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**STORY HOMES LTD**

**LAND AT TOWNEND CROFT  
CLIFTON, PENRITH  
CUMBRIA**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

**January 2016**



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**STORY HOMES LTD**

**Land at Townend Croft, Clifton, Penrith, Cumbria**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Location of Excavation Areas



## SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) was commissioned by Story Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and a subsequent open area strip on land at Townend Croft, Clifton, Penrith, Cumbria (CA10 2ER), (NGR: NY 5372 2630). The evaluation was required as part of a phased programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of a new housing development on the site. This work follows a previous desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and metal detecting survey, undertaken as part of the archaeological mitigation. Archaeological work was required as the proposed development has the possibility to impact upon a possible multiple burial site associated with the Skirmish of Clifton Moor, a minor battle during the Scottish Jacobites retreat during the 1745 uprising. Of particular significance is the reference to the burial of some of the Highlanders killed during the skirmish being buried below the 'Rebels Tree', which is situated within the proposed development site and formed the central focus of the evaluation.

All areas of investigation were excavated to the level of the natural substrate. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed during the evaluation. Although a respectable finds assemblage was recovered during the investigation, only five artefacts could potentially date to the time of the skirmish of Clifton Moor. These included four musket balls and a possible token.

Although no features or deposits of archaeological significance were revealed during the investigation, it is possible much of the former ground level within the area was significantly reduced during the construction of the nearby railway embankment. If so, this could have destroyed significant evidence of archaeological activity. It must also be noted that the investigation area did not infringe upon the 20m buffer zone around the Rebel Tree.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) thanks Story Homes Ltd for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. Also, WAA thank Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council for his assistance.

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology are also grateful to Alan James for his help during the project.

The evaluation was undertaken by David Jackson, Sue Thompson, Kevin Horsley, Ron Brown and Alan James. The report was written by David Jackson and the finds were assessed by Megan Stoakley. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for WAA and the report was edited by Richard Newman, Post-Excavation Manager for WAA.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background**

1.1.1 In January 2016, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) undertook an archaeological evaluation on land at Townend Croft, Clifton, Penrith, Cumbria (CA10 2ER), (NGR: NY 5372 2630). The work was commissioned by Story Homes Ltd in advance of a proposed housing development on the site.

1.1.2 The archaeological work follows a previous desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and metal detecting survey, undertaken as part of the archaeological mitigation.

1.1.3 Archaeological work was required as the proposed development has the possibility to impact upon a possible multiple burial site associated with the Skirmish of Clifton Moor, a minor battle during the Scottish Jacobites retreat during the 1745 uprising. Of particular significance is the reference to the burial of some of the Highlanders killed during the skirmish being buried below the 'Rebels Tree', which is situated within the proposed development site and formed the central focus of the evaluation.

1.1.4 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced in response to a brief prepared by Jeremy Parsons acting as the archaeological planning advisor on behalf of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service.

### **1.2 Project Documentation**

1.2.1 The project conforms to a brief prepared by prepared Jeremy Parsons acting as the archaeological planning advisor on behalf of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES). A WSI (Giecco 2015 & 2016) was then produced to provide a specific methodology based on the brief for a programme of archaeological evaluation. This was approved by the archaeological planning advisor prior to the fieldwork taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).

1.2.2 This report outlines the work undertaken on site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological evaluation.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Standards and guidance

2.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014a), and in accordance with the WAA fieldwork manual (2012).

2.1.2 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

### 2.2 Documentary Research

2.2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared by WAA (Wooler 2014), which set out the archaeological and historical background of the site, and provided an assessment of the significance of all known and potential heritage assets up to 1km from the area of investigation.

### 2.3 The Field Evaluation

2.3.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of eleven trenches (Phase 1), each measuring 30m in length by 1.7m in width. The trenches were located within an area defined by a 40m and 100m radius around the Rebel Tree in order to inform whether additional archaeological investigation would be required during the second phase of the evaluation. The evaluation also included the controlled excavation of a c.1050m<sup>2</sup> area, located outside of a 20m buffer zone around the Rebel Tree. Following consultation with Jeremy Parsons of CCHES, it was decided that only the area to the south of the Rebel Tree would be investigated during the second phase of work. The general aims of these investigations were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

And specifically to:

- Investigate potential remains associated with the 1745 skirmish of Clifton Moor.
- 2.3.2 All areas of investigation were excavated to the level of the natural substrate by mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The investigation areas were subsequently cleaned by hand and investigated and recorded fully according to the WAA standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (WAA 2012).
- 2.3.3 All finds encountered were retained on site and returned to the Carlisle office where they were identified, quantified and dated to period. On completion of this project, the finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines (*Ibid*). Please note, the following categories of material will be discarded after a period of six months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):
- unstratified material;
  - modern pottery;
  - material that has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.
- 2.3.4 On completion the evaluation trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material, which had been stored separately to prevent mixing of topsoil and subsoil and backfilled in sequence.
- 2.3.5 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited in Tullie House Museum, with copies of the report sent to the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) in Kendal, Cumbria, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier **WAA16, TEC-B/TEC-C, CP11614/16**.
- 2.3.6 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology supports the Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by WAA as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: **wardella2-240596**

### 3. BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 Location and Geological Context

3.1.1 The village of Clifton is located c.4km to the south-east of the centre of the nearest town, Penrith. The modern settlement straddles each side of the main A6 trunk road from Penrith to Shap and is situated on high ground to the east of the River Lowther. The modern village commences at its north end with Clifton Hall Farm and St Cuthbert's Church and continues southwards, terminating at Town End. The M6 motorway is situated to the west, and the main West Coast railway line is located immediately to the east, highlighting the historical and contemporary importance of this area for transport routes (Figure 1).

3.1.2 The proposed development site comprises an area of c.2.84 hectares and is situated at the south end of Clifton, on the east side of the main road and immediately to the west of the main West Coast railway line. The site consists of two fields, the smaller to the north is located immediately to the south of modern housing on Cumberland Way, and the larger area to the south is situated south of a trackway, and to the west of properties at Townend Croft (Figure 2). The site is located at a height of c.155m AOD.

3.1.3 The village of Clifton is situated in a landscape character area known as the Eden Valley, a linear area which encompasses the broad river valleys of the Eden and its tributaries (Natural England 2015).

3.1.4 The Eden Valley, which is an area of comparatively low-lying ground that lies between the Lake District fells to the west and the Pennine escarpment to the east, coincides closely with the outcrop of sandstones and mudstones of Permo-Triassic age (BGS 2016 online). These rocks are generally concealed by glacial deposits (*ibid*). The overlying soils comprise, well-drained loams known as Newbiggin soils (UKSO online 2016).

#### 3.2 Historical Context

3.2.1 **Introduction:** this historical background comprises excerpts taken from an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) that was compiled in June 2014 (Wooler 2014). The DBA comprised a site visit as well as historical and cartographic research and map regression analysis of the site and its environs (*ibid*). Historic Environment Record (HER) reference numbers and National Heritage Listings (NHL)

are used where known. Other references used for the historical research in this summary have been sourced from WAA's grey literature library.

- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric:** Within the 1km of the proposed development site, there are three entries which relate to the prehistoric period. The first is the find-spot of a bronze ring or link at Clifton Dykes, suggested to be of Bronze Age date, although no further information is given (HER 2844).
- 3.2.3 The second asset relates to Crooklands Standing Stones and Cairn, located to the south-west of Clifton, on the opposite side of the M6 Motorway. This site, which is designated as a Scheduled Monument, consists of two standing stones and an adjacent round cairn located on flat land south of Crooklands (HER 2873, NHL 1012826) (Historic England online 2015).
- 3.2.4 Located close to the site of Crooklands Standing Stones and Cairn, a recumbent stone on Tinkler's Lane at Clifton is recorded in the HER (HER 16677). Fairclough made reference to evidence for a third stone, and it is possible that this entry may be the same stone (Wooler 2014, 13).
- 3.2.5 **Romano-British:** there was clearly activity in the area around Clifton in this period as evidenced by the Roman fort at Brougham, located approximately 2km to the north, and the Romano-British settlement and field system site of Yanwath Wood, situated c.2.5km to the south-west; both sites are Scheduled Monuments (NHLs 1007186 & 1008238) (Historic England online 2015).
- 3.2.6 Within a 1km search radius centred on the proposed development site, the locations of two Roman inscribed stones have been identified (Wooler 2014, 14). The first was a Roman altar found in 1846 (HER 2893). The second Roman stone is a memorial slab with carved figures of two Victories and an inscription which has been incorporated into the north wall of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Clifton Hall farmhouse (HER 2896).
- 3.2.7 **Anglo-Saxon:** the HER presently does not record any sites within a 1km search radius which relate to this period. The place name itself, Clifton is believed to derive from the Old Norse words *klif* and *tun*; Old Norse was the language spoken by Norwegians who colonised Iceland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Hebrides and north-west England from the 9<sup>th</sup> to the 12<sup>th</sup> centuries (Lee 1998).

- 3.2.8 **Medieval:** Clifton is documented as *Clyfton* in the late 12<sup>th</sup>/early 13<sup>th</sup> century (Smith 1967, 187), indicating there may have been some form of settlement in the medieval period.
- 3.2.9 Tangible evidence for a settlement at Clifton in the medieval period is provided by the present St Cuthbert's Church and the tower at Clifton Hall, both located at the north end of the modern village, which may indicate the focus of any earlier village may have been in this area (Wooler 2014, 15). Clifton Hall stands as an isolated tower of 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century date, now surrounded by a farm, but there was an earlier hall with a cross wing of late 14<sup>th</sup> -15<sup>th</sup> century date on the site (*ibid*), of which the tower formed a part.
- 3.2.10 **Post-medieval:** It is possible that the village of Clifton was largely agricultural in character during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, served by the '*thriving market town*' of Penrith as it was described at the end of this century (Whellan 1860, 597).
- 3.2.11 Probably the most significant historical event to occur at Clifton was the 'Skirmish of Clifton Moor', which apparently represented the last battle on English soil. The skirmish took place on 18<sup>th</sup> December 1745 at Clifton Moor between the forces of the Duke of Cumberland and the rear guard of the rebel army under Lord George Murray (Wooler 2014, 17).
- 3.2.12 Also of relevance with regards to the 'Skirmish of Clifton Moor' is the suggestion that some of the Highlanders who were killed during the conflict, were buried 'side by side in one grave', under a hedge, by the 'Rebel Tree' (Ferguson 1889, 214). The Rebel Tree is still present on the north side of the proposed development area (Figure 2). It is possible therefore, that a mass grave could exist within the site.
- 3.2.13 Jeffery's map of Westmorland 1770 suggests that the proposed development site lay at the southern end of the village, with a track to Melkinthorpe to its south side, and on the northern edge of Clifton Moor (Wooler 2014, 18). The Clifton Enclosure Map of 1813 clearly shows the study area to the north side of the track/road to Melkinthorpe, and to the east of what is now the George and Dragon Public House (*ibid*).
- 3.2.14 The village of Clifton was largely agricultural in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The construction of the Lancaster to Carlisle railway and the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863 shows that part of the Lancaster to Carlisle Railway ran along the eastern boundary of the proposed development site (Wooler 2014, 20). It is



possible that the ground level within the study area was significantly reduced during the construction of an embankment associated with this railway.

3.2.15 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 shows very little change in the area around the proposed development site, apart from the insertion of a new field boundary. The Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1920 continues to show the proposed development area as fields either side of a track which contains the 'Rebels Tree' (Wooler 2014, 20).

### 3.3 Previous Work

3.3.1 Previous archaeological work on the site includes a desk-based assessment (Wooler 2014) and a programme of geophysical survey conducted in June 2014. This survey revealed a series of former field boundaries, agricultural features and a former pond (Railton 2014, 5). These features relate to 19<sup>th</sup> century activity on the site. Previous work also included a metal detector survey (Stoakley 2016) undertaken within the proposed development area. Although a large quantity of artefacts were recovered during the survey, only three of these could be roughly dated to the time of the skirmish of Clifton Moor. None of the finds were clearly military in origin.

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of eleven trenches (Phase 1), located across two separate fields (Figure 2). The trenches were located within an area defined by a 40m and 100m radius around the Rebel Tree in order to inform whether additional archaeological investigation would be required during the second phase of the evaluation. The evaluation also included the controlled excavation of a c.1050m<sup>2</sup> area, located outside of a 20m buffer zone around the Rebel Tree (Phase 2; Figure 2). Following consultation with Jeremy Parsons of CCCHES, it was decided that only the area to the south of the Rebel Tree would be investigated during the second phase of work.

4.1.2 All areas of investigation were excavated to the level of the natural substrate by mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The investigation areas were subsequently cleaned by hand and investigated and recorded fully.

### 4.2 Results

4.2.1 The first phase of the evaluation comprised the excavation of eleven trenches, located within a 60m strip of land which was centred around and situated approximately 40m from, the Rebel Tree. In addition, the trenches were located in order to target several geophysical anomalies highlighted during a previous geophysical survey (Railton 2014).

4.2.2 Each trench measured 30m in length by 1.7m in width, and were excavated to depths which varied between 0.3m and 0.6m. All trenches were excavated to the level of the natural substrate, which comprised firm yellow/orange clay and sandy clay (**101/201**). The natural substrate was sealed by c.0.3m of mid-orange/brown clayey silt subsoil (**102/202**) and c.0.2m of mid-greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (**100/200**) (Plates 1 & 2).

4.2.3 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed within any of the trenches. The geophysical anomalies were revealed to be the result of post-medieval/modern drainage and variations within the natural substrate. The limited remains of a possible dry-stone boundary wall were also revealed and corresponds with a former boundary shown in the area on the 1813 Enclosure Map.

- 4.2.4 The second Phase of the evaluation comprised the controlled excavation of a c.1050m<sup>2</sup> area, located outside of a 20m buffer zone around the Rebel Tree. This area was excavated to depths of between 0.5m and 0.9m, revealing the natural substrate (**101**). This was sealed by c.0.4m of mid-orange/brown clayey silt subsoil (**102**) and c.0.2m of mid-greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (**100**) (Plates 3 & 4).
- 4.2.5 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed within the Phase 2 excavation area.

## 5. FINDS

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A total of 188 artefacts, weighing 5042g, were recovered from twelve deposits during phases two and three of archaeological investigations on land at Clifton Moor, Clifton, Penrith, Cumbria (site codes TEC-B & TEC-C). The first phase comprised a metal detector survey (site code TEC-A).

5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014b). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011), EAC (2014) and Tullie House Museum.

5.1.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and further work has been recommended on the potential for the material archive to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.

5.1.4 The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stoakley.

5.1.5 Table 1 comprises the quantification of finds by site code, trench number and context number.

Site Code	Tr No	Cxt	SF No	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Date	Comments
TEC-B	1	100	1	Copper Alloy	1	3	PM	Plain button, shank missing
TEC-B	1	100		Iron	7	105	PM-Mod	Nails
TEC-B	2	200	3	Copper Alloy	1	3	PM	Stripey button
TEC-B	2	200		Iron	3	42	PM-Mod	Nails
TEC-B	2	200		Iron	5	189	PM-Mod	Ring, bar, 2 nails, miscellaneous fragment
TEC-B	3	100		Ceramic	1	2	PM-Mod	Body sherd - China/Porcelain
TEC-B	3	100		Glass	1	3	Mod	Clear glass fragment
TEC-B	3	100		Iron	2	43	Mod	2 nails and part of a fitting
TEC-B	4	100		Ceramic	2	7	PM-Mod	Pearlware, red earthenware (fine)
TEC-B	4	100		Iron	5	44	PM-Mod	Nails
TEC-B	5	100		Iron	3	106	Mod	Miscellaneous fittings
TEC-B	5	102		Iron	1	16	Mod	Miscellaneous fragment
TEC-B	5	102	2	Lead	1	21	PM	Musket ball
TEC-B	6	100		Iron	2	21	PM-Mod	Miscellaneous fragments

TEC-B	7	100		Copper Alloy	1	3	Mod	Washer
TEC-B	7	100		Iron	1	45	PM-Mod	Nail
TEC-B	7	102		Iron	1	124	PM-Mod	Horseshoe
TEC-B	8	100		Iron	20+	799	Mod	Tractor Chain
TEC-B	10	202		Iron	1	102	Mod	Miscellaneous fragment
TEC-C		100		Base metal	1	3	Mod	Bent wire
TEC-C		100	4	Brass	1	8	Mod	George VI penny 1948
TEC-C		100	5	Brass	1	7	Mod	Penny
TEC-C		100	6	Brass	1	3	PM	Treble Gilt Standard Colour' button, a civilian gilt-brass coat button, c. 1830's-50's.
TEC-C		100		Ceramic	6	48	PM-Mod	
TEC-C		100	8	Copper Alloy	10+	20	PM	Victorian bracelet / necklace
TEC-C		100		Iron	24	379	PM-Mod	Tractor parts & nails
TEC-C		102		CBM	3	458	PM-Mod	Miscellaneous frags, land drain
TEC-C		102		Ceramic	23	93	PM-Mod	Inc. 6 x tin-glazed earthenware - Delftware
TEC-C		102		Ceramic	2	15	Med	
TEC-C		102		Clay Pipe	2	4	PM	2.95mm, 1.34mm
TEC-C		102	7	Copper Alloy	1	22	PM	Token?? 18th or 19th century?
TEC-C		102	12	Copper Alloy	2	3	PM	Buttons
TEC-C		102	13	Copper Alloy	1	5	Mod	Shoe buckle
TEC-C		102		Glass	2	14	Mod	Miscellaneous fragments
TEC-C		102		Iron	76	2205	PM-Mod	
TEC-C		102	9	Lead	1	26	PM	Musket ball
TEC-C		102	10	Lead	1	32	PM	Musket ball
TEC-C		102	11	Lead	1	19	PM	Musket ball
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>188</b>	<b>5042</b>		

Table 1: Quantification of Bulk Finds by Context

## 5.2 Medieval Ceramics

5.2.1 Two undiagnostic sherds of medieval pottery, weighing 15g, were recovered from deposit (102) during the third phase of archaeological works on the site (TEC-C). The sherds are in moderate condition and display some evidence of post-depositional damage to the surfaces.

5.2.2 The fabric of the sherds include well-sorted fine sand inclusions; a light green glaze is evident on one sherd while the other sherd has no glaze. The latter sherd has both a reduced and oxidised surface. No decoration is evident on either sherd.

5.2.3 A date of 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century is appropriate for these sherds.

5.2.4 No further analysis is necessary.

### 5.3 Post-Medieval Ceramics

5.3.1 A total of 32 sherds of post-medieval to modern pottery, weighing 165g, were recovered from four deposits during both phases of archaeological investigations (Table 1). The sherds are in good condition and display little evidence of post-depositional damage.

5.3.2 Fabric types comprise Delftware (tin-glazed earthenware), Buckley-type coarse red earthenware, refined white earthenware, small sherds of Staffordshire slipware, Pearlware and Transfer Print.

5.3.3 Vessel types include plates, large storage jars, bowls and cups (body and handle).

5.3.4 The assemblage is of late 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

5.3.5 No further analysis is necessary on this assemblage.

### 5.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

5.4.1 Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe, weighing 4g, were recovered from a single deposit (**102**) during the third phase of archaeological investigations (Table 1). The sherds are in moderate condition.

5.4.2 Measurements of the internal stem diameter were taken and compared to Binford's Pipestem Chronology table (below) in order to refine a date for these artefacts.

Stem-Hole $\emptyset$ (in/XX)	Conversion (mm) 1 inch = 25.4mm 1/64 (inch) = 0.4mm	Dates
9/64	9 x 0.4mm = 3.6	1590 – 1620
8/64	8 x 0.4mm = 3.2	1620 – 1650
7/64	7 x 0.4mm = 2.8	1650 – 1680
6/64	6 x 0.4mm = 2.4	1680 – 1720
5/64	5 x 0.4mm = 2	1720 – 1750
4/64	4 x 0.4mm = 1.6	1750 - 1800

Table 2: Binford's Pipestem Chronology (Kipfer 2008, 8)

5.4.3 The internal stem diameters measure 2.95mm and 1.34mm, giving dates of 1650-1680 AD for one fragment and 1750-1800 AD for the other. It should be noted that this is only a rough dating guide.

5.4.4 No further analysis is required on these fragments.

## **5.5 Ceramic Building Material**

- 5.5.1 Three fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 458g, were recovered from a single deposit (**102**) during the third phase of archaeological investigations (Table 1). The artefacts are in moderate to good condition.
- 5.5.2 The artefacts comprise two undiagnostic miscellaneous fragments plus a fragment of land drain.
- 5.5.3 The ceramic building material is of post-medieval date.
- 5.5.4 No further analysis is necessary.

## **5.6 Glass**

- 5.6.1 Three shards of modern bottle glass, weighing 17g, were recovered from two deposits during both phases of archaeological investigations on the site (Table 1). The shards are in good condition.
- 5.6.2 No further analysis is necessary.

## **5.7 Iron**

- 5.7.1 A total of 131 iron artefacts, weighing 4220g, were recovered from thirteen deposits during both phases of archaeological investigations on the site (Table 1). The iron is in poor condition with a lot of rust corrosion evident on all objects.
- 5.7.2 Artefacts in the assemblage comprise partial and complete horseshoes, tractor components and other types of machinery fittings (nuts, bolts, screws), a penknife plus a large number of both handmade and machine-made nails. Of interest was the recovery of a partial and complete shoe cleat, which may be of an earlier date (18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century).
- 5.7.3 With the exception of the shoe cleats (which may be earlier in date), the iron assemblage is of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 5.7.4 No further analysis is warranted on this assemblage.

## **5.8 Copper Alloy**

- 5.8.1 A modern copper alloy washer component, weighing 3g, was recovered from deposit (**100**) from Trench 7 during the second phase of archaeological investigations on the site. The fragment is in good condition.
- 5.8.2 No further analysis is warranted on this assemblage.

## 5.9 Small Finds

- 5.9.1 Thirteen metal small finds were recovered during the archaeological investigations.
- 5.9.2 Four lead artefacts comprise musket balls of post-medieval date (SFs **2, 9, 10, 11**).
- 5.9.3 Three brass artefacts comprise two modern coins and a brass-gilt civilian coat button dated to c.1830-1850 (SFs **4, 5, 6**).
- 5.9.4 Copper alloy small finds comprise four buttons (SFs **1, 3, 12**), an item of Victorian jewellery (necklace or bracelet) and a modern cast copper alloy shoe buckle (SF **13**).
- 5.9.5 Of interest was the recovery of a circular cast copper alloy artefact (SF **7**) from deposit (**102**) (Table 1). The object may comprise a token of possibly 18<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 5.9.6 Further analysis may be warranted on the musket balls (SFs **2, 9, 10, 11**) and the token (SF **13**).

## 5.10 Statement of Potential

- 5.10.1 The recovery of medieval pottery is of local archaeological significance and displays evidence of domestic activity of this period on the site and in its environs.
- 5.10.2 The recovery of musket balls and the potential token is of interest and could relate to 18<sup>th</sup> century civilian and military activity on the site and in its environs. These are of local (and potentially regional) archaeological significance; more analysis may be warranted should further work be commissioned.
- 5.10.3 The iron assemblage, the copper alloy artefact, the post-medieval pottery assemblage, the clay tobacco pipe fragments and the ceramic building material fragments are of minimal archaeological significance and were not retained with the archive.
- 5.10.4 The medieval ceramics, iron shoe cleats and all of the small finds were retained with the archive.



## 6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The archaeological evaluation was separated into two phases, including trial-trenching (Phase 1; TEC-B) and a subsequent controlled open area strip (Phase 2; TEC-C). Phase 1 of the work was undertaken between the 11<sup>th</sup> January and the 14<sup>th</sup> January 2016 and was intended to inform whether additional archaeological work would be required during the second phase of the evaluation. Phase 1 comprised the excavation of eleven 30m by 1.7m trenches, each located within an area defined by a 40m and 100m radius around the Rebel Tree. Phase 2 of the archaeological work was undertaken between the 18<sup>th</sup> January and the 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2016 and comprised the controlled excavation of a c.1050m<sup>2</sup> area, located outside of a 20m buffer zone around the Rebel Tree.
- 6.2 All areas of investigation were excavated to the level of the natural substrate. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed during the evaluation. Although a respectable finds assemblage was recovered during the investigation, only five artefacts could potentially date to the time of the skirmish of Clifton Moor. These included four musket balls and a possible token.
- 6.3 Although no features or deposits of archaeological significance were revealed during the investigation, it is possible much of the former ground surface within the area was significantly reduced during the construction of the nearby railway embankment. If so, this could have destroyed significant evidence of archaeological activity. It must also be noted that the investigation area did not infringe upon the 20m buffer zone around the Rebel Tree. Consequently, the presence of a rumoured mass grave containing Highlanders killed during the skirmish near to the tree could not be refuted but seems unlikely.

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## APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

### Trench 1

Length: 30m                      Width: 1.7m                      Orientation: Northeast-Southwest  
 Average Depth: 0.5m      Maximum Depth: 0.64m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
100	Topsoil	Soft mid-greyish brown clayey silt	0.27m
101	Natural Substrate	Firm light yellow/orange clay	0.1m+
102	Subsoil	Firm mid-orange brown clayey silt	0.29m

### Trench 2

Length: 30m                      Width: 1.7m                      Orientation: East-West  
 Average Depth: 0.5m      Maximum Depth: 0.64m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
100	Topsoil	Soft mid-greyish brown clayey silt	0.21m
101	Natural Substrate	Firm light yellow/orange sandy clay/clay	0.1m+
102	Subsoil	Firm mid-orange brown clayey silt	0.31m

### Trench 3

Length: 30m                      Width: 1.7m                      Orientation: North-South  
 Average Depth: 0.5m      Maximum Depth: 0.6m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
100	Topsoil	Soft mid-greyish brown clayey silt	0.2m
101	Natural Substrate	Firm light yellow/orange clay/sandy clay	0.2m+
102	Subsoil	Firm mid-orange brown clayey silt	0.29m

#### Trench 4

Length: 30m                      Width: 1.7m                      Orientation: Northwest-Southeast  
 Average Depth: 0.5m      Maximum Depth: 0.54m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
100	Topsoil	Soft mid-greyish brown clayey silt	0.22m
101	Natural Substrate	Firm light yellow/orange clay/sandy clay	0.2m+
102	Subsoil	Firm mid-orange brown clayey silt	0.21m

#### Trench 5

Length: 30m                      Width: 1.7m                      Orientation: East-West  
 Average Depth: 0.5m      Maximum Depth: 0.52m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
100	Topsoil	Soft mid-greyish brown clayey silt	0.21m
101	Natural Substrate	Firm light yellow/orange clay/sandy clay	0.2m+
102	Subsoil	Firm mid-orange brown clayey silt	0.12m

#### Trench 6

Length: 30m                      Width: 1.7m                      Orientation: East-West  
 Average Depth: 0.4m      Maximum Depth: 0.42m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
100	Topsoil	Soft mid-greyish brown clayey silt	0.2m
101	Natural Substrate	Firm light greyish yellow clay/sandy clay	0.2m+
102	Subsoil	Firm mid-orange brown clayey silt	0.2m

### Trench 7

Length: 30m                      Width: 1.7m                      Orientation: East-West  
 Average Depth: 0.45m    Maximum Depth: 0.65m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
100	Topsoil	Soft mid-greyish brown clayey silt	0.22m
101	Natural Substrate	Firm light greyish yellow clay	0.2m+
102	Subsoil	Firm mid-orange brown clayey silt	0.2m

### Trench 8

Length: 30m                      Width: 1.7m                      Orientation: Northeast-Southwest  
 Average Depth: 0.4m    Maximum Depth: 0.5m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
100	Topsoil	Soft mid-greyish brown clayey silt	0.24m
101	Natural Substrate	Firm light yellow/orange clay/sandy clay	0.2m+
102	Subsoil	Firm mid-orange brown silty clay	0.14m

### Trench 9

Length: 30m                      Width: 1.7m                      Orientation: Northwest-Southeast  
 Average Depth: 0.5m    Maximum Depth: 0.64m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
200	Topsoil	Soft mid-greyish brown clayey silt	0.25m
201	Natural Substrate	Firm mid-orange clay	0.2m+
202	Subsoil	Firm mid-yellow brown silty clay	0.15m

### Trench 10

Length: 30m                      Width: 1.7m                      Orientation: Northeast-Southwest  
Average Depth: 0.4m      Maximum Depth: 0.47m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
200	Topsoil	Soft mid-greyish brown clayey silt	0.18m
201	Natural Substrate	Firm mid-orange clay	0.2m+
202	Subsoil	Firm mid-yellow brown silty clay	0.22m

### Trench 11

Length: 30m                      Width: 1.7m                      Orientation: Northeast-Southwest  
Average Depth: 0.4m      Maximum Depth: 0.46m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
200	Topsoil	Soft mid-greyish brown clayey silt	0.22m
201	Natural Substrate	Firm mid-orange clay	0.2m+
202	Subsoil	Firm mid-orange brown silty clay	0.14m

## APPENDIX 2: PLATES



*Plate 1; View east of Trench 2 (2 x 1m scale)*



*Plate 2; View east of Trench 7 (2 x 1m scale)*





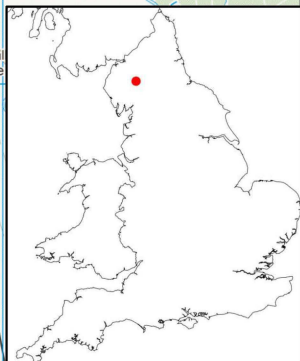
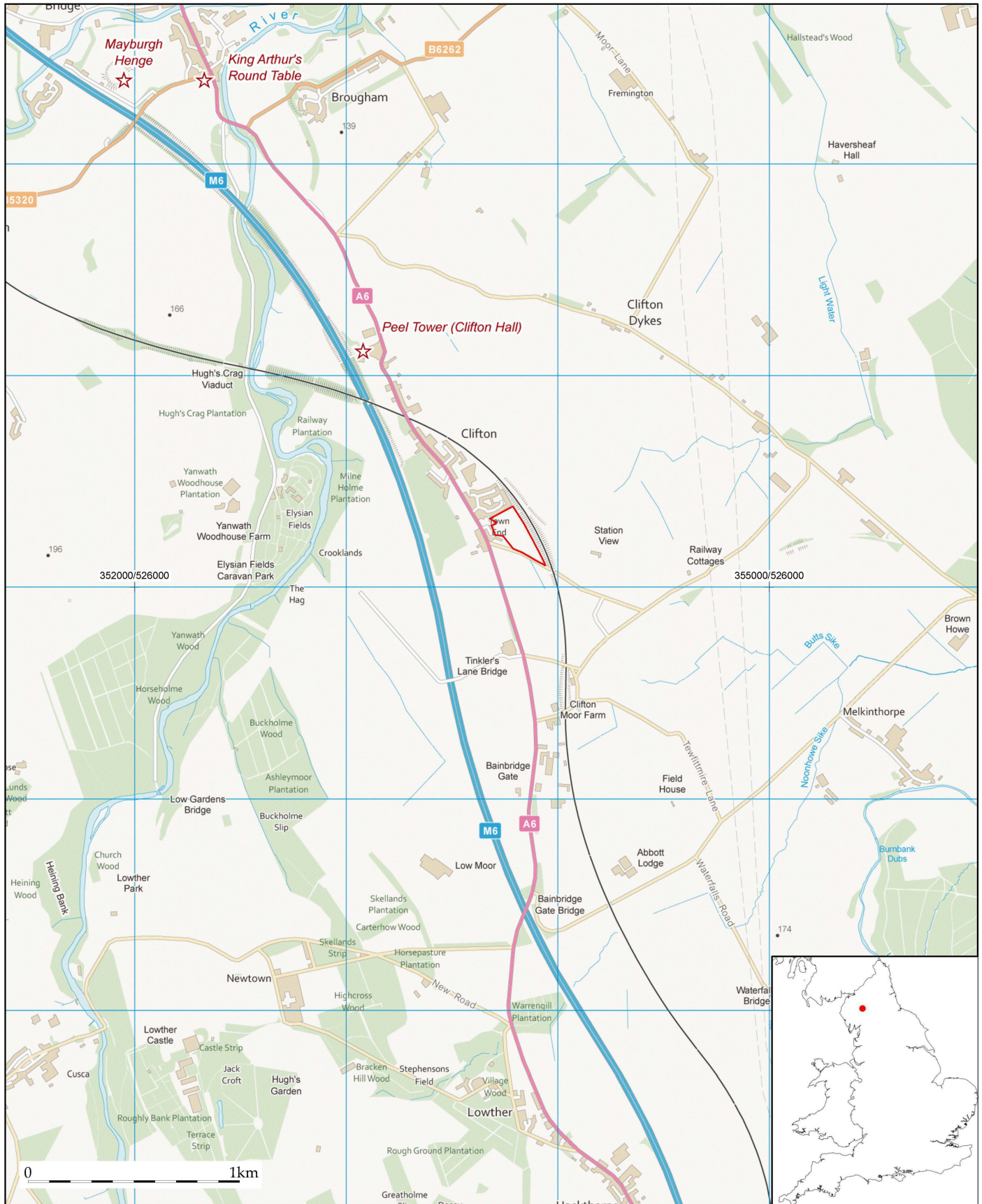
*Plate 3; View southwest of open area strip (east end)*



*Plate 4; View northwest of open area strip in relation to Rebel Tree (top left)*

## APPENDIX 3: FIGURES








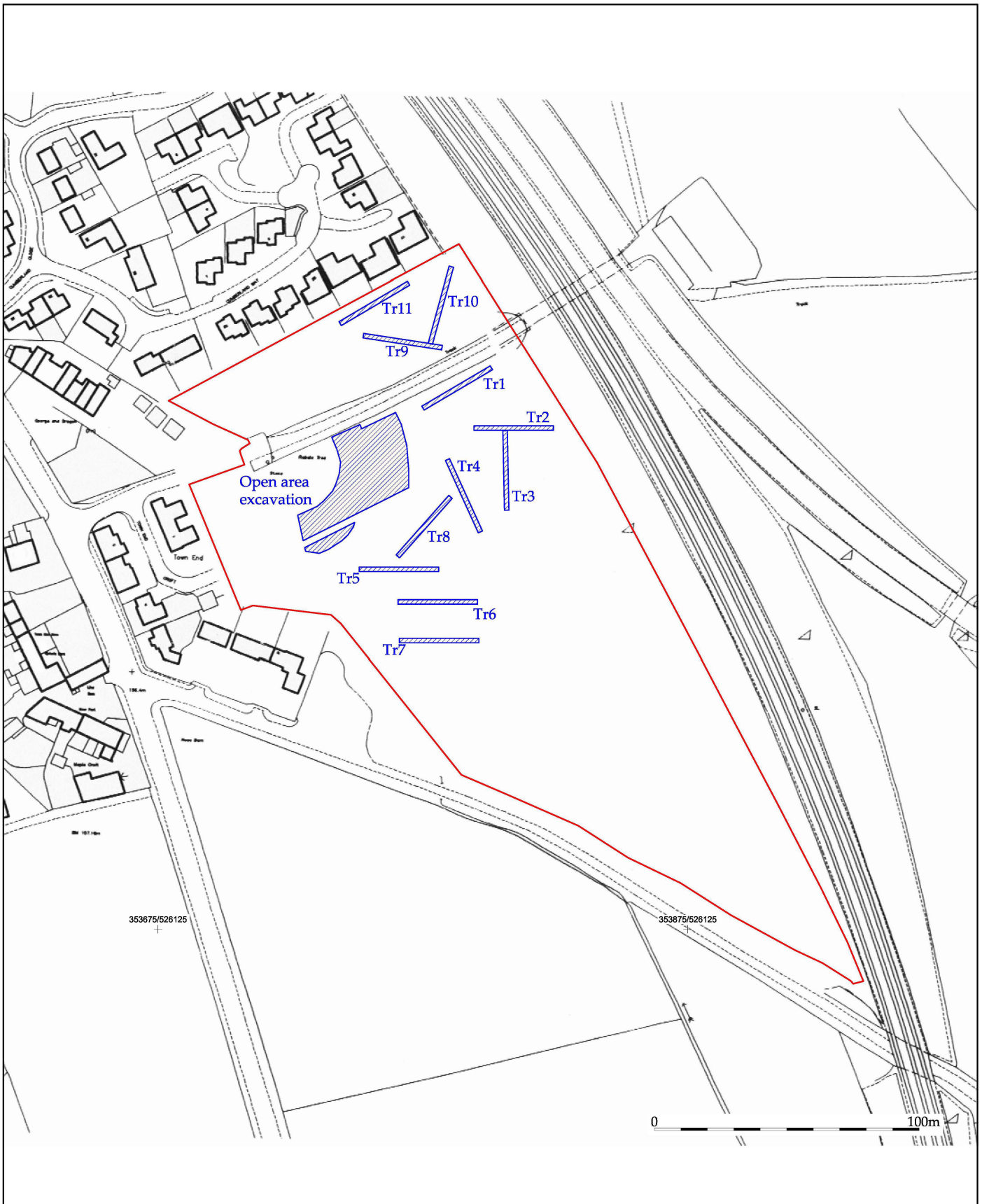
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p><b>PROJECT:</b> Land at Townend Croft, Clifton, Penrith, Cumbria</p> <p><b>SCALE:</b> 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p><b>REPORT No:</b> CP11614</p> <p><b>CLIENT:</b> Story Homes Ltd</p> <p><b>DRAWN BY:</b> HP</p> <p><b>DATE:</b> January 2016</p> <p><b>FIGURE:</b> 1</p>	<p><b>KEY:</b></p>  <p>Site Location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.







 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Townend Croft, Clifton, Penrith, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11614</p> <p>CLIENT: Story Homes Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: January 2016</p> <p>FIGURE: 2</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site boundary</p>  <p>Areas of archaeological investigation</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 2: Location of excavation areas.



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