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EIA AND HERITAGE CONSULTANCY



NICOLA BAXTER

LAND AT VIOLET BANK FARM, APPLEBY, CUMBRIA

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
AND EVALUATION REPORT**

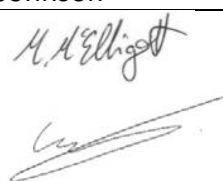
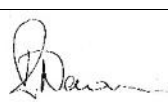
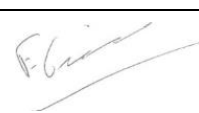
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NICOLA BAXTER

Land at Violet Bank Farm, Bolton, Appleby, Cumbria

Archaeological Rapid Desk-based Assessment and Evaluation Report

PREPARED BY:	EDITED BY:	APPROVED BY:
Mike McElligott and Ed Johnson	Richard Newman	Frank Giocco
		
Project Officer	Post excavation Manager	Technical Director

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was invited by Nicola Baxter to undertake an archaeological rapid desk-based assessment and evaluation on land at Violet Bank Farm, Bolton, Appleby, Cumbria (NGR NY 363740 523130). The archaeological investigation was required as a condition of planning permission for the erection of three dwellings (3/14/0795). The site lies within the medieval and post-medieval core of the village of Bolton.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken in February 2016 to provide a deeper knowledge and understanding of the archaeological potential of the plot of land Violet Bank Farm, prior to the archaeological watching brief taking place. The land at Violet Bank is part of a medieval croft with the existing buildings on the site that were parallel to the southwest side of the road, dated to at least 1863. The Thomas Hodgson map of 1828 and the Thomas Jefferys' map of 1770 show buildings on the site, but it is unclear if these buildings are the same as these maps are not detailed enough when compared to the OS maps from 1863 onwards. The later farm buildings, to the southwest appear to be later 20th century in date.

The evaluation consisted of three 20m long trial trenches all were devoid of any archaeological features.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology thank Nicola Baxter for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work. Thanks also go to Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer, Cumbria County Council, for all his assistance throughout the project.

The archaeological rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken by Mike McElligott. The desk based assessment was written by Mike McElligott with the figures produced by Adrian Bailey. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Ed Johnson and Ruby Neale. The report was written by Mike McElligott and Ed Johnson. The project was managed by Frank Giocco, Technical Director for Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA). The report was edited by Richard Newman, Post-Excavation Manager for WAA.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1.1 In February 2016 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was invited by Nicola Baxter, to undertake a rapid archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation on land at Violet Bank Farm, Bolton, Appleby, Cumbria (NGR NY 363740 523130; Figure 1). The archaeological works were undertaken as a result of a condition of planning permission for the erection of three dwellings on the site (Planning Application No. 3/14/0795).
- 1.1.2 The rapid desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken in accordance with a Project Brief, submitted by Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the results of the rapid desk-based research and evaluation works undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Project Brief

2.1.1 A project brief was submitted by Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service for an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation (Parsons 2016). Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the work. The project brief was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; CIfA 2014b).

2.2 Desk-based Assessment

2.2.1 Prior to the commencement of groundworks, a rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to provide historical information relating to the development site at Violet Bank Farm, Bolton, Appleby and its immediate environs. The assessment primarily involved the consultation of the online version of the Historic Environment Record (HER) a database of local heritage assets maintained by Cumbria County Council

(<http://maps.cumbria.gov.uk/eggp/eggp.aspx?dept=Environment&scriptname=1%20Historic%20Environment>). This dataset was checked against the National Heritage List for England (NHL; <http://list.historicengland.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx>) and Historic England's Pastscape database (PS; <http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>).

2.2.2 Following the consultation of the HER, historical mapping and documentary sources were assessed for any additional information on the study area around the village of Bolton.

2.2.3 The desk-based assessment was undertaken following *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments* (CIfA 2014a).

2.3 Evaluation

2.3.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of three trenches within the proposed development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity (CIfA 2014b). An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied.

2.3.2 The aims and principal methodology of the watching brief is summarised as follows:

- determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains within the proposed development site
- determine the character, date, extent and distribution of any archaeological deposits and their potential significance
- determine levels of disturbance to any archaeological deposits from plough damage or from any other agricultural/industrial practices or later building activities
- investigate and record all deposits and features of archaeological interest within the areas to be disturbed by the current development
- determine the likely impact on archaeological deposits from the proposed development
- disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting.

2.3.3 Topsoil was removed by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and all features were investigated and recorded according to the Wardell Armstrong Archaeology standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (WAA 2013).

2.4 The Archive

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011 & ClfA 2013). The archive will be deposited within Cumbria Archive Centre, Barrow, attainable under unique reference WAA16 CP11675 VIO-A, the report will be sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Kendal, Cumbria, available upon request.

2.4.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology and Cumbria County Council support 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 Wardell Armstrong

Archaeology, as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is **wardella2-243032**.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

3.1.1 The village of Bolton is located c.5.4km northwest of Appleby and c.19km southeast of Penrith (NGR NY 363740 523130), within the middle-reaches of the River Eden valley (Figure 1).

3.1.2 The site is situated on the southern side of Bolton, to the south of the junction between South End and Silver Street, on the rising ground above the River Eden flood plain (Figure 2). The sites high point of c.128m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) sits on the northeast side and the land gently drops to the southwest to a low point of c.127m aOD. The development site, is currently occupied by derelict buildings comprising of a farmhouse with an adjoining building and several separate farm buildings.

3.1.3 The underlying bedrock geology of the area consists of Penrith Sandstone Formation deposited during the Permian Period (271 – 299 million years ago). The superficial deposits consist of Devensian – Diamicton Till that formed during the Quaternary Period (up to 2 million years ago) (BGS 2016).

3.1.4 The village of Bolton has an unmistakable medieval layout. This consists of strip like properties (crofts) at right angles to the main street. Beyond the crofts are strip fields which represent the fossilised strips formed by piecemeal enclosure of the medieval open common fields. The Church of All Saints within the village is dated to the 12th to 16th century.

3.2 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

3.2.1 **Introduction:** this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and from records held within the Historic Environment Record dataset (HER) and online datasets (NHL and PS). Asset numbers refer to the gazetteer in Appendix 1, summarizing specific heritage assets within the study area. Information for the rapid desk-based assessment has been derived mainly from the Cumbria Historic Environment Record database maintained by Cumbria County Council at Kendal, and historical mapping consulted at Carlisle Archive Centre and Carlisle Library. In addition online resources and local journals were also utilised.

3.2.2 For the purposes of the present study, and in order to gain an understanding of the character of the historic landscape around the site at Bolton, a 0.5km radius search

area, centred on the proposed development was chosen for the search of the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER).

- 3.2.3 **Prehistoric (up to c. AD 72):** The River Eden most likely has its origins in the retreating ice at the end of the Devensian glaciation (start of the Windermere Interstadial) c.13,500 years ago or at the end of the Loch Lomond retreat c.10,000 years ago. Unsecure finds of tentative Palaeolithic age (HER 19739, Richardson 1998), consisting of 13 animal bones of which five show signs of artificial working, have though been recovered from the eastern bank of the River Eden at Westerly Bank (c. 1.08km southeast).
- 3.2.3 The search area lacks records for material from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Iron Age. The closet known sites being Mesolithic bladelets at Brampton (c.4km east), Neolithic flint implements from Hilton Mill Farm (c.10km east), and possible Bronze Age round barrows near Dufton (c.5.5km northeast).
- 3.2.4 **Roman (c. AD 72 – c. 410):** Near Bolton and Appleby the modern A66 road follows the line of a known Roman road as such various sites from this period are recorded in the vicinity. The remains of a temporary Roman camp known as Crackenthorpe camp (HER 1654, List No. 1007189) sited parallel to the south west side the Roman road are recorded c.1.3km northeast of the site (Historic England 2016).
- 3.2.5 **Medieval (c. 410 – 1540):** Within the search area no sites of certain early medieval date were identified. Place name evidence however, indicates Old English elements; Old English being the Germanic language of the Anglo-Saxons, spoken in England between the fifth and twelfth centuries. Bolton, appeared to be derived from the Old English words, **bōðl** denoting buildings/ a collection of buildings and **tūn** denoting an enclosure/ farmstead (Smith 1965, p139).
- 3.2.6 The current village of Bolton is of at least medieval date (HER 6751). The manor of *Bolton-in-Moorland* does not occur in the Domesday Survey, but in an inquisition, taken in 1314, it was held by Ralph de Greystoke (Bulmer 1885 p353). The layout of the village as said is medieval in character.
- 3.2.7 Within the modern village earthworks survive at several locations. The best preserved are on the southwest side of the junction of Chapel Street and South End. These include a platform and some pronounced lynchets. Elsewhere there are remains of

ridge and furrow in varying degrees of preservation indicative of medieval open field cultivation. Documentary evidence suggests the village was once larger with an extension to the north of the church (NMR 13647) but there is no archaeological evidence to support this.

- 3.2.8 The Church of All Saints (List No. 1213956), located c.342m northeast, is of 12th and 13th century origin and while no other building is of certain medieval date South View House (c.15m northwest) is a possible cross-passage house of cruck construction (HER 6367).
- 3.2.9 The surrounding landscape has been characterised by the Cumbria Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) project as *Former common arable* (Cumbria County Council 2009, p60). This is defined as former cultivated common fields, many of which were enclosed in the late medieval or earlier Post-Medieval periods. Such are found right across Cumbria, with the fields varying greatly in size, and are relatively easy to recognise by their slightly curving boundaries, regular, or semi-regular shapes. At Bolton they are found in groups of long, parallel fields; the curving field boundaries having fossilised the pattern of ploughing created by horse or oxen-drawn ploughs (*ibid*).
- 3.2.10 **Post-Medieval to Modern (1540 – Present):** Bolton Mill, 730m east of the groundworks, has post-medieval origins (HER 15514) and still exists today. In addition to this, the route of the North and Eastern Railway runs to the north-east of the site on a north-west south-east orientation (HER 19990). Work began on this in 1858, and the line was opened to passengers in June 1862. The line was closed in 1962 (Wooler 2006, 6-7).
- 3.2.11 Bulmer's Directory of 1885 (p356) lists 36 trades-man within the Bolton township. The majority (25) are farmers yet a tailor, a blacksmith and three stone masons are also listed but these are still secondary trades of the farmers. The trades list and the percentage of farmers within it indicate that despite the industrialisation of the time the agrarian economy was still the dominant mode.

3.3 Map Regression

- 3.3.1 Although some plans have been mentioned in the historic outline above, this section will ascertain the developments within the development site and immediate area, noted from cartographic sources.
- 3.3.2 **Extract from Robert Morden's map, 1695, 2.5 miles to 1 inch scale (Figure 4):** this map shows the location of Bolton (*Bolton Chaple*) in relation to the River Eden and the larger towns of Appleby (*Apalby*) and Penrith.
- 3.3.3 **Extract from Thomas Jefferys' Historic map of Westmorland, 1770 (Figure 5):** this map shows the layout of the village but not very detailed. There were the two main roads, aligned northwest-southeast (Chapel Street) and northeast-southwest (North End and South End) with most of buildings concentrated along the northwest-southeast road that included the development site.
- 3.3.4 **Extract from Thomas Hodgson's map, 1828, 1 ¼ inch to 1 mile scale (Figure 6):** this maps shows the village layout that has changed from the Thomas Jefferys' historic map of 1770. Chapel Street, on the earlier map, stopped before the church, in the northeast side of the village, now continues across the Eden River and two adjoining roads on the western side of the North End and the South End are no longer visible and takes the layout of the modern village. A building is visible on the development site but there is little detail like on the 1770 map.
- 3.3.5 **First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, 1863, 6 inch to 1 mile scale (Figure 7):** this map shows that the village of then is similar in size to the modern village. Many of the plots along the South End were occupied in the 19th century as they are now, the difference being that many of the buildings are now of late 20th century design. The farmhouse and joining farm building are visible within the strip-field system.
- 3.3.6 **Second Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, 1898, 25 inch to 1 mile scale (Figure 8):** the same layout of the village and the development site is retained from that depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863 though in more detail.
- 3.3.7 **Third Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, 1916, 25 inch to 1 mile (Figure 9):** on the map of 1916, the layout of the development site is the same as that depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 though in slightly more detail.

3.4 Previous Work

- 3.4.1 Only one previous archaeological evaluation has taken place within the search area. In 1996 Lancaster University Archaeology Unit carried out investigations at Eden Fold, Bolton (c.287m northeast) in advance of residential development (LUAU 1996).
- 3.4.2 The area was initially pastured but ridge and furrow was evident on the ground, as well as a large bank to the southeast of the area. The size of the ridge and furrow was suggestive of a medieval origin but no dating evidence was found from either feature. The bank was concluded to have been a *berm*, the product of the movement of soils due to ploughing.
- 3.4.3 A small depression was also excavated that was concluded to be a quarry and the possible source of the stone forming nearby boundaries (*ibid*).
- 3.4.5 One further aim of the evaluation was to provide further evidence of a secondary Medieval village centre (HER 1645), part of local tradition. No evidence had been found via aerial photography and these works could not provide any further evidence for this other village's existence.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken over the 16th and 17th of February 2016, with three trenches excavated across the proposed development site (Figure 2). Three evaluation trenches measuring 20m by 1.8m will be excavated across the site to provide a 5% sample of the development area. Topsoil and subsoil was removed down to reveal the natural geology by a 360 tracked excavator with toothless grading bucket. Potential features observed were cleaned and investigated.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 **Trench 1** was aligned north east south west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.59 m. A mid yellow brown sandy clay natural (**101**) was revealed overlain by 0.22m of a mid-brown sandy silt subsoil (**102**) and 0.12m of a brown grey silty topsoil (**100**). The cut for an existing water pipe was visible within the trench along with a land drain running parallel to the existing track within the proposed development. The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

4.2.2 **Trench 2** was aligned north south and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.62m. A mid orange brown natural sandy clay (**201**) was revealed overlain by 0.22m of a mid-brown sandy silt subsoil (**202**) and 0.13m of a brown grey silty topsoil (**200**). The Trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

4.2.3 **Trench 3** was aligned north west south east and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.97m. A mid orange brown sandy clay natural (**301**) was revealed at the north western end of the trench extending six metres across the trench. This was overlain by 0.23m of a brown sandy silt subsoil (**302**) and 0.16m of a grey brown silty topsoil (**300**). Within the trench an area of concrete (**303**) was visible measuring 10m in length. The south eastern end of trench 3 was excavated through 0.7m of made ground consisting of a silty mix of degraded hay and silage containing modern plastic and metal.

5 FINDS ANALYSIS

- 5.1.1 A total of 4 artefacts, weighing 230g, were recovered from a single deposits during an archaeological evaluation on Violent Bank, Bolton, Appleby, Cumbria.
- 5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014b). Other guidelines followed include EAC (2014) and Brown (2011).
- 5.1.3 Quantification of finds is shown in Table 1.

Cxt	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Date	Comments
300	Bone	1	18	Mod	Vertebrae
300	Ceramic	3	212	PM-Mod	CRE, RWE, jar 'Empress 4'
TOTAL		4	230		

Table 1: Quantification of Bulk Finds by Context

5.2 POST-MEDIEVAL CERAMICS

- 5.2.1 A total of three sherds of post-medieval ceramics, weighing 212g, were recovered from a single deposit (**300**) (Table 1). The sherds are in moderate to good condition.
- 5.2.2 Fabric groups comprise refined white earthenware and Buckley-type coarse red earthenware. The base of a large yellow-glazed earthenware jar was recovered with the phase 'Empress 4' on the bottom, possibly originating from a pottery in Staffordshire.
- 5.2.3 A broad date of 19th to 20th century has been assigned to these sherds.
- 5.2.4 No further analysis is necessary.

5.3 ANIMAL BONE

- 5.3.1 A single fragment of vertebrae was recovered from deposit (300) (Table 1). The fragment is in good condition.

5.3.2 The bone likely originated from a medium-sized mammal (pig/sheep); the animal was not fully grown as epiphyseal fusion on the vertebral body is not complete.

5.3.3 No further analysis is required.

5.4 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.4.1 The finds are of little archaeological significance and were not retained with the archive.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Rapid Desk-based Assessment

6.1.1 The rapid desk-based research has revealed that the development site lies within the medieval core of the village of Bolton. The site is within a medieval croft, some of it within the croft frontage (the toft) where evidence of medieval settlement in the form of building remains might be found. The buildings on the site, initially consisted of a farmhouse with farm building joining to its northwest side. The Thomas Jefferys' and Thomas Hodgson maps of 1770 and 1828 respectively, show buildings within the development site but are not detailed enough to show that they are the same buildings that are shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1863 onwards. These buildings date to at least 1863. Later farm buildings, to the southwest appear to be later 20th century in date.

6.2 Evaluation

- 6.2.1 During the archaeological evaluation at Violet Bank Farm, Bolton, Appleby three trenches totalling 5% of the proposed development were excavated across one field. The aim was to identify the presence or absence of archaeological remains.
- 6.2.2 The evaluation indicates that there are no archaeological remains present in the proposed development area. This lack of features within a medieval croft is probably a result of the trenches being positioned in the back plot. In Cumbria back plots seldom reveal any archaeological evidence of medieval activity. This may be indicative of a relative lack of intrusive activity and development within the croft during the medieval period. The lack of medieval remains also suggests that occupational evidence is concentrated to the front of the croft within the toft and this is the area where later development has taken place and where the existing farmhouse is situated.

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National Heritage List: <http://list.historicengland.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> (accessed 08/02/16)

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF ASSETS

Asset No.	Source	Name	Period	Grid Reference
1	509643 (PastScape)	Eden Grove	Mid-19 th Century	638, 236
2	508132 (PastScape)	Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	638, 228
3	13647 (PastScape); 6751 (HER)	Monument; Supposed DMV	Medieval; Post- Medieval	6370, 2320
4	13652 (PastScape)	Elm House	17 th Century	6367, 2327
5	13561 (PastScape)	Fell View	17 th Century	6384, 2304
6	508134 (PastScape)	Monument; House E	17 th Century	638, 230
7	508135 (PastScape)	Monument; House D	17 th Century	636, 232
8	509634 (PastScape)	Monument; House C	17 th Century	636, 233
9	509635 (PastScape)	Monument; House B	Late 17 th Century	635, 234
10	509636 (PastScape)	Monument; House A	Late 17 th Century	63511, 23399
11	509638 (PastScape)	Monument; Wesleyan Chapel	19 th Century	63672, 23255
12	6367 (HER)	South View, Cruck House, Bolton	Medieval?	63745, 23155
13	15515 (HER)	Bolton School Sundial	Post-Medieval	63909, 23508
14	1065869 (List No.)	House and Fern Cottage, converted outbuildings adjoining. Now used as a memorial hall	Post-Medieval, 18 th century	63752, 23304
15	1065870 (List No.)	White House	Post-Medieval, 18 th century	63284, 23278
16	1144901 (List No.)	Bowness Table Tomb in Churchyard to south of Chancel	Post-Medieval, 1763	63952, 23413
17	1213959 (List No.)	Church of All Saints	Medieval, 12 th century	63933, 23407

(List No. – Historic England, The National Heritage List for England)

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

Length: 20m Width: 1.5m Orientation: NE-SW
 Maximum Depth: 0.59m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
100	Deposit	Mid brown grey silty topsoil.	0.12m	
101	Deposit	Mid yellow brown sandy clay natural.	NFX	
102	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt subsoil.	0.22m	

Trench 2

Length: 20m Width: 1.5m Orientation: N-S
 Maximum Depth: 0.62m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
200	Deposit	Mid brown grey silty topsoil.	0.13m	
201	Deposit	Mid orange brown sandy clay natural.	NFX	
202	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt subsoil.	0.22m	

Trench 3

Length: 20m Width: 1.5m Orientation: NW-SE
 Maximum Depth: 0.97m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
300	Deposit	Mid brown grey silty topsoil.	0.16m	
301	Deposit	Mid yellow brown sandy clay natural.	NFX	
302	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt subsoil.	0.23m	
303	Deposit	Modern concrete	NFX	Modern concrete flooring associated with positioning of former slurry tank
304	Deposit	Dark brown silty degraded hay and silage.	0.7m	Modern made ground formed from rotten hay and silage with frequent

				inclusions of plastic hay wrap and metal.
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APPENDIX 3: PLATES



Plate 1: Overall Shot Trench 1, 2x 1m scale

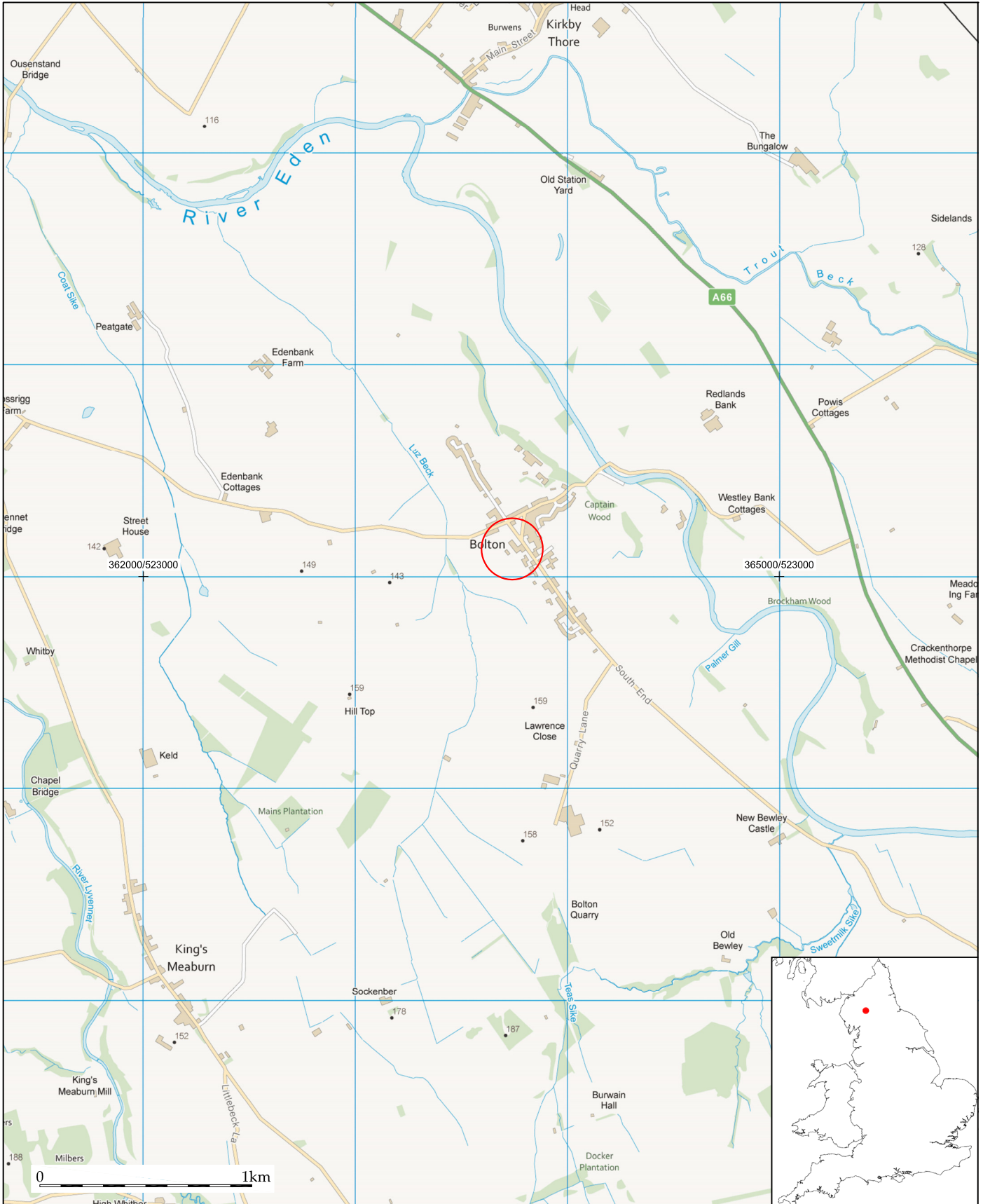


Plate 2: Overall Shot Trench 2, 2x 1m scale



Plate 3: Overall Shot Trench 3, 2x 1m scale

APPENDIX 4: FIGURES






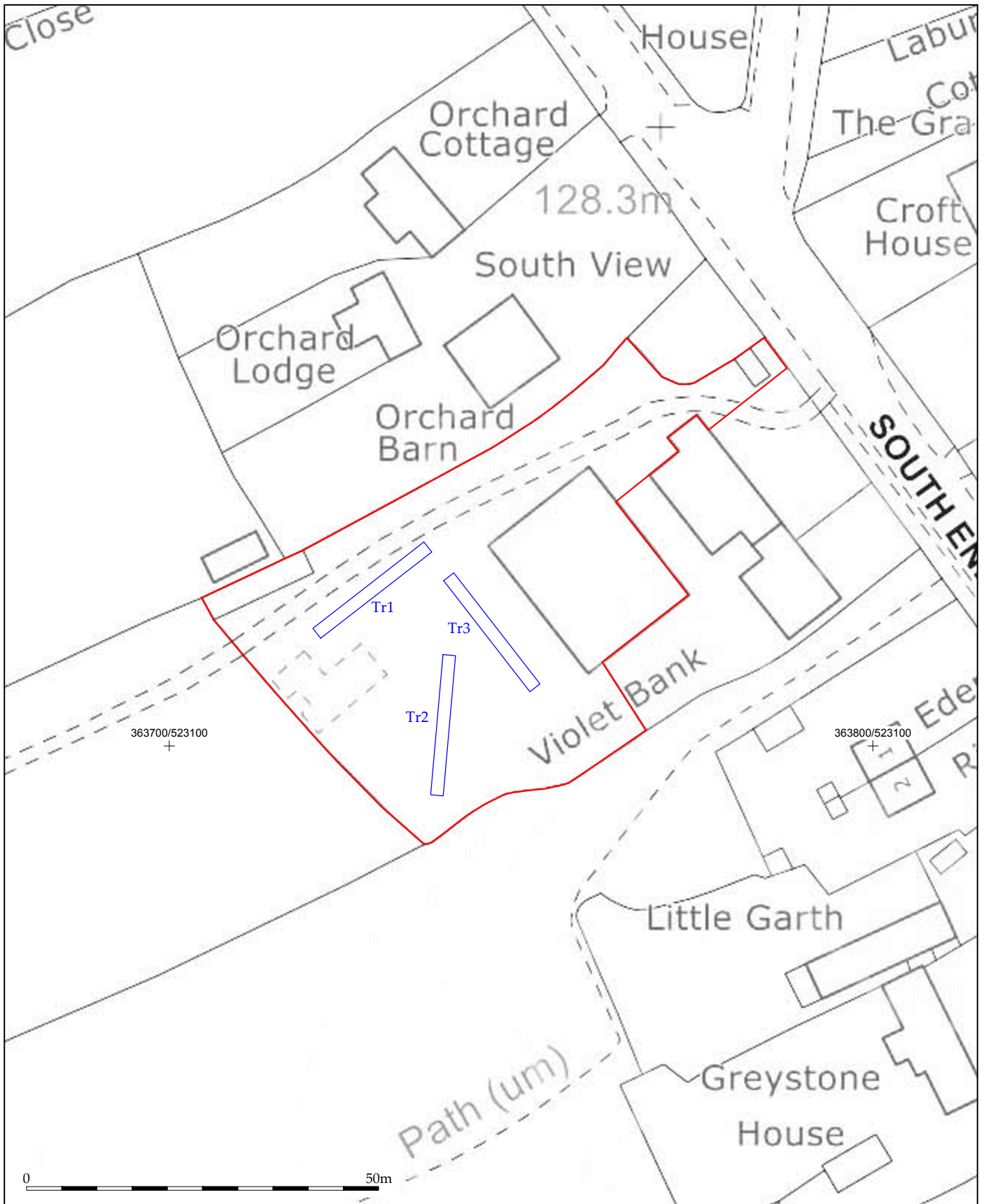
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Violet Bank Farm, Bolton, Appleby-in-Westmorland</p> <p>SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11675</p> <p>CLIENT: Nicola Baxter</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: February 2016</p> <p>FIGURE: 1</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site location</p>	 <p>Reproduced 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 Violet Bank Farm, Bolton, Appleby-in-Westmorland</p> <p>SCALE: 1:750 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11675</p> <p>CLIENT: Nicola Baxter</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: February 2016</p> <p>FIGURE: 2</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site boundary</p> <p> Evaluation trenches</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 evaluation trenches.








 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Violet Bank Farm, Bolton, Appleby-in-Westmorland</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11675</p> <p>CLIENT: Nicola Baxter</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: February 2016</p> <p>FIGURE: 3</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Site boundary  500m radius  Heritage assets 	
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Figure 3: Location of heritage assets within a 500m radius of the site.




PROJECT:
Land at Violet Bank Farm,
Bolton,
Appleby-in-Westmorland

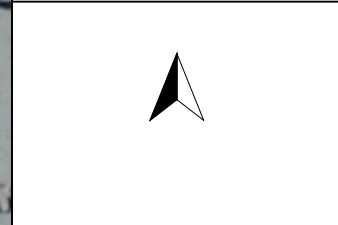
CLIENT:
Nicola Baxter

SCALE: Not to scale

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: February 2016

KEY:
 Site location



REPORT No:
CP11675

FIGURE:
4

Figure 4: Extract from Robert Morden's Map of Westmorland, 1695.



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Bolton,
Appleby-in-Westmorland

CLIENT:

Nicola Baxter

SCALE: Not to scale

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: February 2016

KEY:

 Site location



REPORT No:

CP11675

FIGURE:

5

Figure 5: Extract from Thomas Jefferys' Map of Westmorland, 1770.




PROJECT:
 Land at Violet Bank Farm,
 Bolton,
 Appleby-in-Westmorland

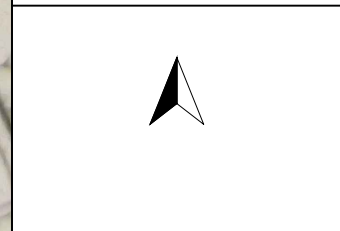
CLIENT:
 Nicola Baxter

SCALE: Not to scale

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: February 2016

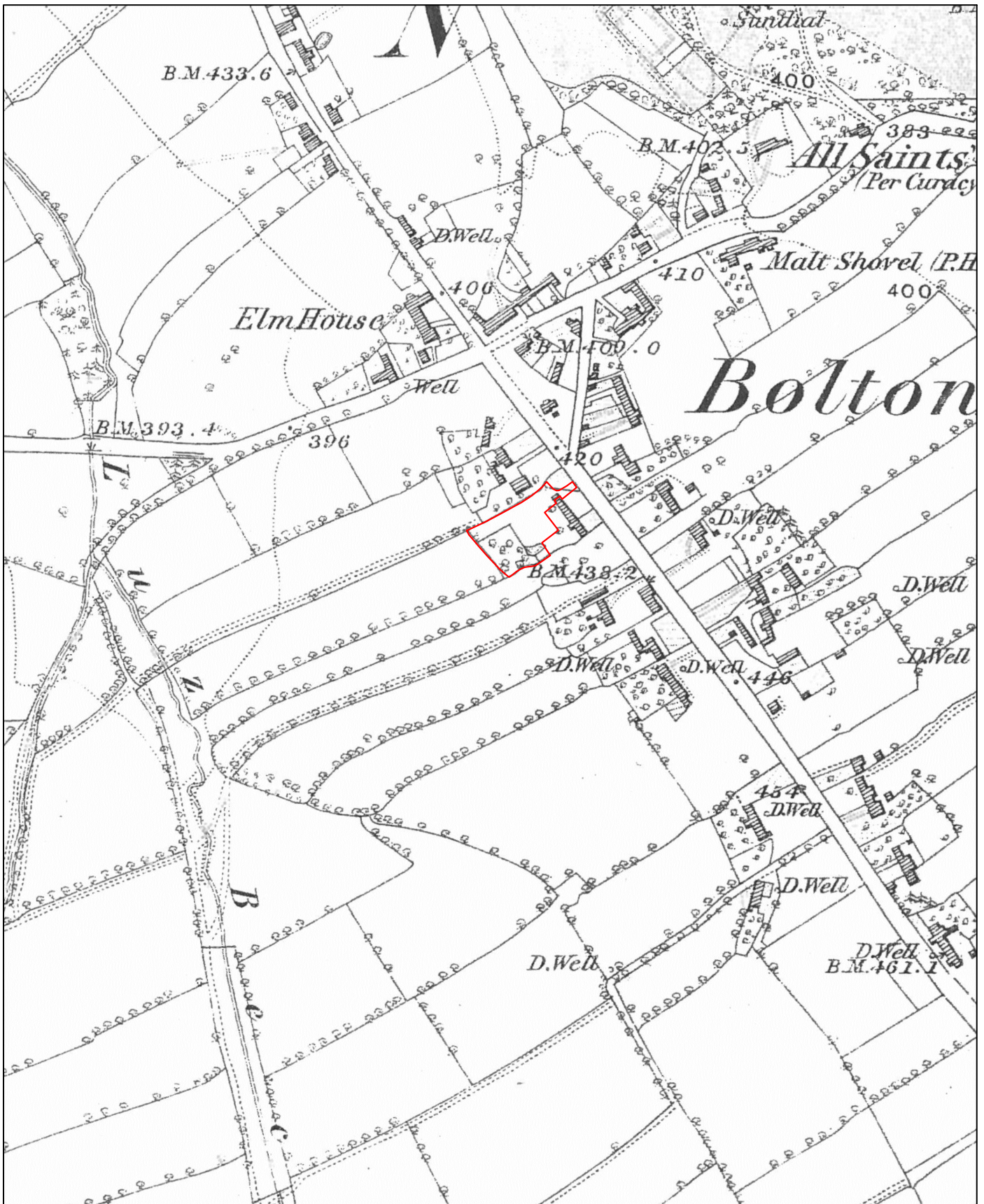
KEY:
 Site location



REPORT No:
 CP11675

FIGURE:
 6

Figure 6: Extract from Thomas Hodgson's Map of Westmorland, 1828.






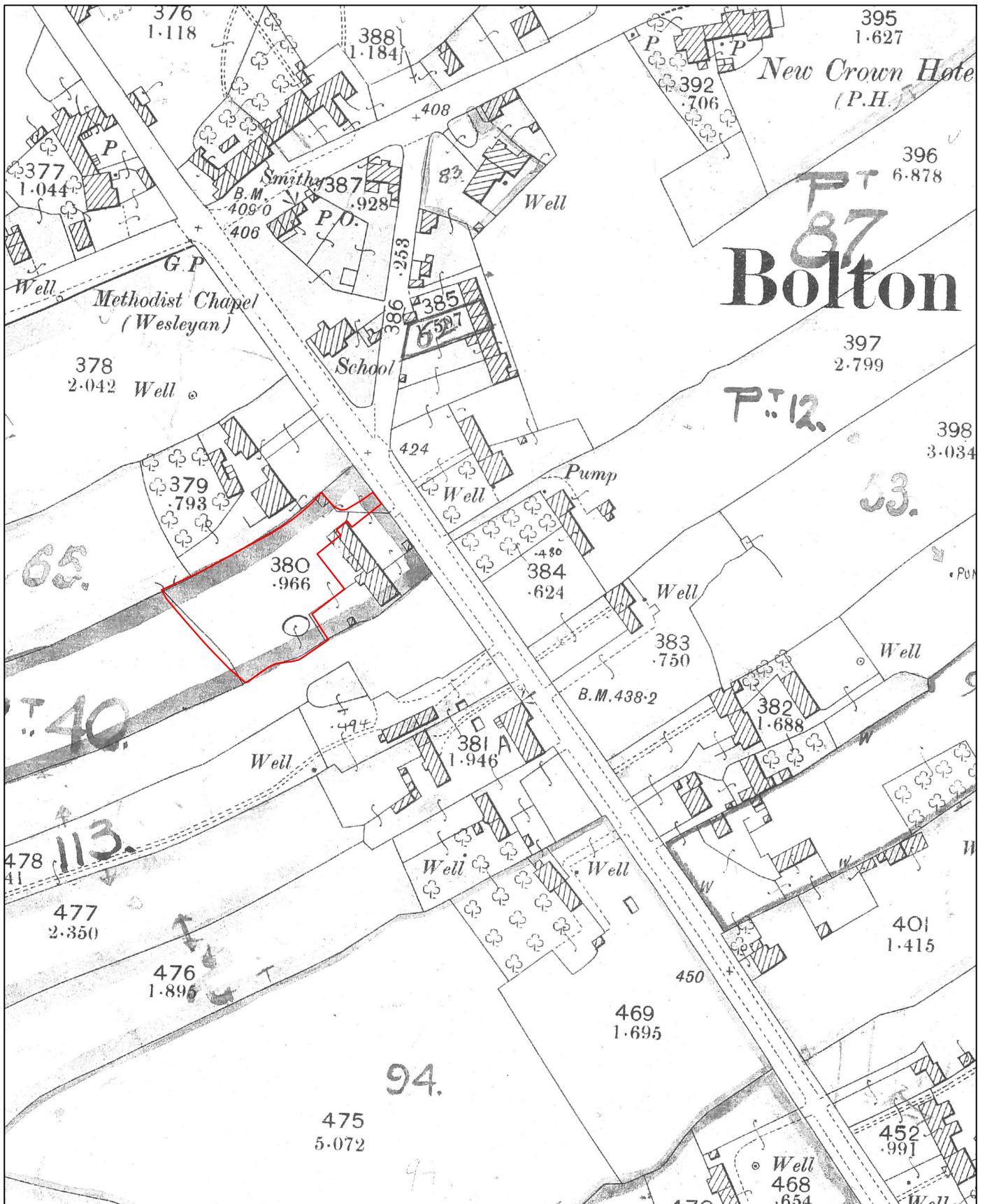
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	PROJECT:	Land at Violet Bank Farm, Bolton, Appleby-in-Westmorland	KEY:	 Site boundary 
	SCALE:	1:4,000 at A4		
	REPORT No:	CP11675		
	CLIENT:	Nicola Baxter		
	DRAWN BY:	AB		
	DATE:	February 2016		
	FIGURE:	7		

Figure 7: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1863 (6 inches to 1 mile scale).






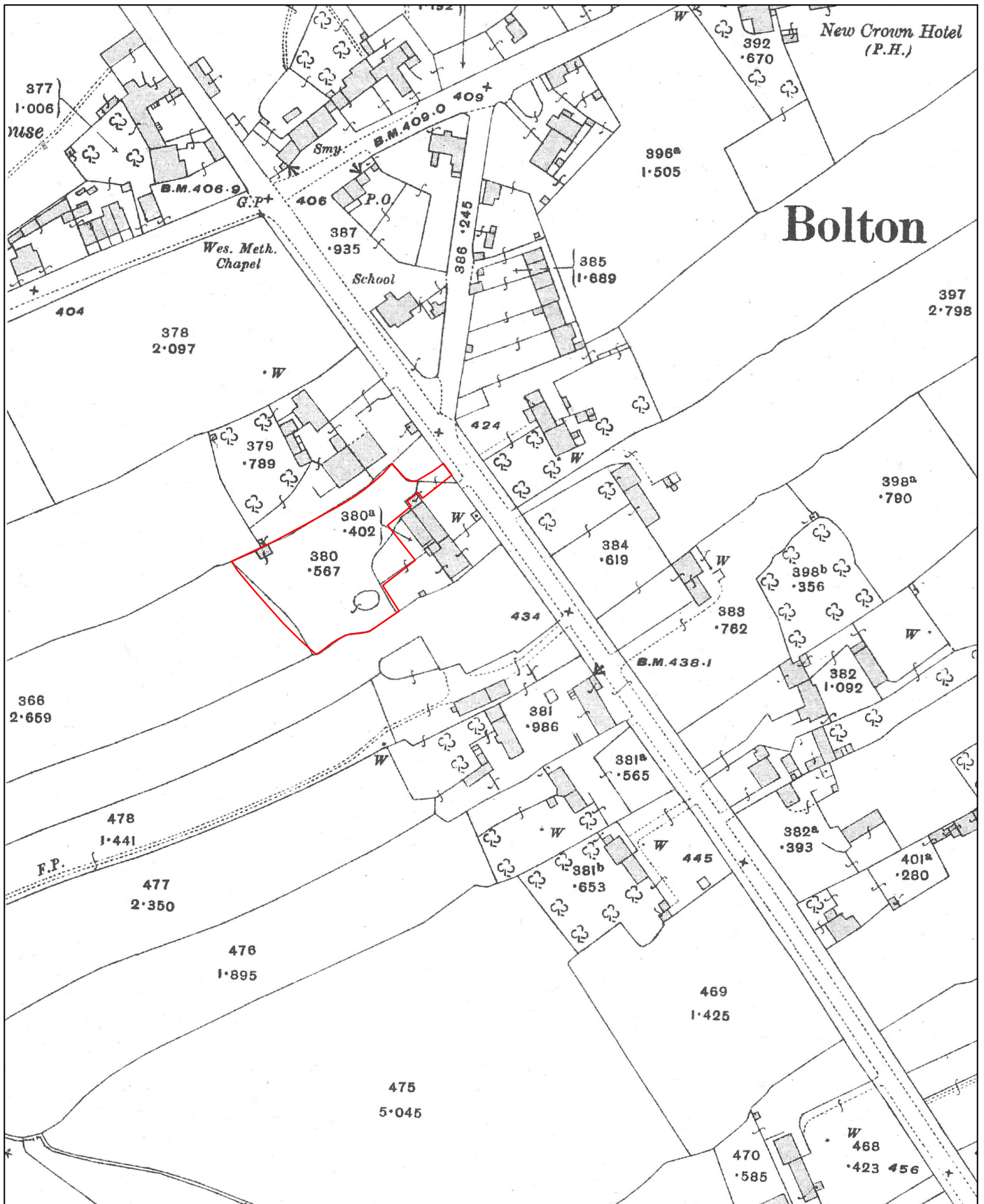
	<p>PROJECT: Land at Violet Bank Farm, Bolton, Appleby-in-Westmorland</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11675</p> <p>CLIENT: Nicola Baxter</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: February 2016</p> <p>FIGURE: 8</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site boundary</p>	
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Figure 8: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1898 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).






 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Violet Bank Farm, Bolton, Appleby-in-Westmorland</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11675</p> <p>CLIENT: Nicola Baxter</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: February 2016</p> <p>FIGURE: 9</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site boundary</p>	
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Figure 9: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1916 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).

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STOKE-ON-TRENT
Sir Henry Doulton House
Forge Lane
Etruria
Stoke-on-Trent
ST1 5BD
Tel: +44 (0)845 111 7777

CARDIFF
22 Windsor Place
Cardiff
CF10 3BY
Tel: +44 (0)29 2072 9191

EDINBURGH
Suite 2/3, Great Michael House
14 Links Place
Edinburgh
EH6 7EZ
Tel: +44 (0)131 555 3311

GREATER MANCHESTER
2 The Avenue
Leigh
Greater Manchester
WN7 1ES
Tel: +44 (0)1942 260101

LONDON
Third Floor
46 Chancery Lane
London
WC2A 1JE
Tel: +44 (0)20 7242 3243

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
City Quadrant
11 Waterloo Square
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4DP
Tel: +44 (0)191 232 0943

PENRYN
Tremough Innovation Centre
Tremough Campus
Penryn
Cornwall
TR10 9TA
Tel: +44 (0)1872 560738

SHEFFIELD
Unit 5
Newton Business Centre
Newton Chambers Road
Thorncliffe Park
Chapelton
Sheffield
S35 2PH
Tel: +44 (0)114 245 6244

TRURO
Wheal Jane
Baldhu
Truro
Cornwall
TR3 6EH
Tel: +44 (0)1872 560738

WEST BROMWICH
Thynne Court
Thynne Street
West Bromwich
West Midlands
B70 6PH
Tel: +44 (0)121 580 0909

International offices:

ALMATY
29/6 Satpaev Avenue
Rakhat Palace Hotel
Office Tower, 7th Floor
Almaty
050040
Kazakhstan
Tel: +7-727-3341310

MOSCOW
Suite 2, Block 10,
Letnikovskaya St.
Moscow, Russia
115114
Tel: +7(495) 980 07 67

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology:

CUMBRIA
Cocklakes Yard
Carlisle
Cumbria
CA4 0BQ
Tel: +44 (0)1228 564820

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