	6	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Fibre' transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century
1012	103	3	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Mayfield' transfer-printed pattern	19 th century
1012	103	2	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Albion' transfer-printed pattern	19 th century
1012	103	42	Pottery	White earthenware with assorted transfer patterns	19 th – 20 th century
1012	103	8	Pottery	Brown-glazed buff-coloured earthenware with relief-moulded leafy decoration	Mid 18 th – 20 th century
1012	103	6	Pottery	Assorted stoneware	Mid 18 th – 20 th century
1012	103	1	Pottery	Stoneware blacking bottle (?) fragment	19 th – early 20 th century
1012	103	1	Pottery	Stoneware ridged jar fragment	19 th – early 20 th century
1012	103	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed buff-coloured earthenware	18 th – 20 th century
1012	103	6	Pottery	White earthenware jar fragments	19 th – 20 th century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1012	103	2	Pottery	White earthenware with black transfer-printed decoration matching that of 'James Keiller and Sons Dundee Marmalade'	1873-late 1950's (Bishop 1995, 18)
1012	103	12	Pottery	Self-glazed buff-coloured earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1012	103	9	Pottery	White earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1012	103	1	Pottery	Pearlware	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
1012	103	1	Pottery	Factory-produced white earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1012	103	1	Pottery	Rust-damaged white earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1012	103	1	Pottery	Factory-produced slipware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1012	103	1	Pottery	Bone china	19 th – 20 th century
1012	103	2	Pottery	Bone china with floral decoration relief moulded onto vessel	19 th – 20 th century
1012	103	4	Pottery	Self-glazed buff-coloured earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1012	103	4	Pottery	Pale brown-glazed white earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1012	103	1	Pottery	Light brown-glazed white earthenware with ridges running along exterior surface	19 th – 20 th century
1012	103	1	Pottery	White earthenware factory-produced slipware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1012	103	86	Pottery	White earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1012	103	14	Pottery	Pearlware	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
1013	103	3	Ceramic building material	Brown-glazed fireclay drainpipe fragments	Mid 19 th – early 20 th century
1013	103	3	Ceramic building material	Red earthenware brick fragments	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1013	103	1	Ceramic building material	Burnt red earthenware brick fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1014	103	4	Iron	Large corroded masses with one bulbous end and one pointed end. Possibly large nails.	Not closely datable
1014	103	4	Iron	Amorphous pieces of rusted iron fused to small stones and pebbles	Not closely datable
1014	103	1	Iron	Amorphous mass of rusted iron fused to a fragment of white earthenware	Not closely datable
1014	103	1	Iron	Large bar with one end bent at 90° and one end heavily corroded	Not closely datable
1015	103	1	Copper alloy	Corroded and deformed dessert spoon	Mid 18 th - 20 th century
1015	103	2	Copper alloy	Semi-cylindrical corroded objects, one with a small hole at one squared end. Possibly frame decorations for windows or doors(?).	Mid 18 th - 20 th century
1015	103	1	Copper alloy	Corroded belt or harness buckle. Trapezium shape.	18 th - 20 th century
1016	103	1	Lead	Curved piece of lead probably belonging to a cup handle or similar object.	Not closely datable
1017	103	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem fragment, narrow bore	Late 18 th - early 20 th century
1018	103	3	Bone	Rabbit tibia and humerus	Not closely datable
1019	104	2	Glass	Light turquoise blue bottle fragments	18 th - early 20 th century
1019	104	1	Glass	Olive green bottle fragment, in poor condition	17 th - 20 th century
1020	104	1	Glass	Flat, colourless, window pane fragment	18 th - 20 th century
1021	104	4	Pottery	Fragments of a large black-glazed red earthenware vessel	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
1021	104	2	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware - only glazed on exterior	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
1021	104	5	Pottery	White earthenware	Late 18 th - 20 th century
1021	104	1	Pottery	Bone china with 'Broseley' transfer-printed pattern	19 th - early 20 th century
1021	104	1	Pottery	Base fragment of a white earthenware vessel with a blue transfer-printed pattern	19 th - 20 th century
1022	104	3	Pottery	Partially reduced medium sandy ware jug (?) refitting fragments with applied decoration and an iron-rich lead glaze	Late 13 th - 14 th century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1022	104	2	Pottery	Local orange oxidised ware	14 th – 15 th century
1022	104	1	Pottery	Northern gritty ware, locally-produced	Late 12 th – early 13 th century
1022	104	1	Pottery	Northern gritty ware, locally-produced, very abraded	Late 12 th – early 13 th century
1022	104	1	Pottery	Water-worn, with reduced core	13 th – 14 th century?
1022	104	1	Pottery	Partially reduced sandy ware, probably a jug	Late 13 th century
1022	104	2	Pottery	Rim and spout (?), partially reduced ware	Mid 13 th – 14 th century
1022	104	1	Pottery	Partially reduced with thick lead glaze	13 th – 14 th century
1022	104	1	Pottery	Coarse sandy ware	Mid 13 th – 14 th century
1023	104	1	Iron	Amorphous mass of corroded iron	Not closely datable
1024	104	1	Industrial residue	Large piece of iron slag	Not closely datable
1025	104	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Bowl fragment, small, long bowl	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1026	104	2	Bone	Large mammal fragment, unidentified fragment	Not closely datable
1027	201	3	Glass	Colourless bottle fragments	18 th – 20 th century
1027	201	1	Glass	Light turquoise blue bottle glass with the words '& SON' and the word 'DANDYLION' embossed above an embossed picture of a man in a top hat.	19 th – early 20 th century
1027	201	1	Glass	Light turquoise blue bottle fragment	18 th – early 20 th century
1027	201	1	Glass	Rim of a light turquoise blue mineral water bottle	Late 19 th – early 20 th century.
1027	201	2	Glass	Orange-brown bottle fragments	19 th – early 20 th century
1028	201	3	Ceramic building material	Brown glazed fireclay drainpipe fragments	Mid 19 th – early 20 th century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1028	201	1	Ceramic building material	Grey-glazed stoneware/ heavy duty porcelain sanitary ware	Mid 19 th – early 20 th century
1028	201	1	Ceramic building material	Red earthenware brick fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1028	201	1	Plastic/ composite	Grey-painted dark grey ridged roof tile	Late 19 th – 20 th century
1028	201	1	Ceramic building material	White-glazed buff-coloured earthenware wall tile	Late 19 th – early 20 th century
1029	201	1	Iron	Large, bent nail. 160mm in length. Square head and shaft.	Not closely datable
1029	201	1	Iron	Stirrup-shaped iron object, 70mm in diameter. Piece of rectangular flexible plastic attached by a hole.	20 th century
1029	201	1	Iron	Metal ligature for fastening pipe ends - two concentric wire rings which can be tightened by means of a bolt. 50mm in diameter.	19 th -20 th century
1029	201	1	Iron	20mm long tack	Not closely datable
1030	201	1	Aluminium	Car registration plate displaying the letters '...2X'	20 th century
1030	201	1	Other metal	Iron alloy (?) semi cylindrical object with one flattened end	20 th century
1031	201	9	Aluminium	Crushed fizzy drinks cans. Products include Sprite (x2), 7up (x1) Coca Cola (x2) and 4 unidentifiable cans.	20 th century
1032	201	2	Plastic	Fragments of an automobile registration plate displaying the letter 'C' in black against a faded yellow/pink background	20 th century
1032	201	2	Plastic	Blue biro pen with lid. (Papermate 2000 Stick)	20 th century
1032	201	4	Plastic	Pieces of different unidentifiable plastic objects, one with a rubber attachment. Some partially melted/burnt. Black in colour.	20 th century
1032	201	1	Plastic	Black plastic gear stick handle displaying gear positions (four gears and a reverse gear)	20 th century
1032	201	1	Plastic	Screw cap from a plastic Coca Cola bottle	20 th century
1032	201	1	Plastic	Flattened ring of red, rigid plastic. Unknown purpose.	20 th century
1033	202	2	Glass	Deep sky blue bottle fragments	19 th – 20 th century
1033	202	4	Glass	Dark turquoise blue bottle fragments	18 th – early 20 th century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1033	202	2	Glass	Orange brown bottle fragments	18 th – 20 th century
1033	202	1	Glass	Very light purple / lilac fragment	19 th – 20 th century
1033	202	2	Glass	Yellow-tinted glass, one piece a globular shape	18 th – 20 th century
1033	202	1	Glass	Curved, colourless, ridged fragment	Late 19 th – 20 th century
1033	202	1	Glass	Dark olive green cylindrical bottle base	17 th – early 20 th century
1033	202	2	Glass	Dark olive green bottle fragments	17 th – early 20 th century
1033	202	1	Glass	A marble with red swirl	19 th – 20 th century
1033	202	6	Glass	Green cylindrical bottle fragments	18 th – 20 th century
1033	202	1	Glass	Olive green bottle fragment with the letters '...KINSON' embossed	19 th – early 20 th century
1033	202	1	Glass	Green cylindrical bottle fragment with a 'BA...' embossed and a symbol of a letter B cut diagonally by an arrow	19 th – 20 th century
1033	202	1	Glass	Light green bottle fragment	18 th – 20 th century
1033	202	1	Glass	Colourless bottle fragment decorated with etched patterns	19 th – 20 th century
1033	202	3	Glass	Colourless bottle fragment with decorative moulding	19 th – 20 th century
1033	202	1	Glass	White, opaque bottle fragment	19 th – 20 th century
1033	202	1	Glass	Base of a faceted bottle in poor condition	18 th – early 20 th century
1033	202	4	Glass	Turquoise blue bottle fragments in poor condition	18 th – 20 th century
1033	202	15	Glass	Colourless bottle fragments	19 th – 20 th century
1033	202	1	Glass	Neck of colourless, external screw, medicine bottle. Mould seam visible.	Late 19 th – 20 th century
1033	202	14	Glass	Light turquoise blue bottle fragments	18 th – early 20 th century
1033	202	1	Glass	Light turquoise blue fragment of faceted bottle	19 th – early 20 th century
1033	202	1	Glass	Rim of a light turquoise blue bottle	19 th – early 20 th century
1033	202	1	Glass	Light turquoise blue bottle fragment with embossed picture of a person and a pointed tower	19 th – early 20 th century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1033	202	13	Glass	Turquoise blue bottle fragment	18 th – early 20 th century
1033	202	1	Glass	Turquoise blue cylindrical bottle fragment with '[THO]MSON & [SON]' and '[B]OTTLE' embossed	19 th – early 20 th century
1033	202	1	Glass	Turquoise blue bottle neck with applied rim (roughly applied).	18 th - 19 th century
1033	202	1	Glass	Turquoise blue bottle neck. Cork stopper closure	18 th – early 20 th century
1034	202	2	Glass	Flat, colourless, window pane fragments with etched decoration	19 th – 20 th century
1034	202	1	Glass	Flat window pane fragment, green	18 th – 20 th century
1034	202	1	Glass	Flat window pane fragment, light blue	19 th – 20 th century
1034	202	25	Glass	Flat, colourless, window pane fragments	18 th – 20 th century
1035	202	4	Pottery	Fragments of a large, black-glazed red brown earthenware vessel	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1035	202	3	Pottery	Black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1035	202	10	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1035	202	1	Pottery	White slip-coated red earthenware	19 th – early 20 th century
1035	202	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed and white slip-coated red earthenware	19 th – early 20 th century
1035	202	2	Pottery	White slip-coated red earthenware	19 th – early 20 th century
1035	202	1	Pottery	White slip-coated red earthenware	18 th – 20 th century
1035	202	4	Pottery	Olive green-glazed grey stoneware	18 th – 20 th century
1035	202	1	Pottery	Green-brown-glazed grey stoneware with the following letters stamped into the clay: '...N & SO[N]...[I]N FURNE[SS]'	19 th – early 20 th century
1035	202	2	Pottery	Beige-glazed grey stoneware	18 th – 20 th century
1035	202	2	Pottery	Brown-glazed grey stoneware	18 th – 20 th century
1035	202	1	Pottery	Black-glazed red earthenware	18 th – 20 th century
1035	202	19	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1035	202	3	Pottery	Undecorated bone china- from a teacup (?)	19 th – 20 th century
1035	202	1	Pottery	White earthenware teacup handle	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1035	202	2	Pottery	Yellow-glazed beige earthenware	18 th – 20 th century
1035	202	1	Pottery	Damaged by iron corrosion and fire - white earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1035	202	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed and white slip-coated red earthenware	19 th – early 20 th century
1035	202	7	Pottery	Pearlware	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
1035	202	7	Pottery	Self-glazed buff-coloured earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1035	202	17	Pottery	White earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1035	202	1	Pottery	Self-glazed buff-coloured stoneware jam/marmalade jar with ridges running along exterior	19 th - 20 th century
1035	202	3	Pottery	Stoppers from bottles with swing-type closure. Two still have traces of metal attachments. One has the letters 'SOOL...' printed on the top.	19 th -20 th century
1035	202	10	Pottery	Factory-produced slipware. Blue and white striped.	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
1035	202	1	Pottery	Tin-glazed earthenware	18 th century
1035	202	1	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Albion' transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century
1035	202	1	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Asiatic Pheasant' transfer-printed pattern	Mid 19 th – early 20 th century
1035	202	1	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Broseley' transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century
1035	202	2	Pottery	Transfer patterned white earthenware	Late 19 th - early 20 th century
1035	202	1	Pottery	Porcelain with painted blue pattern	18 th century
1035	202	3	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Marble' transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century
1035	202	1	Pottery	White earthenware with painted green and pink stripes	Late 18 th – 20 th century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1035	202	3	Pottery	White earthenware with blue transfer-printed patterns	19 th – 20 th century
1036	202	1	Ceramic building material	Grey-glazed stoneware/ heavy duty porcelain sanitary ware	Mid 19 th – early 20 th century
1036	202	1	Ceramic building material	White and buff-coloured glazed stoneware sanitary ware	Mid 19 th – early 20 th century
1036	202	1	Ceramic building material	Brown-glazed fireclay drainpipe fragment	Mid 19 th – early 20 th century
1036	202	2	Ceramic building material	Red earthenware brick fragments	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1037	202	1	Copper alloy	Small spoon with markings on the handle: A window shape followed by a circle, then a lens, then another circle.	Mid 18 th - 20 th century
1037	202	4	Iron	Round nails of assorted length	Not closely datable
1037	202	1	Iron	Square nail, 120mm in length, head badly corroded	Not closely datable
1037	202	3	Iron	Bolts with heads attached, assorted length	Mid 18 th - 20 th century
1037	202	10	Iron	Amorphous, badly corroded masses of varying shape and size.	Not closely datable
1037	202	1	Iron	Fragment of a rectangular plate	Not closely datable
1037	202	1	Iron	Ring attached to a bolt	Mid 18 th - 20 th century
1038	202	4	Lead	Melted blobs	Not closely datable
1039	202	1	Other metal	Unidentifiable object	20 th century
1039	202	1	Other metal	Silver-coloured door handle	20 th century
1040	202	4	Industrial residue	Stone and cement with black, glassy slag fused onto it.	Not closely datable
1041	202	1	Coal	Large fragment	Not closely datable
1042	202	1	Miscellaneous material	Plastic/ceramic substance. Painted dirty white. Fragment of an unknown object	20 th century
1043	202	1	Rubber	Blunt, bullet-shaped rubber with a circular socket in the bottom. Belongs to a Volkswagen automobile. Serial numbers are embossed around the base: 314 501 191 44198 3-53	20 th century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1044	202	1	Plastic	Flat, rigid black fragment of unknown purpose	20 th century
1044	202	1	Plastic	Fragment of a black handle, probably belonging to a car interior	20 th century
1044	202	1	Plastic	Black with the letters: '...oMoCo' and a serial number relief moulded onto the surface.	20 th century
1044	202	1	Plastic	Red, ridged, transparent fragment belonging to a car taillight	20 th century
1045	202	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem fragment, narrow bore	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
1045	202	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Bowl fragment, small, long bowl	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1046	202	1	Bone	Cow/red deer rib	Not closely datable
1047	203	3	Glass	Colourless bottle fragments	18 th – 20 th century
1047	203	1	Glass	Colourless bottle fragment with the letters '...MILI...' visible. Probably part of a square bottle	19 th – 20 th century
1048	203	1	Glass	Flat, colourless, window pane fragment	18 th – 20 th century
1049	203	7	Pottery	White earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1049	203	2	Pottery	White earthenware jar fragments	19 th – 20 th century
1049	203	3	Pottery	Self-glazed buff-coloured earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1049	203	3	Pottery	Red earthenware, very worn	Not closely dateable
1049	203	6	Pottery	Black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1049	203	3	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1049	203	4	Pottery	Pearlware and white earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1049	203	1	Pottery	Tin-glazed earthenware	18 th century
1049	203	4	Pottery	Self-glazed buff-coloured earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1049	203	1	Pottery	Green/grey glazed beige stoneware	18 th – 20 th century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1049	203	2	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century
1049	203	1	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Broseley' transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century
1049	203	1	Pottery	Bone china with 'Broseley' transfer-printed pattern	19 th – 20 th century
1049	203	1	Pottery	White earthenware with dabbed decoration	19 th – early 20 th century
1049	203	3	Pottery	Assorted transfer-printed white earthenware	19 th – 20 th century
1049	203	1	Pottery	White earthenware with relief-moulded and blue painted decoration	19 th – 20 th century
1050	203	7	Ceramic building material	Red earthenware brick fragments	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1051	203	2	Iron	Amorphous corroded masses	Not closely datable
1051	203	1	Iron	Nail. 40mm long. Round head.	Not closely datable
1052	203	1	Copper alloy	A decorative hook with a rounded base and screw hole. Probably for curtain ties or other similar furnishings.	Mid 18 th - 20 th century
1053	203	3	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem fragments, narrow bore	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
1053	203	2	Clay tobacco pipe	Bowl fragments, both long bowls, one decorated with a wheat sheaf design.	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1054	203	1	Bone	Sheep/goat radius	Not closely datable
1055	204	2	Glass	Light turquoise blue bottle glass. One fragment has the letters 'MA...' visible	18 th – early 20 th century
1056	204	1	Pottery	Black-glazed red earthenware	17 th – 20 th century
1056	204	3	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century
1057	205	3	Glass	Colourless bottle fragments	18 th – 20 th century
1057	205	2	Glass	Fragments of a square, colourless bottle decorated with round dimples in a vertical line up the side.	19 th – 20 th century
1057	205	7	Glass	Light turquoise blue bottle fragments	18 th – early 20 th century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1057	205	2	Glass	Turquoise blue bottle glass. The word '[ULVER]STON' is embossed on one fragment and the letters '...OM...' on the other	19 th – early 20 th century
1057	205	1	Glass	Neck of a green cylindrical bottle, no mould seams visible	18 th – early 20 th century
1057	205	1	Glass	Dark olive green bottle fragment	17 th – early 20 th century
1057	205	1	Glass	Base of a cylindrical, dark olive green bottle	17 th – early 20 th century
1058	205	4	Pottery	Pale olive green-glazed stoneware	18 th – 20 th century
1058	205	4	Pottery	Brown-glazed stoneware	18 th – 20 th century
1058	205	2	Pottery	White-glazed stoneware jar fragments	19 th – 20 th century
1058	205	2	Pottery	Black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1058	205	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware	18 th – 20 th century
1058	205	1	Pottery	Red earthenware	17 th – 20 th century
1058	205	1	Pottery	Reduced earthenware with a brown highly vitrified layer, over-fired	18 th – 20 th century
1058	205	1	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Mayfield' transfer-printed pattern	19 th century
1058	205	1	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century
1058	205	4	Pottery	White earthenware with transfer-printed patterns	19 th – 20 th century
1058	205	1	Pottery	Factory-produced white earthenware with blue slip decoration	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
1058	205	1	Pottery	Factory-produced buff-coloured earthenware with blue slip decoration	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
1058	205	1	Pottery	White earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1058	205	1	Pottery	Self-glazed buff-coloured earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1058	205	1	Pottery	White slip-coated red earthenware	18 th – 20 th century
1058	205	4	Pottery	Self-glazed buff-coloured earthenware	18 th – 20 th century
1058	205	3	Pottery	Self-glazed buff-coloured earthenware	18 th – 20 th century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1058	205	7	Pottery	White earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1059	205	3	Ceramic building material	Red earthenware brick fragments	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1059	205	1	Ceramic building material	Red earthenware, blackened inside - chimney pot fragment (?)	18 th – 20 th century
1060	205	1	Copper alloy	Semi-cylindrical, corroded	18 th - 20 th century
1061	205	1	Rubber	Blunt, bullet shaped mass. Semi-circular arch at its base. Five small lumps at its point. Probably a car fitting.	20 th century
1062	205	5	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem fragments of varying thickness, all narrow bore	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
1063	205	1	Bone	Medium mammal humerus	Not closely datable
1064	207	1	Glass	Base of a cylindrical, turquoise blue bottle with the letters 'OSBOR...' embossed	19 th – early 20 th century
1064	207	1	Glass	Colourless bottle fragment	18 th – 20 th century
1064	207	1	Glass	Colourless bottle fragment with the letters ...W ^m A... embossed	19 th – 20 th century
1064	207	1	Glass	Light turquoise blue textured bottle fragment	18 th – early 20 th century
1064	207	1	Glass	Light turquoise blue faceted bottle fragment	18 th – early 20 th century
1065	207	1	Glass	Flat, colourless, textured relief-moulded fragment	Late 19 th – 20 th century
1065	207	1	Glass	Flat, colourless, window pane fragment	18 th – 20 th century
1066	207	2	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1066	207	1	Pottery	White slip-coated red earthenware	19 th – 20 th century
1066	207	1	Pottery	White slip-coated red earthenware	19 th – 20 th century
1066	207	1	Pottery	White earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1067	207	1	Ceramic building material	Red earthenware brick fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century

OR No	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
1068	207	1	Iron	Kidney-shaped object with three holes-one at either end and one in the middle	Not closely datable
1069	207	1	Other metal	Silver coloured, rounded diamond shape. Large hole in centre, two smaller holes at opposite points	20 th century
1069	207	1	Other metal	Ring attached to a small barrel hinge	20 th century
1070	207	1	Coal	Large coal fragment	Not closely datable
1071	208	4	Pottery	White earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1071	208	3	Pottery	Bone china	19 th – 20 th century
1071	208	1	Pottery	Bone china with applied lilac-coloured sprigs	19 th – 20 th century
1071	208	2	Pottery	Transfer-printed white earthenware	19 th – 20 th century
1072	208	4	Ceramic building material	Red earthenware brick fragments	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1073	208	1	Industrial residue	Iron slag	Not closely datable
1073	208	1	Industrial residue	Slate/concrete which has experienced burning and contact with iron	Not closely datable
1074	210	2	Glass	Light turquoise blue bottle fragments	18 th – early 20 th century
1074	210	1	Glass	Olive green bottle fragment	18 th – 20 th century
1074	210	1	Glass	Light turquoise blue bottle glass with the letters ‘...EF...’ and ‘...MA...’ embossed	19 th – early 20 th century
1075	210	3	Pottery	White earthenware	Late 18 th – 20 th century
1075	210	2	Pottery	Factory-produced white earthenware with blue slip decoration	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
1075	210	1	Pottery	White earthenware decorated with a painted floral pattern	19 th – 20 th century
1075	210	1	Pottery	Black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1075	210	2	Pottery	White earthenware with ‘Willow’ transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century

Appendix 6: Environmental Samples

Sample	Context	Volume (litres)	Description
1	105	10	Stony surface
2	106	10	Deposit beneath 105
3	105	10	Stony surface

Table 1: Environmental samples (none were waterlogged)

Sample number	1	2	3
Volume (litres)	3.5	3	3
Bone	+	++	+
Coal (burnt and unburnt)	++++	++++	+++
Fe		+	
Glass	+	+	
Hazel nutshell (charred)	+		+
Medieval pottery	+		
Mollusc		+	
Plastic		+	
Post-medieval pottery	+	+	+
Slag		+	+
Tarmac/tarmac covered stone		++	++

Table 2: Volume and contents of retents (Key: + = 1-5, ++ = 6-20, +++ = 21-100, ++++ = >100)

Sample number	1	2	3
Volume (millilitres)	10	15	7
Uncharred plant and insect remains	++	++	++
Charcoal	+	+++	
Barley (charred)			+?
Oat (charred)	+		
Cereal indet. (charred)		+	
Plastic	+		
Slag		+	
Coal (burnt and unburnt)	+++	+++	+++

Table 3: Volume of flots and contents (Key: as for Table 2 for charred seeds; all other remains + = 1-5%, ++ = 6-20%, +++ = 21-100%)

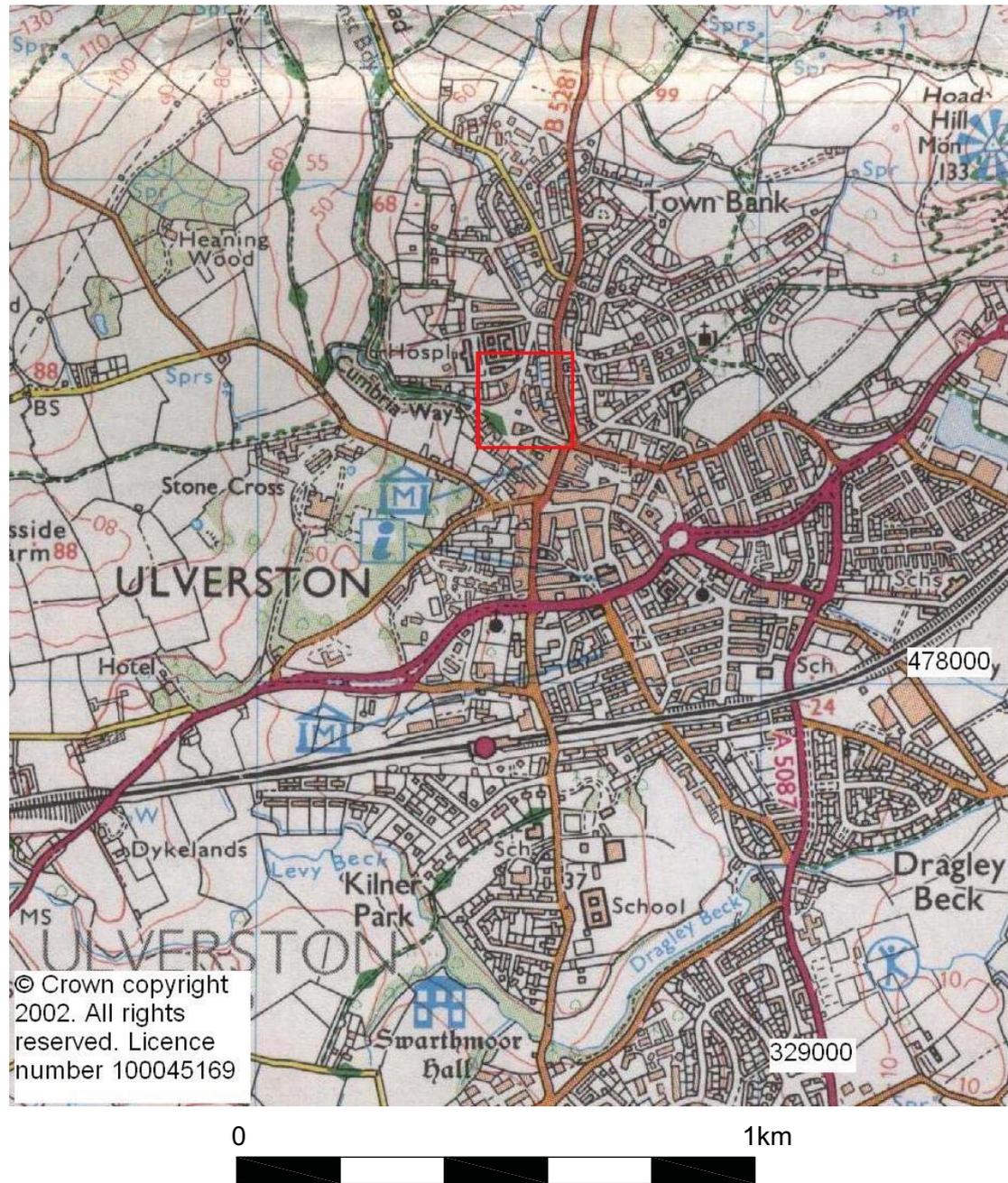
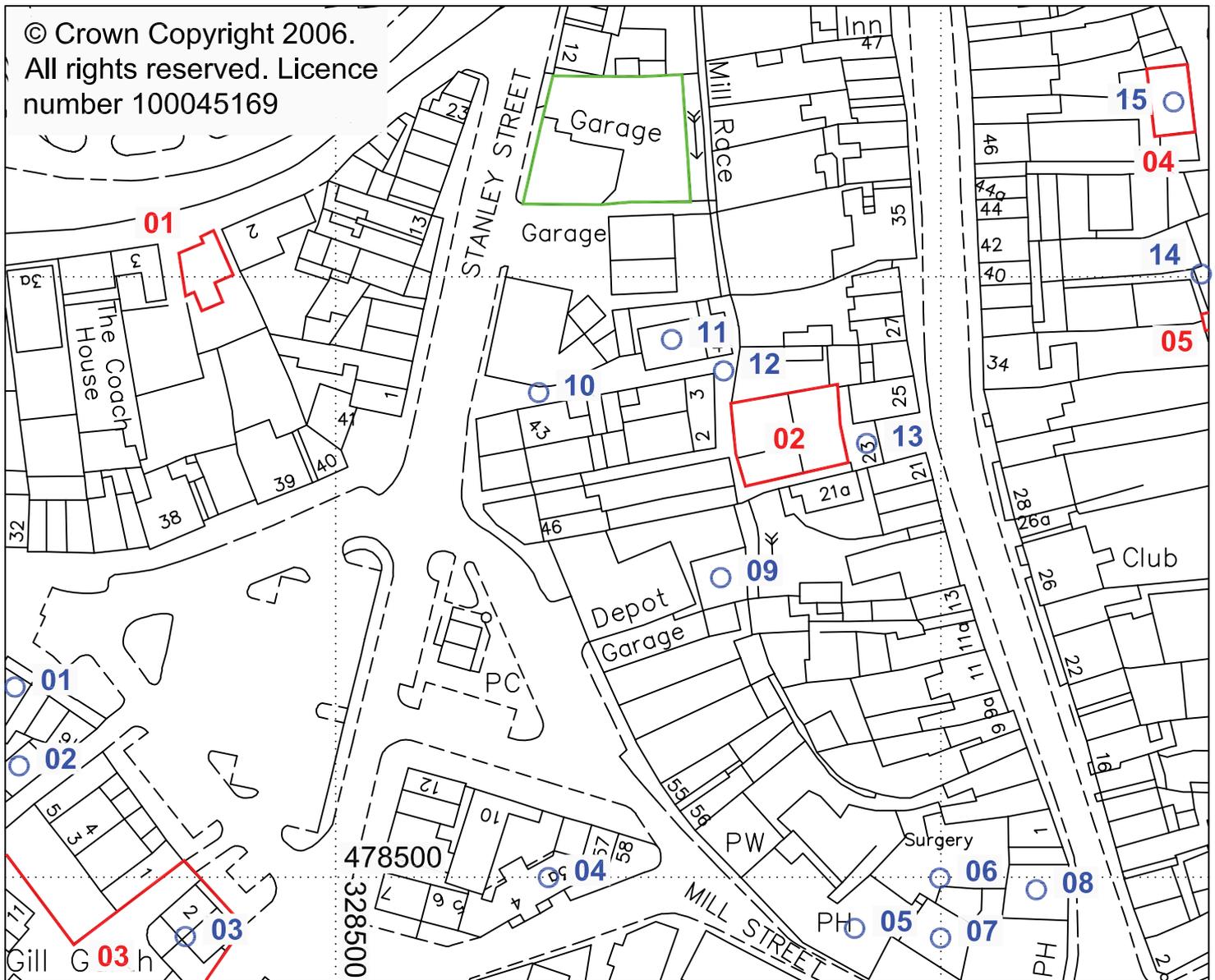


Figure 1: Site location

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Key:

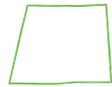
01



Previous archaeological work



01 Gazetteer site



Proposed development site



0



100m

Figure 2: Gazetteer sites plan

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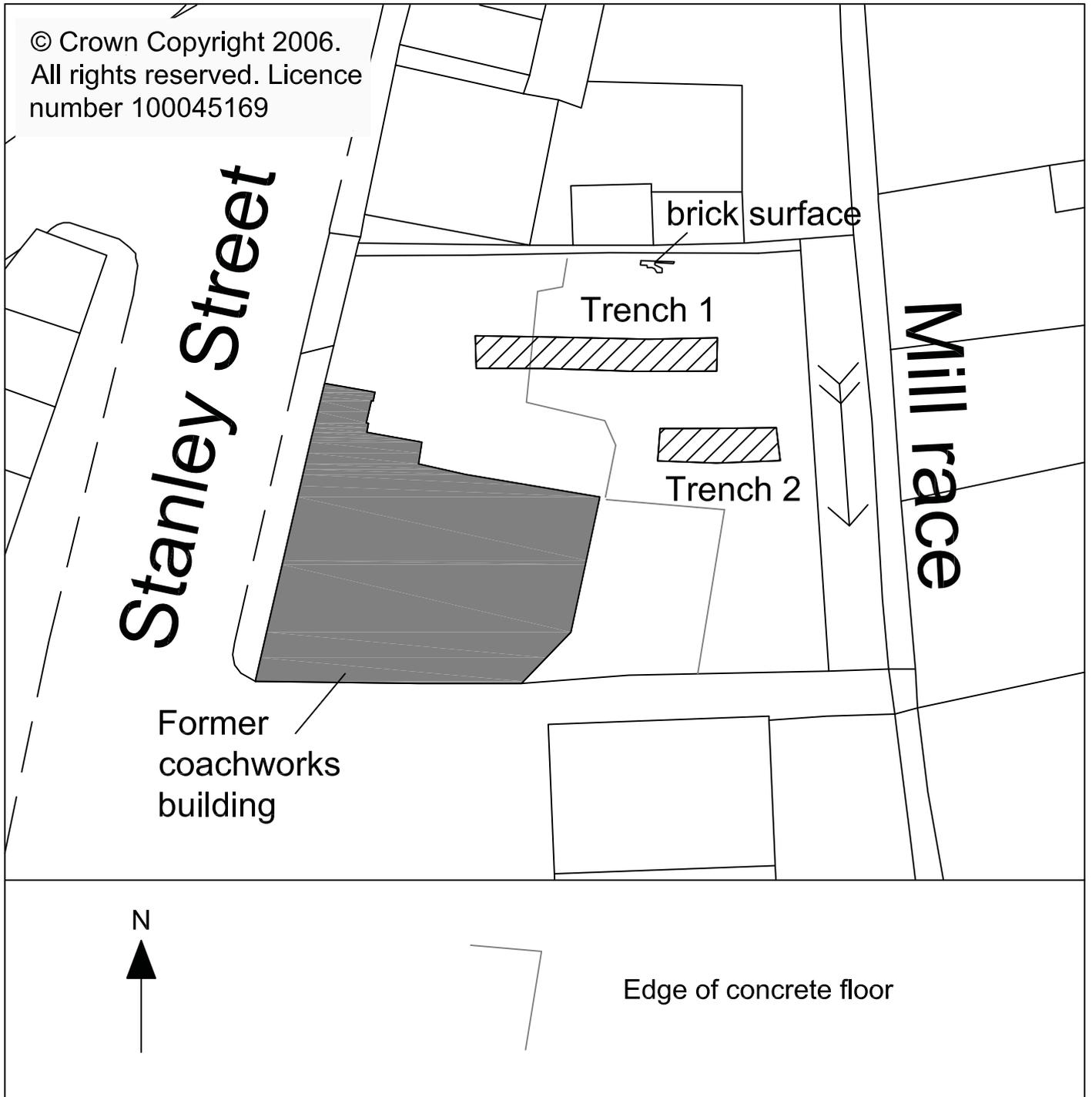


Figure 3: Trench location plan

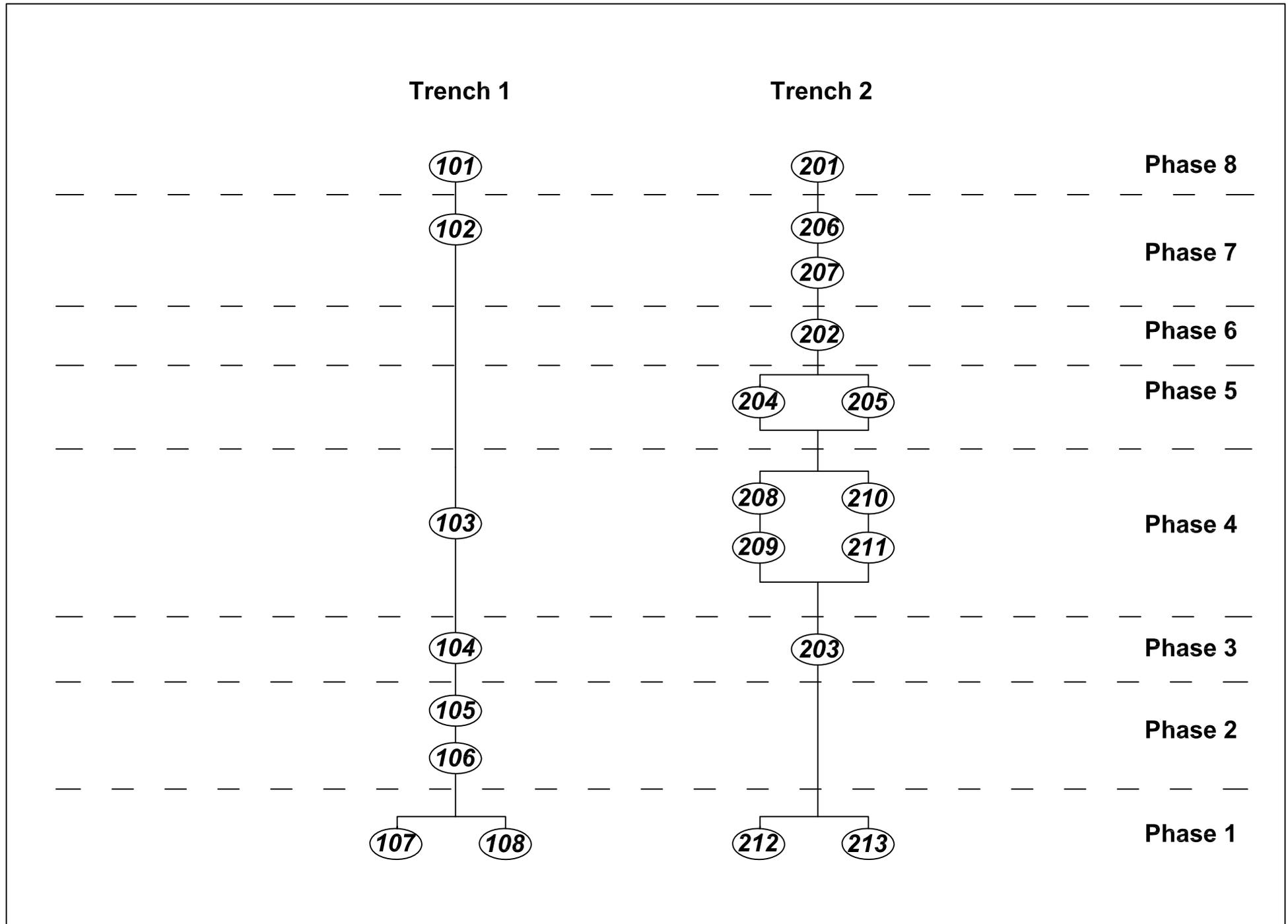


Figure 4: Site matrices and phases

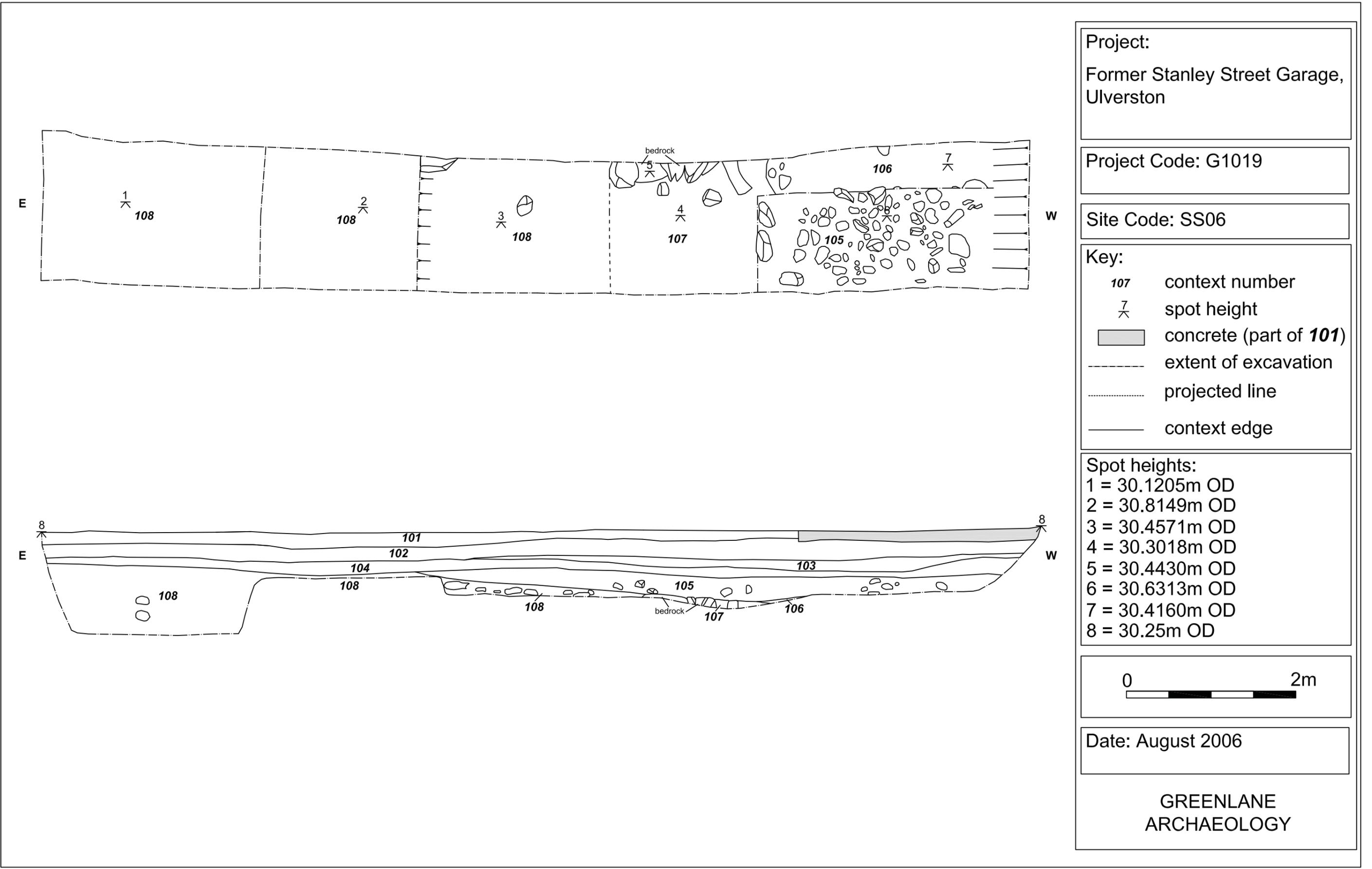


Figure 5: Plan and north-facing section of Trench 1

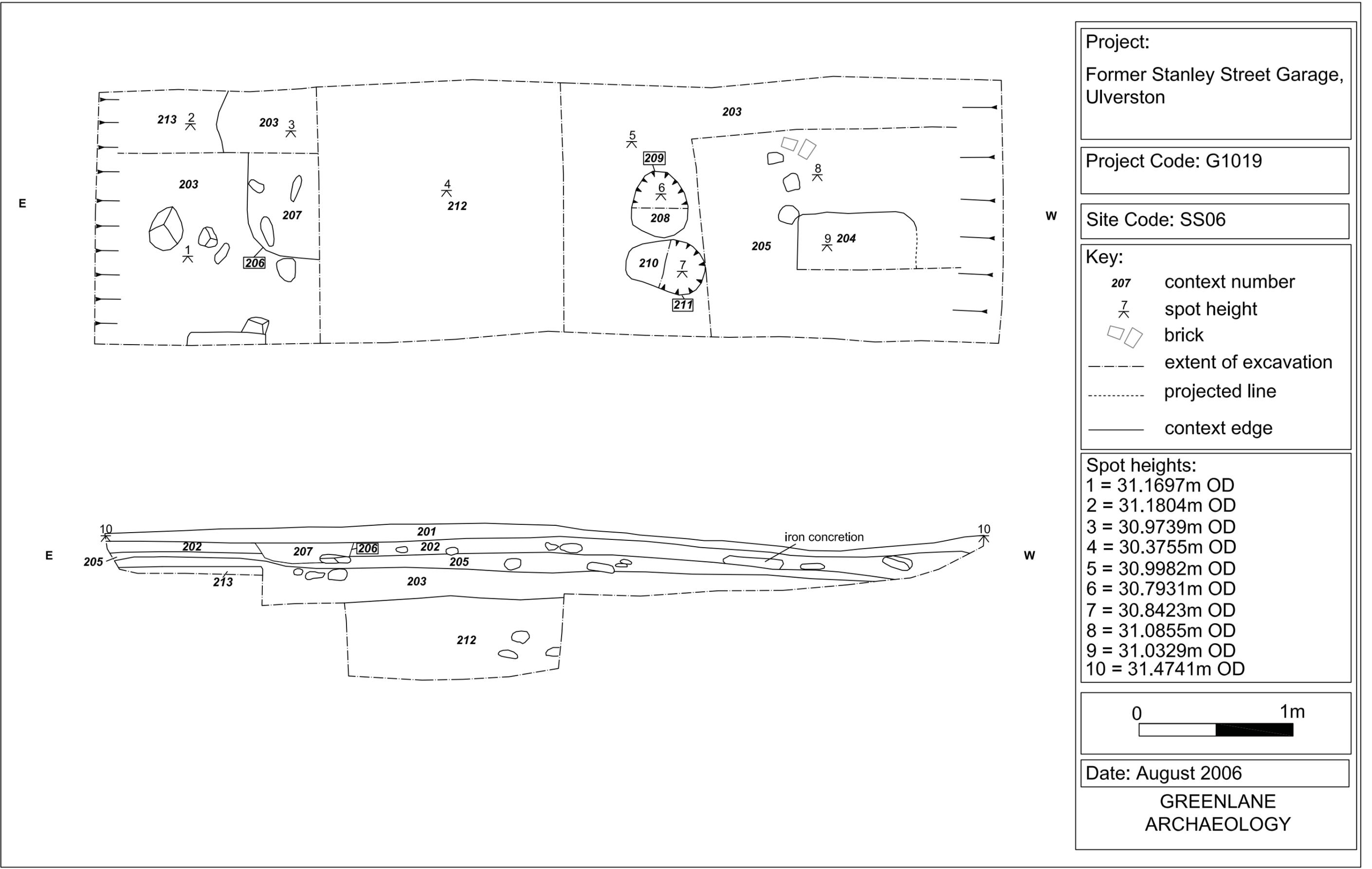


Figure 6: Plan and north-facing section of Trench 2

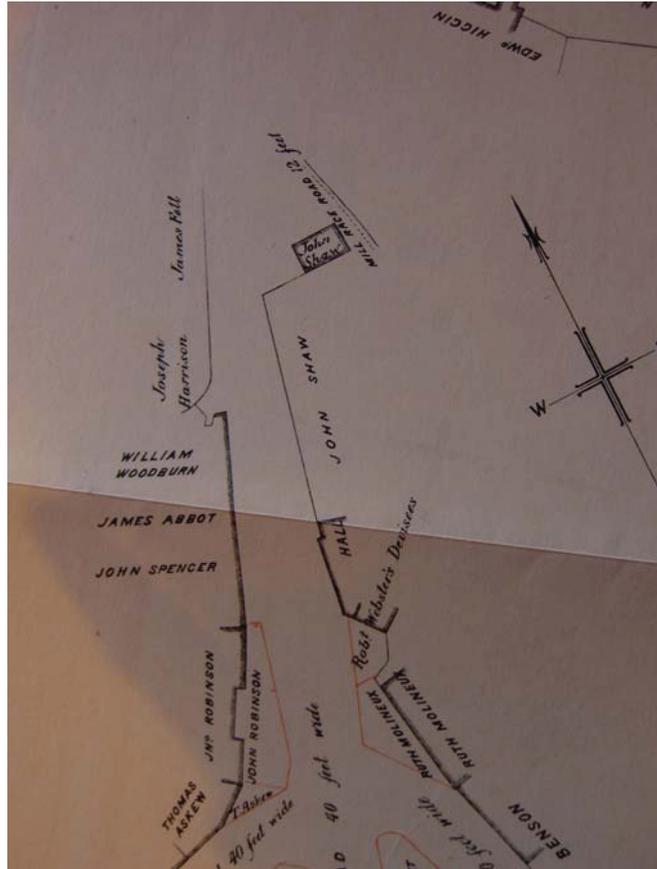


Plate 1: Part of the commons enclosure map of 1812 showing the proposed development area (Ulverston Local Board 1891)



Plate 2: Part of Wood's map of 1832 showing the proposed development area



Plate 3: Part of the Ordnance Survey 1: 1056 map of 1852 showing the proposed development area



Plate 4: Part of the Ordnance Survey 1: 1056 map of 1890 showing the proposed development area



Plate 5: Part of the Ordnance Survey 1: 2500 map of 1912 showing the proposed development area



Plate 6: Part of the Ordnance Survey 1: 2500 map of 1933 showing the proposed development area



Plate 7: Part of the Ordnance Survey map of 1941 showing the proposed development area



Plate 8: The front elevation of the workshop built for Deason's coachworks in 1878 (CRO(B) BSUD/U/BIPlans/269 1878)



Plate 9: The rear elevation of the workshop built for Deason's coachworks in 1878 (CRO(B) BSUD/U/BIPlans/269 1878)

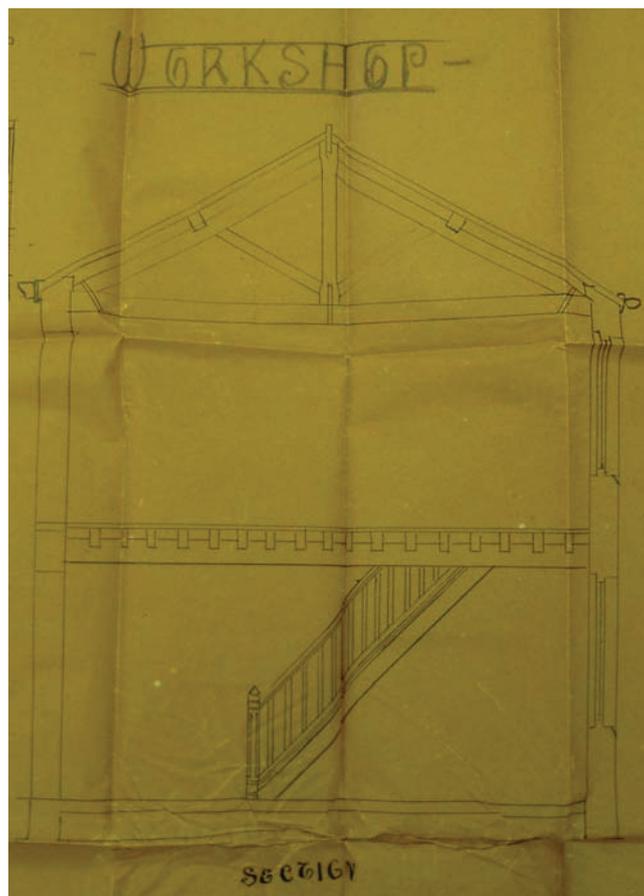


Plate 10: A cross-section through the workshop built for Deason's coachworks in 1878 (CRO(B) BSUD/U/BIPlans/269 1878)



Plate 11: Typical advertisement for F. Simms and Co's coachworks from 1906-1908 (Holmes Ltd 1906, 188; 1907, 127; 1908, 96)

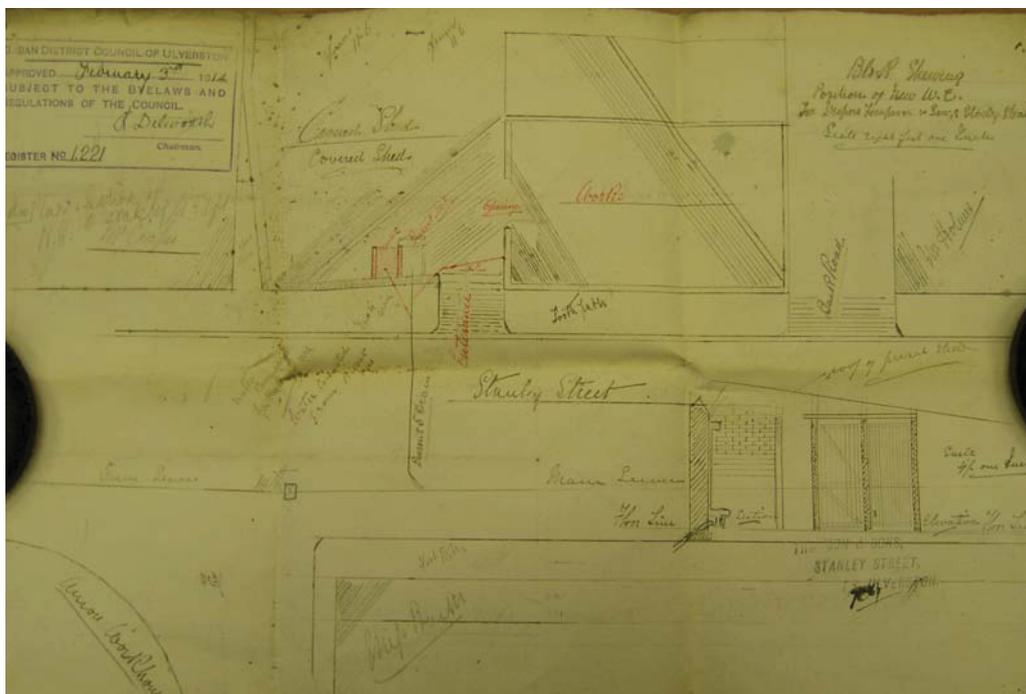


Plate 12: Plans for a new W.C. to be built at Thomson and Sons aerated water manufactory in 1914 (CRO(B) BSUD/U/BIPlans/1221 1914)



Plate 13: Context **103** in Trench 1 following the removal of overburden **101** and **102**, looking east



Plate 14: Stony surface **105**, looking east



Plate 15: Bedrock and north-facing section west of centre of Trench 1



Plate 16: Example of a paint tin recovered from context **103**



Plate 17: Pit **206** in Trench 2, looking south



Plate 18: Pits **209** and **211** in Trench 2, looking south



Plate 19: General view of stratigraphy in Trench 2, looking south



Plate 20: General view of site environs and former coachworks building, looking south-east



Plate 21: Medieval pottery from buried soil **104**