143 SALTHOUSE ROAD, BARROW-IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief

Client:
Ann Martin and Phil Spencely

Planning refs.:
02/2004/0726 and
B13/2007/1100

NGR: 321382 468942

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Non-Technical Summary

Following a planning application for the development of land at 143 Salthouse Road, Barrow in Furness, Cumbria, an archaeological watching brief was requested by Barrow Borough Council. This watching brief was carried out during the course of the groundworks on the 4th and 7th of October 2010. Fairly uniform layers of topsoil and subsoil were encountered above the underlying clay natural, with only slight variation across the area. It is evident from the earliest detailed maps of the hamlet of Salthouse that the proposed development area has been used for gardens associated with the nearby house since at least the 18th century. Finds from the site ranged in date from possibly as early as the late 16th century onwards, but the lack of any earlier finds is perhaps surprising given that Salthouse is a medieval settlement. The end of a relict wall was encountered towards the east side of the area but no significant archaeological features were observed.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Ann Martin and Phil Spencely for commissioning the project and for their hospitality during the fieldwork. Additional thanks are due to John Dryden of Dryden Goldsmith Architects for providing the verbal brief, and Charles Wilton, Principal Planning Officer at Barrow Borough Council.

The watching brief was carried out by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace, both of whom co-wrote this report. The illustrations were produced by Tom Mace. 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 A planning application (Planning Application Nos. 02/2004/0726 and B13/2007/1100) was submitted by Ann Martin (hereafter 'the client', with Phil Spencely) for the erection of dwellings on land adjacent to 143 Salthouse Road, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria (NGR 321382 468942). Planning permission was granted by Barrow Borough Council, with a condition requiring that a programme of archaeological work be carried out on groundworks during construction. An archaeological building recording had already been carried out on a barn on the same site; this related to a different planning application and has been reported on separately (Greenlane Archaeology 2009).

1.1.2 A verbal brief was provided by John Dryden of Dryden Goldsmith Architects, in response to which Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design (*Appendix 1*). Following acceptance of this design Greenlane Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief in October 2010 in accordance with the standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a).

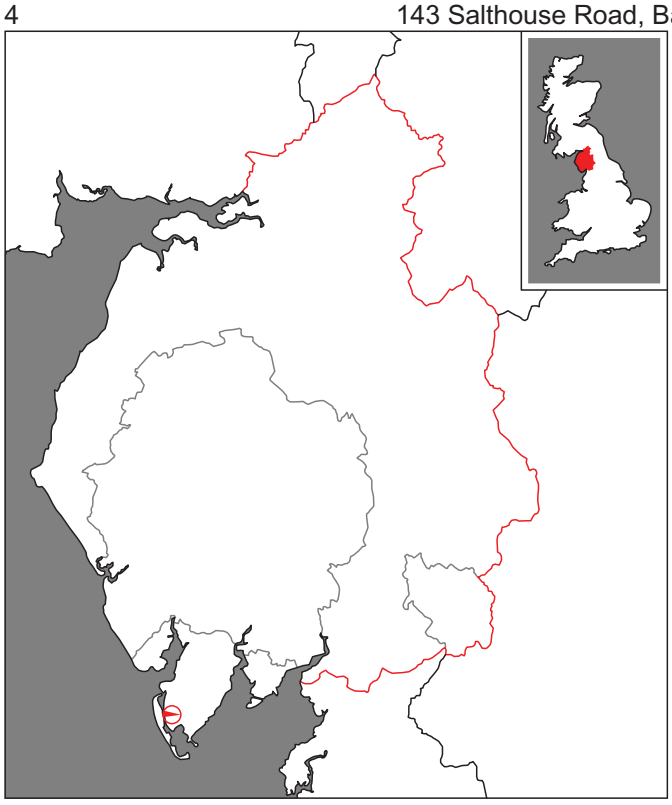
1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

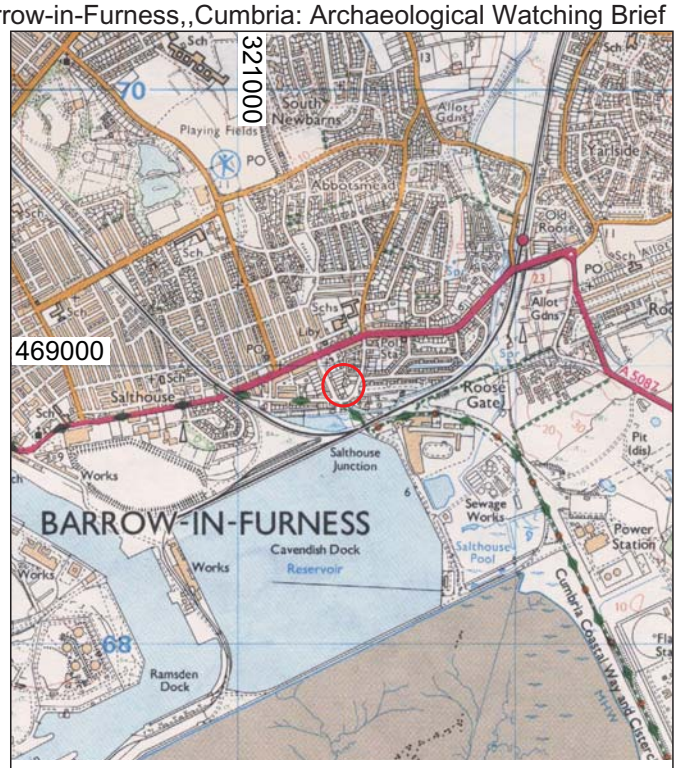
1.2.1 Salthouse is situated approximately 1km south-west of Barrow-in-Furness town centre on the north side of Cavendish Docks on the edge of Walney Channel (Figure 1). Barrow-in-Furness is largely situated on an area of red Sherwood sandstone of St Bees type, but there is a large area of Carboniferous limestone to the north-east (Moseley 1978, plate 1). The overlying drift deposits comprise glacial material such as boulder clay, which forms a hummocky rolling landscape outside of the urban area (Countryside Commission 1998, 27). The site is situated at approximately 7m above sea level.

1.2.2 The proposed development area was located in the garden to the south-east side of the house at 143 Salthouse Road (Figure 2). The north-west side of the garden was terraced and then sloped down to the south-east (Plate 1), where the lawn was then fairly level to the hedge boundary at the south-east side of the site (Plate 2).

Plate 1 (left): Terrace against the south-east side of the house

Plate 2 (right): Pre-excavation view of the lawn to the south-east side of the house





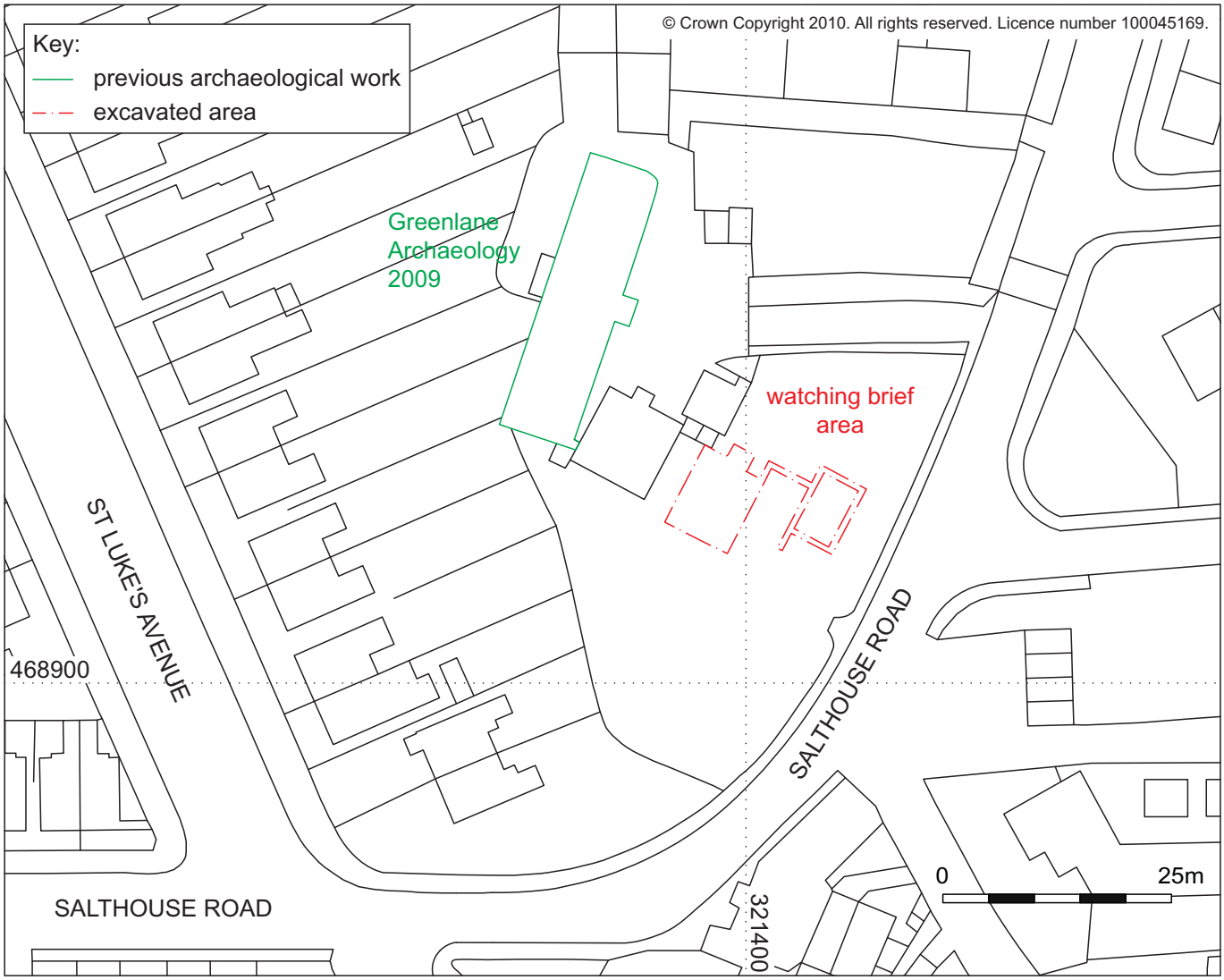


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Ann Martin and Phil Spencely

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was produced as part of the recording of a former barn at the site prior to its conversion (Greenlane Archaeology 2009). A summary of this information is provided in *Section 3*. The intention of the watching brief was to establish, where possible, whether any remains of archaeological significance were present on the site, their nature, and degree of survival, extent, significance, and date. All aspects of the desk-based assessment and watching brief were carried out in accordance with the standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a; 2008b).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 The general area around the site, incorporating the majority of the hamlet, was examined in order to identify sites of archaeological interest within the development area. More specifically, details relating to the property and its immediate surroundings were acquired in order to identify evidence of any associated structures that might have formerly been present. In addition, the results of previous pieces of archaeological and historical research relating to Salthouse were examined to provide relevant background information, as were other secondary sources. Several types of information were consulted in order to compile a history of the site and assess the presence of any known remains of historical or archaeological interest:

- ***Cumbria County Record Office, Barrow (CRO(B))***: this was visited in order to examine early maps and plans of the site, original documents relating to properties on the site, and local and regional histories and directories;
- ***Barrow Borough Council***: details of a previous planning application relating to the site were obtained from Barrow Borough Council, although the original drawings were not available;
- ***Greenlane Archaeology Library***: additional secondary sources were used to provide information for the site background.

2.3 Archaeological Watching Brief

2.3.1 The watching brief involved the excavation and recording of approximately 98m^2 of the underlying deposits on site, which was recorded in the following manner:

- ***Written record***: descriptive records of all deposits and features were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets. In addition, a general record was made of each day's events;
- ***Photographs***: photographs in colour print and colour digital format were taken of all archaeological features uncovered during the groundworks, as well as general views of the site and working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- ***Drawings***: features of interest were recorded relative to the known location of nearby buildings and other structures that were evident on the site plans and Ordnance Survey maps. Drawings were produced on site as follows:
    i. a site plan was produced at a scale of 1:200;
    ii. a trench plan was produced at a scale of 1:100;
    iii. a trench section was produced at a scale of 1:20.

2.4 Environmental Samples

2.4.1 No environmental samples were taken since no suitable deposits of archaeological significance were encountered.

2.5 Finds

2.5.1 ***Processing***: all of the artefacts recovered from the excavation of the trenches were washed, with the exception of glass, which was dry-brushed. They were then naturally air-dried and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.

2.5.2 ***Assessment and recording***: the finds were assessed and identified by Jo Dawson, and recorded on *pro forma* record sheets (*Appendix 3*).

2.6 Archive

2.6.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*) and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991, Brown 2007). The archive, which comprises the drawn, written, and photographic record, will be deposited with the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness (CRO(B)). A copy of the written report will also be supplied to the client, one will be supplied to Charles Wilton, Principal Planning Officer at Barrow Borough Council, a digital copy will be supplied to the client's agent, Greenlane Archaeology will retain a copy, and digital copies will be produced for the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER) and the OASIS scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Background history

3.1.1 ***Medieval***: Salthouse is first recorded in 1247 (see below) but WB Kendall suggested that the area to the north was cleared and cultivated by the occupants of Walton during the reign of Edward the Confessor (*c*1003-1066) (Kendall 1948, 23). The village of Walton subsequently disappeared from the historical record, perhaps during the period of anarchy following the Norman Conquest, and Salthouse presumably became part of the Forest of Furness given by Henry I to his nephew Stephen of Blois and granted to the monks of Savigny at the foundation of Furness Abbey in 1127 (*ibid*). It is, however, first recorded in a Papal Bull of 1247, at which time it is mentioned as a grange of the abbey (*op cit*, 24). The original grange at Salthouse would have probably consisted of four homesteads, each with 280 acres of arable land and meadow, attached to the four customary tenements founded by the Abbey (*op cit*, 22). Approximately 10 acres of this land was the salt marsh to the south of the hamlet district on which the Abbey probably established a saltworks at Mustard Haws (a field within the Salthouse tenements), hence the name of the settlement (these salt pans were apparently still discernable until the construction of the loop line from Salthouse Junction to Parrock Hall was built in 1872; *op cit*, 24).

3.1.2 At the time of the Dissolution in 1537 it is recorded that the annual rent to the Abbey was £5.1s.4d (*ibid*). On the surrender of the abbey in this year its possessions, including Salthouse, passed to the King who annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1540 (*op cit*, 25). At that time Salthouse evidently comprised four farms, each probably corresponding to one of the original four tenements of land in Salthouse (see *Section 3.1.1 above*); two of these tenements were called the 'Old Tenements', and the other two the 'Piper Tenements' (*op cit*, 27; the latter of which included the buildings now comprising 143 Salthouse Road). The Piper tenements were considered by WB Kendall to have been constructed after the saltworks had gone out of use (*ibid*), although he gives no evidence for this. They were supposedly so named on account of a horse dealer who lived in one of the properties who was renowned for playing the bagpipes (*ibid*).

3.1.3 ***Post-Medieval***: details regarding the history of Salthouse in the first two centuries following the Dissolution are relatively scarce. In the mid-18th century the Salthouse buildings were described as being in a ruinous state, especially those belonging to the Piper Tenements. There were also water-filled marl-pits in close vicinity to the dwellings which were a constant source of disease (Plate 3; these had been back-filled by the mid-19th century; *op cit*, 37). In 1800 and 1802 the Piper farmhouses were pulled down and rebuilt, and between 1802 and 1827 all four barns were rebuilt, and the old stables replaced with new ones (*ibid*). The shippons were apparently retained but were rendered and re-roofed (*ibid*).

3.1.4 Much of the original hamlet came into the ownership of the Kendall family (*op cit*, 40), which was then sold for building when Salthouse became little more than a suburb of the growing town of Barrow-in-Furness (*ibid*); by 1861 there were 80 houses on former Salthouse land, by 1871 there were 123, and by 1881 there were 297 (*op cit*, 38). During the later 19th century the town of Barrow-in-Furness grew until it effectively surrounded the original hamlet of Salthouse.

3.2 Map Regression

3.2.1 ***Kendall's plan of 1799***: this plan purports to show the hamlet of Salthouse as it was in 1799 (Plate 3), although it is not clear whether it was based on an actual map or survey (Kendall 1948). It is likely to be derived, like the rest of the associated article, on the first hand accounts of its original author, WB Kendall. The plan includes a number of features, such as marl pits, which are shown as irregular contoured shapes, mainly situated along the east side of the farms, and several draw wells. This map also shows that the most southern building in Salthouse is no further than 45m from the high tide mark. It is difficult to locate the current site accurately on this plan due to discrepancies with the original drawing, but most likely the site would be located within the garden of Farm A and possibly overlapping the marl pit to the east.

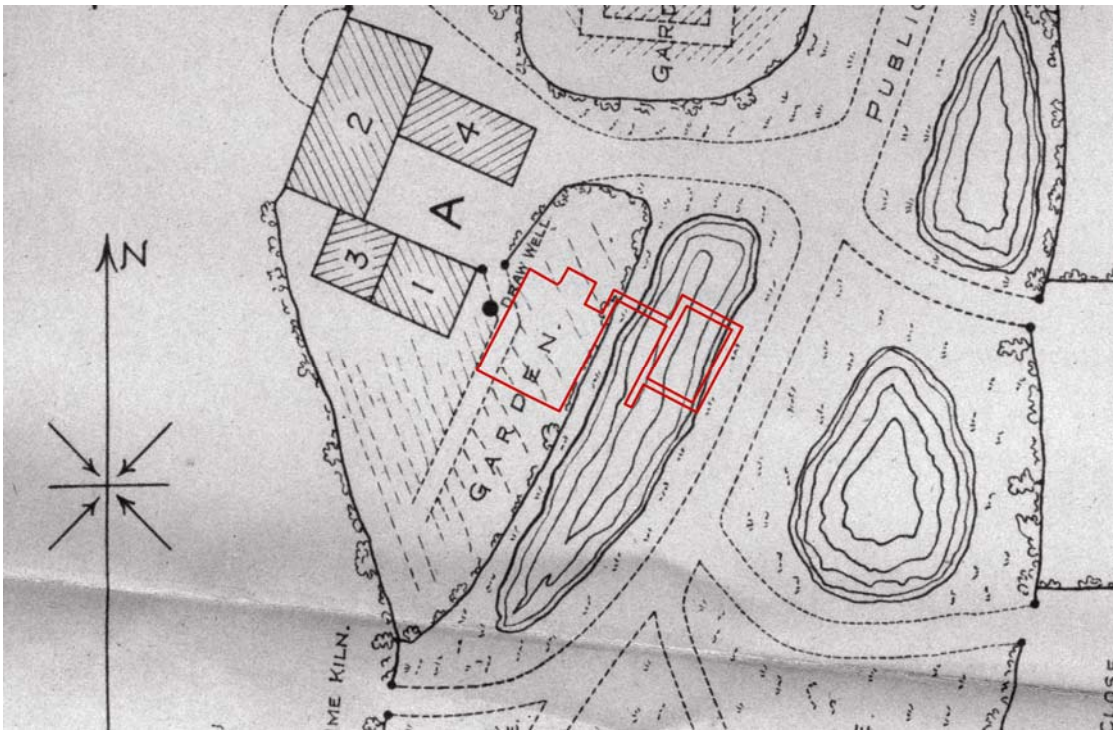


Plate 3: Kendall's plan of 1799

3.2.3 ***Tithe Map of 1842***: this is the first detailed and reliable plan of the hamlet and shows that the proposed development area to the south-east of the house was undeveloped at this time (CRO(B) BPR/1/I/3/2 1842). The accompanying schedule (CRO(B) BPR/1/I/3/1/1 1842) states that the site (within plot E198 in Plate 4) was owned and occupied by George Kendall.

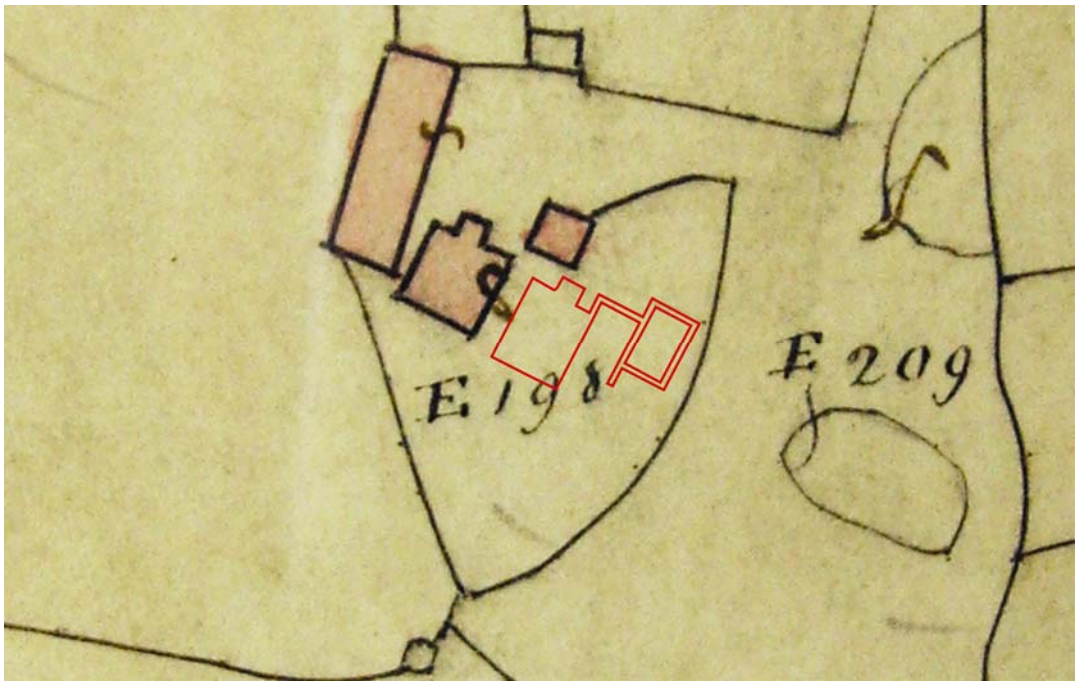


Plate 4: Tithe map of 1842

3.2.4 ***Ordnance Survey map of 1851***: this map shows the site much as it was on the tithe map (Plate 5). The proposed development area is within the area of the gardens to the south and east of the house.

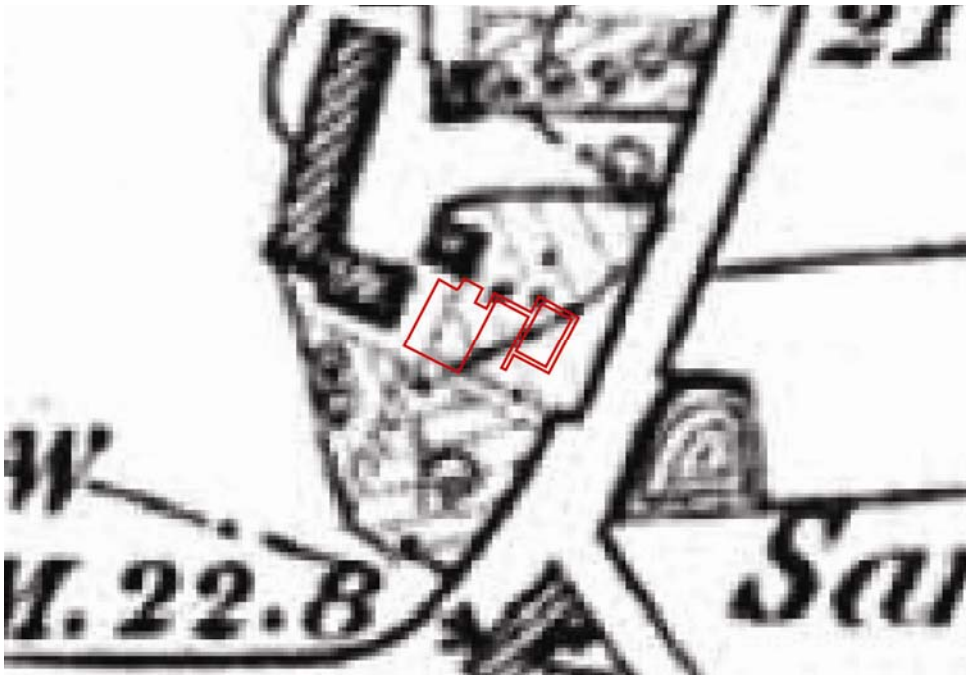


Plate 5: Ordnance Survey map of 1851

3.2.5 ***Ordnance Survey map of 1891***: this map shows the same features as the earlier one, but in more detail and demonstrates that the barn, and indeed many of the buildings associated with it, had essentially taken on their modern form by this date (Plate 6). There is a small structure, perhaps a shed, to the south-east of the house, but the rest of the space to the east was still undeveloped. A copy of this map was utilised for the compilation of the 1910 land valuation, which states that the property (labelled 43) was owned by William Kendall and occupied by a Thomas Parker (CRO(B) BT/IR 5/2 1910).

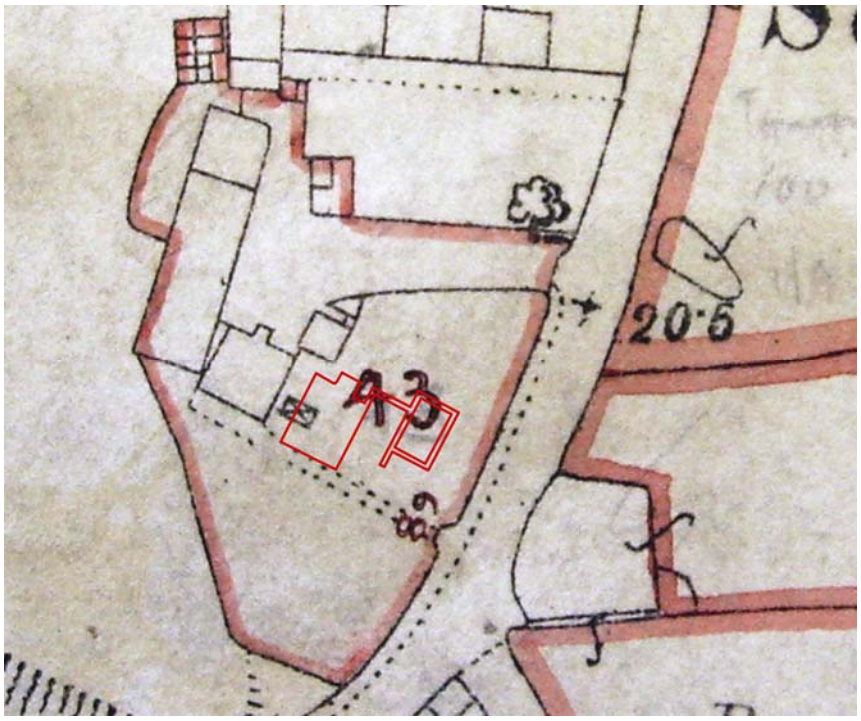


Plate 6: Ordnance Survey map of 1891

3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 The documentary evidence demonstrates that Salthouse is of considerable antiquity and there is therefore potential to find archaeological deposits or artefacts associated with this settlement from both the medieval and post-medieval periods. The site itself has seen limited development and it is evident from the earliest detailed maps of the hamlet of Salthouse that the proposed development area has been used for gardens associated with the nearby house since at least the 18th century.

4. Watching Brief

4.1 Results

4.1.1 The watching brief began by reducing a raised level area along the south-east side of the house by approximately 1m to make it level with the garden to the south-east (Plate 7 and Plate 8). An initial trench was dug to this depth and then topsoil was stripped from the rest of this area. Removal of the topsoil (***101***) along the south-east side of the house revealed a layer of gravel (***102***), which either formed bedding for a small outbuilding or more likely a short, slightly cambered path that extended north-west/south-east. There were two iron rods in the gravel layer (***102***), one of which was pinning down a north/south aligned timber beam that had probably been used to edge a flower bed. This gravel deposit was *c.* 1.2m wide from east to west and 0.4m wide from north to south and did not extend beyond the area of excavation. Below the gravel deposit was a layer of orangey-brown subsoil (***103***), which was up to 0.3m thick in this area, on top of the underlying clay natural (***104***).

Plate 7 (left): Reduced area to the south-east side of the house

Plate 8 (right): Topsoil strip

4.1.2 Excavation of the footings began at the far south-east of the site, along the boundary hedge, and was eventually connected to the area which had already been reduced to the north-west along the north-east side of the area (Plate 9). The footings were excavated to a depth of 1.1m to the north-west side and between 0.7 and 0.8m to the south and east. The topsoil (***101***) continued across the whole area between 0.3 and 0.4m thick and contained finds that possibly ranged in date from as early as the late 16th century onwards. Finds from the topsoil included fragments of pottery, ceramic building material, glass, and clay tobacco pipe (see *Appendix 3*). Some animal bone was recovered, which was not closely dateable, and some plastic items and a relatively large amount of window glass were also present but not retained. Below the topsoil was a layer of subsoil (***103***), which was encountered to a maximum depth of approximately 0.75m below the current ground surface (Plate 10). There was a paler, yellowish brown colour variation in the sandy subsoil layer (***105***), and elsewhere it was more similar to the upper level of the underlying clay natural (***104***).

4.1.3 The possible edge of a relict wall (***106***) was exposed to the easternmost side of the excavated area but the shape in plan of this potential feature was uncertain (Plate 11); it did not extend to the south-west but presumably extended beyond the limit of the trench to the north-east. It comprised two loose courses of water worn rounded limestone cobbles, which sat within the subsoil (***103***). This layer contained fragments of pottery that possibly ranged in date from the late 17th to early 20th century (see *Appendix 3*).

Plate 9 (above left): Excavation of the footings

Plate 10 (above right): General view from the south-east of the north-east corner of the site

Plate 11 (below): Possible wall feature *106* as shown in the trench section

5. Discussion

5.1 Results

5.1.1 Removal of the layers of topsoil (***101***) and subsoil (***103*** and ***105***) within the proposed development area exposed the underlying natural (***104***) at a depth of approximately 0.7 to 0.8m below the original ground surface. Finds from the topsoil (***101***) included fragments of pottery, animal bone, ceramic building material, and clay tobacco pipe, which ranged in date from possibly as early as the late 16th century onwards (see *Appendix 3*). Some very recent material, such as broken window glass and plastic items, was also observed but not retained. The subsoil (***103***) contained considerably fewer finds but these were typically larger fragments of pottery and pieces of animal bone, indicating that this layer was much less disturbed. The finds from this deposit ranged in date from possibly the late 17th to the early 20th century. The edge of a possible relict wall (***106***) was encountered at the eastern end of the area of excavation but no significant archaeological finds or features were observed. None of the finds were earlier than the late 17th century in date.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 The finds provide evidence of activity at the site from perhaps as early as the late 16th century onwards and the lack of disturbance of the lower deposits suggests that any early features that exist elsewhere on the site would be likely to survive in good condition.

5.2.2 The lack of even a single find of medieval date is perhaps surprising given the recorded antiquity of the settlement at Salthouse, although in general smaller and more rural sites in the region do seem to produce very small quantities of both finds and features. It is noticeable as well, that no evidence of the pond purported to have been situated on the south side of the site was discovered, which casts doubt on the accuracy of Kendall's plan (see Plate 3), although it is entirely conceivable that the nearest marl pit was outside the area of the present garden and is now underneath the line of the road (compare Plate 3 and Plate 4). Indeed, it is uncertain whether Kendall produced this plan from information contained in an actual survey or assumptions about the layout of the site.

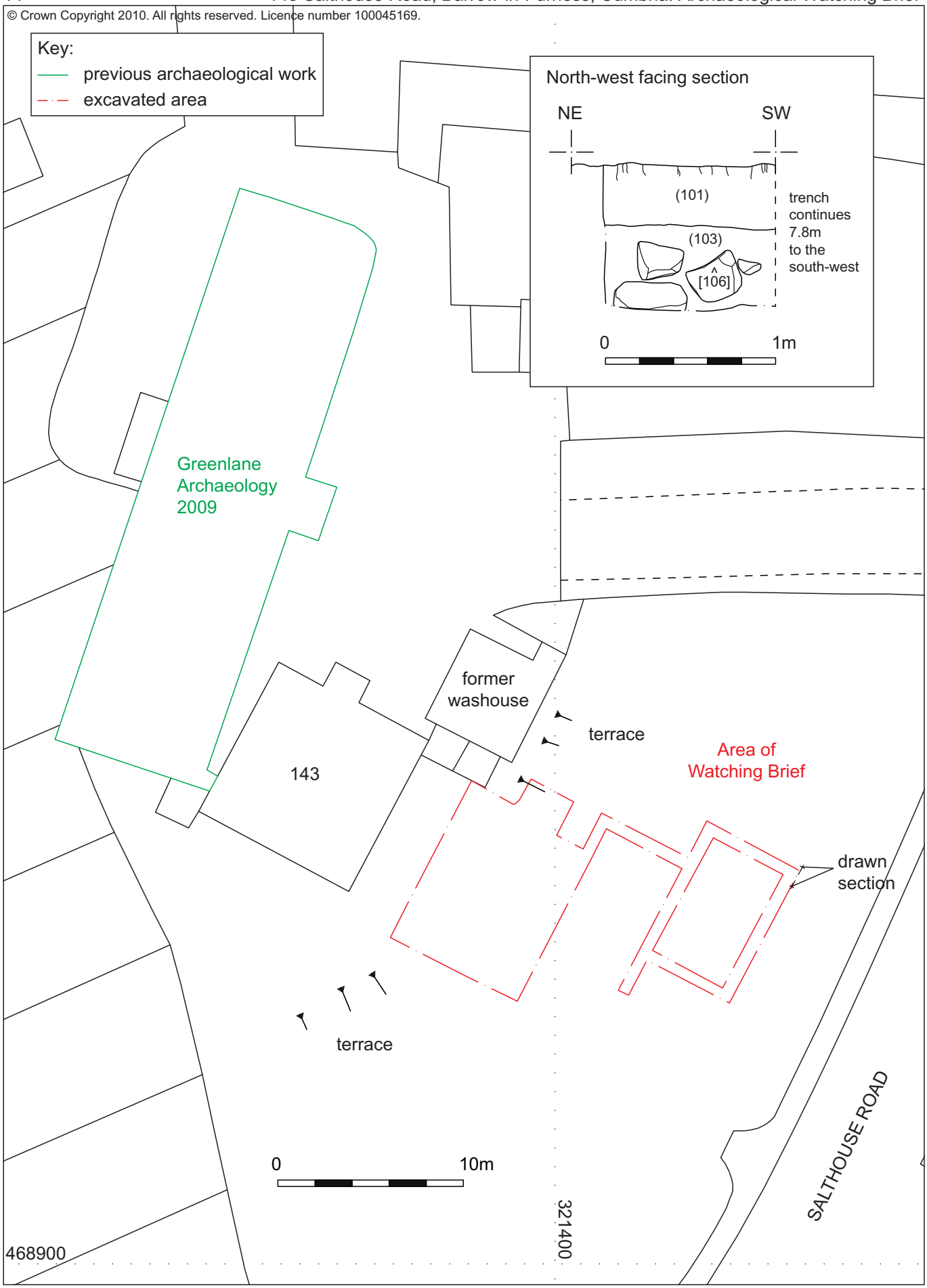


Figure 2: Trench plan and section

Client: Ann Martin and Phil Spencely

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Appendix 1: Project Design

LAND ADJACENT TO 143 SALTHOUSE ROAD, BARROW-IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief Project Design

Client: Anne Martin and Phil Spencely

September 2010

Planning Application Nos. 02/2004/0726 and B13/2007/1100

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Anne Martin and Phil Spencely (hereafter 'the client') intend to erect two dwellings on land adjacent to 143 Salthouse Road, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria (NGR SD 214 689). Planning permission for these proposals was granted (Planning Application Nos. 02/2004/0726 and B13/2007/1100) with a condition requiring that a programme of archaeological work be carried out on any groundworks during construction, imposed by Barrow Borough Council, following a recommendation by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CHES). A verbal brief for a watching brief was provided by John Dryden of Dryden Goldsmith Architects, in response to which this project design was produced. A separate archaeological building recording project has already been carried out at the site prior to the conversion of a former barn (Greenlane Archaeology 2009).

1.1.2 The site is situated in the southern end of what was originally the village of Salthouse, adjacent to a Grade II Listed building, No. 143 Salthouse Road. The settlement at Salthouse has medieval origins; it was one of a number of settlements occupied by tenants of Furness Abbey, and was in existence from at least the mid-13th century (Kendall 1948, 24). Following the dissolution the hamlet passed with the remainder of the abbey's lands into private hands, and the tenements at Salthouse were occupied by a various tenants. Remarkably, Salthouse still retains several of the buildings that were constructed by these later tenants, in particular a row of Listed barns, despite becoming slowly engulfed by the modern town of Barrow.

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 18 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA; formerly the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA)) Code of Conduct. The watching brief will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA 2001).

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by ***Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), AIfA)***. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has recently managed a wide variety of projects including building recordings of various sizes, watching briefs, and excavations.

1.3.2 The watching brief will be carried out by ***Dan Elsworth*** or ***Tom Mace (BA (Hons), MA)***, depending on scheduling constraints. Tom has extensive experience of working on a variety of archaeological projects, especially watching briefs, but also excavations, evaluations, and building recordings, as well as report writing and illustration production. He joined Greenlane Archaeology in 2008 having worked for several previous companies including Archaeological Solutions and Oxford Archaeology North.

1.3.3 All artefacts will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology, and it is envisaged that they will initially be examined by Jo Dawson, who will fully assess any of post-medieval date. Finds of earlier date will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate, and in this case it is envisaged that medieval pottery be will be assessed by Ian Miller at Oxford Archaeology North. The Cumbria Historic Environment Service (CHES) will be notified of any specialists, other than those named, who Greenlane Archaeology wishes to engage, before any specialist contracts are awarded, and their approval will be sought.

1.3.4 Environmental samples and faunal remains, should significant deposits of these be recovered, will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that charred plant remains will be assessed by Scott Timpany of Headland Archaeology Ltd, and faunal remains by Auli Tourunen, also at Headland Archaeology.

2. Objectives

2.1 Watching Brief

2.1.1 To identify any surviving archaeological remains and to investigate and record any revealed archaeological remains or deposits.

2.2 Report

2.2.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the watching brief, which will outline the nature, form, extent, and date of any archaeological remains discovered.

2.3 Archive

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

3. Methodology

3.1 Watching Brief

3.1.1 The groundworks are to be monitored, with at least one archaeologist on site.

3.1.2 The watching brief methodology will be as follows:

- Any ground reduction, the excavation of foundation trenches and/or trenches for services will be excavated by machine under supervision by staff from Greenlane Archaeology;
- All deposits of archaeological significance will be examined by hand if possible in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. If possible, negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include detailed plans and sections at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 where practicable or sketches where it is not, and photographs in both colour print and colour digital format;
- All deposits, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the watching brief for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant amounts of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the watching brief as far as is practically and safely possible, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have preserved environmental remains will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 10 and 40 litres in volume, depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.4* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;
- Any human remains discovered during the watching brief will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The CHES will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will require a Home Office licence, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, which will be applied for should the need arise;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the watching brief these will immediately be brought to the attention of the CHES so that the need for further work can be confirmed. Any additional work and ensuing costs will be agreed with the client and according to the requirements of the CHES, and subject to a variation to this project design.

3.2 Report

3.2.1 The results of the watching brief will be compiled into a report, which will incorporate any relevant information collected during the desk-based carried out for the previous work at the site. The report will contain the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the watching brief including descriptions of any deposits identified, their extent, form and potential date, and an assessment of any finds or environmental remains recovered during the watching brief;
- Discussion of the results, with specific reference to their relationship with previous discoveries in the local area and relevant background information compiled during the desk-based assessment for the previous report (Greenlane Archaeology 2009);
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:

  - a plan showing the location of the ground works;

  - plans and sections of the watching brief ground works, as appropriate, showing any features of archaeological interest;

  - photographs of the watching brief, including both detailed and general shots of features of archaeological interest and the trenches;

  - photographs of individual artefacts as appropriate.

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the watching brief, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IfA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details of the project will be submitted to the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.3.2 A copy of the report will be supplied to the client, one will be supplied to Charles Wilton at Barrow Borough Council, and a digital copy will be supplied to the client's agent. Within two months of the completion of fieldwork, a digital copy will be supplied to the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy, and a digital copy will be provided to the OASIS scheme.

3.3.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. Any finds recovered during the watching brief will be offered to The Dock Museum, Barrow-in-Furness or Kendal Museum depending on date and therefore the most appropriate collection policy. 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 on **4th October 2010**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the project will involve tasks in the following order:

- ***Task 1***: watching brief;
- ***Task 2***: post-excavation work on archaeological watching brief, including processing and assessment of finds and samples and production of draft report and illustrations;
- ***Task 3***: feedback, editing and production of final report, completion and deposition of archive.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access

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

5.2 Health and Safety

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

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£500,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

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

6. Bibliography

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Kendal, WB, 1948 The History of the Hamlet of Salthouse, *Proc Barrow Nats' Field Club*, n ser, **6**, 21-40

Appendix 2: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
101	Deposit	0.3m thick, loose, dark, brownish-black, silty clay, with 1% rounded gravel, mortar flecks and some red brick inclusions. This layer covers the whole area and incorporates a timber edging.	Topsoil layer - the 'terrace' on the west side of the site seems to be created by this deposit being banked up, rather than there being any more substantial deposit below.
102	Deposit	Dark grey, loose angular gravel deposit, up to 0.25m thick, c. 1.2m wide east/west by 0.4m wide north/south and slightly cambered in section. It contained two iron bars.	Layer of gravel - possibly the bedding for a building or path, it did not extend far to the south-east and was therefore probably just a path extending north-west/south-east but did not extend to the north-west edge of the trench or south-east.
103	Deposit	A firm to soft, mid orange-brown, silty clay, with 1% rounded gravels and cobbles. It was between 0.25 and 0.30m thick and thinned out towards the south-west. It was hardly evident to the south-east at all, where ***101*** went almost straight onto ***104***.	Subsoil layer across the whole of the site, but less evident on the south-west side.
104	Deposit	Firm layer at least 0.3m thick of mid orange, sandy-silt clay, becoming compacted and reddish pink, with 1% rounded gravels and some infrequent water worn limestone cobbles.	Underlying geological layer.
105	Deposit	Soft, mid yellowish brown, silty/sandy clay layer, 0.5m thick above the whole area, with 5% rounded boulders.	Subsoil layer, same as ***103***.
106	Deposit	Two courses of rounded boulders. The shape in plan of this potential feature was uncertain; it did not extend to the south-west but presumably extended beyond the limit of the trench to the north-east.	Possibly the edge of a relict wall, sat within subsoil ***103***.

Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Date
101	1	CBM	White-glazed buff-coloured tile fragment with mortar adhering to underside	Mid 19th – 20th century
101	1	CBM	Red earthenware ridge(?) tile fragment	19th – 20th century?
101	1	Glass	Green bottle fragment	18th – early 20th century
101	1	Animal bone	Large mammal rib, butchered – sawn at both ends	Not closely datable
101	1	Animal bone	Broken fragment of bird bone, no evidence of butchery	Not closely datable
101	6	Pottery	Red earthenware flower pot fragments, one fairly abraded	Mid 18th – 20th century
101	12	Pottery	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware fragments, including two very high fired (late 16th – early 18th century?) and three unusual hollow-ware fragments glazed externally only	Late 16th – early 20th century
101	5	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware, comprising crock rim, bowl rim, fine hollow-ware rim with white slip coated interior (19th century?), bowl with white slip stripes, and slightly mottled fragment	Late 17th – 19th century
101	1	Pottery	Brown salt-glazed stoneware hollow-ware fragment	Mid 18th – 20th century
101	2	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem fragments, narrow bore, one stamped 'W. SOUTHORN BROSELEY 14'. The stamped fragment dates from between 1823 and 1881 (Hayman and Horton 1999, 26).	19th – early 20th century
101	3	Pottery	Glazed buff-coloured earthenware, including factory-produced slipware bowl rim	Late 18th – early 20th century
101	6	Pottery	Bone china including tea cup rim, cup handle with blue pattern, 'Broseley' transfer-printed fragment and fragment decorated with painted and enamel flowers	19th – 20th century
101	13	Pottery	White earthenware: nine plain (including pudding basin rim, plate rim and base and saucer rim), one 'Broseley' transfer-printed, one blue transfer-printed pattern, one blue and coloured enamels, one printed pattern 'Homemaker' style saucer rim (1950s?)	19th – 20th century
101	4	Pottery	Creamware: blue shell edge plate rim, mocha factory-produced slipware hollow-ware, two plate fragments	Mid 18th – late 18th century
101	8	Pottery	Pearlware: factory-produced slipware bowl base with rouletted brown slip pattern, three 'Willow' transfer-printed, blue transfer-printed cup(?), blue transfer-printed small lid	Late 18th – early 19th century
102	1	Animal bone	Large mammal bone, butchered	Not closely dateable
103	2	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem fragments, narrow and medium bore	18th – 19th century
103	3	Pottery	Black-glazed red earthenware: two crock rims and one abraded fragment	Late 17th – early 20th century
103	1	Pottery	Blue shell-edge pearlware plate rim	Late 18th – early 19th century
103	3	Animal bone	Two very large mammal long bone fragments (cow?), and one piece of jaw in fragments	Not closely dateable

Key: CBM = Ceramic Building Material