

FORMER JOINERS WORKSHOP, HEVERSHAM, MILNTHORPE, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation



Client: Roland Handley
Planning Ap. Ref.: SL/08/0755

NGR: SD 4956 8339

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Non-Technical Summary

A planning application was submitted by Roland Handley for the construction of a new dwelling on the site of a former joiner's workshop in Heversham, Cumbria. Following a recommendation by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, an archaeological planning condition was placed on the planning consent by South Lakeland District Council. The work required a rapid desk-based assessment and 25 square metres of evaluation trenching. A project design was produced by Greenlane Archaeology and following the acceptance of this the desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken in January 2009.

The desk-based assessment revealed that while there was some evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity in the general area, the most archaeologically and historically significant aspect of Heversham was the presence of an early medieval monastery. This is only mentioned in one source, however, and there is limited physical evidence apart from part of a carved stone cross and possible early burials at the church. Heversham probably changed very little during the medieval and post-medieval period; the manor including the bulk of the village, which had its capital at Heversham Hall, a 14th century tower house, was granted to St Mary's Abbey in York. The development site is situated in the former vicarage garden, the vicarage having been in existence since at least 1460. The vicarage subsequently became a private house and is now the Blue Bell Hotel, although it was separated from the development site by the construction of a bypass known as Prince's Way in 1927.

The excavation of three evaluation trenches encountered a homogenous layer of post-medieval garden soil that was typically 0.40m thick which directly overlay the limestone bedrock. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed; pottery from the garden soil dated from the late 17th century onwards and was typically 18th and 19th century in date. It seems likely that the garden soil was imported in the 18th or 19th century to improve or create the vicarage gardens which this site once formed part of, and that any earlier deposits were subsequently truncated.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Roland Handley for commissioning the project and for his help on site and for providing information about its development. Additional thanks are due to the staff of Cumbria Record Office in Kendal for help with accessing their archives. Thanks are also due to Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Record Officer, for providing information from the Cumbria Historic Environment Record, and to Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council, for providing a brief, approving the project design and proposed trench plan, and monitoring the evaluation.

The desk-based assessment was carried out by Steve Clarke who also assisted Sam Whitehead in the field evaluation and compilation of this report. The finds were assessed by Jo Dawson, who also edited the report. The project was managed by Dan Elsworth.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 A planning application was submitted by Roland Handley (hereafter 'the client') for the construction of a new dwelling on the site of a former joiner's workshop, Heversham, Milnthorpe, Cumbria (Planning Application No. SL/08/0755; NGR SD 4956 8339). South Lakeland District Council (SLDC), after consultation with Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CHES), placed an archaeological condition on the planning consent, which stated:

Condition (5) No development shall commence within the site until there has been secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The written scheme will include the following components:

- (i) An archaeological evaluation to be undertaken in accordance with the agreed written scheme of investigation;
- (ii) An archaeological recording programme the scope of which will be dependant upon the results of the evaluation and will be in accordance with the agreed written scheme of investigation;
- (iii) Where appropriate, a post-excavation assessment and analysis, preparation of a site archive ready for deposition at a store approved by the Planning Authority, completion of an archive report, and publication of the results in a suitable journal.

Reason (5) To afford reasonable opportunity for an examination to be made to determine the existence of remains of archaeological interest within the site and for the preservation, examination or recording of such remains in accordance with Policy C19 of the South Lakeland Local Plan.

1.1.2 A brief for the evaluation of part of the site was then issued by CHES (CHES 2008; *Appendix 1*), in response to which Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design (Greenlane Archaeology 2009; *Appendix 2*). 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. As part of the work on site a desk-based assessment was also to be carried out. This was intended to set the site in its historical and topographical context, and establish the location, extent, survival, and significance of any known archaeological remains on the site prior to the evaluation.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is on the west side of the main road through the village, directly opposite the parish church of St Peter's, and lies at approximately 24m above sea level. Heversham is located at the top of the Kent estuary in the north-east corner of Morecombe Bay, in south Cumbria, one mile north of Milnthorpe and approximately nine miles south-west of Kendal on the A6 (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The underlying geology of the area comprises Dinantian Carboniferous limestone which outcrops in places but is covered by glacial tills (Moseley 1978, plate 1) in the vicinity of the site. The landscape is characterised by gently undulating pasture, conspicuous limestone hills and outcrops (Countryside Commission 1998, 64).

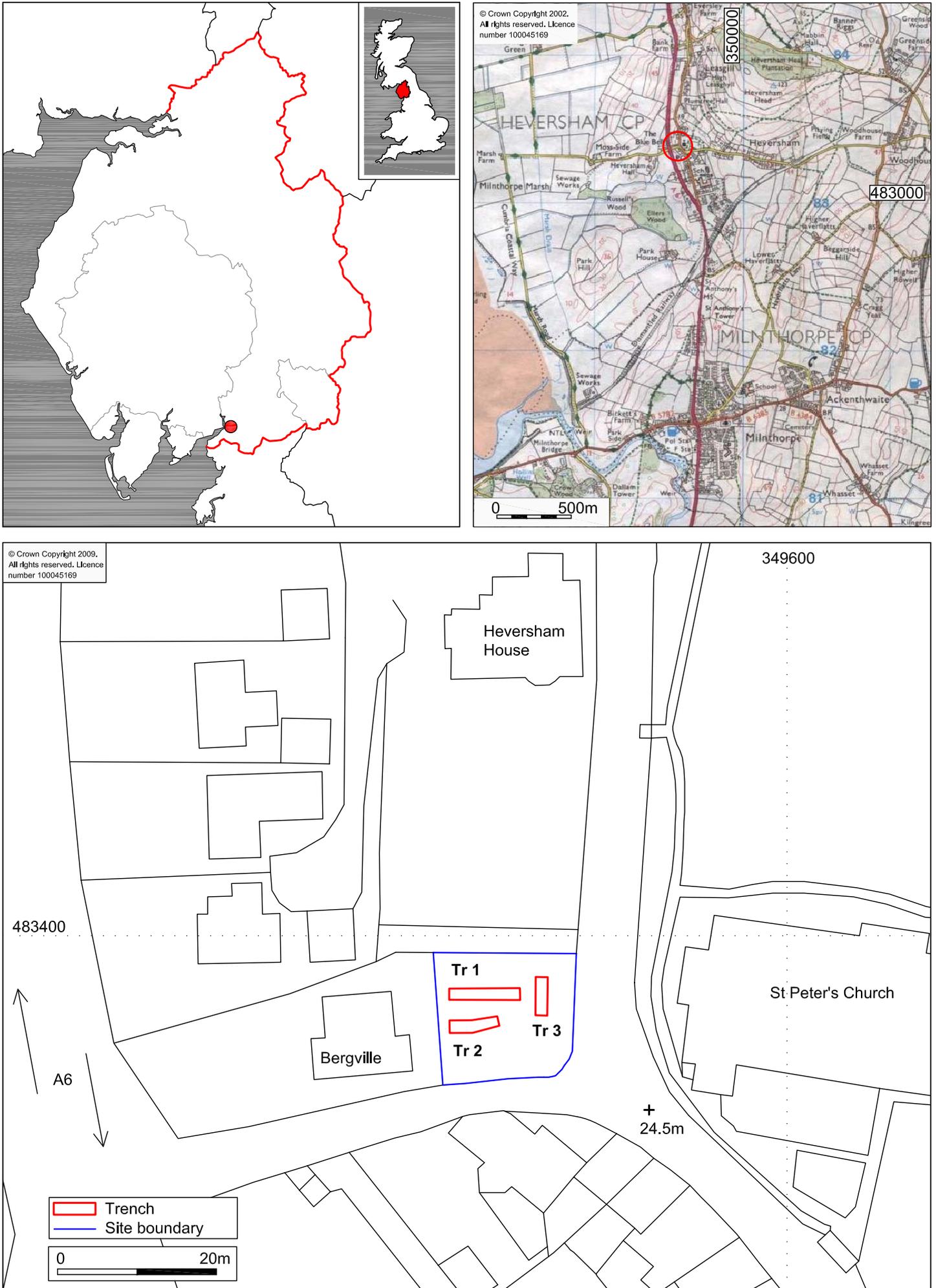


Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with IFA guidelines (IFA 2001a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site, information from the Cumbria HER, and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the desk-based assessment:

- **Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER):** this is a list of all the known sites of archaeological interest within the county, which is maintained by Cumbria County Council and is the primary source of information for an investigation of this kind. All of the known sites of archaeological interest within 250m of the centre of the proposed development area were examined; each identified site comes with a grid reference, description and source and any additional information referenced was also examined as necessary. In addition, unpublished reports of archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site were examined;
- **Cumbria County Record Office, Kendal (CRO(K)):** this was visited in order to examine early maps and plans of the site, and local and regional histories;
- **Greenlane Archaeology Library:** additional secondary sources, used to provide information for the site background, were examined.

2.2 Evaluation

2.2.1 The brief (see *Appendix 1*) issued by the CHES requested a minimum of 25 square meters of trenching, in total three trenches were excavated covering an area of 30 square metres.

2.2.2 The evaluation was carried out according to IFA guidelines (IFA 2001b). The topsoil was machine stripped down to the first deposit of archaeological interest or the natural geology, whichever was encountered first, and the subsequent trench sections and deposits were hand cleaned and recorded. The archaeological deposits were then recorded in the following manner:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of all archaeological features uncovered during the evaluation, as well as general views of the 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 produced for each trench included the following:
 - i. a plan showing the location and contents of all of the trenches at a scale of 1:100;
 - ii. a section at a scale of 1:50.

2.2.3 The location of the trenches was recorded relative to the site boundaries that were evident on the site plans and Ordnance Survey maps. A summary context list is presented in *Appendix 3*.

2.3 Finds

2.3.1 **Processing:** all of the artefacts were washed, and then air-dried in a heated drying cabinet and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.

2.3.2 **Assessment and recording:** the finds were assessed, identified, and catalogued (see *Appendix 4*).

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (see *Appendix 2*), and current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Kendal on completion of the project. Three copies of this report will be deposited with the Cumbria Historic Environment Record, one with the client, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 General Background

3.1.1 **Prehistoric to Romano-British:** there is minimal evidence for activity in the immediate proximity of the site during this period. There is a record of Mesolithic flint artefacts having been found in the general vicinity of the site by J Cherry (HER No. 3370), but there is some doubt about the provenance and nature of this discovery as the supposed finder had no knowledge of it when asked in 1998 (Elsworth 1998, 62). Mesolithic material has, however, certainly been discovered at Levens, to the north, during excavations in Levens Park (Cherry and Cherry 2000). In addition, a beaker burial was found at the same site (Turnbull and Walsh 1996), and more recently, late Neolithic and/or Bronze Age burials have been excavated prior to an extension to Dallam School in Milnthorpe (ASUD 2005a; 2005b). A human skull has also been found at a depth of 15ft to the west of the site, on the edge of the marshes, which may be prehistoric in date but there is little known about this discovery (HER No. 13984). There is no known record of Roman activity in the vicinity of Heversham, although Roman coins have been recorded at Hincaster, which, when taken into consideration alongside the place-name evidence, has been taken to suggest that there is a Roman site in that location (Shotter 2004, 30).

3.1.2 **Medieval:** the place-name Heversham is thought to comprise the Old English *Heahfrio*, a personal name (in reduced form), and the Old English *heim* for homestead (Smith 1967, 87). More significantly there is also evidence that Heversham was the site of an early monastery by at least the early 10th century (HER No. 4082), at which date the abbot Tildred is recorded as having fled eastward in advance of approaching Norse raiders (Sawyer 1978, 3, citing the *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto*). There are also remains of an early medieval cross shaft in the church (see illustration in Curwen 1925, 29), and burials of possible early medieval date were discovered in the churchyard during repairs to the lych-gate (CCC and EH c2002, 4; HER No. 2501).

3.1.3 At the time of the Norman Conquest the manor of Heversham was held by Tostig, the Earl of Northumbria (CCC and EH c2002, 4). The manor was later divided and granted to the Lords of Kendal; in 1160 the Milnthorpe moiety whose caput was at Milnthorpe manor or court was passed from William de Lancaster to Alexander de Wyndsore, while the Heversham moiety was granted to St Mary's Abbey in York with its caput at Heversham Hall (*ibid*). Milnthorpe was retained by the Wyndsore family until 1385 during which time it was granted a market charter, in 1280 (*ibid*). Heversham Hall, a short distance to the south-west, still incorporates the remains of a 14th century fortified hall or tower (Perriam and Robinson 1998, 347; HER No. 2500). The present parish church of St Peter is thought to be at least 12th century, although it has been considerably modified on several occasions and was essentially rebuilt in the late 19th century (Curwen 1925; HER No. 2501). The Blue Bell Hotel, to the immediate west of the site, is thought to have 15th or 16th century origins (Anon n.d.; Bingham n.d.). It was formerly the vicarage, which was ordained in 1460 by the Archbishop of York; the vicar at this time was to have 'a manse and competent garden to be built and repaired the first time at the cost of the abbot' (Farrer 1924, 151).

3.1.4 **Post-Medieval:** in the late 16th century Thomas Bradley held the manor of Heversham, but he sold it to James Bellingham in 1597 (Farrer 1924, 156). The hall was bought by Edward Wilson in 1612, who founded Heversham Grammar School in 1613 (Bingham 2000). The Handleys bought the hall in 1877 and retain it to the present day (*ibid*). Between 1819 and 1822 John MacAdam built the new turnpike

(later to become the A6) through Heversham, replacing the road linking Kendal to the port at Milnthorpe, which had been built in 1759 (*ibid*). In 1846 the London and North-West Railway line was built through the parish, the station for Heversham opened in 1890 (*ibid*).

3.1.5 It is evident from the cartographic sources (see *Section 3.2* below) that the development site was situated in what were the grounds of the former vicarage. This had probably been occupied since at least 1460 (see *Section 3.1.3* above), but was sold in 1843 by the incumbent, Rev RW Evans (Bingham 1984). The new owner, a Miss Mary Woods, renamed it Elm Lawn, and lived there until her death in 1904 (Curwen 1930). The Land Valuation of 1910 (CRO(K) WT/DV/2/39 1910) records that Elm Lawn was at that time owned by Mr Knowles, a solicitor from Skipton, and the tenant is a TR Satterthwaite. At some point after 1910 the house became a temperance hotel before being renamed Heversham Hotel (Bingham 2000). In 1927 a bypass, Prince's Way, one of the first in the country, was built on the west side of the village, immediately to the west of the development area and separating the Heversham Hotel from its gardens (*ibid*). In 1952, after the closure of the Blue Bell Inn a short distance to the north, the licence was transferred to the hotel and it was subsequently renamed the Blue Bell Hotel in 1966 (*ibid*). The development site itself was not built on until some time between 1914 and 1956 when wooden sheds were constructed on its north and east sides (Roland Handley *pers com*). It is probable that at this time, or when the bungalow to the west was built, the site no longer belonged to the hotel. The wooden sheds were subsequently developed into a more substantial joiner's workshop (*ibid*).

3.2 Map Regression

3.2.1 **Mount's Map 1826:** this is the earliest map of Heversham village and quite detailed (CRO(K) WS/D/Acc. 950/49 1826; Plate 1). It shows the vicarage and its gardens, Heversham House to the north of the site, and the row of terraced cottages to the south, all of which are still extant. The site itself is shown as part of the plot of ground belonging to the vicarage; unfortunately there is no apportionment giving details of the plot numbers.

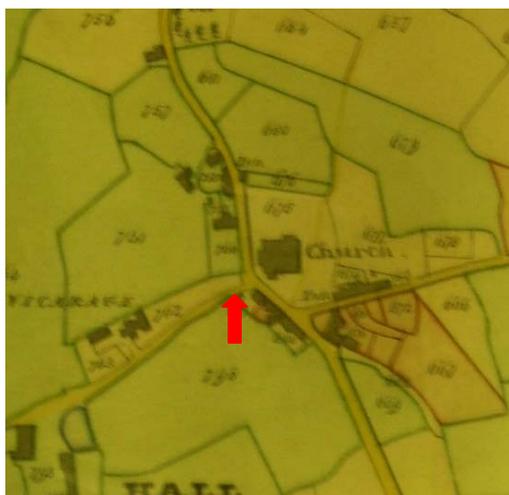


Plate 1: Mount's map of 1826

3.2.2 **Ordnance Survey c1859:** this map (Plate 2) shows that the site was part of the large gardens of the 'Old Vicarage' for St Peter's church, and a figure-of-eight arrangement of paths and associated vegetation is shown crossing the site. Heversham House and gardens are clearly depicted to the north of the site.

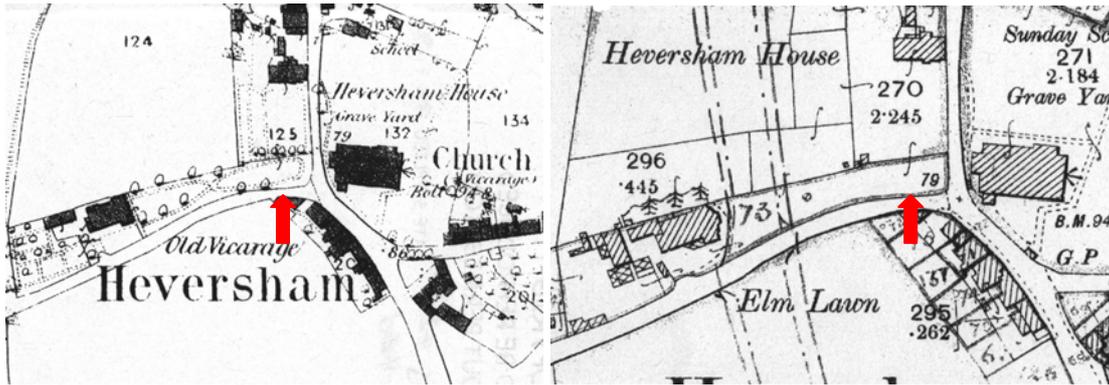


Plate 2: (left) Ordnance Survey c1859

Plate 3: (right) Ordnance Survey 1898

3.2.3 **Ordnance Survey 1898:** it is evident that very little has changed in the 40 years since 1858 (Plate 3). This map was used for the 1910 land evaluation, and this copy also has an outline of the proposed Prince's Way bypass drawn on it; probably after 1910 as this was not built until 1927 (see Section 3.1.5 above).

3.2.4 **Ordnance Survey 1914:** although little has changed, the map

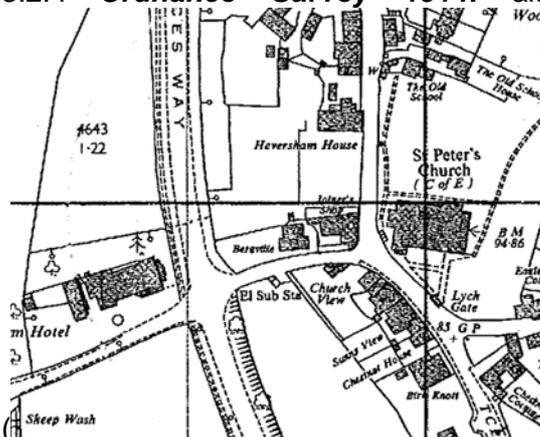


Plate 4) shows that the Old Vicarage is now call Elm Lawn.

3.2.5 **Ordnance Survey 1970:** this map (Plate 5) clearly shows the joiner's workshop that has been built since 1914 now occupying the site. Immediately to the west another property, Bergville, a bungalow, has been built. Further west the Heversham Hotel is still shown, although it had supposedly taken the name Blue Bell Hotel by this date (see Section 3.1.5 above).

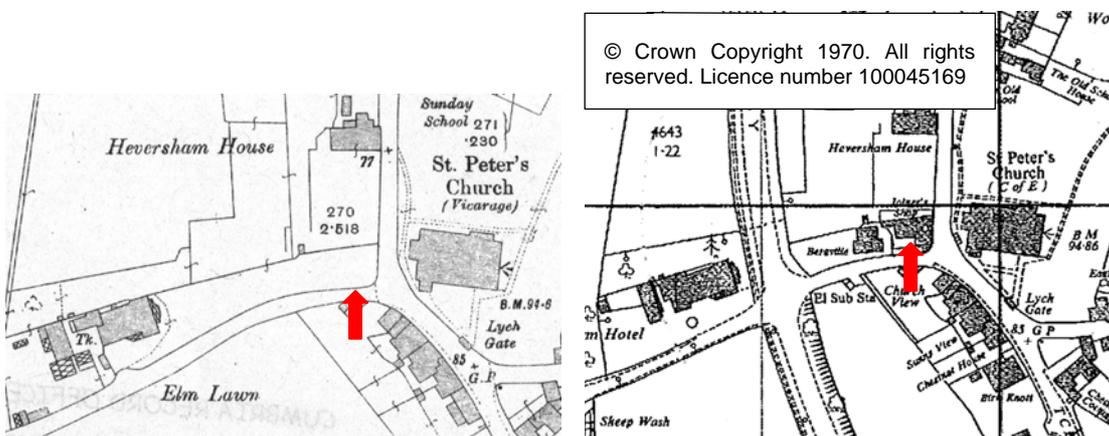


Plate 4: (left) Ordnance Survey 1914

Plate 5: (right) Ordnance Survey 1970

3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigation

3.3.1 According to the Historic Environment Record (HER) no previous archaeological work has been carried out in close proximity to the site. The closest is perhaps the evaluation carried out at Harmony Hill in 2008 (Greenlane Archaeology 2008), although this only revealed post-medieval remains and slight evidence for medieval activity. However, a recent piece of archaeological fieldwork further to the south-east of the site is noteworthy, as it related to previously unknown and significant below-ground remains. The evaluation at Dallam School in Milnthorpe was undertaken by Archaeological Services, University of Durham and revealed a Late Neolithic cremation (ASUD 2005a). The subsequent excavation in 2005 revealed a further three cremations, two of which were contained in urns and all of which dated from the late Bronze Age. A stone filled ditch and a pit, both of which were undated, were thought to be associated (ASUD 2005b). This site is of regional importance and highlights the possibility for the preservation of prehistoric features in the local area.

3.4 Discussion

3.4.1 Except for the bypass in 1927 and the developments in the late 20th century, the desk-based assessment has revealed that the immediate area of the village around the development site has changed very little in the last 200 years. Prior to the sale of the vicarage in 1843 the land has probably always belonged to the church, though there is no record of any buildings being on the site prior to the workshop. The site is considered to be within the medieval core of the village (HER No. 3369) so its location therefore has the potential for medieval features. Earlier remains, particularly those of prehistoric and Roman date, have not been found in close proximity to the site, although the presence of Neolithic and Bronze Age burials in nearby Milnthorpe and shows the potential for prehistoric activity in the area.

3.4.2 The most significant element of Heversham's history is the evidence for an early monastery, although this comes from a small number of references in the *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto*. Human remains have been found in the vicinity of the church and further to the west, but these remain undated and there is little additional information available about them. It is the site's proximity to the church that indicates that there is some archaeological potential as this been suggested as a likely location for the site of the earlier monastery (although Heversham Hall, HER No. 2500, has also been considered a likely location).

4. Evaluation

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The site area was approximately 275 square metres in size, was roughly square in shape, and sloped gently from east to west. The site was bounded on its north and east sides by a substantial limestone rubble wall capped with sandstone flag copings (Plate 6). This wall curved around the south-east corner of the site into which an ornate arched pedestrian door with a moulded sandstone surround had been constructed. Just south of the doorway the wall was broken by the main site entrance, south of which a low rubble wall continued southwards. The western limit of the site was formed by a modern timber panelled fence with concrete posts (Plate 7).



Plate 6: (left) North-east part of site from the south



Plate 7: (right) West end of site from the east

4.2 Trench 1

4.2.1 This trench was 9m long, orientated east/west, and was on average 1.5m wide (see Figures 1 and 2). A 0.05m thick deposit of yellow gravelly-clay (**100**) overlay a deposit of greyish dark-brown sandy clay garden soil (**101**) that was up to 0.70m thick (Plate 8). The garden soil came straight down onto undulating limestone bedrock (Plate 9) that was overlain by thin deposits of yellow clay; this had possibly been truncated by gardening activities. No archaeological features were recorded, although finds from the garden soil included ceramic building material, sawn mammal bone, and pottery dating from the late 17th century onwards – the majority of which was 18th and 19th century.



Plate 8: (left) Detail of Trench 1 section (west end) from the north



Plate 9: (right) Trench 1 from the east

4.3 Trench 2

4.3.1 This trench was 6m long, orientated east/west, and was on average 1.25m wide; it contained no archaeological features. A shallow layer of grey sandy-gravel overburden (**200**) overlay a similarly shallow deposit of yellow sandy gravel (**201**), this overlay the greyish dark-brown sandy clay garden soil (**202**). The garden soil was typically 0.30m thick and once again sat directly on undulating limestone bedrock that appeared to fracture horizontally into slabs (Plate 10). A small quantity of pottery, glass, and a clay pipe stem were recovered from the garden soil, these finds were predominantly 18th and 19th century.

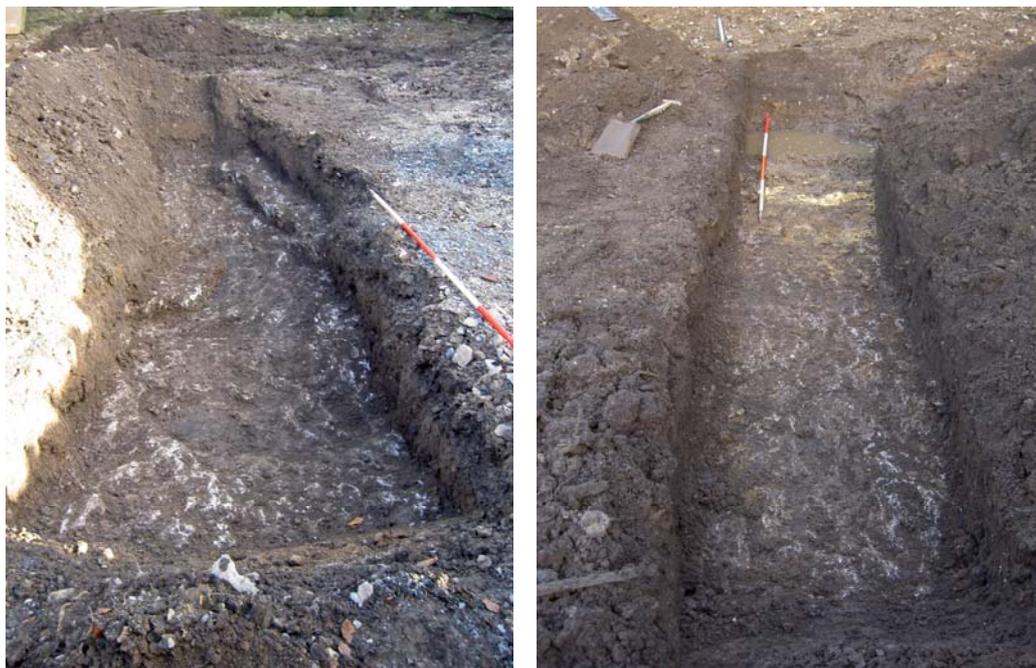


Plate 10: (left) Trench 2 from the north

Plate 11: (right) Trench 3 from the south

4.4 Trench 3

4.4.1 This trench was 5m long, orientated north/south, and was on average 1.25m wide. It contained a deposit of greyish dark-brown slightly silty, sandy-clay garden soil (**300**) that was 0.50m thick, which was laid directly onto undulating limestone bedrock whose hollows were filled by thin deposits of yellow clay (Plate 11). No archaeological features were encountered. Two sherds of 19th century pottery were recovered from the garden soil along with fragment of earthenware field drain of a similar date.

4.5 Discussion

4.5.1 Three separate deposits were recorded during the evaluation; a layer of gravelly overburden that represented the demolition of the joiner's workshop and the concrete slab upon which it sat, a yellow gravelly clay that had been laid to level the ground prior to the joiner's workshop, and an underlying deposit of garden soil that was 18th or 19th century in origin. Limestone bedrock was present below these deposits; this was typically 0.50m below the ground surface level.

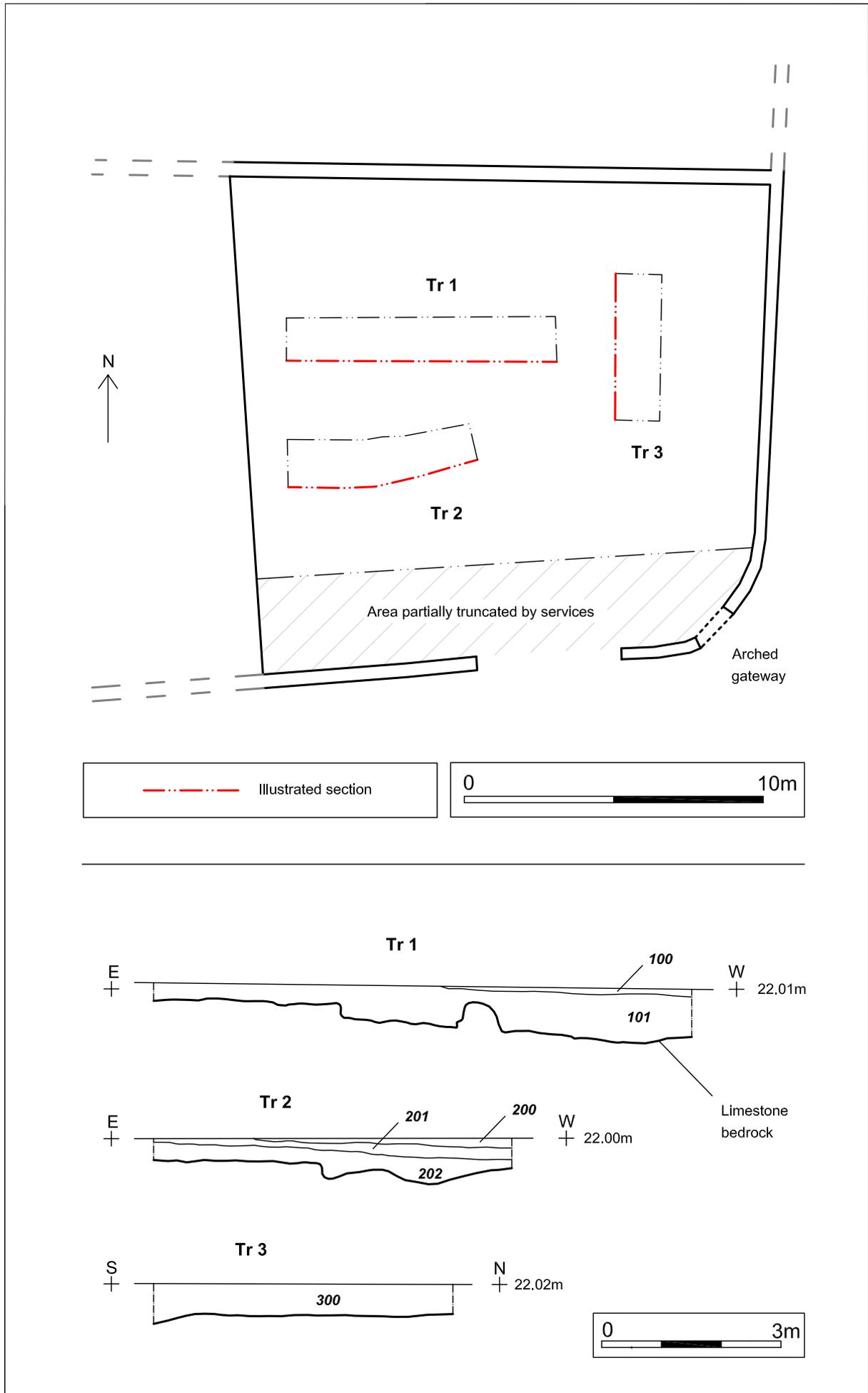


Figure 2: Site plan and trench sections

5. Conclusion

5.1 Results and Discussion

5.1.1 The results of the field evaluation revealed no archaeological features. The map regression revealed that the site used to be the east end of a long plot belonging to the Blue Bell Hotel, previously the vicarage. It seems likely that soil was imported to improve the gardens of the vicarage in the 18th or 19th century and gardening or horticultural activity has subsequently truncated any subsoil that may have previously existed.

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Appendix 1: Project Brief

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT THE FORMER JOINERS WORKSHOP, HEVERSHAM, MILNTHORPE

Issued by the

County Historic Environment Service

Environment Unit



Date of Brief: 10 December 2008

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: Former Joiners Workshop, Heversham

Grid Reference: SD 4956 8339

Planning Application No.: SL/08/0755

Scope of Development: 1 dwelling

Scope of Evaluation: 25 square metres of trial trenching

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, 2001. 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 a dwelling at the former Joiners Workshop, Heversham.
- 2.3 The scheme affects an area considered to have a high archaeological potential and so 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 in accordance with guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Archaeology and Planning) and with the South Lakeland Local Plan.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site is located in the historic village of Heversham and lies immediately opposite the twelfth century parish Church of St Peter. The Church may have been a focus of earlier religious activity, given that an Anglian cross and possible early medieval burials have been found there. Documentary records describe an early medieval monastery having been established in Heversham.

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 and County Records Office in Kendal should be consulted.

- 4.2.2 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 can be removed by machine, but subsequent cleaning and investigation must be by hand. A minimum sample of 25 square metres of trial trenching should be investigated.
- 4.2.3 The evaluation should provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. An impact assessment should also be provided, wherever possible.
- 4.2.4 The following analyses should form part of the evaluation, as appropriate. If any of these areas of analysis are not considered viable or appropriate, their exclusion should be justified in the subsequent report.
- A suitably qualified specialist should assess the environmental potential of the site through the examination of suitable deposits, including: (1) soil pollen analysis and the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and; (2) the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits.
 - Advice is to be sought from a suitably qualified specialist in faunal remains on the potential of sites for producing bones of fish and small mammals. If there is potential, a sieving programme should be undertaken. Faunal remains, collected by hand and sieved, are to be assessed and analysed, if appropriate.
 - 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
 - ❖ The proposed locations of the trial trenches.
- 5.3 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 4.2.4)
 - ❖ A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and the results obtained
 - ❖ Plans and sections at an appropriate scale, showing the location and position of deposits and finds located, and absolute heights above Ordnance Datum.
 - ❖ A list of, and dates for, any finds recovered and a description and interpretation of the deposits identified
 - ❖ A description of any environmental or other specialist work undertaken and the results obtained
- 6.2 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 The results of the evaluation will need to be made available for inclusion in a summary report to a suitable regional or national archaeological publication if further archaeological fieldwork is expected.
- 6.4 Recommendations concerning any subsequent mitigation strategies and/or further archaeological work following the results of the field evaluation should **not** be included in the report. Such recommendations are welcomed by the County Historic Environment Service, and may be outlined in a separate communication.
- 6.5 Cumbria HER is taking part in the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://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 in Brown, DH, 2007, *Archaeological Archives A Guide To Best Practice In Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum. Arrangements must be made for its long term storage and deposition with an appropriate repository. A copy shall also be offered to the National Monuments Record.
- 7.2 The landowner should be encouraged to transfer the ownership of finds to a local or relevant specialist museum. The museum's requirements for the transfer and storage of finds should be discussed before the project commences.
- 7.3 The County Historic Environment Service must be notified of the arrangements made.

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 Historic Environment Officer 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

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For further information regarding the County Historic Environment Record, contact

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APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN

FORMER JOINERS WORKSHOP, HEVERSHAM, MILNTHORPE, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation Project Design



Client: Roland Handley

January 2009

Planning Application Ref. SL/2008/0755

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 A planning application was submitted by Roland Handley (hereafter 'the client') for the construction of a new dwelling on the site of a former joiners workshop, Heversham, Milnthorpe, Cumbria (Planning Application No. SL/08/0755; NGR SD 4956 8339). South Lakeland District Council, after consultation with Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CHES), placed an archaeological condition on the planning consent, and a brief for the works was then issued by CHES, comprising an evaluation of part of the site (CHES 2008). 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. As part of the work on site a desk-based assessment was also to be carried out. This was intended to set the site in its historical and topographical landscape, establish the location, extent, survival and significance of any known archaeological remains on the site prior to the evaluation.

1.1.2 The proposed development site is located in the heart of the village of Heversham, across the A6 from the 12th century parish church of St Peter. While the village is recorded in documentary sources from at least the 11th century (CCC and EH c2002, 4) there is evidence that it was home to an early monastic site before the early 10th century, when the abbot Tildred is recorded as having fled eastward in advance of approaching Norse raiders (Sawyer 1978, 3). There are also remains of an early medieval cross shaft in the church and burials of possible early medieval date have been discovered in vicinity of the site. It is therefore perhaps not surprising that Heversham formed a large and important manor that incorporated Milnthorpe and much of the surrounding area (CCC and EH c2002, 4), despite it presently forming the smaller settlement. The manor of Heversham was divided into two parts in 1190; the smaller part including the village and church and known as the Rectory Manor, was granted to St Mary's Abbey in York, with its caput at Heversham Hall, while the larger part, including Milnthorpe, remained with the lords of Kendal and their descendants (*ibid*). Heversham Hall, a short distance to the south-west, still incorporates the remains of a 14th century fortified hall or tower (Perriam and Robinson 1998, 347), and the former joiners workshop is situated within what were probably originally the gardens of the vicarage, which subsequently became the Blue Bell Hotel, but is thought to have 15th or 16th century origins and was at one stage a private house called Elms Lawn (Bingham n.d.; Anon n.d.).

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 17 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 **Dan 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, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has recently managed or supervised a number of archaeological excavation projects in the region including an evaluation in Milnthorpe (Greenlane Archaeology 2008a), and a watching brief in Kendal (Greenlane Archaeology 2008b).

1.3.2 The desk-based assessment will be carried out by **Steve Clarke**. Steve began working for Albion Archaeology in 2001, before moving to OA North in 2004, where he worked in a supervisory capacity principally on excavation projects, and has carried out large numbers of watching briefs on sites across the north west of England. He joined Greenlane Archaeology at the beginning of 2008 and has since been increasingly involved in the compilation of desk-based assessments, as well as working on building recording projects.

1.3.3 The archaeological evaluation will be supervised by **Sam Whitehead (BSc (Hons), MA)**, with assistance from a suitably qualified individual. 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. Recent relevant projects include evaluations at Upper Brook Street, Ulverston (Greenlane Archaeology 2007c), Collin Croft, Kendal (Greenlane Archaeology 2007b), and a large evaluation and excavation at 130-136 Stricklandgate, Kendal (Greenlane Archaeology 2008c; forthcoming).

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. CHES will be notified of any other specialists, other than those named, who Greenlane Archaeology wishes to engage, before any specialist contracts are awarded, and the approval of CHES will be sought.

1.3.5 Environmental samples, and faunal or human remains will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that they will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors at Oxford Archaeology North depending on their timetabling constraints. CHES will be informed and their approval will be sought for these arrangements.

2. Objectives

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

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

2.2 Archaeological Evaluation

2.2.1 To excavate a series of evaluation trenches or test pits covering an area of at least 25m². 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 (Kendal):** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Kendal. Of principal importance are early maps, especially those produced by the Ordnance Survey. These will be examined in order to trace the origin and development of any buildings or other structures on the site, and, where possible, their function. In addition, information relating to the general history and archaeology will also be consulted, in order to establish the context of the sites identified within the study area, and the potential for further, as yet unknown, sites of archaeological interest;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** a number of copies of maps, local histories, unpublished reports, and journals are held in Greenlane Archaeology's library. These will be consulted in order to provide further information about the development of the site, and any other elements of archaeological interest.

3.1.2 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 proposed development 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, areas of high potential, or areas which are likely to be disturbed by subsequent activity on the site.

3.2 Archaeological Evaluation

3.2.1 A total of at least 25m² of evaluation trenching is required by the brief (CHES 2008). Depending on the results of the desk-based assessment, it is envisaged that this will be covered by excavating two trenches each of approximately 7.5m 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 CHES. It is anticipated that the evaluation will take one day on site with two archaeologists (totalling two person days).

3.2.2 The evaluation methodology, which is based on Greenlane Archaeology's excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007a), 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 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 CHES, with the intension of preserving as much *in situ* as possible;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. Negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include hand-drawn plans and sections, typically at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, respectively, and photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format;
- All deposits, trenches, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;

- All finds will be recovered during the evaluation for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant quantities of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the evaluation, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have 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. CHES will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will require a Home Office licence, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, which will be applied for should the need arise;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and 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.

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

3.3 Report

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

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR) and planning application number;
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the desk-based assessment 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;
- 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 Kendal (CRO(K)). The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IFA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details of the project will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.4.2 A copy of the report will be deposited with the archive at the Cumbria Record Office in Kendal, one 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 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 evaluation will be offered to Kendal Museum. The museum is, however, currently at close to full capacity, and it is unlikely that it would be willing to take anything unless it was of exceptional

importance. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible would be made of them beforehand.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project on **19th January 2008**, or at another date convenient to the client. The project will comprise the following tasks:

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

5. Other matters

5.1 Access

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

5.2 Health and Safety

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

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£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.

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Appendix 3: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Trench	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	1	Yellowish-brown firm fine sandy-clay, occasional sub-rounded stones pebbles and cobbles	Levelling/make-up layer
101	Layer	1	Blackish brown slightly silty sandy clay, occasional sub-rounded pebbles and limestone cobbles	Garden soil
200	Layer	2	Light yellowish-brown sandy limestone gravel	Levelling layer
201	Layer	2	Yellowish-brown firm fine sandy-clay, occasional small to sub-rounded cobbles	Levelling/make-up layer
202	Layer	2	Blackish brown slightly silty sandy-clay, occasional sub-rounded gravels and medium to large slab fragments of limestone bedrock	Garden soil
300	Layer	3	Blackish brown slightly silty sandy clay, occasional sub-rounded pebbles and medium to large slab fragments of limestone bedrock	Garden soil
-	Layer	All	Limestone bedrock	Natural geology

Appendix 4: Summary Finds List

Context	Find type	Quantity	Description	Date range
101	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip stripe	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
101	Pottery	1	Mottledware hollowware fragment	Late 17 th to early 18 th century
101	Pottery	2	Red earthenware flower pot fragments	18 th – 20 th century
101	Pottery	1	White salt-glazed stoneware cup (?) fragment	18 th century
101	Pottery	2	Creamware press-moulded plate rim fragments: feather edge and dotted edge	Mid - late 18 th century
101	Pottery	3	Pearlware plate base, hollowware fragment, and blue shell edge plate rim	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
101	Pottery	1	White earthenware 'Willow' transfer-printed hollowware body fragment	19 th – early 20 th century
101	Pottery	2	Refitting green transfer-printed jug (?) fragments	19 th – early 20 th century
101	Ceramic building material	1	Red brick fragment	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
101	Animal bone	13	Large and medium mammal, large bone cut and marrow removed	Not closely dateable
202	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
202	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot fragment	18 th – 20 th century
202	Glass	1	Green bottle fragment	19 th – early 20 th century?
202	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment with narrow bore	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
300	Pottery	1	Pearlware 'Willow' transfer-printed hollowware rim fragment	Early 19 th century
300	Pottery	1	White earthenware with factory-produced slip decoration	19 th – early 20 th century
300	Ceramic building material	2	Red earthenware field drain fragments	19 th – to early 20 th century?