

FORMER CHURCH, CHURCH ROAD, ALLITHWAITE, GRANGE-OVER-SANDS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief



Client: Peter Coleman and
Duke Cowgill

Planning ref.: SL/2007/1282

NGR: SD 38647 76664

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Non-Technical Summary

Following a planning application for the construction of two residential buildings at the site of the former church on the corner of Vicarage Lane and Church Road, Allithwaite, a programme of archaeological investigation was requested by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service. The brief for the archaeological work comprised a rapid desk-based assessment, and a watching brief on all topsoil stripping and trenching for footings and services. The onsite work was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology on the 8th and 9th of April 2010.

The desk-based assessment revealed that the site lay within 70m of a Bronze Age cremation site, which had been excavated in 2001 and revealed the remains of up to 15 individuals. A further Bronze Age cremation was also found in Yew Tree Field some 500m to the south of the site in 1834, further attesting a prehistoric presence in the vicinity which also incorporates lithic finds from the upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic periods. Maps from the 19th century indicate that the site had been pasture until the erection of a village hall in the 20th century, which subsequently became a small church.

The watching brief revealed a layer of topsoil between 0.20m and 0.50m thick which directly overlay a thick deposit of sub-angular limestone cobbles which was reduced by up to 0.80m during the course of the watching brief. No cut features or finds were revealed at or below this interface, and the site was deemed to be entirely archaeologically sterile.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Peter Coleman and Duke Cowgill for commissioning the project. Additional thanks are due to Jeremy Parsons and Jo Mackintosh at Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service for their comments and information about the site.

The desk-based assessment was carried out by Steve Clarke, and the report was written by Sam Whitehead who also produced the illustrations and carried out the fieldwork. The project was managed by Dan Elsworth, and the report was edited by Dan Elsworth, Jo Dawson, and Tom Mace. Jo Dawson also assessed the finds.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 A planning application (SL/2007/1282) was made by Mr D Cowgill and Mr P Coleman for the erection of two semi-detached dwellings on the site of the former church in Church Road, Allithwaite, Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria (SD 38647 76664). A programme of archaeological work was required by South Lakeland District Council following consultation with the Cumbria County Historic Environment Service (CHES). Planning permission was granted by South Lakeland District Council, Condition 5 of which stated that:

- No development shall commence within the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
- **Reason:** To afford reasonable opportunity for an examination to be made to determine the existence of any 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 work was subsequently produced by CHES, which was to comprise a rapid desk-based assessment, followed by a watching brief during any groundworks associated with the construction of the dwellings (*Appendix 1*); in response to this Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design (*Appendix 2*). Following the acceptance of the project design Greenlane Archaeology carried out the fieldwork on the 8th and 9th of April 2010.

1.2 Location, Topography, and Geology

1.2.1 The village of Allithwaite is located 2.5km to the south-west of Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria, on a peninsula of land between the Levens and Kent estuaries on the northern coast of Morecambe Bay (Ordnance Survey 2002; see Figure 1).

1.2.2 The village is located close to the top of a limestone fell that begins at the coast around 1km to the south, the surrounding fields are largely pasture and in places the underlying limestone bedrock emerges into pavement formations (*ibid*). The site is approximately 55m above sea level.

1.2.3 The solid geology is Lower Carboniferous Limestone which is overlain in places by limestone scree, and boulder clay in the valley bottoms (Countryside Commission 1998, 72).

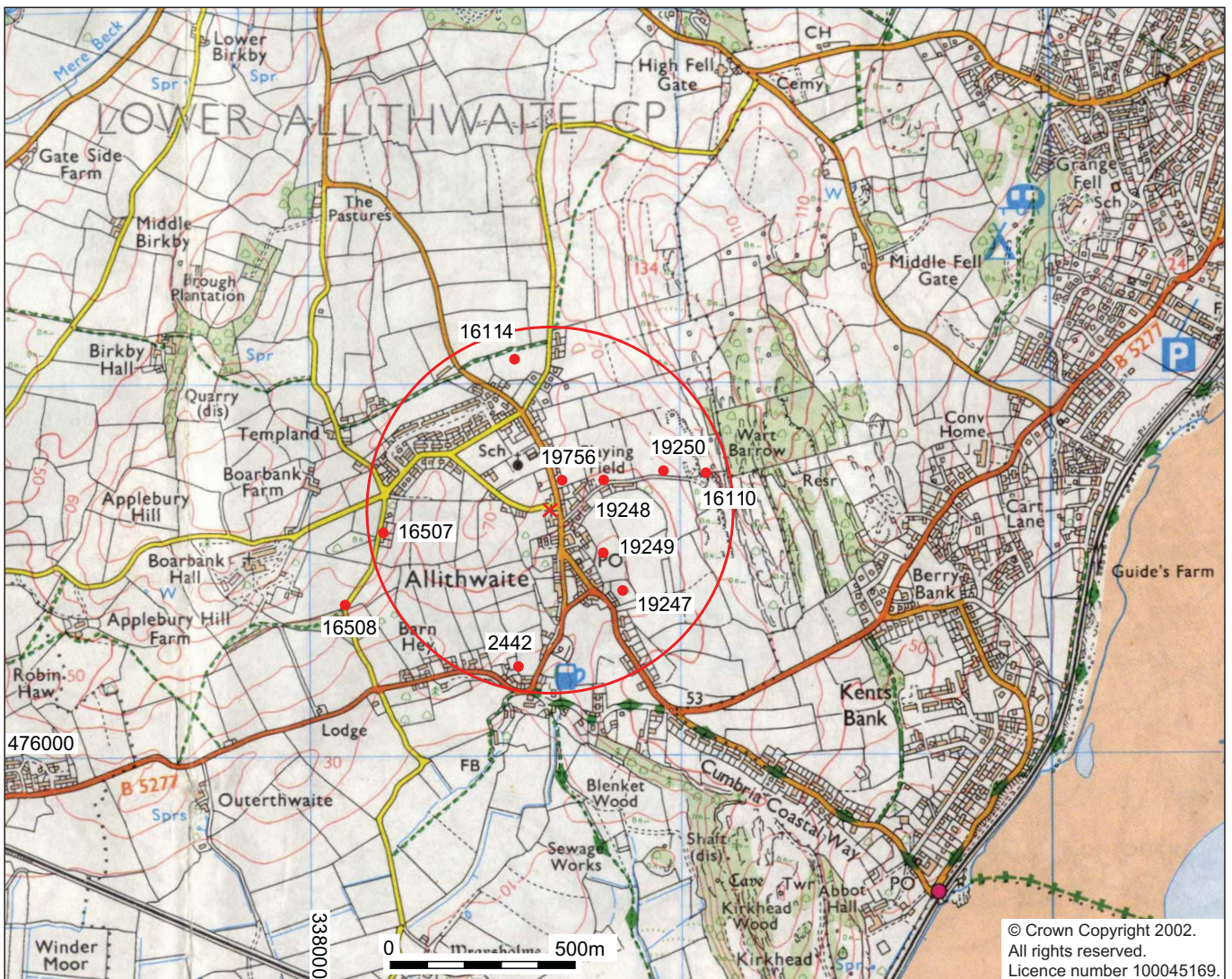
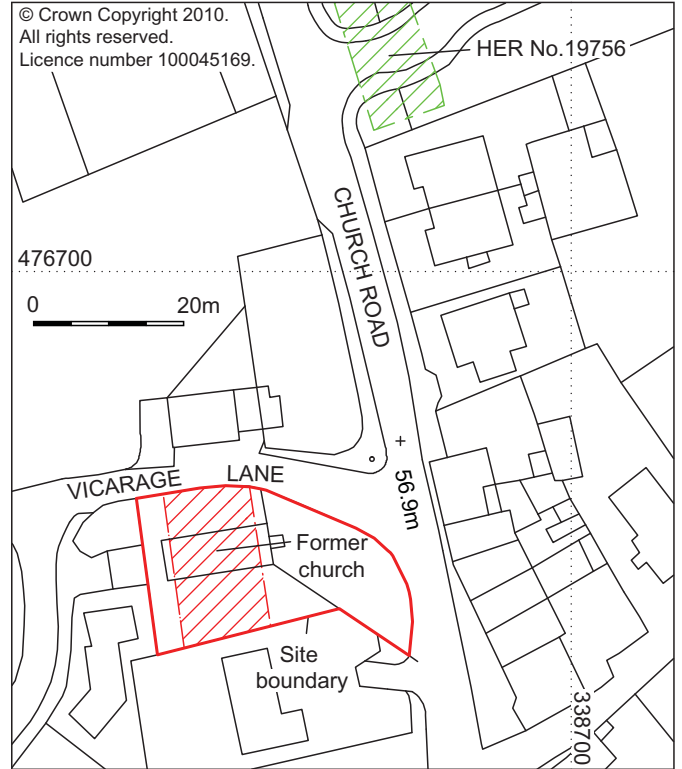
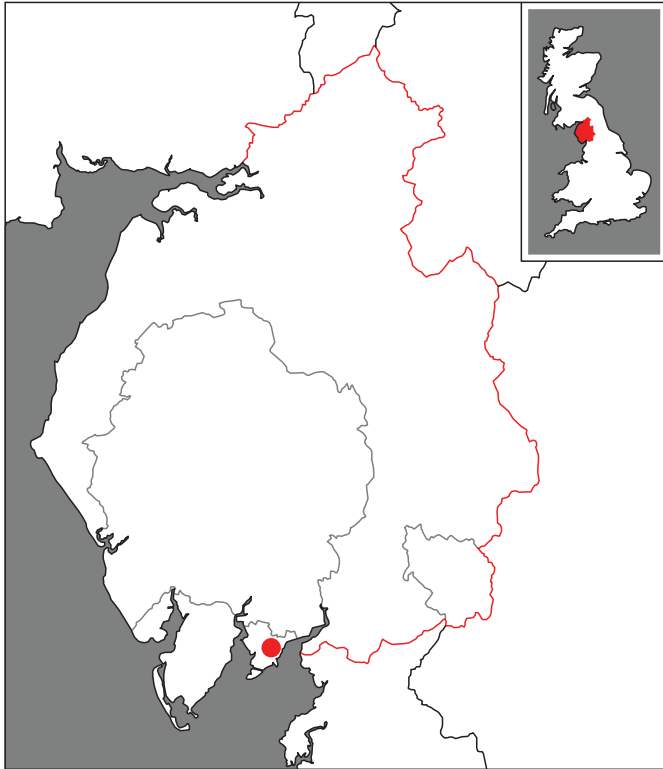


Figure 1: Site location and gazetteer

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This project comprised two separate elements intended to establish the extent, nature and, where possible, date of any buried deposits of archaeological interest present on the site. The first element was the completion of a rapid desk-based assessment in order to establish the extent of the known archaeological resource in the area and produce an outline history of the site environs. The second part was the watching brief carried out during the ground reduction at the site, which aimed to record any archaeological features that might be revealed.

2.1.2 All aspects of the desk-based assessment and watching brief were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a; IfA 2008b).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A 500m radius area was examined around the site in order to identify known sites of archaeological interest in the proximity of the development. Early maps were also examined in order to identify past land use at the site, several sources were used to access this information and re-construct a history of the site and assess the likelihood of remains of historical or archaeological significance:

- **Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (CCCHER):** this is a list of all the known sites of archaeological interest within the county, which is maintained by Cumbria County Council and is the primary source of information for an investigation of this kind. Each identified site comes with a grid reference, description and source and any additional information referenced was also examined as necessary;
- **Greenlane Archaeology Library:** additional secondary sources were examined to provide information for the site background.

2.3 Watching Brief

2.3.1 The development of the site required the excavation of soil and some of the underlying drift geology from the western half of the site; the deepest truncation occurred in the southern half of this area, to the north of which only the topsoil was removed. The deposits were stripped with an eight ton tracked excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist in accordance with IfA guidelines (IfA 2008). Any archaeological features identified were recorded in the following manner:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits and cuts were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets; a full list of the contexts encountered is present in *Appendix 3*. In addition, a general record of each day's events was also made;
- **Photographs:** a photographic record was produced in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format. 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:** a location plan of the reduced area was produced at a scale of 1:200.

2.3.2 The location of the area subject to truncation was plotted onto a site outline sourced from modern Ordnance Survey mapping (Figure 2); this enabled the area to be accurately recorded relative to the known location of nearby buildings and other structures.

2.4 Finds

2.4.1 **Processing:** all of the artefacts removed from site were washed then naturally air-dried and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.

2.4.2 **Assessment and recording:** a catalogue of the finds was produced (*Appendix 4*).

2.5 Environmental samples

2.5.1 No environmental samples were taken as no appropriate deposits were encountered.

2.6 Archive

2.6.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 2*), and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). Three copies of this report will be deposited with the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), one with the client, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. A record of the project, together with a digital copy of the report, will be added to the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) scheme (English Heritage 2007).

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Background history

3.1.1 **Early history:** the earliest evidence of human occupation in the area was found in Kirkhead Cave, 1km south of Allithwaite, which has late Upper Palaeolithic (11,000-8,000 BC) remains (Salisbury 1992, 3). Palaeolithic blades have also been found at Lindale Low Cave to the north-east of Kirkhead (*ibid*). Evidence of activity during the Mesolithic period (8,000-4000 BC) is attested by a lithic assemblage discovered beneath a Bronze Age ring cairn at Levens (Turnbull and Walsh 1996, 17). The only evidence for Neolithic activity in the area is the recovery of several polished stone axes in the vicinity, however, these represent a fairly small part of the assemblage for the county as a whole (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 36).

3.1.2 **Bronze Age:** activity of this date is attested to by a number of finds in the area including mid to late Bronze Age finds at Kirkhead Cave (Salisbury 1997, 3). In 1834 a small urn and cremation found in Yew Tree Field, Allithwaite, approximately 0.5km to the south of the site (although it was considered to be Roman by earlier antiquarians; Thompson Watkin 1883, 215). A Bronze Age cremation cemetery was also discovered in Allithwaite during excavations in 2001 (Wild 2003, 23), this cemetery is situated some 70m north-east of the site and contained the remains of between 12 and 15 bodies, the burials, four of which were contained in urns, having been placed in natural holes in the buried limestone pavement. From the late Bronze Age and much of the Iron Age there is little evidence of human occupation, there is little settlement evidence, with most upland settlement also being abandoned about this time (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 46).

3.1.3 **Roman:** although there have been occasional finds of Roman coins from the general area (Shotter 1989, 41), no evidence has yet been confirmed of settlement in the area from the period.

3.1.4 **Medieval:** the village of Allithwaite is located in the township of Lower Allithwaite which incorporates Cartmel to the north and Humphrey Head point to the south. The township is first mentioned in c1160 as *Hailiuthait*; in the 13th century it was also referred to as *Alefthwayth*, *Alithweit*, *Alythwayt*, *Alyphwait*; the fourteenth century sees the variants *Alingthwayt* and *Alynthwait* (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 265). The exact origins and the history of the village of Allithwaite itself are less clear.

3.1.5 **Post-medieval:** agriculture remained the chief industry of the parish during this period, with some fishing for cockles and mussels in Morecambe Bay (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 256). Evidence for quarrying is indicated by Wart Barrow Quarry and Lime Kilns, marked as disused on 1910 Ordnance Survey map (HER no.16110). The parish church at Allithwaite village was constructed in 1865 by the Lancaster architects Paley and Austin (Price 1998, 72).

3.2 Historic Environment Record

3.2.1 Details of sites of archaeological interest and find spots within a 0.5km radius of the site have been collated from the HER; the two principle sites of archaeological interest are the urn find in Yew Tree Field (2442), and the Bronze Age cremation cemetery (19756) which have both been mentioned in *Section 3.1.2*. The post medieval site (16110) has been mentioned in *Section 3.1.5* above. There are a further seven entries listed and these are located on Figure 1:

16114 Templand ruined pre-20th century cottage, evident on 1851 Ordnance Survey map;

16507 Mound;

16508 Platform of jumbled stone, grass covered and possibly natural;

19247 A circular banked enclosure with a diameter of 20m, unknown date;

19248 A circular banked enclosure with a diameter of 12m, unknown date;

19249 Possible circular enclosure;

19250 Banked hollow, sub-circular 12-15m diameter, date unknown.

3.3 Map Regression

3.3.1 **Introduction:** readily available early maps of the site were examined primarily in order to identify the previous land use of the area.

3.3.2 **Hennet's map of 1829:** this shows that the site was undeveloped at this time, even though the village's road network was the same as its current layout at that date.

3.3.3 **Ordnance Survey 1852:** this also shows, albeit in more detail, that the site was open fields at the time.

3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey 1891:** this map (Plate 1) shows the site undeveloped at this time, forming part of a larger plot of land, probably pasture.



Plate 1: Ordnance Survey map, 1891

3.4 Conclusion

3.4.1 The results of the rapid desk-based assessment show that there is a strong Bronze Age presence in the vicinity of the site, and cremations had been placed in natural hollows in the bedrock some 100m north of the proposed development area. The various circular 'enclosures' listed on the HER data, and the urned cremation found 0.5km to the south also further suggest a Bronze Age presence. The results of the map regression indicate that the land has been undeveloped until the village hall was constructed on the site in the 20th century, which subsequently became a church; this suggests that if there was any Bronze Age activity at the site a good level of preservation could be expected.

4. Watching Brief

4.1.1 Prior to the watching brief starting the former church at the site had been demolished, anecdotal evidence suggests the building was constructed in the 20th century and started off as a village hall. The watching brief revealed that there was a layer of topsoil (**01**) at the site which was between 0.20m and 0.50m thick, this directly overlay a thick deposit of sub-angular limestone cobbles in a clayey, orange sand matrix (**02**). This natural deposit was reduced by up to 0.80m (see Plate 2 and Plate 3). No cut features or finds were revealed at or below the interface between the topsoil and the underlying geological layers, and the site was deemed to be entirely sterile. The underlying bedrock was just visible in two areas at the south side of the site, and the overlying limestone cobbles appear to have derived from the fracturing of this rock.

4.1.2 Finds from the topsoil (**01**) comprised pottery sherds dating from the 18th century onwards and were largely 19th or 20th century (see *Appendix 4*). No earlier artefacts were recovered.

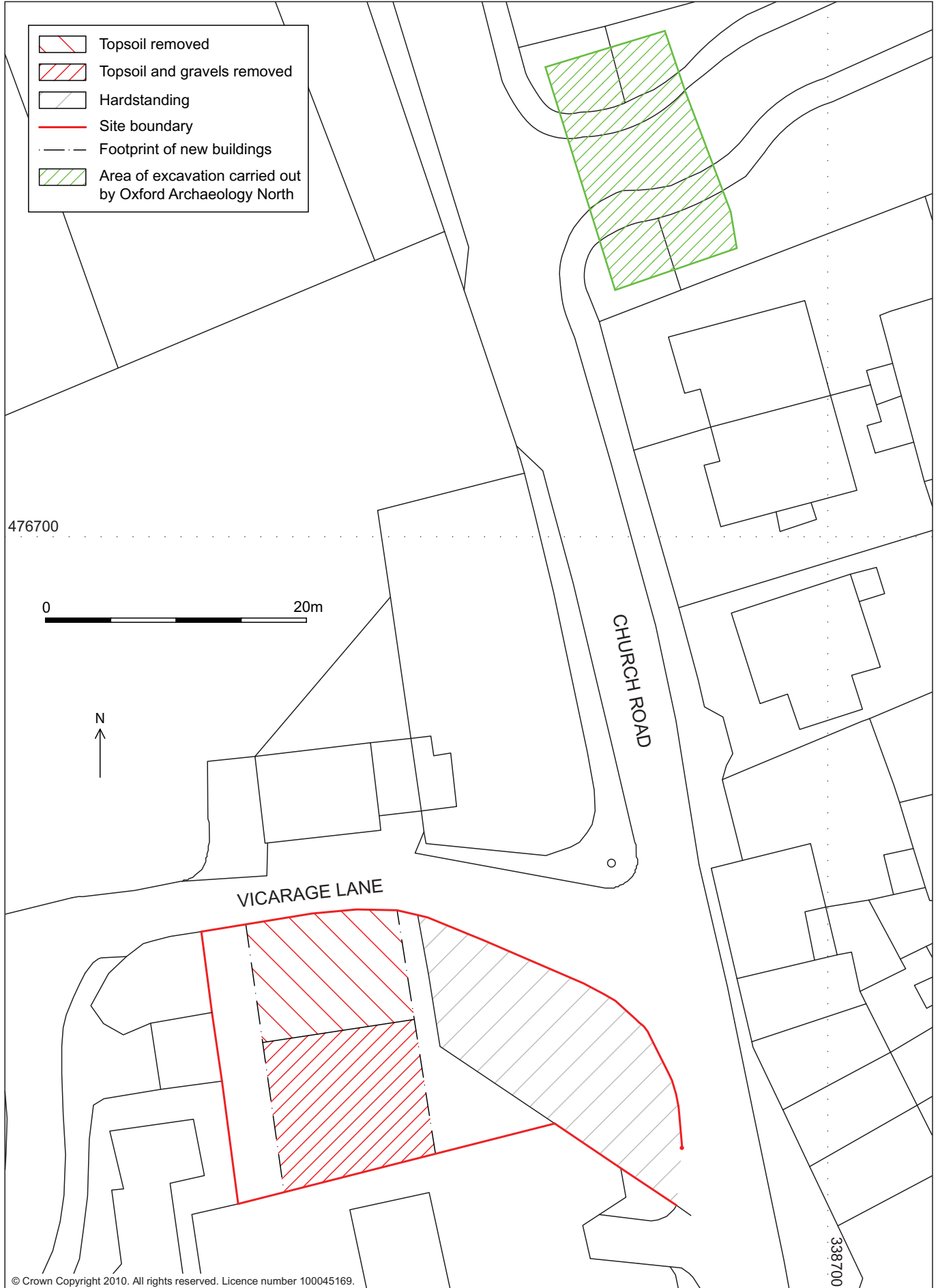


Plate 2 (left): West part of the site viewed from the south-east

Plate 3 (right): Looking east across the site

5. Conclusions

5.1.1 The rapid desk-based assessment revealed a strong Bronze Age presence in the vicinity of the site and the map regression indicated that the land has been undeveloped until the 20th century; this suggested that if there was any Bronze Age activity at the site a good level of preservation could be expected. Finds from the topsoil (**01**) dated from the 18th century onwards and were largely 19th or 20th century (see *Appendix 4*), but no cut features were revealed at or below the interface between the topsoil and the underlying geological layers during the course of the watching brief. Although no significant archaeological finds or features were observed, the potential for preserved Bronze Age features in surrounding areas remains as it was prior to the watching brief taking place.



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Figure 2: Site plan

Client: Peter Coleman and Duke Cowgill
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6. Bibliography

6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

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Appendix 1: Project Brief

**BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT THE FORMER CHURCH, CHURCH ROAD, ALLITHWAITE,
GRANGE-OVER-SANDS, CUMBRIA**

Issued by the
County Historic Environment Service
Environment Unit



Date of Brief: 09 February 2009

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

1. SITE DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY

Site: The former church, Church Road, Allithwaite, Grange-over-Sands

Grid Reference: SD 3865 7666

Planning Application No.: 5/07/1282

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 an Archaeological Watching Brief, 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 2 dwellings at the site of the former church, Church Road, Allithwaite.
- 2.2 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential, as a Bronze Age cremation cemetery was archaeologically investigated nearby. Consequently, a condition has been placed on planning consent requiring an archaeological watching brief during the course of the ground works of the development.
- 2.3 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 close to a Bronze Age cremation cemetery that was excavated in 2001 (Historic Environment Record no. 19756). The cemetery contained a minimum number of twelve burials and it sits within a wider landscape of known prehistoric remains.

4. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

4.1 Objectives

- 4.1.1 To identify, investigate and record any surviving archaeological remains revealed during the course of the development ground works.

4.2 Work Required

- 4.2.1 Before any on site work commences the County Historic Environment Record should be consulted and a *rapid* desk-based survey of the existing resource undertaken. This should include an assessment of those primary and secondary sources referenced in the County Historic Environment Record.
- 4.2.2 All topsoil stripping, ground reduction, and excavation of footings and services trenches must be carried out under archaeological supervision. Any putative archaeological features must then be cleaned by hand and if possible a stratigraphic record made. Finds and environmental samples should be retrieved as appropriate. A reasonable period of uninterrupted access should be allowed to the archaeologist for all necessary archaeological recording.

5. SPECIFICATION

- 5.1 Before the project commences a specification 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 methods of observation 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, e.g. the number of people to be employed on site per day
 - ❖ A projected timetable for all site work and post excavation work (through to final publication of results)
- 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
 - ❖ A concise, non-technical summary of the results
 - ❖ A date when the project was undertaken and by whom
 - ❖ A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken, and the results obtained
 - ❖ Plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing the location and position of deposits and finds located
 - ❖ A brief photographic record of the site must be included, showing any features of archaeological interest. Where the results of the project revealed no significant archaeological remains a single photograph showing an indicative section of trench will suffice.
 - ❖ 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 six 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 A summary report should be submitted to a suitable regional or national archaeological journal within one year of completion of fieldwork. If archaeological remains of significance are identified, one or more full reports should also be submitted to a suitable journal or other publication in due course.
- 6.4 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 may 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 The Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists must be followed.

9.3 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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Appendix 2: Project Design

FORMER CHURCH, CHURCH ROAD, ALLITHWAITE, GRANGE-OVER-SANDS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief Project Design



Client: Peter Coleman and Duke M Cowgill

March 2010

Planning Application No. 5/07/1282

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Peter Coleman and Duke M Cowgill (hereafter ‘the client’) intend to demolish a disused church and erect two dwellings on the site at Former Church, Church Road, Allithwaite, Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria (NGR SD 3865 7666). Planning permission for these proposals was granted (Planning Application No 5/07/1282) with a condition requiring that an archaeological watching brief be carried out on any groundworks during construction imposed by South Lakeland District Council, following a recommendation by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CHES). The Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council provided a brief for the work (CHES 2008), in response to which this project design was produced. The site is across the road from a large Bronze Age cremation cemetery that was excavated in 2001 (Wild 2003), and is situated within a larger landscape of prehistoric remains. It is therefore considered possible that further remains will be present on the former church site. A watching brief condition was therefore put in place by South Lakeland District Council, following a recommendation by the Cumbria Historic Environment Service (CHES), who produced a specification for the work (CHES 2009). This project design was produced in response to that specification.

1.1.2 The cremation cemetery excavated in 2001 was discovered in advance of a large housing development. An initial evaluation, comprising a 5% sample of what was at that time agricultural land extending to the east of Church Road, identified archaeological remains in only one of the 13 trenches excavated (Wild 2003, 25). These remains were, however, cremated human remains buried in large ceramic vessels typical of the Bronze Age (*ibid*). A subsequent excavation of a larger area revealed a total of at least eight cremations and two deposits of possible pyre material, representing between 12 and 15 individuals (*op cit*, 30-31). Of these, four of the cremations were contained within urns all of Collared type with impressed patterns (*op cit*, 35-38). The site is considered to represent a fairly large flat cremation cemetery dated to the Early Bronze Age, with radiocarbon dates of approximately 3500 BP. It is also recorded that another urned cremation was discovered in the village in 1834, which, along with stray finds and similar burials from the general area (*op cit*, 23), might be taken to indicate a reasonably high level of Bronze Age activity in the locality. In addition, there are several other sites of potential prehistoric interest recorded around Allithwaite that might be prehistoric in date, and excavations in cave sites to the south of the site have revealed evidence dating back to the Late Upper Palaeolithic (*ibid*).

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 16 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Institute for Archaeologists’, formerly the Institute of Field Archaeologists’ (IFA) Code of Conduct. The desk-based assessment 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 **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 a wide variety of projects including building recordings of various sizes, watching briefs, and excavations. His initial introduction to archaeology was through the investigation of prehistoric sites in South Cumbria, with which he is very familiar, and he also worked on the excavation of the Bronze Age cremation cemetery in Allithwaite while employed at OA North.

1.3.2 The watching brief will be carried out by **Sam Whitehead (BSc (Hons), MA)**, depending on scheduling constraints. Sam has extensive experience of excavations, evaluations, and watching briefs, as well as report writing and illustration production. He joined Greenlane Archaeology in 2006 having worked for several previous companies including Pre-Construct Archaeology, Network Archaeology, and Cambridge County Council

Archaeological Field Unit, and since then he has increasingly been involved in running larger excavations and evaluations, as well as all aspects of building recording projects.

1.3.3 All artefacts will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology, and it is envisaged that they will initially be examined 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 prehistoric pottery will be examined by Carol Allen, a freelance pottery specialist based in Lancashire. The Cumbria Historic Environment Service (CHES) will be notified of any specialists, other than those named, who Greenlane Archaeology wishes to engage, before any specialist contracts are awarded, and their approval will be sought.

1.3.4 Environmental samples and faunal remains, should significant deposits of these be recovered, 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 Auli Tourunen, also at Headland Archaeology. Should any human remains be recovered it is envisaged that these will be assessed by Malin Horst at York Osteoarchaeology, following appropriate advice on initial processing. CHES will be informed and their approval will be sought for any changes to these arrangements should they be necessary.

2. Objectives

2.1 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 To examine early maps of the site and any other relevant primary and secondary sources in order to better understand the dating and development of the buildings, and set them in their historic context.

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 watching brief, which will outline the nature, form, extent, and date of any archaeological remains discovered.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the watching brief.

3. Methodology

3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

3.1.1 An rapid 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. The details of sites recorded in the HER from a suitably sized study area around the development site will be obtained. Each HER 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 details of previous archaeological investigations in the immediate area and relevant aerial photographs, will also be examined;

- **Cumbria Record Offices (Barrow-in-Furness and Kendal):** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the Cumbria Record Offices in Barrow-in-Furness and Kendal. Of principal importance are early maps, especially those produced by the Ordnance Survey. These will be examined in order to trace the development of the study area, its previous uses, and details of any structures present within it. This is particularly useful in order to identify the potential for further, as yet unknown, sites of archaeological interest and areas of likely disturbance that might be present. In addition, information relating to the general history and archaeology will also be consulted, in order to establish the local context of the site;
- **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.

3.2 Watching Brief

3.2.1 The groundworks are to be monitored, with one archaeologist on site.

3.2.2 The watching brief methodology will be as follows:

- Foundation trenches and/or trenches for services will be excavated by machine under supervision by staff from Greenlane Archaeology;
- All deposits of archaeological significance 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, 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 detailed plans and sections at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 where practicable or sketches where it is not, and photographs in both colour print and colour digital format;
- All deposits, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- 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 and the remains present;
- Any human remains discovered during the watching brief will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The 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;
- Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the watching brief these will immediately be brought to the attention of the 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 the CHES, and subject to a variation to this project design.

3.3 Report

3.3.1 The results of the watching brief will be compiled into a report, which will incorporate the information collected during the desk-based assessment. The report will contain 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 rapid desk-based assessment;
- 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, with specific reference to their relationship with previous discoveries in Allithwaite and the information compiled during the desk-based assessment;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
 - 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;
 - photographs of individual artefacts as appropriate.

3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the 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 Barrow-in-Furness or Kendal as appropriate. 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 supplied to the client, and within six months of the completion of fieldwork, three copies will be provided for the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy, and digital copies will be provided to the OASIS scheme as required.

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

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project immediately. It is envisaged that the project will involve tasks in the following order:

- **Task 1:** rapid desk-based assessment;

- **Task 2:** watching brief;
- **Task 3:** post-excavation work on archaeological watching brief, including processing of finds and production of draft report and illustrations;
- **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 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 3: Summary Context List

| Context | Type | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|-------|--|-------------------------|
| 01 | Layer | Mid-brown slightly silty-clay | Topsoil |
| 02 | Layer | Sub-angular limestone cobbles in an orangey light-brown clayey-sand matrix | Natural / Drift geology |

Appendix 4: Summary List of Finds

| Context | Fabric | Qty | Description | Date range |
|---------|---------|-----|---|--|
| 01 | Pottery | 2 | White earthenware 'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer-printed plate rims | mid 19 th - 20 th century |
| | | 1 | White earthenware factory-produced slipware hollow-ware | late 18 th - 20 th century |
| | | 1 | White earthenware sponge-printed hollow-ware | 19 th - 20 th century |
| | | 1 | White earthenware green transfer-printed patterned hollow-ware | late 19 th - early 20 th century |
| | | 1 | Factory-produced buff-coloured earthenware slipware with white slip-coated exterior and blue mocha decoration | late 18 th - early 20 th century |
| | | 6 | Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware, including crock base and crock lug handle | late 17 th - early 20 th century |
| | | 1 | Brown-glazed red earthenware fineware hollow-ware with white slip-trailed decoration | late 17 th - 19 th century |
| | | 1 | Red earthenware flower pot fragment | mid 18 th - 20 th century |
| | Glass | 1 | Brown bottle fragment | late 19 th - 20 th century |