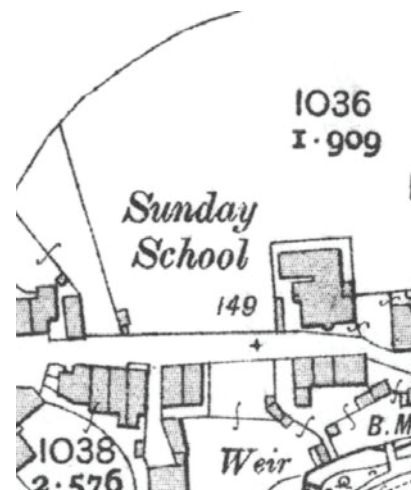


# LAND OPPOSITE SUN INN COTTAGE, LADY MOYRA INCLINE, BECKSIDE, KIRKBY-IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA

## Archaeological Evaluation



Client: Holbeck Homes Ltd

Planning Application No.:  
SL/2016/0773

NGR: 323480 482320

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August 2018



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## Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for the construction of three dwellings on land opposite Sun Inn Cottage, Lady Moyra Incline, Beckside, Kirkby-in-Furness, Cumbria, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation of the site, preceded by a rapid desk-based assessment.

The site lies on the north side of the hamlet of Beckside, a short distance from the medieval parish church for Kirkby. Kirkby Ireleth, as the settlement was originally known, is recorded in the Domesday survey and the place-name indicates that a settlement existed there from at least the early medieval period, although there is evidence for human activity in the wider area from the end of the last Ice Age. Early maps of the site show that it originally comprised part of a large field with a smaller block of land labelled 'garden' to the west. Lidar data shows that the larger field is covered in narrow ridge and furrow of probable post-medieval date.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of three trenches and was undertaken by Greenlane Archaeology in July 2018. In each case a similar sequence of shallow deposits comprising topsoil, subsoil, and natural was encountered, although no subsoil was recorded in Trench 1. Finds were recovered from the topsoil in all of the trenches, typically comprising pottery and glass of post-medieval date, the nature of some of which suggests that they probably derived from the nearby school. However, two pieces of medieval pottery were recovered from Trench 1, demonstrating that there was activity here in the medieval period, as suggested by the historical record.

No features of archaeological interest were encountered and the site is considered to have low archaeological potential. The south-west corner of the site is perhaps of most interest but this was not investigated due to the recorded presence of services and is therefore likely to have been disturbed.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Holbeck Homes Ltd for commissioning the project, in particular Rachel Bagshaw for her assistance with the project, and also Tony Hills at Damson Design. Additional thanks are due to Luscombe Plant Hire for providing the excavator and driver, and Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer (Development Control), at Cumbria Country Council (CCC), for his comments on the project. Special thanks are also due to the staff at the Cumbria Archive Centre at Barrow-in-Furness for their assistance with accessing the relevant archive material.

The project was carried out by Dan Elsworth and Ric Buckle, who also wrote the report. The illustrations were produced by Tom Mace. The finds were processed by Ric Buckle and assessed by Jo Dawson (post-medieval finds) and Tom Mace (medieval pottery, animal bone and clay tobacco pipe) at Greenlane Archaeology. The project was managed by Dan Elsworth, and the report was edited by Jo Dawson.

## 1. Introduction

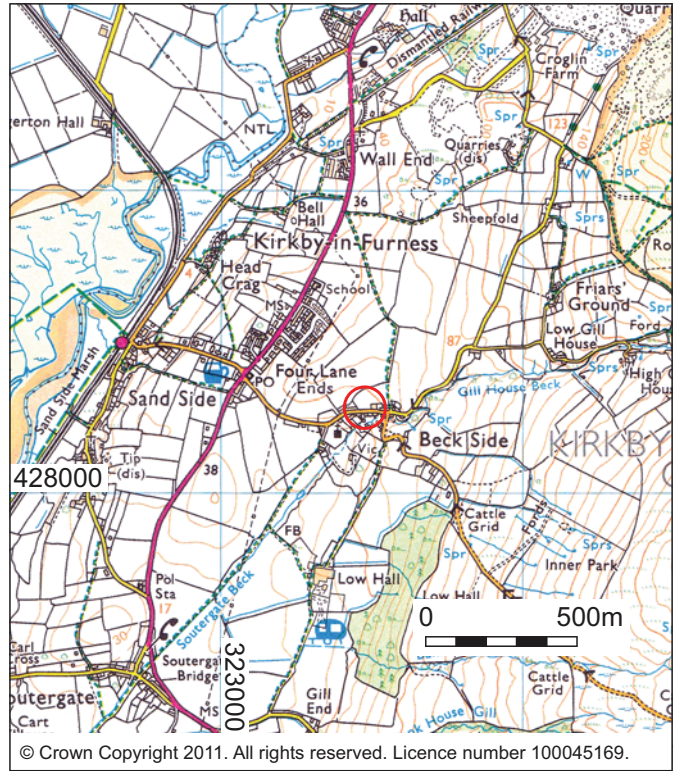
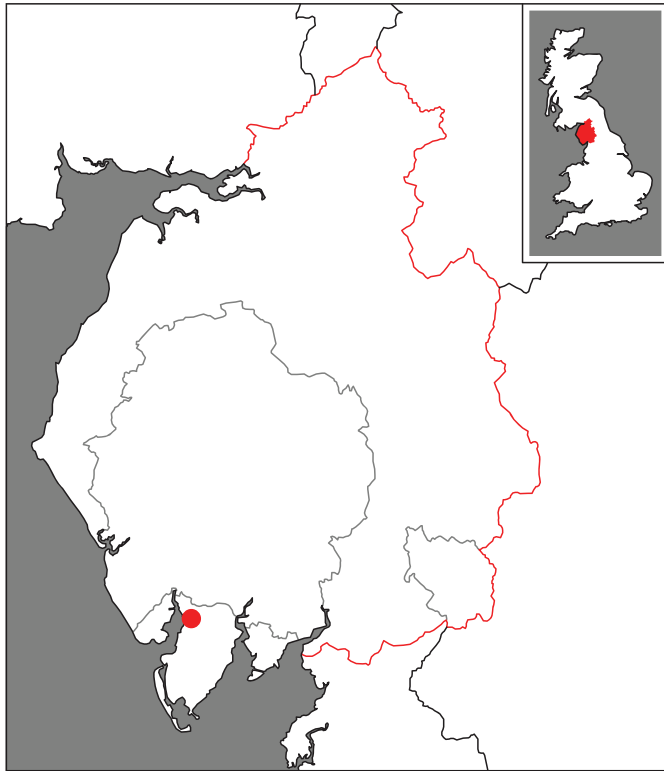
### 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (ref. SL/2016/0773) for the construction of three dwellings on land opposite Sun Inn Cottage, Lady Moyra Incline, Beckside, Kirkby-in-Furness, Cumbria (centred on NGR 323480 482320), a condition (No. 8) was placed on the planning consent by South Lakeland District Council, based on the advice of the Historic Environment Service at Cumbria County Council (CCCHES). This required that the site be subject to an archaeological evaluation, comprising the excavation of trial trenches totalling 50 square meters to assess whether any below-ground remains of archaeological interest are present prior to the development commencing, with an associated desk-based assessment. Greenlane Archaeology was subsequently appointed by Holbeck Homes Ltd (hereafter 'the client'), to carry out the archaeological evaluation. In response to this Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design (*Appendix 1*) and following the acceptance of this by the Historic Environment Officer (HEO) at Cumbria County Council (CCC) the onsite work was undertaken in July 2018.

### 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located on the north side of the village of Beckside, which forms part of the scattered settlement of Kirkby-in-Furness on the west side of the Furness Peninsula (Figure 1). The site ranges from between 43m and 48m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2011; Figure 1).

1.2.2 The solid geology of the area comprises Bannisdale slates of the Silurian period (Moseley 1978, plate 1), which are typically overlain by glacially-derived till and layers of sand and gravel (Countryside Commission 1998, 27). The landscape is typically dominated by small-scale fields used for grazing although across the whole of the western coastal strip of Cumbria this has been substantially disturbed by mining and quarrying (*ibid*).



Client: Holbeck Homes Ltd

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Figure 1: Site location



## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Cumbria Archive Centre (Barrow-in-Furness):** this contains the majority of relevant primary sources relating to the site, in particular early maps, and these were examined, as well as any relevant secondary sources;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** additional primary and secondary sources held in Greenlane Archaeology's library and online resources were also examined to provide information for the site background and map regression.

### 2.2 Archaeological Evaluation

2.2.1 The evaluation was carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and comprised the excavation of three evaluation trenches totalling almost 60m<sup>2</sup>. Excavation was discontinued once the natural geology was reached, which was typically at a height of between 45m and 46m above sea level.

2.2.2 The topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket. Underlying deposits were cleaned and further investigated by hand. All finds were collected from all deposits, as far as was practical. The following recording techniques were used during the evaluation:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits and features (see *Appendix 2*) were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets, specifically trench record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format (jpeg and RAW) were taken of all archaeological features uncovered during the evaluation, as well as general views of the site, the surrounding landscape, and working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report and the remainder are included in the archive. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets (Greenlane Archaeology 2007);
- **Instrument survey:** the trenches were typically surveyed using a Leica reflectorless total station coupled to a portable computer running AutoCAD 2018 LT and TheoLT, which captures the survey data in AutoCAD in real-time at a scale of 1:1. This enabled the location of each trench to be positioned and allowed levels above Ordnance Datum to be provided through reference to a nearby bench mark. In the more confined area in which Trench 1 was excavated it was possible to locate the trench by hand to the nearby standing buildings;
- **Drawings:** no features of archaeological interest were encountered so all of the drawings were produced using the total station, although sketches were made on the trench record sheets.

### 2.3 Finds and Samples

2.3.1 **Collection:** all of the finds were recovered by hand and stored in self-seal bags with white write-on panels on site before being removed for processing and assessment.

2.3.2 **Processing:** artefacts were washed (or dried and dry brushed in the case of metal), dried in a drying oven or naturally air-dried, and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.



2.3.3 **Assessment and recording:** the finds were assessed through visual examination, identified where possible by comparison with published examples, and a list of them was compiled (see *Appendix 3*).

2.3.4 **Environmental Samples:** no samples were collected as no suitable deposits were encountered.

## 2.4 Archive

2.5.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design, and current ClfA standards and guidance (ClfA 2014c). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness after the completion of the project. On completion of the project a copy of this report will be provided for the client and a copy will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition a digital copy will be provided to the Historic Environment Record at Cumbria County Council, and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

### 3. Desk-Based Assessment

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The desk-based assessment is intended to place the results of the evaluation in their local historical and archaeological context and primarily involved the examination of early maps and consultation of published histories of the area.

#### 3.2 Map Regression

3.2.1 **Early maps:** while there are early county-wide maps showing the area these tend to be relatively limited in detail because of their scale, with Yates' map of 1786 showing 'Beck Side', the church and the mill with schematic blocks of buildings representing houses in the village (Plate 1), while Hennet's map of 1830 names the settlement 'Kirkby Ireleth' and shows the church and two mills, with a distinct gap in the buildings corresponding to where the site is (Plate 2).



Plate 1 (left): Extract from Yates' map of 1786 showing 'Beck Side'

Plate 2 (right): Extract from Hennet's map of 1830 showing 'Kirkby Ireleth'

3.2.2 **Tithe map 1842:** this is the earliest detailed map of the area (NA IR/29/18/205 1842) and clearly shows the site as primarily comprising part of a single large field (labelled 896), with the west end forming a separate strip (labelled 33) (Plate 3). The accompanying apportionment (NA IR/29/18/205 1845) shows that both plots were owned by the Earl of Burlington and occupied by Robert Postlethwaite, who also occupied the nearby corn mill, with plot 896 named 'School House Parrock' and described as arable, and plot 33 described as 'garden'. The adjoining plots 31 and 32 are listed as 'School & Yard'.

3.2.3 **Ordnance Survey 1850:** this is the first Ordnance Survey map at a scale of 1:10,560 and it shows much the same information as the previous image, with the bulk of the site forming part of a large field, with a smaller area along the west side evidently a garden (Plate 4). The building to the east of the site is labelled 'School'.

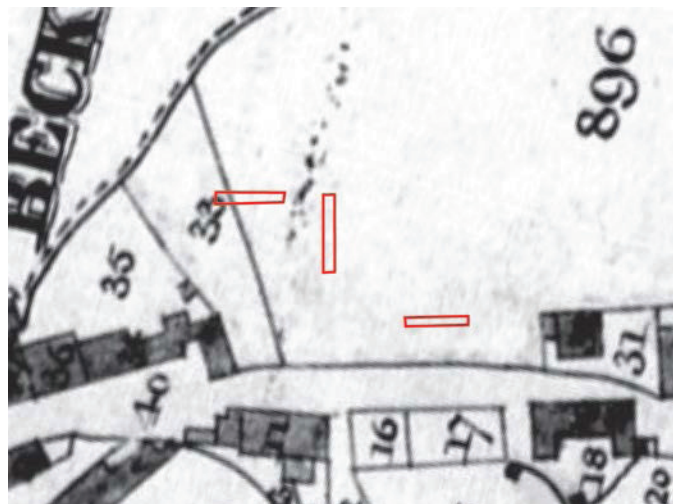


Plate 3 (left): Extract from the tithe map of 1842, showing evaluation trench locations

Plate 4 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1850, showing evaluation trench locations

3.2.4 **Ordnance Survey 1890:** this the first Ordnance Survey map at a scale of 1:2,500 and while it shows the site with much the same arrangement there is a small outbuilding attached to the south end of the boundary dividing the main part of the site from the smaller field to the west (Plate 5).

3.2.5 **Ordnance Survey 1913:** this shows essentially the same detail as the previous map, although the outbuilding against the boundary between the two fields is slightly smaller (Plate 6; cf. Plate 5).

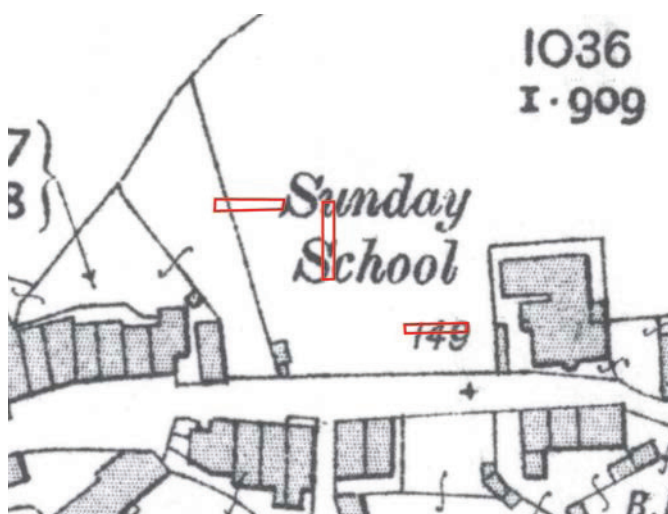
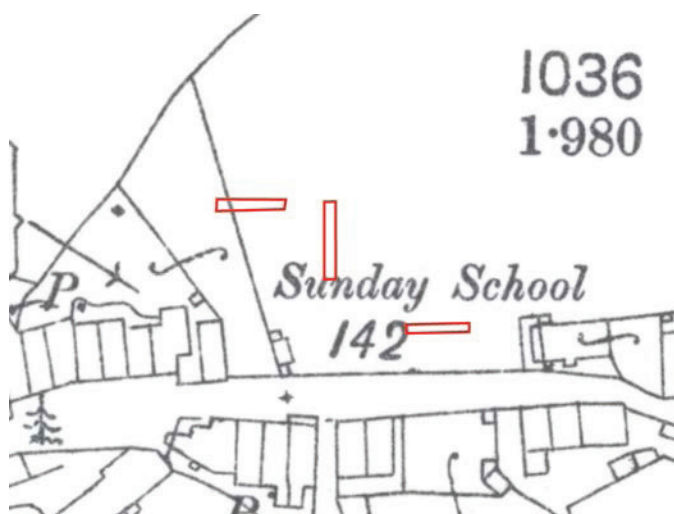


Plate 5 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1890, showing evaluation trench locations

Plate 6 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913, showing evaluation trench locations

### 3.3 Site History

3.3.1 **Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD):** while there is some limited evidence for activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, this is typically found in the southernmost part on the north side of Morecambe Bay. Excavations of a small number of cave sites have found the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country and artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type (Young 2002). Again, the county was also clearly inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered during field walking and eroding from sand dunes along the coast, but these are typically concentrated in the west coast area and on the uplands around the Eden Valley (Cherry and



Cherry 2002). Slightly closer to the site, however, large number of finds of this date and later have been found during field walking (see Evans 2008). These discoveries demonstrate that further remains of similar date are likely to exist in the local area, although in general such finds seem typically to be found in river valleys, lakesides, and coastal areas (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152).

3.3.2 In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear in the region and one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the county, having been manufactured at Langdale to the north of the site (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still, and it is likely that settlement sites thought to belong to the Iron Age have their origins in this period. It is very likely that the enclosure recorded at Stone Close, near Stainton, has its origins in the Neolithic or Bronze Age (Dobson 1912). Similar sites are also recorded in the local area, including an enclosure on Hoad hill near Ulverston (Elsworth 2005), and another at Skelmore Heads near Urswick (Powell 1963).

3.3.3 Sites that can be specifically dated to the Iron Age (c600 BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD) are very rare; the enclosures at Ulverston and Urswick may represent hillforts, a typical site of this period, but they have not been dated (Elsworth 2014). Burials that belong to the Iron Age are extremely rare in the county as a whole, a radiocarbon dated example at Levens being perhaps the only certain example (OA North 2004). There is, in general, likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period; it is evident that in this part of the country, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74).

3.3.4 **Romano-British to Early Medieval Period: (1<sup>st</sup> century AD – 11<sup>th</sup> century AD):** late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century antiquarians considered a Roman military presence in the Furness area beyond question, but by the 20<sup>th</sup> century there was a complete reversal of opinion (summarised in Elsworth 2007, 31-37). Re-examination of the evidence however suggests a strong Roman influence or “background” presence in the peninsula during the Roman period, which doubtless would have been attractive for its rich iron ore reserves (Shotter 1995, 74; Elsworth 2007, 37, 41-43), however, there is little known Roman activity in the immediate area around the site. The early medieval period is not well represented in the area in terms of physical remains, which is a common situation throughout the county. The local area as a whole has a complex mixture of place-names of Celtic British, Anglian (Old English), and Norse type suggesting that the early medieval period was a time of dynamic and rapid population change (Edmonds 2013). Local names such as Beckside show the influence of Norse settlers, while Kirkby Ireleth potentially shows the presence of Irish people during the Norse period, the name perhaps meaning the church settlement at the slope of the Irish (Ekwall 1922, 205), although it has been suggested that Ireleth actually derives from the name Jarlath, who was an early Irish saint (Linda Corrigan pers comm).

3.3.5 **Medieval Period (11<sup>th</sup> century AD – 16<sup>th</sup> century AD):** Ireleth is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 as part of an area named Hougun, and was latterly part of the land granted to Furness Abbey at its establishment in 1127 (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 392). There is a Kirkby family recorded in the area from the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, who owned Kirkby Hall, elements of which are late medieval in date (*op cit*, 396-398). The most notable other medieval structure in the area is the parish church for Kirkby Ireleth, which is situated in Beckside, a short distance to the south-west of the site (*op cit*, 387-391). It is dedicated to St Cuthbert and still has elements dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> century (*ibid*).

3.3.6 **Post-medieval Period (16<sup>th</sup> century AD – present):** following the Dissolution, Furness Abbey was taken under the control of the crown and the land was subsequently granted to the king’s minister Thomas Cromwell (Dickinson 1987, 8). By the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century it had passed to the Preston family (Greenlane Archaeology 2006) and then passed to the Cavendish family. As a result the estates formerly belonging to the Abbey passed into the hands of the crown, with the Kirkby family retaining the manor until these divisions were united under the ownership of the Cavendish family of Holker in 1796 (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 396). Kirkby Ireleth remained largely rural in character with a relatively small population, although this was undoubtedly considerably increased by the local slate industry which

flourished particularly in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century (*op cit*, 387). A stipend for a schoolmaster of £30 was provided in 1769 (*op cit*, 391), although it is not clear if this led to the establishment of the school immediately adjoining the site.

### 3.4 Lidar

3.4.1 Lidar data is freely available for the whole of the area (Plate 7). This shows that the larger field containing the majority of the site has surviving narrow ridge and furrow, of probable post-medieval date (Higham 2004, 58), running approximately north/south across it, while the division forming the smaller strip of land to the west is clearly visible.



**Plate 7: Lidar image of the site (houseprices.io 2018) , showing evaluation trench locations**

### 3.5 Conclusion

3.4.1 Early maps show that the site saw very little change throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the majority of it falling within a single large field and a small area along the west side forming a separate piece of land described as a garden. The Lidar shows that the larger field had been ploughed in the post-medieval period.

3.4.2 The history of the local landscape demonstrates that there is evidence for occupation in the region dating back to the end of the last Ice Age. A settlement known as Ireleth was in existence prior to the Norman Conquest and the parish church for what is now known as Kirkby-in-Furness is likely to be an ancient site, but it is not clear where the focus for any associated settlement was, with most of the area very rural in character until the development of the slate quarries in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



## 4. Fieldwork Results

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 As there were no specific targets of archaeological interest evident in the early maps or lidar data the three trenches were essentially positioned randomly. However, the recorded presence of an electrical cable running north-east/south-west across the site meant that the central area and the south-west corner were specifically avoided.

### 4.2 Trench 1

4.2.1 Trench 1 was 10m by 1.8m and orientated approximately east/west (Figure 2). The uppermost deposit (**100**) comprised a soft light grey brown sandy silt 0.30m in thickness. This was overlying a firm mid-greyish brown sandy clay (**101**), which was clearly the natural substrate (Plate 8).



Plate 8: Trench 1 facing west

### 4.3 Trench 2

4.3.1 This trench measured 10m by 1.8m and was orientated north/south (Figure 2). It was truncated by a copper cable at the north end. Context **200** was a light grey brown sandy silt topsoil deposit 0.15m in thickness. Below that, context **201** was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt, 0.40m thick, and **202** comprised a light orangey grey sand natural substrate (Plate 9).





**Plate 9: Trench 2 facing south**

#### 4.4 Trench 3

4.4.1 This trench measured 10m by 1.8m and was orientated east/west (Figure 2). It was truncated at the eastern end by a copper cable. Context **300** was a light grey brown sandy silt, measuring 0.15m in thickness. Below that was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt (**301**), measuring 0.20m in thickness, and the natural substrate (**302**) comprised a yellowy grey sand (Plate 10).





**Plate 10: Trench 3 facing east**

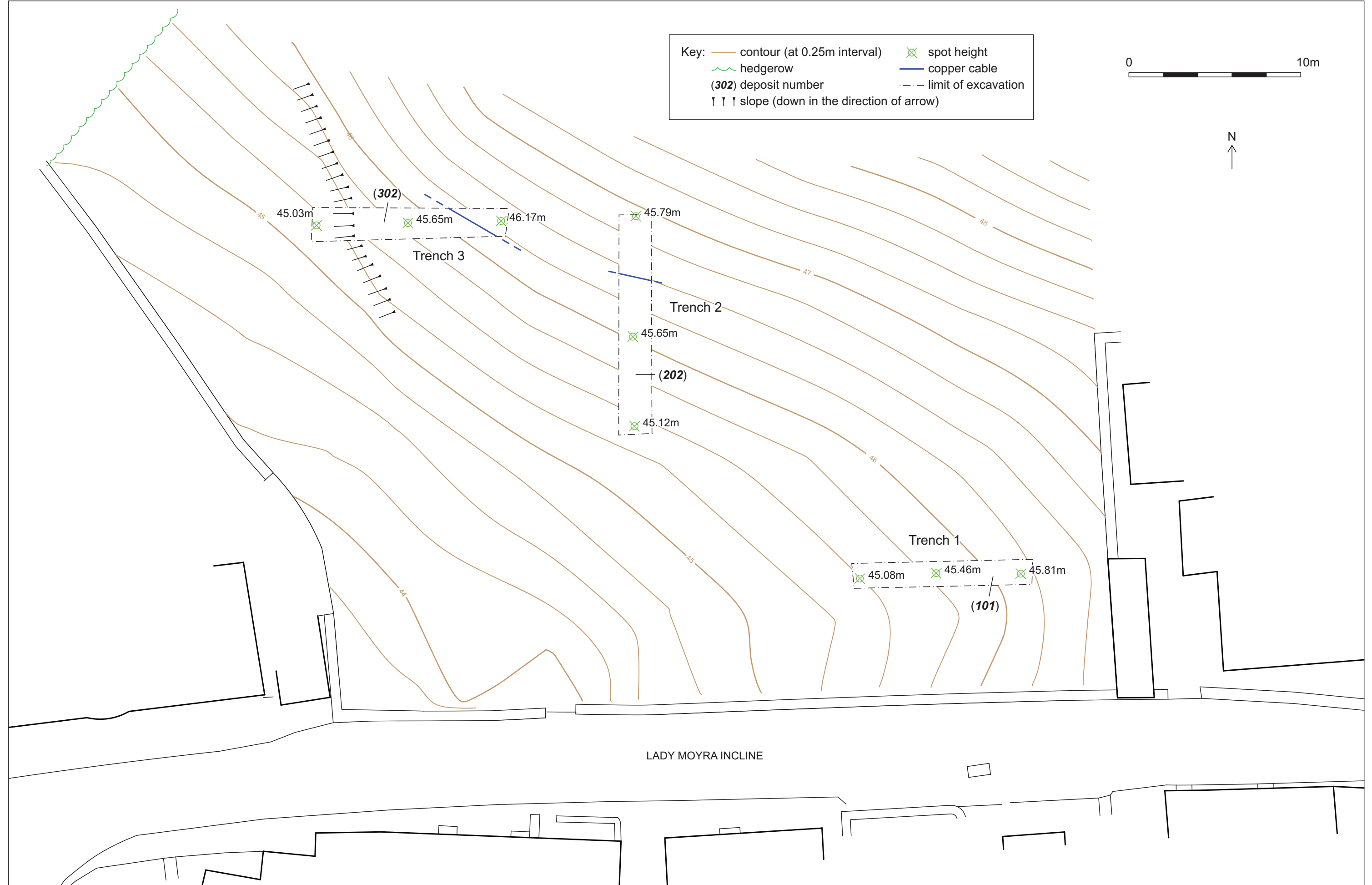


Figure 2: Site plan

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## 4.3 Finds

4.3.1 **Introduction:** in total 121 finds were recovered by hand during the evaluation, the majority comprising pieces of post-medieval ceramics and glass recovered from topsoil deposits **100**, **200**, and **300**. All of the finds are post-medieval in date, with the exception of two pieces of medieval pottery recovered from context **100**. A list of the finds is presented in *Appendix 3*.

4.3.2 **Medieval pottery:** two fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from **100**. One is part of a rod handle in a porous lightly gritted sandy fabric, presumably from a jug, although the vessel form is unidentified. Similar lightly gritted/sandy wares occur in small quantities in the late 12<sup>th</sup> to early 13<sup>th</sup> centuries in the region and persist into the 14<sup>th</sup> century (Bradley and Miller 2009, 663-664). The other fragment is a much abraded lump of soft, orange sandy fabric. It is uncertain if this is indeed a fragment of a medieval ceramic vessel, since the fragment is so small and abraded. If it is it would be from a sandy ware vessel then it probably has a similar date range to the rod handle.

4.3.4 **Post-medieval pottery:** a total of 103 fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered during the evaluation. They all appeared to be domestic in nature, with the earliest fineware fabric present being white salt-glazed stoneware, dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century. Vessel types included utilitarian (crocks and pancheons in brown-glazed or black-glazed red earthenware, and red earthenware possible flower pots), kitchenware (factory-produced glazed buff-bodied earthenware, such as was used for baking bowls and pie dishes), and tableware (dinnerware including Willow transfer-printed white earthenware, and teaware/breakfastware including Broseley transfer-printed bone china and white earthenware).

4.3.5 **Post-medieval ceramic:** a single other fragment of post-medieval ceramic was recovered from context **200**. It was painted bisque porcelain from a doll's head, and was manufactured by Recknagel in Germany between c1893 and c1930.

4.3.6 **Post-medieval glass:** a total of 10 fragments of glass were recovered during the evaluation. These were all recovered from the topsoil, and included fragments from a cylindrical brown bottle manufactured by Alloa Glass Works from c1900 onwards, a white opaque screw top jar previously containing a skincare product manufactured by Ponds, dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and a burnt cobalt blue bottle which would have contained a poisonous substance. They are all likely to be early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

4.3.7 **Clay tobacco pipe:** a total of seven plain clay tobacco pipe stem fragments were recovered during the evaluation: three fragments from **100**, three from **200** and one from **300**. The assemblage is small, with few fragments per context, so it is difficult to make chronological judgments with any degree of confidence in terms of stem-bore analysis, yet the fragments from **100** and **200** all had narrow boreholes (4/64" and 5/64"), which would be consistent with an 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date (after Davey 2013). The fragment from **300**, however, is relatively coarse and has a much wider (8/64"), off-centre borehole, which suggests it is probably earlier than the other fragments. This fragment is perhaps 17<sup>th</sup> century in date.

## **5. Discussion**

### **5.1 Results**

5.1.1 Within the three trenches on site the same general sequence of deposits was encountered, with just a shallow topsoil overlying the underlying subsoil and/or natural. In Trench 3 the topsoil was somewhat deeper on the west side of the earthwork evident on the surface, which corresponds with a field boundary shown on the early maps of the site. It is also evident that in Trenches 2 and 3 deposits had been disturbed to a small extent by the installation of a copper cable of uncertain purpose. No finds or features of archaeological interest were discovered, with the exception of two pieces of medieval pottery from Trench 1. This at least concurs with the evidence of settlement in the area from at least that date, but does not indicate any intensive activity in this area and the site therefore probably has a low archaeological potential on the basis of this evidence. The majority of the finds recovered from the topsoil were relatively late in date and represent typical rubbish and casual losses of the period and as a result of adding midden material to the field, which has evidently been ploughed in the post-medieval period, although it is likely that at least some derived from the nearby school.

### **5.2 Conclusion**

5.2.1 While it is apparent that a settlement at Beckside existed from at least the medieval period the evaluation did not reveal any evidence for intensive activity within the site before the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is conceivable that the most promising area is actually the south-west corner of the site, which originally formed part of a smaller block of land and has the appearance of a small croft, but this was avoided during the evaluation due to the presence of services and is therefore likely to have been somewhat disturbed.

## 6. Bibliography

### 6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

Hennet, G, 1830 *A Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster*

NA IR 29/18/205, 1842 *Tithe apportionment of Low Quarter, Middle Quarter and Heathwaite and Woodland Township in the Parish of Kirkby Ireleth, Lancashire*

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## Appendix 1: Project Design

# LAND OPPOSITE SUN INN COTTAGE, LADY MOYRA INCLINE, BECKSIDE, KIRKBY-IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation Project Design



Client: Holbeck Homes Ltd

NGR: 323480 482320

Planning Application Ref: SL/2016/0773

July 2018

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application for the erection of three dwellings on land opposite Sun Inn Cottage, Lady Moyra Incline, Beckside, Kirkby-in-Furness, Cumbria (centred on NGR 323480 482320) a condition (No. 8) was placed on the planning consent by South Lakeland District Council, following advice from Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES), initially requiring an archaeological evaluation. Greenlane Archaeology was appointed by Holbeck Homes Ltd (hereafter 'the client') to carry out the archaeological evaluation and this project design was produced in response.

### 1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 30 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct. The evaluation will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

### 1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), ACIfA)**, who will also supervise the evaluation with appropriately experienced assistance. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has managed a large number of recent projects in the North of England, primarily Cumbria and Lancashire, including several archaeological building recordings, ranging from small-scale domestic properties to large industrial complexes. He has also managed numerous archaeological evaluations and excavations over the last 10 years, including large industrial complexes, medieval urban areas, and prehistoric cremation burials.

1.3.2 All artefacts will be processed by staff at Greenlane Archaeology, and it is envisaged that they will initially be assessed by Jo Dawson, who will fully assess any of post-medieval date, and Tom Mace, who will fully assess any medieval pottery. Other types of finds will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate, for example Roman pottery would be examined by Ruth Leary, and animal bones by Jane Richardson at Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archive Services (ASWYAS).

1.3.3 Environmental samples, and faunal or human remains will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that the flots from any environmental samples would be assessed by staff at Headland Archaeology. Other remains, such as industrial material, will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate and the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) will be informed and their approval will be sought for these arrangements.

## 2. Objectives

### 2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 To examine early maps of the site and any other relevant primary and secondary sources in order to better understand the site, and set it in its historic context.

### 2.2 Archaeological Evaluation

2.2.1 To excavate evaluation trenches totalling 50 square metres across the site, in order to identify the presence of any archaeological deposits, features, and structures on the site and establish their form, function, and date where possible.

### 2.3 Report

2.3.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the desk-based assessment and evaluation, which will outline the form and date of any archaeological features encountered.

## 2.4 Archive

2.4.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the project.

# 3. Methodology

## 3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

3.1.1 A rapid examination of easily available sources, particularly maps, relating to the site will be carried out. These will include:

- **Cumbria Archive Centre (Barrow-in-Furness):** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness. Of principal importance are early maps of the site, particularly Ordnance Survey maps. These will be examined in order to establish the date of the building, any periods of alteration, and, where possible, its function in order to set it in its historic context. In addition, any details of the building's architect(s), patrons and owners will be acquired where available;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** a number of copies of maps and local histories are held by Greenlane Archaeology. These will be consulted in order to provide information about the date of the building, and any obvious phases of alteration.

## 3.2 Archaeological Evaluation

3.2.1 It is anticipated that three evaluation trenches each 10m long by 1.7m wide (a standard excavator bucket width) will be excavated. The evaluation methodology, which is based on Greenlane Archaeology's excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007), will be as follows:

- The trenches will be excavated with regard to the position of any known constraints, focussing on the areas of high archaeological interest or potential, and avoiding areas which are likely to have been severely damaged or truncated by later activity, unless they are considered to have a high potential;
- The overburden, which is unlikely to be of any archaeological significance, will be removed by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist until the first deposit beneath it is reached;
- All deposits below the overburden will be examined by hand in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale. Deposits will only be sampled, rather than completely removed, below the first identified level of archaeological interest, unless specified by CCHES, with the intension of preserving as much *in situ* as possible;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. Negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include hand-drawn plans and sections, typically at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, respectively, and photographs in colour digital and 35mm colour print format;
- All deposits, trenches, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the evaluation for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant quantities of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the evaluation, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have, for example, preserved environmental remains, industrial residues, and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 20 and 60 litres in volume (or 100% of smaller features), depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (e.g. gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental

potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.3* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;

- Any human remains discovered during the evaluation will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The CCCHES will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will be carried out under the guidance of the local coroner, and a licence obtained from the Ministry of Justice, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- The evaluation trenches will be backfilled following excavation although it is not envisaged that any further reinstatement to its original condition will be carried out.

3.2.2 Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the evaluation these will immediately be brought to the attention of the Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) so that the need for further work can be confirmed. Any additional work will be carried out following discussion with the CCCHES and subject to a new project design, and the ensuing costs will be agreed with the client.

### 3.3 Report

3.3.2 The results of the desk-based assessment and evaluation will be compiled into a report, which will provide a summary and details of any sources consulted. It will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom, incorporating the results of the geophysical survey and any additional background information where relevant;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the desk-based assessment, including extracts from historic maps;
- Results of the evaluation, including finds and samples;
- Discussion of the results including phasing information;
- Bibliography;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
  - a site location plan related to the national grid;
  - a plan showing the location of the evaluation trenches in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
  - plans and sections of any features discovered during the evaluation;
  - photographs of any features encountered during the evaluation and general shots of the evaluation trenches.

### 3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the evaluation trenches, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness, together with a copy of the report. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CfA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.4.2 A paper and digital copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided to the Cumbria Historic Environment Record. In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy.

3.4.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. Any finds recovered during the strip and record will be offered to an appropriate museum, most likely Kendal Museum or the Dock Museum in Barrow-in-Furness, although this would depend on the date and significance of any discoveries as Kendal Museum is essentially full at present and the collection policy of the Dock Museum is very specifically for prehistoric, Roman, early medieval, and post-medieval finds only. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible would be made of them beforehand.

## 4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project from **9<sup>th</sup> July 2018**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the elements of the project will be carried out in the following order:

- **Task 1:** desk-based assessment;
- **Task 2:** archaeological evaluation;
- **Task 3:** processing and assessment of finds and samples;
- **Task 4:** production of draft report including illustrations;
- **Task 5:** feedback on draft report, editing and production of final report;
- **Task 6:** finalisation and deposition of archive.

## 5. Other matters

### 5.1 Access and clearance

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

### 5.2 Health and Safety

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

### 5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£2,000,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

### 5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

5.4.1 Greenlane Archaeology has a strong commitment to environmentally and ethically sound working practices. Its office is supplied with 100% renewable energy by Good Energy, uses ethical telephone and internet services supplied by the Phone Co-op. In addition, the company uses the services of The Co-operative Bank for ethical banking, Naturesave for environmentally-conscious insurance, and utilises public transport wherever possible. Greenlane Archaeology is also committed to using local businesses for services and materials, thus benefiting the local economy, reducing unnecessary transportation, and improving the sustainability of small and rural businesses.

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## Appendix 2: Summary Context List

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
<b>100</b>	Deposit	Light grey brown sandy silt, 0.30m thick	Topsoil
<b>101</b>	Deposit	Mid-grey brown sandy clay	Natural
<b>200</b>	Deposit	Light grey brown sandy silt; 0.15m thick	Topsoil
<b>201</b>	Deposit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt, 0.40m thick	Subsoil
<b>202</b>	Deposit	Light orangey grey sand	Natural
<b>300</b>	Deposit	Light grey brown sandy silt; 0.15m thick	Topsoil
<b>301</b>	Deposit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt; 0.20m thick	Subsoil
<b>302</b>	Deposit	Yellowy grey sand	Natural

## Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
100	Pottery	1	Rod handle (rounded in section) from a medieval vessel; probably from a jug, although the vessel form is unidentified; the soft, lightly gritted / sandy fabric is oxidised to a pale orange to the outer margins and surface and has a reduced lighter grey core; it has a porous feel, with small gritty inclusions; no glaze apparent	12 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	1	A much abraded small lump of a uniform, light orange, soft, sandy fabric (it will mark paper), with very few inclusions; possibly a sandy ware fabric; unglazed	?Medieval
100	Pottery	11	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware fragments: pancheon rims x 2, crock rim x 1, refitting base x 3, 2 base, 1 crock base, 1 bottle (?) body (closed vessel presumably – unglazed internally), and 1 body	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware thin-walled hollow-ware body fragments	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	1	Glazed light orange earthenware hollow-ware body fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	4	Red earthenware, possibly from flower pots	18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	3	Creamware (?) flatware base, hollow-ware base, and factory-produced banded slipware hollow-ware body	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	5	Pearlware flatware base, base, hollow-ware base, carinated bowl body with blue painted stripe, and hollow-ware body with blue glaze (?) in turned ridges	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	9	White earthenware fragments: plate base, bases x 2, ridged plate rim, Willow transfer-printed pattern plate base and rim, flow blue transfer pattern hollow-ware body fragment, tea cup (?) rim with painted floral pattern, and blue patterned saucer (?) body fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	1	Burnt white earthenware (?) fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	1	Factory-produced glazed buff-bodied earthenware hollow-ware fragment with blue slip stripe	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Pottery	1	Bone china tea cup/bowl base with painted enamel floral pattern	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Glass	4	Brown fragments from cylindrical bottle, including base with punt mark 'A.G.W.', manufactured by Alloa Glass Works, Scotland (Toulouse 1971, 41)	c1900 onwards (Toulouse 1971, 41)
100	Glass	2	Very light turquoise bottle body fragment, and flat pane fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Glass	1	White opaque jar with screw top closure, punt marked 'PONDS / G.B. REG. No 79270[?]'	20 <sup>th</sup> century
100	Clay tobacco pipe	3	Plain stem fragments: 1x 42mm long fragment, with 7mm diameter section and 5/64" diameter borehole, close to the centre; 1x 31mm long stem fragment, with 7mm diameter section and central 5/64" diameter borehole; 1x 30mm long fragment, with long oval-shaped section, 7mm by 8.5mm across, and central 5/64" diameter borehole	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century



Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
200	Pottery	4	Black-glazed red earthenware crock bases, crock rim, and base fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
200	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware fragments: base, and body with lower strap handle terminal	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
200	Pottery	2	Thin-walled brown-glazed red earthenware body fragments	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
200	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware tea pot/coffee pot lid	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
200	Pottery	1	White salt-glazed stoneware hollow-ware body fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century
200	Pottery	3	Creamware plate rim with metal shape edge, plain plate rim, and body fragment	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
200	Pottery	3	Pearlware body fragments (including blue factory-produced slipware) and rim fragment (with Willow (?) transfer-printed pattern)	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
200	Pottery	5	White earthenware: relief-moulded hollow-ware rim fragment, Broseley plate rim and bases, and very small plain hollow-ware base	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
200	Pottery	2	Factory-produced glazed buff-bodied earthenware hollow-ware base, and hollow-ware body fragment	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
200	Pottery	1	Factory-produced glazed red earthenware fineware hollow-ware fragment, with white slip stripe and yellow painted (?) decoration	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
200	Pottery	2	Bone china saucer rim with enamel lines, and Broseley hollow-ware body fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
200	Ceramic	1	Pink painted porcelain bisque rim fragment, with impressed mark '1909 / DEP' – from doll head, manufactured by Recknagel in Germany. '1909' is apparently a mould number rather than a year. The final missing line of the mark probably reads 'R 11/0 A' (Doll Reference 2000-2018)	c1893 - c1930
200	Clay tobacco pipe	3	Plain stem fragments (possibly sections from the same stem but none refit): 1x 39mm long stem fragment with slightly oval-shaped section 6.5-7mm across, with central 5/64" diameter borehole; 1x 34mm long stem fragment with slightly oval-shaped section 6-7mm across with central 4/64" diameter borehole; 1x 45mm long stem fragment with slightly oval-shaped section, 5.5-6mm across, with 4/64" diameter borehole, narrowing slightly presumably towards the mouth end	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
200	Glass	1	Burnt cobalt blue bottle fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
200	Glass	1	Very light turquoise pane fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
300	Pottery	1	Black-glazed earthenware crock base	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
300	Pottery	4	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware pancheon rim, base, and body fragments (one with white slip stripe)	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
300	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior – pancheon rim and body	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
300	Pottery	1	Creamware hollow-ware base fragment	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
300	Pottery	9	Pearlware: refitting factory-produced slipware hollow-ware body fragments with version of common cable pattern, banded and striped factory-produced slipware hollow-ware rim, blue Chinoiserie transfer-printed pattern on hollow-ware body fragment, blue sheet (?) transfer-printed pattern on jug (?) rim, plain plate bases, and body fragments	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
300	Pottery	4	Factory-produced glazed buff-bodied earthenware fineware, including rim with slip bands, and body with slip stripes	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
300	Pottery	14	White earthenware: moulded jug handles, plain plate rim, plain body fragments, beaded plate rim, blue transfer-printed patterns: Broseley, Willow, unidentified, and two other patterns on plant rims; brown transfer-printed pattern, part of black printed mark 'ROYAL IRONS[TONE]' and the order of the garter crest with its motto 'Honi s[oi]t qui m[al] y pense', and a ridged fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
300	Pottery	1	Porcelain hollow-ware base fragment	18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
300	Pottery	1	Bone china hollow-ware base fragment with painted gilded line	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
300	Glass	1	Dark green bottle mouth	19 <sup>th</sup> century
300	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment, 26mm long, with 8-9mm round section and off-centre 8/64" diameter borehole; unusually thick stem with wide borehole	17 <sup>th</sup> century