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STORY HOMES

LAND EAST OF THE THORPE

GREYSTOKE

CUMBRIA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

JANUARY 2021

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Story Homes

Land East of The Thorpe, Greystoke, Cumbria

Archaeological Evaluation Report

PREPARED BY:

Sue Thompson Senior Archaeologist



REVIEWED BY:

Frank Giecco Technical Director



APPROVED BY:

Chloe Brownlee-Chapman Regional Director



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) was commissioned by the client, Story Homes, to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land east of The Thorpe, Greystoke, Cumbria, (NGR: NY 44352 31157). The evaluation was required as a condition of planning consent for up to 40 houses. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES).

The archaeological work undertaken over four days between the 18th and the 21st January 2021, comprised the excavation of ten trenches. The investigation identified the below ground remains of a possible field boundary or stock enclosure wall foundation and spread of a dark silty material within Trench 9. These remains were probably agricultural and post medieval in date. The investigation also revealed that several geophysical anomalies were due to variations in the natural geological substrate rather than archaeological features.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) thanks the client Story Homes for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. Also, WA thank Jeremy Parsons, Planning Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Services (CCCHES).

Wardell Armstrong LLP also thanks the Metcalfe plant hire company, for their help during this project.

The evaluation was supervised by Sue Thompson, assisted by Sean Johnson. Megan Lowrie-Sisson surveyed in the trench locations and Kevin Mounsey carried out metal detecting across the trenches. The report was written by Sue Thompson who also wrote the finds assessment. The figures were produced by Helen Phillips. The project was managed by Frank Giecco and Dave Jackson, and the report edited by Frank Giecco. Final quality assurance was undertaken by Chloe Brownlee-Chapman.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background

1.1.1 In January 2021, Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) undertook an archaeological evaluation on land east of The Thorpe, Greystoke, Cumbria (NGR: NY 44352 31157) It was commissioned by the Client who intends to build a new development of up to forty houses for which a planning consent has been granted by Eden District Council (planning reference: 17/0333).

1.1.2 The proposed development area was thought to contain possible archaeological features based on an earlier geophysical survey, the heritage significance of which may be affected by the application.

1.2 Project Documentation

1.2.1 The project was prepared in consultation with the Jeremy Parsons, Planning Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council (CCCHES) A WSI (WA 2020) was then produced to provide a specific methodology for an archaeological trial trench 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 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019 (MHCLG 2019).

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 fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2020a) and the Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (ClfA 2020b), and in accordance with the WA fieldwork manual (WA 2019).

2.2 Documentary Research

2.2.1 A heritage impact assessment and geophysical survey report was prepared in 2017 (WA 2017) 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 0.5km from the area of investigation.

2.3 The Field Evaluation

2.3.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of ten trenches measuring 30m in length by 1.70m in width across the proposed development area. The trenches were placed to target a series of possible sub-surface features recorded during the previous geophysical survey (WA 2017). 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.

2.3.2 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed by a 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. All possible features were inspected and selected deposits were excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples. Once completed all features were recorded according to the WA standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (WA 2019).

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. A *terminus post quem* was then produced for each stratified context under the supervision of the WA Finds Officer, and the dates were used to help determine the broad date phases for the site. On completion of this project, the finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines (Ibid). 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. Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately to prevent mixing and were reinstated in sequence.

2.3.5 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with Carlisle Archives, with copies of the report sent to the Cumbria HER, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier (CL12369 **TGC-A**)

2.3.6 Wardell Armstrong LLP 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 WA as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: wardella2-413433

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

- 3.1.1 The site is located on the east side of the village of Greystoke, on land east of The Thorpe at (NGR: NY 44352 31157). The site's environs currently comprise farmland. The site is bounded to the north by arable fields whilst the west is limited by buildings of The Thorpe. To the south lies the B5288 Penrith road and the Sandriggs caravan park is situated to the east.
- 3.1.2 The site is situated 4 miles west of Penrith on the northern fringe of the Lake District National Park, to the north of the main A66 Penrith to Keswick road. The area of investigation lies at an average height of c 200m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) with the ground sloping down gently to the south and east.
- 3.1.3 The site is located within irregularly shaped fields, following historic field boundary lines. At present the site comprises arable and pastoral farmland.
- 3.1.4 The underlying solid geology within the area of investigation is mapped as striations of limestone and sandstone of the Alston formation formed in the Carboniferous period 328 to 337 million years ago. This is overlain by superficial deposits of devensian till and patches of glaciofluvial deposits of sands and gravels formed in the Quaternary period up to 2 million years ago. Additionally, the site is surrounded by alluvium comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2021).
- 3.1.5 The natural substrate observed during the current phase of works comprised a firm stoney clay to the west, with loose gravels and cobbles to the east. Frequent variation within the natural substrate was noted which is consistent the mapped geologies above.

3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.2.1 A heritage impact assessment (HIA) was previously produced to assess the known historical and archaeological background of the site and the surrounding landscape to a distance of 0.5km. It is not intended to repeat that information here and what follows is a brief overview, for further details please refer to the original document (WA 2017).
- 3.2.2 The HIA report identified that there were no designated heritage assets within the site boundary, however there 18 designated heritage assets and six non-designated heritage assets within the wider search area of 0.5km.

- 3.2.3 **Prehistoric:** No prehistoric activity is known to survive within the development site boundary or the wider study area.
- 3.2.4 **Roman:** No evidence for Roman activity is known within the development area, however, the course of a Roman road running between Voreda Roman Fort and Troutbeck is known to the north of the site. The modern road between Greystoke and Little Blencow largely follows the line of the Roman road.
- 3.2.5 **Early medieval:** There is no evidence for early medieval activity from the study area.
- 3.2.6 **Medieval:** Greystoke was a significant medieval settlement. The Church of St Andrews, which survive to the south of the development site was established by the 13th century, perhaps on the site of an earlier holy well. Greystoke Castle to the west of the present village was granted a licence to crenellate by the mid-14th century. Earthworks and traces of strip field to the south of the church suggest a shrunken medieval village, indicating the focus of the medieval village was situated south of the present development.
- 3.2.7 There has probably been a farmstead at The Thorpe since the 13th century.
- 3.2.8 **Post-medieval to modern:** Numerous buildings throughout Greystoke date to the 17th to 19th century, including the late 18th to 19th century Storch bridge to the east of the site.
- 3.2.9 The Thorpe farmstead probably has medieval origins, however, the present buildings date to the 18th century. The field boundaries of the site were shown on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map by 1864, although the southern field boundary is earlier and shown on a mid-19th century tithe map of 1839 (WA 2017).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken between the 18th and the 21st January 2021, with 10 trenches excavated across the proposed development site (Figure 2). The trenches were placed to investigate a representative area of the proposed development and targeted a series of possible archaeological features recorded within the previous geophysical survey (WA 2017).

4.2 Results

4.2.1 The development site was situated across two fields separated by an old field boundary. There was a significant drop in height between the northern and southern fields and this field boundary formed almost a retaining wall in places. In addition, the western end of the site was the highest point within both fields, and they slope gently towards the river Petteril to the east. Trenches 1 to 6 were located within the northern, elevated field, and Trenches 7 to 10 were placed in the southern field (Figure 2; Plates 1 - 12).

4.2.2 The natural geological substrate was varied and ranged from a firm orangey brown boulder clay in the western-most trenches (Trenches 1, 2 and 7), to very loose sandy gravels in the east (Trenches 6 and 10). Rounded cobbles and boulders were common throughout the boulder clay. A very stony subsoil was encountered within all ten trenches comprising a mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent rounded cobbles and occasional boulders of 0.50m. Each trench was sealed by a deposit of silty dark grey brown topsoil. Descriptions of deposits encountered, including depths, are included in Appendix 1.

4.2.3 Although the geophysical survey indicated the presence of former ridge and furrow ploughing, the evaluation trenches revealed this was not the case. The high proportion of large cobbles and boulders within the subsoil suggest the fields have never been deep ploughed and there was no sign of ridge and furrow ploughing, either as extant or ploughed out features. It is likely the geophysics results recorded shallow plough scars or depressions formed by the direction of ploughing.

4.2.4 The location of several field drains was suggested within the geophysics results, however, these were only occasionally identified during the evaluation. Two land drains containing circular ceramic tube tiles were observed in Trench 6, and cobble

filled drains were noted within Trench 1, although it is possible a larger number were present but not identified due to the very stony nature of the natural deposits.

- 4.2.5 A modern backfilled feature was noted at the eastern end of Trench 3. This contained modern land drain fragments. It had very sharp squared edges and cut through the subsoil. This modern feature was not excavated due to flooding.
- 4.2.6 A possible horse-shoe shaped feature identified by geophysics as a possible earthwork or soiled filled feature within Trenches 3 and 4 was due to a band of loose gravel within the natural clay (Figure 3; Plates 3-5). As observed elsewhere with the trenches, the gravel band also contained large round and sub-rounded cobbles and boulders.
- 4.2.7 Only one trench revealed the presence of archaeological remains. Trench 9 within the southern field revealed a rough wall foundation (903) running roughly east – west mid trench (Figure 3; Plates 10-11). The top of this wall was situated at a depth of 0.30m below the ground surface at a height of 196.36m aOD. This feature matched anomalies revealed by the geophysical survey, though these had been interpreted as possible soil filled features (Figures 2 and 3). No structures were shown at this location on mapping of 1839 to 1969 (WA 2017). To the north of this feature the natural stony clay was encountered, to the south a spread of a dark silty deposit (904) lying above the natural clay. The spread was an irregular size and shape and a slot was dug across it which exposed irregular sides and base. A small quantity of charcoal was observed within the deposit.

5 FINDS ASSESSMENT

- 5.1.1 A total of 37 artefacts, weighing 1,145g, were recovered from unstratified or topsoil deposits. The finds included late post medieval to modern pottery sherds and metal fragments which were in moderate to poor condition.
- 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).
- 5.1.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and for its potential to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.
- 5.1.4 The finds assessment was compiled by Sue Thompson. Quantification of finds by trench is provided below.

| Trench | Context | Qty | Wgt (g) | Material | Period | Comments |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | 100 | 1 | 10 | Iron | Post Med? | Nail |
| 2 | U/S | 1 | 3 | Glass | Post Med - Modern | Opaque blue glass - vase? |
| 2 | U/S | 3 | 50 | Iron | Post Med? | Nail and miscellaneous |
| 2 | U/S | 5 | 20 | Pottery | Post Med - Modern | Brown glazed red earthenware, transferware and glazed white earthenware |
| 3 | Backfill | 1 | 110 | CBM | Post Med - Modern | Tile fragment |
| 5 | U/S | 1 | 5 | Pottery | Post Med - Modern | Transfer print |
| 7 | U/S | 1 | 436 | Iron | Post Med? | Tapered square profile bar |
| 8 | U/S | 4 | 6 | Pottery | Post Med - Modern | Brown glazed red earthenware, transferware and glazed white earthenware |
| 9 | U/S | 1 | 2 | Clay Pipe | Post Med - Modern | Clay Pipe stem |
| 9 | U/S | 14 | 410 | Iron | Post Med? | Nails and miscellaneous fragments |
| 9 | U/S | 1 | 57 | Lead | Post Med? | Strip |
| 9 | U/S | 4 | 36 | Pottery | Post Med - Modern | Brown glazed red earthenware, banded ware |
| Total | | 37 | 1145 | | | |

Table 1: *Finds recovered by Trench and material*

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 A total of 14 sherds of pottery weighing 67g were recovered from four trenches. The pottery sherds were small and heavily abraded.
- 5.2.2 Pottery fabrics include brown glazed red earthenware (REFR) and glazed white earthenwares (REFW) with occasional transfer or banded decoration. The pottery

sherds comprised small sherds of utilitarian household pottery and were largely 19th century in date.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

5.3.1 A single fragment of red clay tile was recovered from modern backfill within Trench 3. The fragment was in good condition with little wear and probably represents drainage tile disturbed during recent groundwork. The fragment is post medieval to modern in date.

5.4 Clay Pipe

5.4.1 A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from Trench 9. The fragment was small and abraded and did not display any surface decoration. It had a rough date of 18th to 19th century.

5.5 Glass

5.5.1 A single fragment of an opaque blue glass vessel, probably a vase, was recovered from Trench 9. Like the pottery, it probably dates to the late 19th century.

5.6 Metal

5.6.1 A total of 20 metal artefacts weighing 963g, were recovered from four trenches, with the bulk from Trench 9.

5.6.2 *Iron*: A total of 19 iron artefacts were recovered with a combined weight of 906g. A tapered bar with square profile is reminiscent of wall railings but could also be agricultural. Most of the objects were recovered from Trench 9 and comprise handmade nails. The iron was in poor condition and was highly corroded.

5.6.3 *Lead*: A single lead object was recovered from Trench 9. It was in moderate condition but of unknown purpose.

5.6.4 It is difficult to date the metal objects because similar items were manufactured over long periods, however, it is likely that the artefacts originated from the topsoil, and that they were post medieval in date.

5.7 Conclusions

5.7.1 The finds assemblage was recovered either as unstratified, or from topsoil deposits, largely with the use of a metal detector. It is likely that most of the unstratified material also originated from topsoil deposits.

- 5.7.2 The majority of the metal objects were recovered from Trench 9 in the southern field, perhaps suggesting the wall foundation (**903**) was associated with a post medieval timber structure of likely agricultural origin, though no structure is shown on 19th century mapping from 1839 onwards.
- 5.7.3 The finds are of low archaeological potential.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 6.1.1 No deposits suitable for sampling were encountered during the evaluation.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Interpretation

- 8.1.1 During the archaeological field evaluation on land east of the Thorpe, Greystoke, Cumbria, ten trenches were excavated across the two fields comprising the proposed development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity, the evaluation trenches being located to target geophysical anomalies.
- 8.1.2 All trenches were excavated down to the top of the natural substrate.
- 8.1.3 Archaeological remains were found only in Trench 9 in the southern half of the development area. While medieval activity is well documented within the village of Greystoke itself, with documentary evidence suggesting a farmstead known as Thorpe from the 13th century, no conclusive evidence was recovered which suggests activity prior to the post medieval period with the site boundary. The data recovered indicated past activity on the site dating to the post medieval to modern periods. This activity was represented by a single crude wall foundation and an irregular spread of silty material. It is likely that the remains are agricultural, perhaps a boundary wall or stock enclosure. No evidence for any kind of wall or structure is shown on historic mapping from 1839 onwards (WA 2017), although, the field in which these features were encountered was known on the tithe award as 'thorpe' in 1839 and the associated tithe map shows no farmstead at the present site of The Thorpe (WA 2017). Despite the geophysics results, no evidence for medieval ridge and furrow or any evidence for an earthwork enclosure, was encountered during the evaluation.
- 8.1.4 The survival of the archaeological remains was poor and it is likely that survival had been affected by modern ploughing.
- 8.1.5 The eastern trenches contain natural deposits of gravel, possibly both a result of glacial deposition and flood deposits from the river Petteril and its tributaries, and also may be subject to hill wash deposits of topsoil.
- 8.1.6 The remaining trenches were devoid of archaeological features and deposits. No finds were recovered, and no environmental samples were taken.

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26 January 2021

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

Length: 30m Width: 1.70m Orientation: North East – South West
 Maximum Depth: 0.60m Minimum Depth: 0.70m

| Context Number | Context Type | Description | Height/Depth | Discussion |
|----------------|--------------|--|--------------|---|
| 100 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey brown soft clayey silt | 0.37m | Shallow topsoil, probably shallow ploughed |
| 101 | Subsoil | Moderate to loose mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent rounded cobble inclusions | 0.33m | Subsoil contained occasional rounded boulders and large cobbles |
| 102 | Natural | Light to mid orangey brown firm sandy clay | 0.10m+ | Geological deposit |

Trench 2

Length: 30m Width: 1.70m Orientation: East – West
 Maximum Depth: 0.42m Minimum Depth: 0.88m

| Context Number | Context Type | Description | Height/Depth | Discussion |
|----------------|--------------|---|--------------|---|
| 200 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey brown soft clayey silt | 0.30m | Shallow topsoil, probably shallow ploughed |
| 201 | Subsoil | Moderate to loose mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent rounded cobble inclusions | 0.34m | Subsoil contained occasional rounded boulders and large cobbles. Cut by animal burrow in west end of trench |
| 202 | Natural | Firm mid yellow silty clay to orangey brown gravelly clay with frequent rounded cobble inclusions | 0.10m+ | Geological deposit |

Trench 3

Length: 30m Width: 1.70m Orientation: North East – South West
 Maximum Depth: 0.35m Minimum Depth: 0.90m

| Context Number | Context Type | Description | Height/Depth | Discussion |
|----------------|--------------|--|--------------|---|
| 300 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey brown soft clayey silt | 0.30m | Shallow topsoil, probably shallow ploughed |
| 301 | Subsoil | Moderate to loose mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent rounded cobble inclusions | 0.33m | Subsoil contained occasional rounded boulders and large cobbles |

| | | | | |
|-----|---------|--|--------|---|
| 302 | Natural | Firm orangey brown clay pale to dark brown clayey gravel | 0.10m+ | Geological deposit. Largely firm clay with a broad gravel band mid trench |
|-----|---------|--|--------|---|

Trench 4

Length: 30m Width: 1.70m Orientation: North West – South East
Maximum Depth: 0.43m Minimum Depth: 0.80m

| Context Number | Context Type | Description | Height/Depth | Discussion |
|----------------|--------------|---|--------------|---|
| 400 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey brown soft clayey silt | 0.30m | Shallow topsoil, probably shallow ploughed |
| 401 | Subsoil | Moderate to loose mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent rounded stone inclusions | 0.30m | Subsoil contained occasional rounded boulders and large cobbles |
| 402 | Natural | Firm orangey brown clay pale to dark brown clayey gravel | 0.10m+ | Geological deposits of clay with a wide gravel band at the northern end of the trench |

Trench 5

Length: 30m Width: 1.70m Orientation: East – West
Maximum Depth: 0.60m Minimum Depth: 0.90m

| Context Number | Context Type | Description | Height/Depth | Discussion |
|----------------|--------------|--|--------------|---|
| 500 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey brown soft clayey silt | 0.50m max | Shallow topsoil, probably shallow ploughed |
| 501 | Subsoil | Moderate to loose mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent rounded cobble inclusions | 0.40m | Subsoil contained occasional rounded boulders and large cobbles |
| 502 | Natural | Light to mid orangey brown firm sandy clay | 0.10m+ | Geological deposit of very stoney clay |

Trench 6

Length: 30m Width: 1.70m Orientation: North West – South East
Maximum Depth: 0.90m Minimum Depth: 1.00m

| Context Number | Context Type | Description | Height/Depth | Discussion |
|----------------|--------------|--|--------------|---|
| 600 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey brown soft clayey silt | 0.40m | Shallow topsoil, probably shallow ploughed |
| 601 | Subsoil | Moderate to loose mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent rounded cobble inclusions | 0.60m | Subsoil contained occasional rounded boulders and large cobbles |

| | | | | |
|-----|---------|---|--------|--|
| 602 | Natural | Light to mid mixed reddish brown firm sandy gravel and clay | 0.10m+ | Geological deposit of red clay at western end with sandy gravel and large cobbles and boulder inclusions |
|-----|---------|---|--------|--|

Trench 7

Length: 30m Width: 1.70m Orientation: East – West
 Maximum Depth: 0.60m Minimum Depth: 0.80m

| Context Number | Context Type | Description | Height/Depth | Discussion |
|----------------|--------------|--|--------------|---|
| 700 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey brown soft clayey silt | 0.28m | Shallow topsoil, probably shallow ploughed |
| 701 | Subsoil | Moderate light to mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional rounded cobble inclusions | 0.32m | Subsoil contained occasional rounded boulders and large cobbles |
| 702 | Natural | Firm light to mid orangey brown sandy clay | 0.10m+ | Geological deposit containing |

Trench 8

Length: 30m Width: 1.70m Orientation: North West – South East
 Maximum Depth: 0.60m Minimum Depth: 1.10m

| Context Number | Context Type | Description | Height/Depth | Discussion |
|----------------|--------------|--|--------------|---|
| 800 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey brown soft clayey silt | 0.40m | Shallow topsoil, probably shallow ploughed |
| 801 | Subsoil | Moderate mid orangey brown silty clay with cobble inclusions | 0.70m | Subsoil contained occasional rounded boulders and large cobbles |
| 802 | Natural | Loose light to mid mixed brown sandy gravel and clay | 0.10m+ | Geological deposit containing frequent gravels and cobbles throughout |

Trench 9

Length: 30m Width: 1.70m Orientation: North – South
 Maximum Depth: 0.50m Minimum Depth: 0.80m

| Context Number | Context Type | Description | Height/Depth | Discussion |
|----------------|--------------|--|--------------|---|
| 900 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey brown soft clayey silt | 0.20m | Shallow topsoil, probably shallow ploughed |
| 901 | Subsoil | Moderate mid orangey brown silty clay with cobble inclusions | 0.60m max | Subsoil contained occasional rounded boulders and large cobbles |

| | | | | |
|-----|---------|--|--------|--|
| 902 | Natural | Loose light to mid brown sandy gravel | 0.10m+ | Geological deposit containing frequent gravels and cobbles throughout |
| 903 | Wall? | Large sub-angular stones of varying size with no bonding material | 0.60m | Possible drystone wall of a field boundary or stock enclosure forming northern extent of deposit (904) |
| 904 | Spread | Soft dark grey silty clay, occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions | 0.26m | Irregular shaped spread 11 x 2m +, containing occasional charcoal and animal bone (tooth) fragments |

Trench 10

Length: 30m

Width: 1.70m

Orientation: North West – South East

Maximum Depth: 1.00m

Minimum Depth: 1.20m

| Context Number | Context Type | Description | Height/Depth | Discussion |
|----------------|--------------|--|--------------|---|
| 1000 | Topsoil | Mid to dark grey brown soft clayey silt | 0.30m | Shallow topsoil, probably shallow ploughed |
| 1001 | Subsoil | Moderate mid orangey brown silty clay with cobble inclusions | 0.80m | Subsoil contained occasional rounded boulders and large cobbles |
| 1002 | Natural | Loose light to mid mixed brown sandy gravel and yellow clay | 0.10m+ | Geological deposit containing frequent gravels and cobbles throughout |

APPENDIX 2: PLATES



Plate 1; Trench 1, Facing west 2 x 1m scales



Plate 2; Trench 2, Facing west 2 x 1m scales



Plate 3; Trench 3, Facing east 2 x 1m scales



Plate 4; Trench 3, showing gravel band mid trench. Facing north west 2 x 1m scales



Plate 5; Trench 4, oblique. Showing gravel band mid trench. Facing South east 2 x 1m scales



Plate 6; Trench 5, Looking east. 2 x 1m scale



Plate 7; Trench 6, Looking north. 2 x 1m scale



Plate 8; Trench 7, Looking west. 2 x 1m scale



Plate 9; Trench 8, Looking south. 2 x 1m scale



Plate 10; Trench 9 showing Wall (903) Facing south 2 x 1m scales



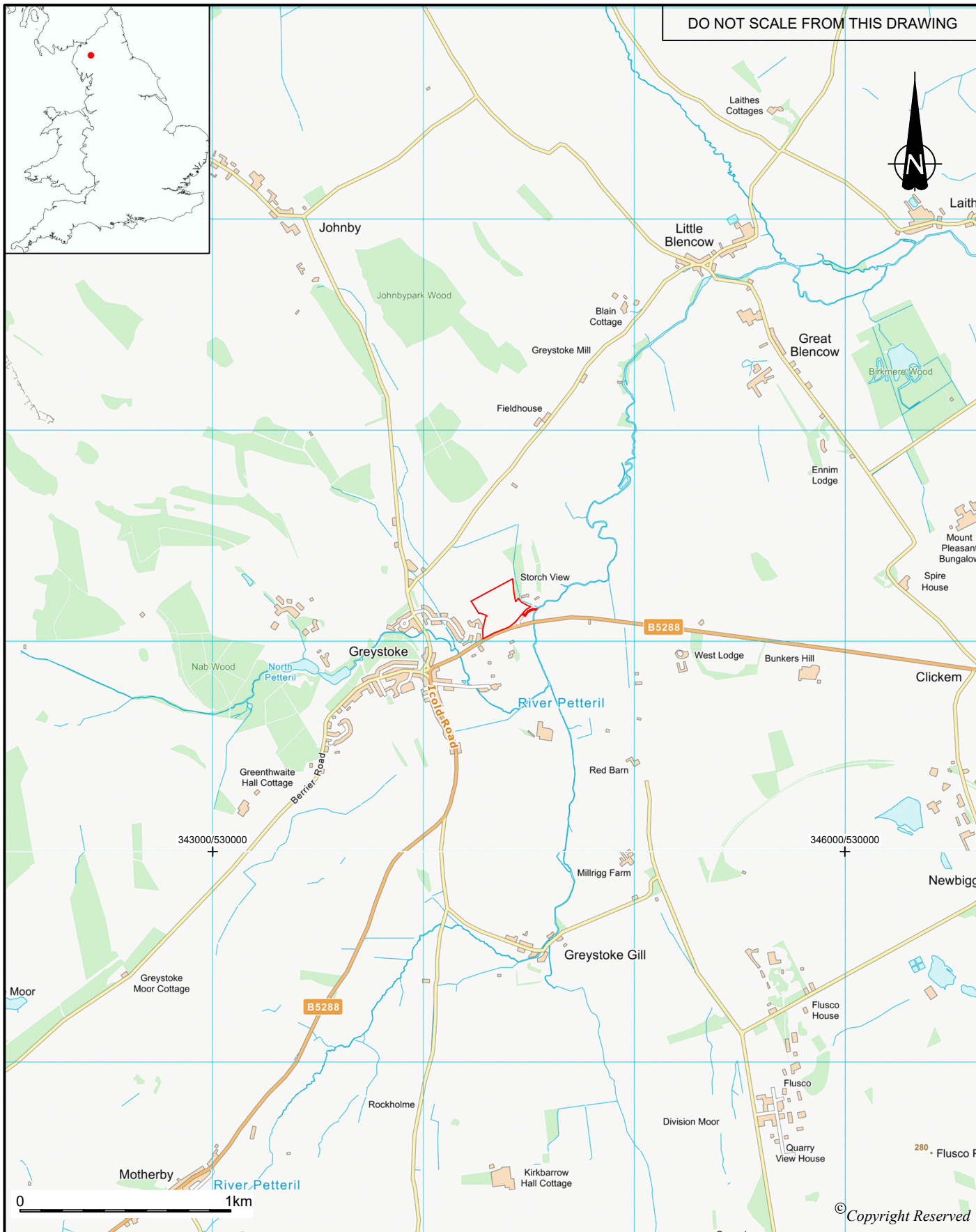
Plate 11; Trench 9 showing Wall (903) and deposit (904) to south. Looking west 1 x 1m scale




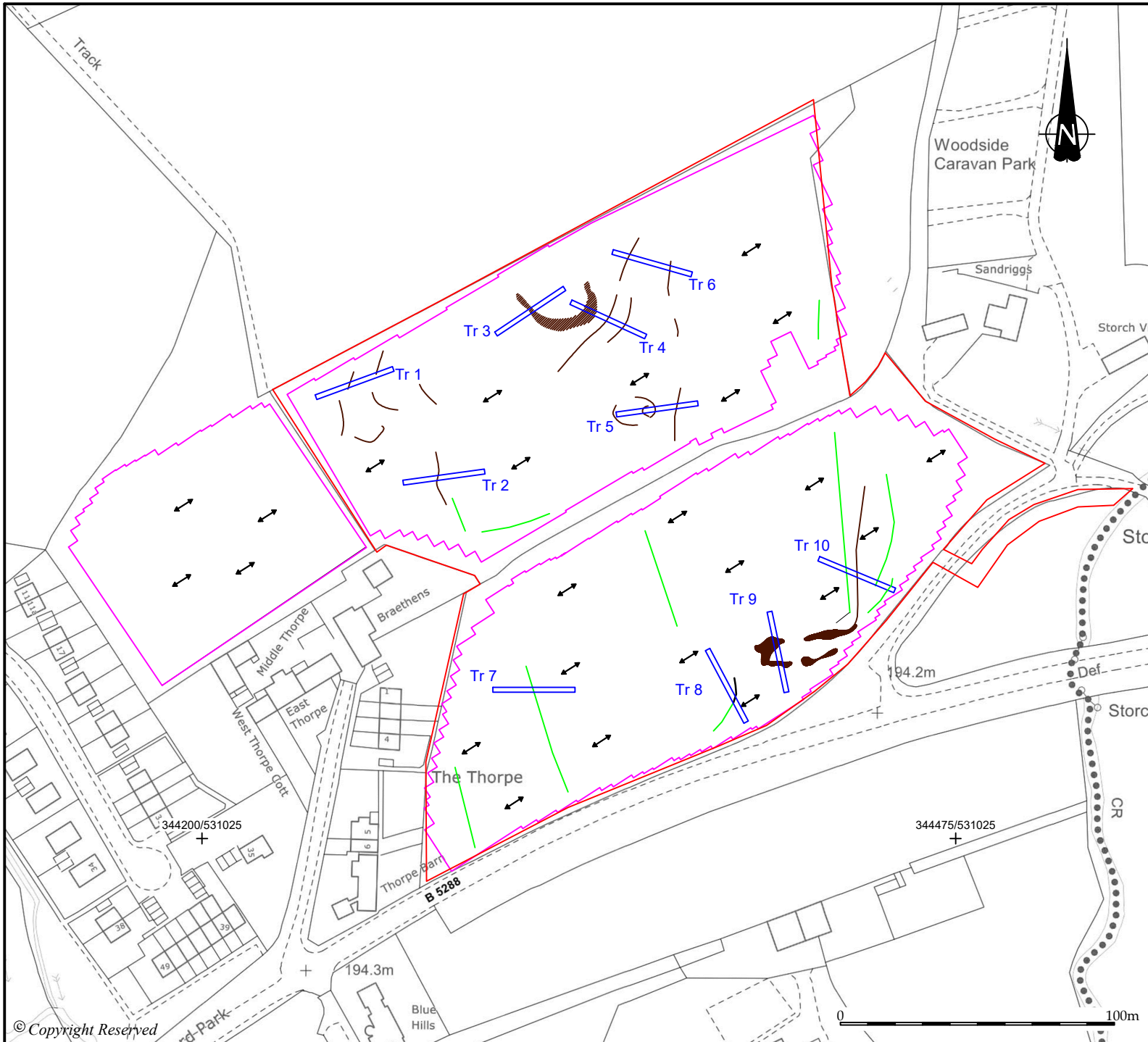
Plate 12; Trench 10, looking north. 2 x 1m scale

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES

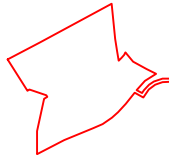





DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING



| | | | | | | | |
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| CLIENT | Story Homes | | DRG No. | CL12369-101 | REV | A | |
| | PROJECT | Land East of The Thorpe, Greystoke, Cumbria | SIZE | A4 | SCALE | 1:25,000 | DATE |
| DRAWN BY | | | HP | CHECKED BY | FG | APPROVED BY | CBC |
| DRAWING TITLE | | |  | | ■ CARLISLE TEL 01228 550 575 WWW.WARDELL-ARMSTRONG.COM <input type="checkbox"/> BIRMINGHAM <input type="checkbox"/> LEEDS <input type="checkbox"/> BOLTON <input type="checkbox"/> LONDON <input type="checkbox"/> CARDIFF <input type="checkbox"/> MANCHESTER <input type="checkbox"/> EDINBURGH <input type="checkbox"/> NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE <input type="checkbox"/> GLASGOW <input type="checkbox"/> STOKE ON TRENT | | |



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-  Site boundary
-  Evaluation trenches
-  Outline of geophysical survey area
-  Possible land drains/ditches
-  Direction of ploughing
-  Possible soil-filled features

| | | | | | |
|----------|---------|------|-------|------|------|
| REVISION | DETAILS | DATE | DRAWN | CHKD | APPD |
|----------|---------|------|-------|------|------|

CLIENT
Story Homes

PROJECT
Land East of The Thorpe,
Greystoke, Cumbria

DRAWING TITLE
Figure 2:
Location plan of evaluation trenches
with previous geophysical results

| | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| DRG No | CL12369-102 | REV | A |
| SIZE | A4 | SCALE | 1,200 |
| | | DATE | Jan 2021 |
| DRAWN BY | HP | CHECKED BY | FG |
| | | APPROVED BY | CBC |

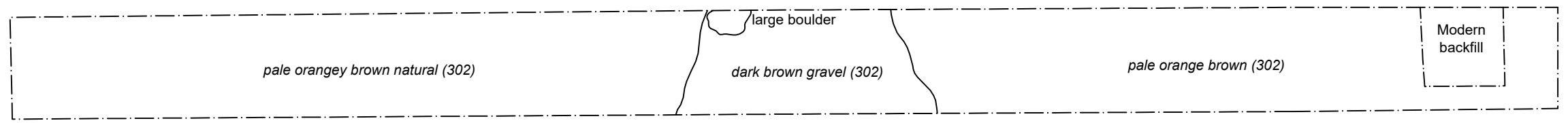

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| <input type="checkbox"/> BOLTON | <input type="checkbox"/> LONDON |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CARDIFF | <input type="checkbox"/> MANCHESTER |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EDINBURGH | <input type="checkbox"/> N-J-T |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GLASGOW | <input type="checkbox"/> STOKE ON TRENT |

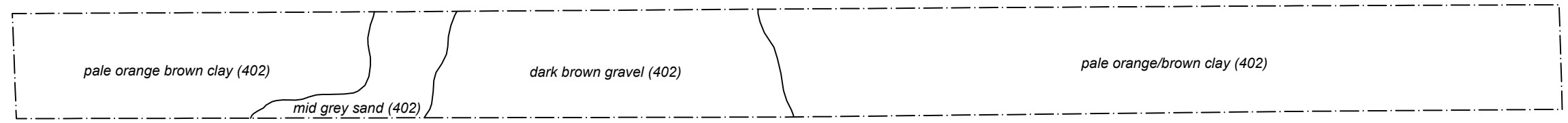
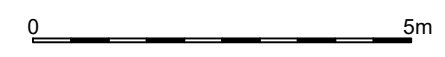
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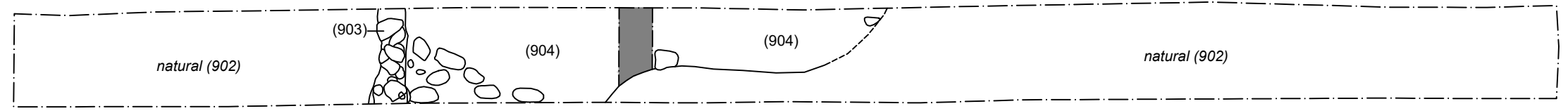
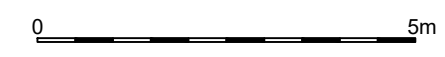
- (101) Context numbers
- Limit of excavation
- █ Excavated area



Trench 3. Plan.



Trench 4. Plan.



Trench 9. Plan.



| | | | | | |
|----------|---------|------|-----|------|------|
| REVISION | DETAILS | DATE | DRN | CHKD | APPD |
|----------|---------|------|-----|------|------|

CLIENT
Story Homes

PROJECT
**Land East of The Thorpe,
Greystoke, Cumbria**

DRAWING TITLE
**Figure 3:
Plan of trenches 3, 4 and 9**

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| DRG No. CL12369-103 | REV A |
| DRG SIZE A3 | SCALE 1:100 |
| DRAWN BY HP | CHECKED BY FG |
| | DATE Jan 2021 |
| | APPROVED BY CBC |

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| <input type="checkbox"/> BIRMINGHAM | <input type="checkbox"/> LEEDS |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> EDINBURGH | <input type="checkbox"/> N-U-T |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GLASGOW | <input type="checkbox"/> STOKE ON TREN |

STOKE-ON-TRENT

Sir Henry Doulton House
Forge Lane
Etruria
Stoke-on-Trent
ST1 5BD
Tel: +44 (0)1782 276 700

BIRMINGHAM

Two Devon Way
Longbridge Technology Park
Longbridge
Birmingham
B31 2TS
Tel: +44 (0)121 580 0909

BOLTON

41-50 Futura Park
Aspinall Way
Middlebrook
Bolton
BL6 6SU
Tel: +44 (0)1204 227 227

BURY ST EDMUNDS

6 Brunel Business Court
Eastern Way
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP32 7AJ
Tel: +44 (0)1284 765 210

CARDIFF

Tudor House
16 Cathedral Road
Cardiff
CF11 9LJ
Tel: +44 (0)292 072 9191

CARLISLE

Marconi Road
Burgh Road Industrial
Estate Carlisle
Cumbria
CA2 7NA
Tel: +44 (0)1228 550 575

EDINBURGH

Great Michael House
14 Links Place
Edinburgh
EH6 7EZ
Tel: +44 (0)131 555 3311

GLASGOW

2 West Regent Street
Glasgow
G2 1RW
Tel: +44 (0)141 433 7210

LEEDS

36 Park Row
Leeds
LS1 5JL
Tel: +44 (0)113 831 5533

LONDON

Third Floor
46 Chancery Lane
London
WC2A 1JE
Tel: +44 (0)207 242 3243

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

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

SHEFFORD

PI House
R/O 23 Clifton Road
Shefford
Bedfordshire
SG17 5AF
Tel: +44 (0)1462 850 483

TRURO

Baldhu House
Wheal Jane Earth Science Park
Baldhu
Truro
TR3 6EH
Tel: +44 (0)187 256 0738

International offices:

ALMATY

29/6 Satpaev Avenue Regency
Hotel
Office Tower
Almaty
Kazakhstan
050040
Tel: +7(727) 334 1310

MOSCOW

21/5 Kuznetskiy Most St.
Moscow
Russia
Tel: +7(495) 626 07 67