

# ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, PENRITH, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording  
and Watching Brief



Client: St Andrew's Church PCC  
NGR: NY 51648 30156

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## Contents

Non-Technical Summary.....	2
Acknowledgements .....	2
1. Introduction.....	3
1.1 Circumstances of the Project.....	3
1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography .....	3
2. Methodology.....	5
2.1 Introduction.....	5
2.2 Archaeological Building Recording and Watching Brief .....	5
2.3 Finds.....	5
2.4 Environmental samples .....	6
2.5 Archive .....	6
3. Site Background.....	7
3.1 Penrith and St Andrew's Church .....	7
3.2 Conclusion.....	8
4. Fieldwork Results.....	9
4.1 Introduction.....	9
4.2 Building Recording .....	9
4.3 Watching Brief .....	9
4.4 Finds.....	13
5. Conclusions.....	14
6. Bibliography.....	15
6.1 Secondary Sources .....	15
7 Illustrations .....	16
7.1 List of Figures.....	16
7.2 List of Plates.....	16
Appendix 1: Project Design.....	17
Appendix 2: Summary Context List.....	23
Appendix 3: Summary Finds List .....	24

## **Non-Technical Summary**

A programme of alterations was proposed by the PCC at St Andrew's Church, Penrith, as a result of which a watching brief on ground works relating to the relaying of paths and the installation of a new water pipe was required as a condition of the faculty, as well as the recording of the flag stones in the vestibule. In response to this Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design and carried out the site work in January and February 2008.

The earliest surviving fabric of St Andrew's Church is the west tower which is thought to be 14<sup>th</sup> century, although the church was largely re-built in 1720-1722. Origins of a much earlier church are indicated by the presence of three cross shafts thought to be of Norse origin and dating from the 10<sup>th</sup> century and four 'hog backed' tombstones which are associated with two of the crosses.

During the watching brief no archaeological features were encountered although some 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery and disarticulated human remains were found within the topsoil and subsoil.

## **Acknowledgements**

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Hugh Ellison the secretary of St Andrew's PCC for commissioning the work, and his architect Paul Grout for providing site plans and supporting the project. Further thanks are due to Julian from Atkinson's, the principal contractors on site, and Carl from Eden Paving.

The site work was carried out by Sam Whitehead who also wrote this report and produced the figures. Jo Dawson managed the project, assessed the finds, and edited the report together with Daniel Elsworth.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 A programme of alterations was proposed by the PCC at St Andrew's Church, Penrith (NGR NY 51648 30156). The work involved the recording of the paving in the vestibule, along with a watching brief on external ground works relating to the relaying of paths and the installation of a new water pipe. In response to this, Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design and carried out the site work in January and February 2008.

### 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 St Andrew's Parish Church is located in the centre of Penrith which is on the M6 corridor, towards the north and east of Cumbria (Fig 1). This town is located in the Eden valley whose low lying undulating pastures, heath and woodland contrast sharply with the rugged Cumbrian fells to the west and the Pennine escarpment to the east (Countryside Commission 1998, 39). The town of Penrith is located on the western edge of the Lower Permian sandstone beds which are between 400 and 600 feet above sea level (Moseley 1978, plate 1). This wind blown sand was formed in desert like conditions and represents the remains of vast dunes that were formed around 300 million years ago (Countryside Commission 1998, 40). The sandstone is a dull salmon pink colour and contains quartz cement which makes it resistant to erosion and ideal for building (*ibid*). The Eden valley has long been an important transport corridor in a predominantly upland region, and Penrith an important staging post between Carlisle to the north and Kendal and Lancaster to the south (*ibid*).

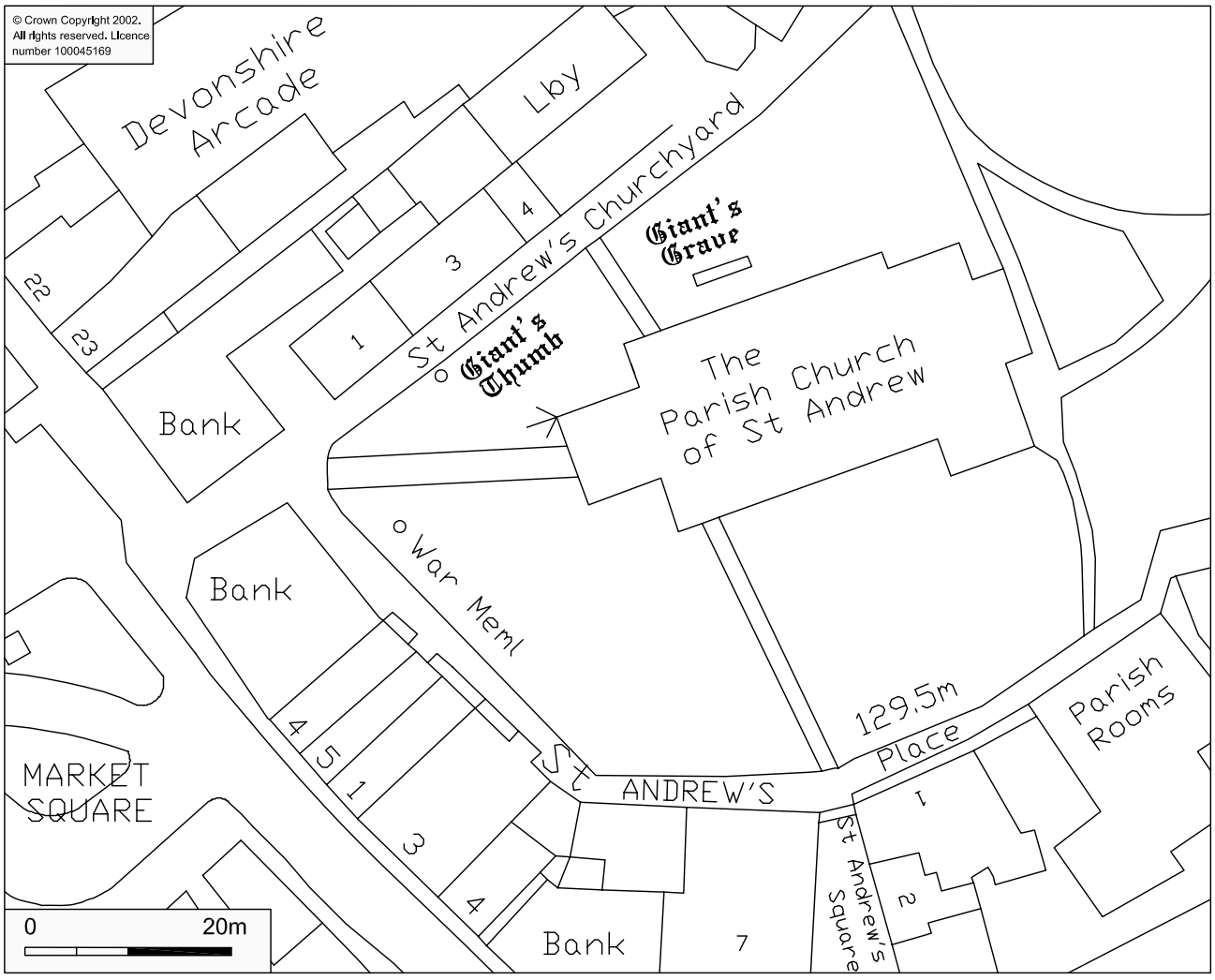
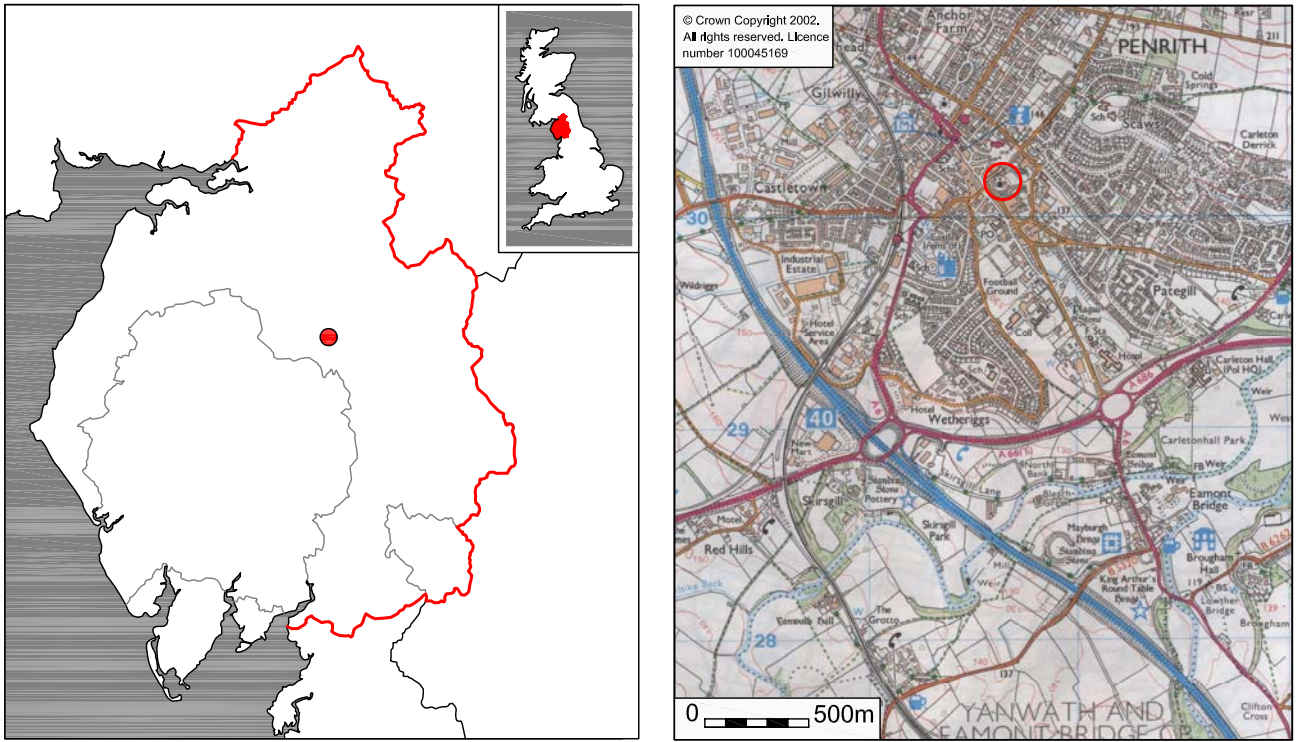


Figure 1: Site location

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The project comprised a brief assessment of the church's history, the recording of the vestibule floor, and an archaeological watching brief. The assessment was intended to establish the likelihood of archaeological remains within the church grounds, and to establish an outline history of the site environs. The recording of the floor was to enable a permanent record to be made of this prior to alteration. The intention of the archaeological watching brief was to observe necessary ground works and record any archaeological deposits therein. It was anticipated that burials and/or grave stones may have been present, as well as remains of the former church building.

2.1.2 All aspects of the archaeological recording and watching brief were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001a; 2001b).

### 2.2 Archaeological Building Recording and Watching Brief

2.2.1 The archaeological recording comprised three separate tasks, the recording of the vestibule floor, the watching brief on the pipe trench to the north of the church and the watching brief on soil stripping for new paving to run around the western end of the church (Fig 2). The vestibule floor was planned by hand at a scale of 1:50 utilising the existing architect's drawings as a base. Initially a photographic record was indicated but conditions within the church were not conducive to this; general photographs were taken of the area however.

The trenches were then recorded in the following manner:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets. In addition a record of the day's events was also made;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of all archaeological deposits, as well as general views of the 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:**
  - i. Trench plans were produced at a scale of 1:50;
  - ii. Sketch sections were added to the context sheets.

2.2.2 Trench locations were recorded relative to the known position of nearby buildings and other structures that were evident on the site plans and Ordnance Survey maps. A benchmark located on the west elevation of the church enabled the absolute heights of deposits to be added to the plans and sections.

### 2.3 Finds

2.3.1 **Human remains:** human remains encountered, all of which were disarticulated, were respectfully stored in the church for re-burial by the vicar at the end of the project. None were removed from the site.

2.3.2 **Processing:** artefacts were washed, they were then naturally air-dried and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.

2.3.3 **Assessment and recording:** the finds were assessed and identified (see *Section 4.4*) and are listed in *Appendix 3*.

## 2.4 Environmental samples

2.4.1 The absence of sealed deposits meant that no samples were taken.

## 2.5 Archive

2.5.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The archive comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record will be deposited with the Cumbria Record Office in Carlisle (CRO(C)). Project details will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) scheme. A copy of the report will be supplied to the client and a digital copy to the client's agent within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. A digital copy will also be provided for the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER).



### 3. Site Background

#### 3.1 Penrith and St Andrew's Church

3.1.1 This brief background history to the site is intended to place the results of the watching brief in its local context and does not constitute a full desk-based assessment. More specifically, information regarding the development and use of the site, where known, is also presented, which allows a more detailed understanding of the potential and the results of the watching brief.

3.1.2 Isolated prehistoric and Roman finds have occurred in the town centre, although no sites indicative of settlement are known. There are numerous prehistoric and Roman sites in the surrounding areas (CCC and EH c2002, 4-5). Anglo-Scandinavian activity from the 10<sup>th</sup> century is indicated by the tombstones in St Andrew's churchyard (see Plate 1).

3.1.3 The town of Penrith was believed to be in Scottish hands at the time of the Norman Conquest and is not referred to in the Domesday records. The earliest documentary evidence is from the 12<sup>th</sup> century when the 'Bishops Row', the street immediately south of the church, was granted to the diocese of Carlisle at the creation of the see in 1133. This grant suggests that there was a block of land in the centre of the town that belonged to the church (Newman *et al* 2000, 107). The earliest surviving reference to Penrith is in the Pipe Rolls in 1167, under the pleas of Alan de Nevill of the forest, when the Sheriff rendered account for ten shillings for 'Penred Regis'. This sum was probably for forest offences or for encroachments (Winchester 1979; quoted in CCC and EH c2002, 7). The town was granted a market charter in 1222 by Henry III at which time it was a royal borough (CCC and EH c2002, 8). In 1291 a house of the Augustinian Friars was founded although no visible remains for this have been located (*ibid*).

3.1.4 Repeated Scottish raids in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century hit the town hard and it is at this time that the town's castle and other fortified buildings were constructed. It would seem likely that the fortified western tower of St Andrew's church would have been a response to this threat and may have been used by parishioners. After the town was pillaged and burnt in the Douglas raid of 1345 the burgesses received a licence to erect a defensive wall in 1346; whether the wall was ever completed is a matter of dispute and no physical remains have ever been located (Newman *et al* 2000, 109). The town developed rapidly in the medieval period, having markets for cattle, sheep, and horses. Medieval industries in the town included tanning and textiles, by the early 14<sup>th</sup> century the town possessed a fulling mill and dyeworks, as well as weaving shops (Winchester 1987, 127).

3.1.5 It has been stated that 'the name Penrith may be of Britannic origin, comprising the elements *pen*, meaning head, chief or top, and *riton*, meaning ford or stream' (Armstrong *et al* 1950, 229-230; quoted in CCC and EH c2002, 4). The meaning of Penrith could therefore be 'chief ford'. Older historical sources give the meaning as 'red hill', (Nicholson and Burn 1777; quoted in CCC and EH c2002, 4). This interpretation is presumably based on the aforementioned reference to Penred Regis.

3.1.6 **St Andrew's Church**; on the north side of the church within the churchyard there is a group of four hogback tombstones placed in two pairs between two weathered cross-shafts, known as the 'Giant's Grave'. Another cross shaft is positioned a short distance to the north-west, known as the 'Giant's Thumb'. This group of remains is thought to be of Norse origin, dating approximately to the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> century (Salter 1998, 84). The grave was opened in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and

human bones and a 'broad sword' were uncovered (Watson 1890, 290), and it is apparent from the descriptions of that date that the crosses have been moved (*op cit*, 293), and that they may have originally stood in front of the north door (*op cit*, 294). The suggestion is that these alterations were made during the rebuilding of the church in 1720-1722 (*ibid*); indeed it is said that at that time they were to be demolished and re-used in the construction of a culvert, but the irate townsfolk saved them, although one of the tombstones was broken and is now clamped together with iron (Furness 1894, 44). Shortly before 1890 the hogback tombstones were re-erected and placed on a concrete base (Watson 1890, 294).



Plate 1: The 'Giant's grave' from the east, with the Giants thumb in the background  
(reproduced from The Megalithic Portal 2001)

## 3.2 Conclusion

3.2.1 The background history shows that Penrith is a town of considerable historic importance, with the area of St Andrew's Church being the centre of the town's known origins.

## 4. Fieldwork Results

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Three separate areas were examined, one for the building recording, and two for the watching brief (see Fig 2). The first area was the flag stones in the vestibule, which were hand planned. The second area was the excavation of a new pipe trench that ran along the north elevation for approximately 7m before returning northwards along the eastern edge of the path to the north boundary of the churchyard. The third area was the archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping around the west end of the church in preparation for the laying of new paving. The watching brief contexts are summarised in Appendix 2.

### 4.2 Building Recording

4.2.1 **Area 1:** the planning of the slabs in the vestibule revealed no historical or archaeological points of interest, and the current slabs would appear to be quite modern (Plates 2 and 3). It is assumed that these slabs were contemporary with the pre-existing pipe work that ran beneath them and may well date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.



Plate 2: Southern half of vestibule floor



Plate 3: Iron grill in vestibule floor

### 4.3 Watching Brief

4.3.1 **Area 2:** the depth of the pipe trench was a uniform 0.70m throughout its length. The topsoil (**01**) in this area was 0.20m deep and was a homogenous dark-brown sandy-silt with a small clay component and very occasional pebbles and gravels. Beneath the topsoil was a 0.50m thick layer of moderately loose, mid orange-brown silty-sand, this contained occasional-moderate quantities of gravels of mixed size, shape, and lithology (**02**). This subsoil layer was interpreted as a re-worked glacial till. Finds from the two layers of soil included pottery dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> century, modern glass, clay pipe stems, and disarticulated human bone (see Appendix 3). Due to the narrow width of the trench it was not possible to ascertain exactly which layer all the finds came from and they have been grouped together due to their narrow date range.

4.3.2 A single linear cut feature (**05**) was recorded that ran east-west adjacent to the north side of the church and contained a ceramic box drain. The north side of this drain channel was steep (approximately 75°) and flat in profile, the south side was formed by the church footings and excavation stopped at the level of the box drain so the base was not reached, although was presumed to be flat. The cut was backfilled



with brick and masonry rubble as well as topsoil (04), the box drain at the base had a rounded upper edge and a flat base forming an upside down 'U'-shape. It seems likely that this drain was added to the church in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century or the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (see Plates 4 and 5).



Plate 4: Area 2, looking north



Plate 5: Area 2, looking east, showing box drain along right hand side



Plate 6: Area 3, north side of church



Plate 7: Area 3, south side of church

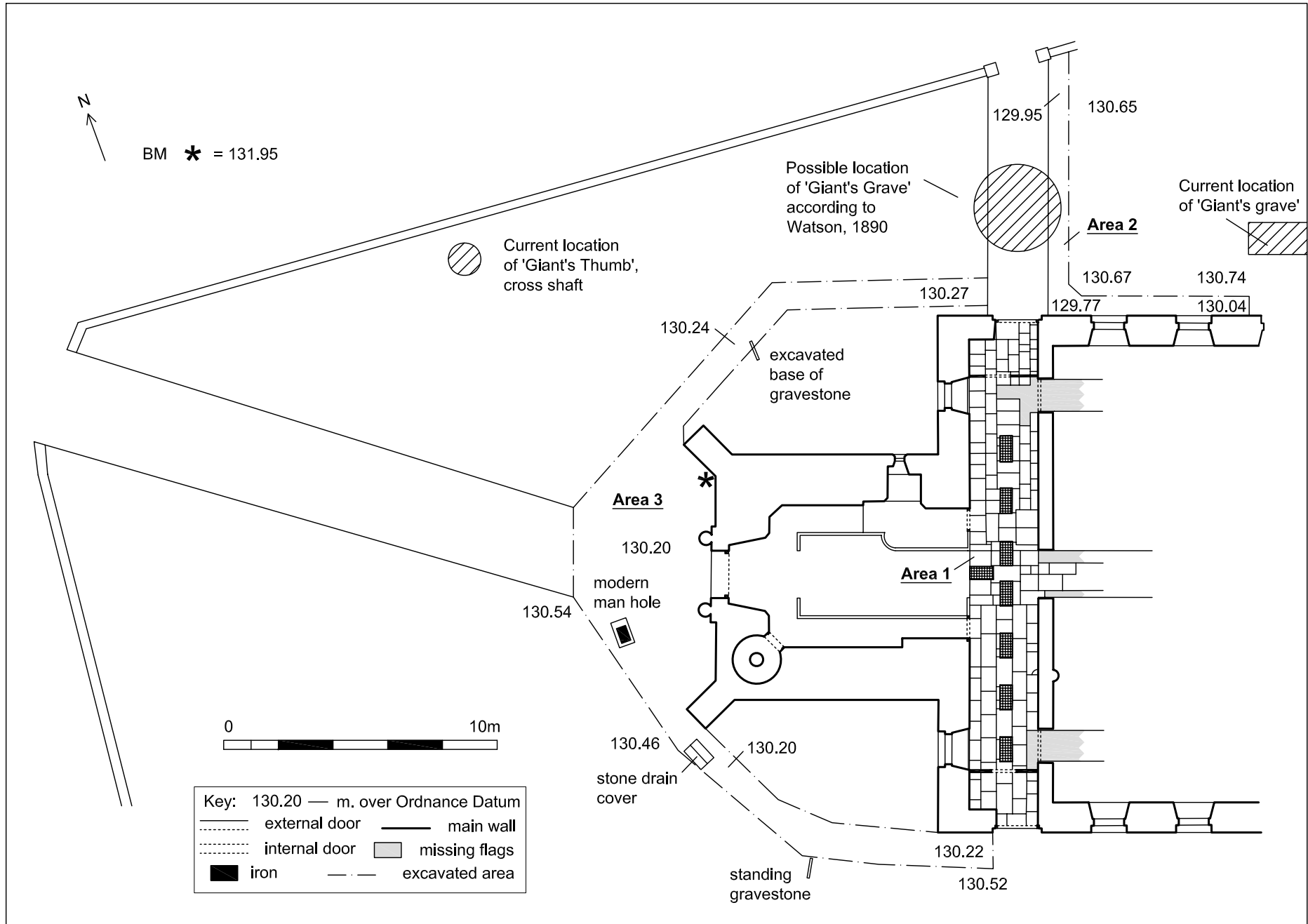


Figure 2: Areas of watching brief and plan of vestibule floor

4.3.3 **Area 3:** the stripping of the topsoil around the western end of the church revealed no archaeological features (Plates 6-8); what was probably a gravestone base was found on the north side of the church (its location is shown in Fig 2). The gravestone base was set into the ground but broken off below the level of the ground surface; it was cut from local red sandstone and measured 1.00m x 0.60m x 0.16m. The topsoil strip only reached a depth of 0.40m so it is not known if a burial was associated with this marker, whose orientation seemed slightly skewed from the normal north/south alignment evident with the remaining upstanding stones. Within the topsoil (**03**) sherds of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered (see *Appendix 3*).

4.3.4 **Summary:** no archaeological features were revealed during the course of the watching brief, numerous pottery sherds were found in Areas 2 and 3, and the possible base of a gravestone was recovered from the topsoil stripped in Area 3, (see Plate 9).



Plate 8: Area 3, outside tower at west entrance of church, showing modern drain cover



Plate 9: Possible gravestone base from north side of church



## 4.4 Finds

4.4.1 A number of finds were recovered during the watching brief; these are all of relatively late date, typically late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and add relatively little to the interpretation of the site. A complete list is presented in *Appendix 3*. A marked clay tobacco pipe stem, manufactured by William Southorn and Co in Broseley, was recovered from topsoil **03** (Plates 10-11). William Southorn founded his works in 1823, and the factory closed in 1960 (Hayman and Horton 1999, 26), giving a relatively broad date range for the pipe.



Plate 10: Marked clay tobacco pipe stem from topsoil 03



Plate 11: Close-up of mark on pipe stem from Plate 10

## 5. Conclusions

5.1 **Introduction:** the results from the watching brief at St Andrew's Church, Penrith have added little to our overall knowledge of this historic site, although certain predictable 19<sup>th</sup> alterations were revealed.

5.2 It is assumed disturbance to burials occurred during the 18<sup>th</sup> century construction of the path leading to the northern side of the church. It is probable that the construction of the path was responsible for the disarticulated human bones recovered from the subsoil in this area during the excavation of the pipe trench.

5.3 It is possible that the depth of topsoil found on the north side of the church relates to landscaping of that area, probably in the 19<sup>th</sup> century when it appears numerous alterations were made to the church. This seems likely due to the quantities of pottery included in the topsoil which has probably been imported to the site. Renovations and alterations of 19<sup>th</sup> century date would have included the laying of the box drain (Plate 5), as well as interior work such as the pipe work below the vestibule floor.

5.4 No trace of the 'Giant's grave' was encountered to the north of the church although its true location was thought to be close to Area 2, roughly north of the northern entrance to the church (Watson 1890, 294). No evidence for any earlier structures on the site was found either.



## 6. Bibliography

### 6.1 Secondary Sources

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## 7 Illustrations

### 7.1 List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location.....	4
Figure 2: Areas of watching brief and plan of vestibule floor.....	11

### 7.2 List of Plates

Plate 1: The 'Giant's grave' from the east, with the Giants thumb in the background (reproduced from The Megalithic Portal 2001).....	8
Plate 2: Southern half of vestibule floor .....	9
Plate 3: Iron grill in vestibule floor .....	9
Plate 4: Area 2, looking north.....	10
Plate 5: Area 2, looking east, showing box drain along right hand side.....	10
Plate 6: Area 3, north side of church.....	10
Plate 7: Area 3, south side of church .....	10
Plate 8: Area 3, outside tower at west entrance of church, showing modern drain cover .....	12
Plate 9: Possible gravestone base from north side of church .....	12
Plate 10: Marked clay tobacco pipe stem from topsoil 03.....	13
Plate 11: Close-up of mark on pipe stem from Plate 10.....	13

## Appendix 1: Project Design

# ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, PENRITH, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording and Watching Brief Project  
Design



Client: St Andrew's Church PCC

January 2008

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 A programme of alterations is proposed by the PCC at St Andrew's Church, Penrith, (hereafter 'the client') (NGR 351648 530156), as a result of which the recording of the paving in the vestibule and a watching brief of ground works involved in the relaying of paths and the installation of a new water pipe was required as a condition of the faculty. In response to this Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design in order to outline the methodology that would be used to carry out the necessary work.

1.1.2 The earliest surviving fabric of St Andrew's Church is thought to be 14<sup>th</sup> century, although the site is clearly earlier, but the church was massively rebuilt in 1720-1722 (Salter 1998, 83). On the north side of the church within the churchyard there is a group of four hogback tombstones placed in two pairs between two weathered cross-shafts, known as the 'Giant's Grave', and another cross shaft a short distance to the north-west, known as the 'Giant's Thumb'; this group of remains is thought to be of Norse origin, dating approximately to the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> century (*op cit*, 84). The grave was opened in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and human bones and a 'broad sword' were uncovered (Watson 1890, 290), and it is apparent from the descriptions of that date that the crosses have been moved (*op cit*, 293), and that they may have originally stood in front of the north door (*op cit*, 294). The suggestion is that these alterations were made during the rebuilding of the church in 1720-1722 (*ibid*); indeed it is said that at that time they were to be demolished and re-used in the construction of a culvert, but the irate townsfolk saved them, although one of the tombstones was broken and is now clamped together with iron (Furness 1894, 44). Shortly before 1890 the hogback tombstones were re-erected and placed on a concrete base (Watson 1890, 294).

### 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 relatively new company, its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 14 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 watching brief and building recording 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 Cumbria, including several recent watching briefs.

1.3.2 The watching brief and building recording will be carried out by **Sam Whitehead (BSc (Hons), MA)**. Sam graduated from the University of Liverpool in 1994 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and has more than seven years continuous professional experience in commercial archaeology, much of which was in a supervisory capacity. He has extensive experience of excavations, evaluations, and watching briefs, as well as report writing and illustration production.

1.3.3 All artefacts will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology, and it is envisaged that they will initially be assessed by Jo Dawson, who will fully assess any of post-medieval date. Finds of earlier date will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate.

1.3.4 Environmental samples and faunal remains will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that charred plant remains will be assessed by Scott Timpany of Headland Archaeology Ltd, and faunal remains by Steve Rowland or Andy Bates, both at Oxford Archaeology North.

## 2. Objectives

### 2.1 Building Recording

2.2.1 To photographically record the floor of the vestibule prior to it being lifted to provide an archival record of its original configuration.

### 2.2 Watching Brief

2.2.1 To identify any surviving archaeological remains and to investigate and record any revealed archaeological remains or deposits.

### 2.3 Report

2.3.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the building recording and watching brief.

### 2.4 Archive

2.4.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the building recording and watching brief.

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Building Recording

3.1.1 A photographic record of the vestibule floor will be made prior to it being lifted and replaced. Photographs of both the general arrangement of the room and the specific details of the floor will be taken in both colour 35mm print and colour digital format. These will provide an archival record of the arrangement, form and details of the floor prior to its replacement. In addition, written and drawn records of the floor will be made as considered necessary, as a minimum detailing the subject of each photograph, its direction and the size of any scale included.

### 3.2 Watching Brief

3.2.1 All ground works are to be monitored, with one archaeologist on site. This applies specifically to external work such as the removal of the paving or surface of the existing paths, excavation relating to the relaying of these, and the excavation of new drains.

3.2.2 The watching brief methodology will be as follows:

- Any overburden or topsoil will be removed under supervision by staff from Greenlane Archaeology;
- All deposits of archaeological significance identified in the deposits beneath will be examined by hand if possible in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, graves, 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. If possible, 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 measured plans and sections, and photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format;
- All deposits, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets as detailed in its excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007);
- All finds will be recovered during the watching brief 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 watching brief as far as is practically and safely possible, 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 samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.4* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions;
- Any human remains discovered during the watching brief will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. It is assumed that the faculty covering the renovation work also includes the removal of human remains; however, no human remains will be removed from the site. A suitable record of them will be made on site, however. Should the faculty not include this the client will be immediately informed of the discovery of human remains as will the local coroner. In this instance, 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;
- Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the watching brief these will immediately be brought to the attention of the client so that the need for further work can be confirmed. Any additional work and ensuing costs will be agreed with the client, and subject to a variation to this project design.

### 3.3 Report

3.3.1 The results of the building recording and watching brief will be compiled into a report, which will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the building recording;
- Results of the watching brief including descriptions of any deposits identified, their extent, form and potential date, and an assessment of any finds or environmental remains recovered during the watching brief;

- Discussion of the results;
- Bibliography, including both primary and secondary sources;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
  - a site location plan related to the national grid;
  - a plan showing the location of the site in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
  - copies of selected photographs taken during the building recording;
  - a plan showing the location of the ground works;
  - plans and sections of the watching brief ground works, as appropriate, showing any features of archaeological interest;
  - photographs of the watching brief, 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 building recording and watching brief, 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 Carlisle (CRO(C)). 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 supplied to the client, a digital copy will be supplied to the client's agent, and within six months of the completion of fieldwork, a digital copy will be provided for the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy, and digital copies will be deposited with the NMR and OASIS scheme as required.

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

## 4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project on 14<sup>th</sup> **January 2008**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the project will take 4.25 person days to complete (excluding all post-excavation time, and excluding watching brief on-site time), spread over the following tasks and including any necessary management time:

- **Task 1:** building recording, including compilation of this element of the report;
- **Task 2:** watching brief – dependent on length of time taken by another contractor to undertake all ground works;
- **Task 3:** post-excavation work on archaeological watching brief, including processing of finds and production of draft report and illustrations, and project management time;

- **Task 4:** feedback, editing and production of final report, completion of archive.

## 5. Other matters

### 5.1 Access

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

### 5.2 Health and Safety

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

### 5.3 Insurance

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

### 5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

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

## 6. Bibliography

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## Appendix 2: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Location	Description	Interpretation
01	Layer	Area 2	Loose dark-brown sandy-silt, very occasional gravels/pebbles	Topsoil
02	Layer	Area 2	Moderately loose mid orangey-brown silty sand with occasional-moderate mixed gravels	Subsoil
03	Layer	Area 3	Loose dark-brown sandy-silt, with very occasional gravels/pebbles	Topsoil
04	Fill	Area 2	Loose dark-brown sandy-silt, with moderate-frequent broken masonry and brick rubble	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> C drain cut backfill
05	Cut	Area 2	Linear steep and flat sided cut, base unknown. Orientated east/west 0.30m wide x min.0.70m deep x min.7.30m long	Cut for ceramic box drain.

### Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context	Find type	Quantity	Description	Date range
01/02	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem, narrowish bore	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
01/02	Glass	1	Thin colourless vessel fragment	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
01/02	Glass	1	Dark green bottle fragment	18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century?
01/02	Pottery	3	White earthenware: blue transfer print x 2, green transfer print x 1	19 <sup>th</sup> century
01/02	Pottery	3	Pearlware: refitting blue painted x 2, plain x 1	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
03	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Stems, narrow bore, including one marked 'W. Southorn & Co Broseley 3', with unusual foot	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century – 1960s
03	Glass	1	Turquoise bottle mouth, hand applied blob top	19 <sup>th</sup> century
03	Glass	1	Green bottle fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century?
03	Glass	1	Light turquoise bottle mouth, moulded to take internal rubber washer (Codd or similar)	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
03	Glass	1	Dark green bottle neck	18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century?
03	Iron	2	Corroded bar and strap	Not closely dateable
03	Iron concretion	1	Attached to corroded pipe?	Not closely dateable
03	Pottery	11	Bone china mug base with enamelled mark 'Made in Germany/T'	20 <sup>th</sup> century
03	Pottery	1	White salt-glazed stoneware base fragment	18 <sup>th</sup> century?
03	Pottery	1	Coarse black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
03	Pottery	1	Fine black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
03	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-coloured stoneware rouletted jar	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
03	Pottery	2	Creamware, including tankard base	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
03	Pottery	3	White earthenware including flow blue transfer pattern 'Hong...'	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
03	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-coloured earthenware factory-produced slipware with brown slip stripes (hollow-ware rim)	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
03	Pottery	1	Fine(ish) brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-trailed decoration	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century