

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, PENRITH, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief



Client:
St Andrew's Church PCC

NGR: 351648 530156

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March 2011



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Contents

Illustrations.....	1
Non-Technical Summary	2
Acknowledgements.....	2
1. Introduction	3
2. Methodology	5
3. Site Background.....	6
4. Watching Brief.....	8
5. Discussion.....	12
6. Bibliography	12
Appendix 1: Project Design	13
Appendix 2: Summary Context List	19
Appendix 3: Summary Finds List.....	19

Illustrations

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location	4
Figure 2: Trench plan.....	11

List of Plates

Plate 1: The 'Giant's Grave' viewed from the east, with the 'Giant's Thumb' in the background.....	6
Plate 2 (left): Pre-excavation view of the watching brief area to the west of the north entrance to the church.....	8
Plate 3 (right): Pre-excavation view of the watching brief area to the north of the church.....	8
Plate 4 (left): Oblique view of the trench section	9
Plate 5 (right): The south end of the watching brief area.....	9
Plate 6: Excavation below the north end of the footpath, near to the boundary wall	10
Plate 7 (left): Pecked surface of the possible gravestone base	10
Plate 8 (right): Side view of the possible gravestone base.....	10

Non-Technical Summary

As part of a programme of alterations proposed by the PCC at St Andrew's Church, Penrith, an archaeological watching brief and building recording was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology in 2008. Further works involving excavation for the installation of a new drain required an additional phase of archaeological monitoring. Greenlane Archaeology carried out an additional watching brief on 23rd February 2011.

The layers exposed during the course of the groundworks within the graveyard represented a continuation of those which were recorded during the earlier phase of work at the church, i.e. topsoil onto subsoil. Finds were only recovered from the topsoil and included fragments of clay tobacco pipe, post-medieval pottery, and glass. Disarticulated human remains were found within the topsoil and subsoil, but were not removed from site. What was thought to be a gravestone base had been incorporated into the side of the path to the north entrance of the church, but no significant archaeological finds or features were observed.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Hugh Ellison, the secretary of St Andrew's PCC, for commissioning the project, and his architect Paul Grout for providing site plans and supporting the project.

The site work was carried out by Tom Mace who also wrote this report and produced the figures. Jo Dawson assessed the finds and edited the report. The project was managed by Daniel Elsworth.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 As part of a programme of alterations and improvements being carried out to St Andrew's Church, Penrith (NGR 351648 530156), it was necessary to excavate part of the churchyard for the installation of a new drain. As a result, a request was made by the St Andrew's Church PCC (hereafter 'the client') that an archaeological watching brief be carried out to monitor the work. Greenlane Archaeology was contacted by Paul Grout of Paul Grout Associates on behalf of the client to provide archaeological services, in response to which a project design was produced (*Appendix 1*). Following acceptance of this project design, the work was undertaken by Greenlane Archaeology on 23rd February 2011.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 St Andrew's Church is located in the centre of Penrith, which is towards the north and east of Cumbria (Figure 1). This town is located in the Eden valley whose low lying undulating pastures, heath and woodland contrast sharply with the rugged Cumbrian fells to the west and the Pennine escarpment to the east (Countryside Commission 1998, 39). There is a benchmark at 131.95m located at the west corner of the church (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The town of Penrith is located on the western edge of the Lower Permian sandstone beds which are between 400 and 600 feet above sea level (Moseley 1978, plate 1). This wind blown sand was formed in desert like conditions and represents the remains of vast dunes that were formed around 300 million years ago (Countryside Commission 1998, 40). The sandstone is a dull salmon pink colour and contains quartz cement which makes it very resistant to erosion and ideal for building (*ibid*). The Eden valley has long been an important transport corridor in a predominantly upland region, and Penrith is an important staging post between Carlisle to the north and Kendal and Lancaster to the south (*ibid*).

1.2.3 The watching brief area was located within a fairly flat part of the graveyard to the north of the church, at its western end (see Figure 1). The area was mostly covered in grass apart from an east/west path, running in front of the church, and another path which was slightly skew from the north entrance of the church to the boundary wall (Figure 2).

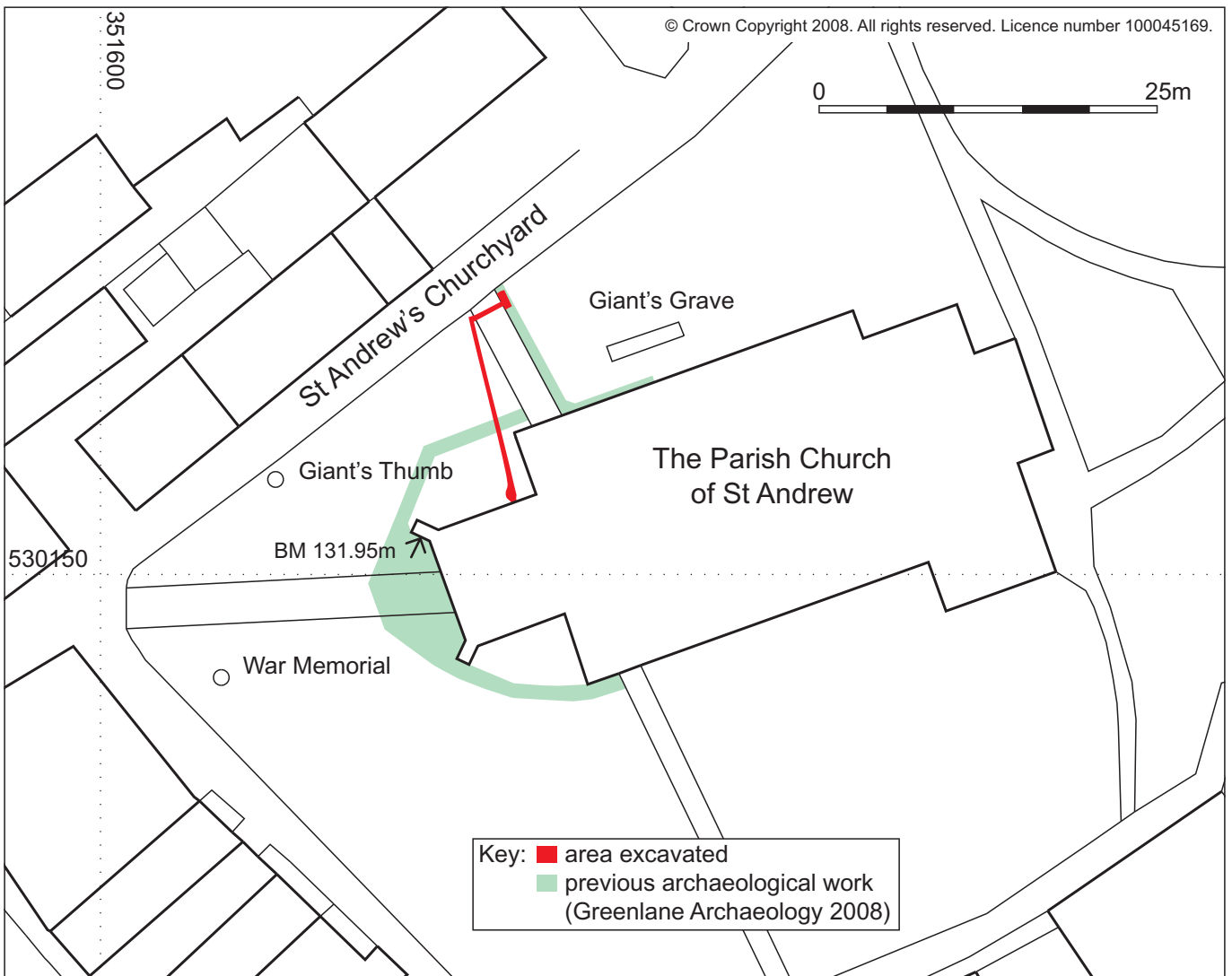
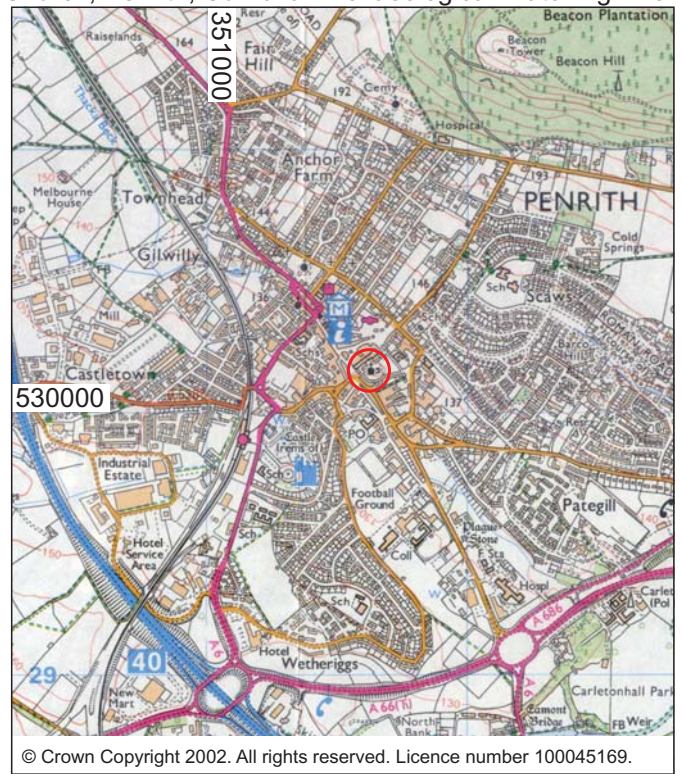
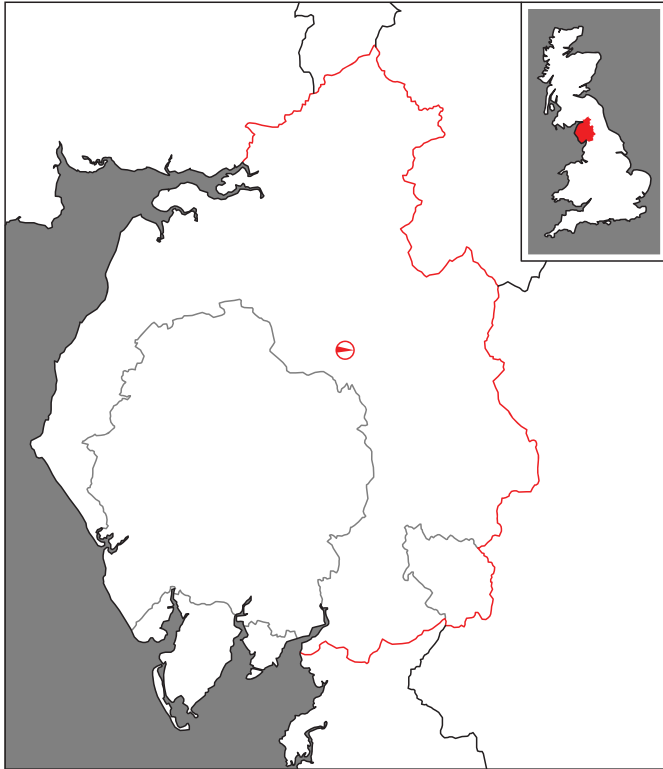


Figure 1: Site location

Client: St Andrew's Church PCC

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2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A rapid desk-based assessment was carried out to establish the extent of the known archaeological resource in the area and produce an outline history of the church as part of the building recording and watching brief carried out by Greenlane Archaeology in 2008. The general history of the development of the site has been extracted from the previous report. An additional watching brief was undertaken during the latest stage of the ground works to further establish the extent, nature and, where possible, date of any buried deposits of archaeological interest present on the site.

2.1.2 All aspects of the watching brief were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

2.2 Watching Brief

2.2.1 The trench was excavated using a tracked mini-digger with a toothed bucket. The total area excavated was approximately 6.75m². All of the finds which were observed were attributed to the topsoil and were recovered from the trench or retrieved from the spoil heap, which was placed on wooden boards to the sides of the excavated trench. In addition, a metal detector was used to help retrieve any metal finds from the loose soil. All of the human remains which were recovered from the excavated soil were removed a short distance to prevent damage and covered during the course of the groundworks; none of the human remains were removed from site. Any archaeological features identified were recorded in the following manner:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits and features were made. A full list of the contexts encountered is present in *Appendix 2*;
- **Photographs:** a photographic record was produced in colour print and colour digital format. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report. A written record of all of the photographs was also made;
- **Drawings:** a plan of the excavated area relative to the known location of nearby buildings was produced at a scale of 1:50.

2.3 Finds

2.3.1 **Processing:** all of the artefacts that were removed from site were washed and naturally air-dried except for the metal and glass, which were dry-brushed. All of the finds were packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.

2.3.2 **Assessment and recording:** a list of the finds is presented in *Appendix 3* and summarised in *Section 4.3*.

2.4 Environmental samples

2.4.1 No environmental samples were taken as no appropriate deposits were encountered.

2.5 Archive

2.5.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The completed archive, together with a copy of the report, will be deposited with Cumbria Record Office in Carlisle (CRO(C)). A copy of the report will be supplied to the client, and within six months of the completion of fieldwork, a digital copy will be provided for 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 as required.

3. Site Background

3.1 St Andrew's Church

3.1.1 The earliest surviving fabric of St Andrew's Church is the west tower which is thought to be 14th century, although the church was largely re-built in 1720-1722 (Salter 1998, 83). Origins of a much earlier church are indicated on the north side of the church within the churchyard by the presence of a group of four hogback tombstones placed in two pairs between two weathered cross-shafts, known as the 'Giant's Grave'. Another cross shaft is positioned a short distance to the north-west, known as the 'Giant's Thumb'. This group of remains is thought to be of Norse origin, dating approximately to the end of the 10th century (Salter 1998, 84). The grave was opened in the 17th century and human bones and a 'broad sword' were uncovered (Watson 1890, 290). It is apparent from the descriptions of that date that the crosses have been moved (op cit, 293) and may have originally stood in front of the north door (op cit, 294). The suggestion is that these alterations were made during the rebuilding of the church between 1720 and 1722 (*ibid*); it is said that they were to be demolished and re-used in the construction of a culvert, but the irate townsfolk saved them, and although one of the tombstones was broken it is now clamped together with iron (Furness 1894, 44). Shortly before 1890 the hogback tombstones were re-erected and placed on a concrete base (Watson 1890, 294).



Plate 1: The 'Giant's Grave' viewed from the east, with the 'Giant's Thumb' in the background

3.2 Previous Archaeological Work

3.2.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology on groundworks relating to the re-laying of paths and the installation of a new water pipe at St Andrew's Church in January and February 2008 (Greenlane Archaeology 2008). The excavation to the north and west of the church revealed a homogenous layer of dark brown sandy-silt topsoil up to 0.20m deep above a layer of moderately loose, mid orange-brown silty-sand. This subsoil layer was interpreted as a reworked glacial

till. Finds from these two layers included pottery dating from the 18th to the 20th century, modern glass, clay tobacco pipe stems, and disarticulated human bone. What was probably a gravestone base was found on the north side of the church. It was set into the ground but broken off below the level of the ground surface; it was cut from local red sandstone and measured 1.00m x 0.60m x 0.16m. However, no significant archaeological features were observed.

4. Watching Brief

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The excavated area extended in a straight line from below a small window to the west of the north entrance (Plate 2) to the western edge of the footpath near the boundary wall (visible at the far left of Plate 3). The excavation cut across this footpath to the east at this point where the new drain would then be connected to an existing one which followed the eastern side of the path to an existing manhole to the south a short distance to the north-east of the north entrance (see Figure 2).



Plate 2 (left): Pre-excitation view of the watching brief area to the west of the north entrance to the church

Plate 3 (right): Pre-excitation view of the watching brief area to the north of the church

4.2 Results

4.2.1 The excavation revealed a straightforward sequence of deposits that extended across the area. This sequence comprised principally two layers; a layer of topsoil (**01**), between 0.17m and 0.2m thick, and subsoil (**02**), which was excavated to depth of approximately 0.44m below the current ground level (Plate 4).

4.2.2 The location of the existing plastic drain was established a short distance to the east side of the footpath near to the boundary wall (see Figure 2), below a layer of grey gravel which had been used to backfill the cut for the drain (this formed the north end of Area 2 of the earlier watching brief (Greenlane Archaeology 2008, figure 2)). The remaining linear sections of the trench were between 0.30m and 0.35m wide. Excavation of these sections began at the south end of the area, near to the church. The south end of the area, to the south of the east/west footpath, had been disturbed by the positioning of the lightning conductor from the church tower and also by a ceramic drain (Plate 5). The stone slabs of the east/west footpath were sat atop a layer of concrete and bedding material to a depth of 0.24m (visible towards the centre of Plate 4). This east/west footpath was re-laid during the alterations made to the church in 2008 and the concrete and bedding material presumably backfilled the north east/west section of Area 3 of the earlier watching brief (*ibid*). The remainder of this section of the trench was devoid of features.



Plate 4 (left): Oblique view of the trench section

Plate 5 (right): The south end of the watching brief area

4.2.3 The stone slabs of the path from the north entrance to the boundary wall were set on a sandy bedding material and various service pipes were observed just to the west and below this section of the path (Plate 6). A large piece of sandstone had been re-used to line the eastern edge of the path (Plate 7 and Plate 8); it was cut from local red sandstone of similar proportions to a fragment that was recorded during the earlier watching brief, which was interpreted as a gravestone base (*op cit*, 12). This fragment may also have been a gravestone base.



Plate 6: Excavation below the north end of the footpath, near to the boundary wall



Plate 7 (left): Pecked surface of the possible gravestone base

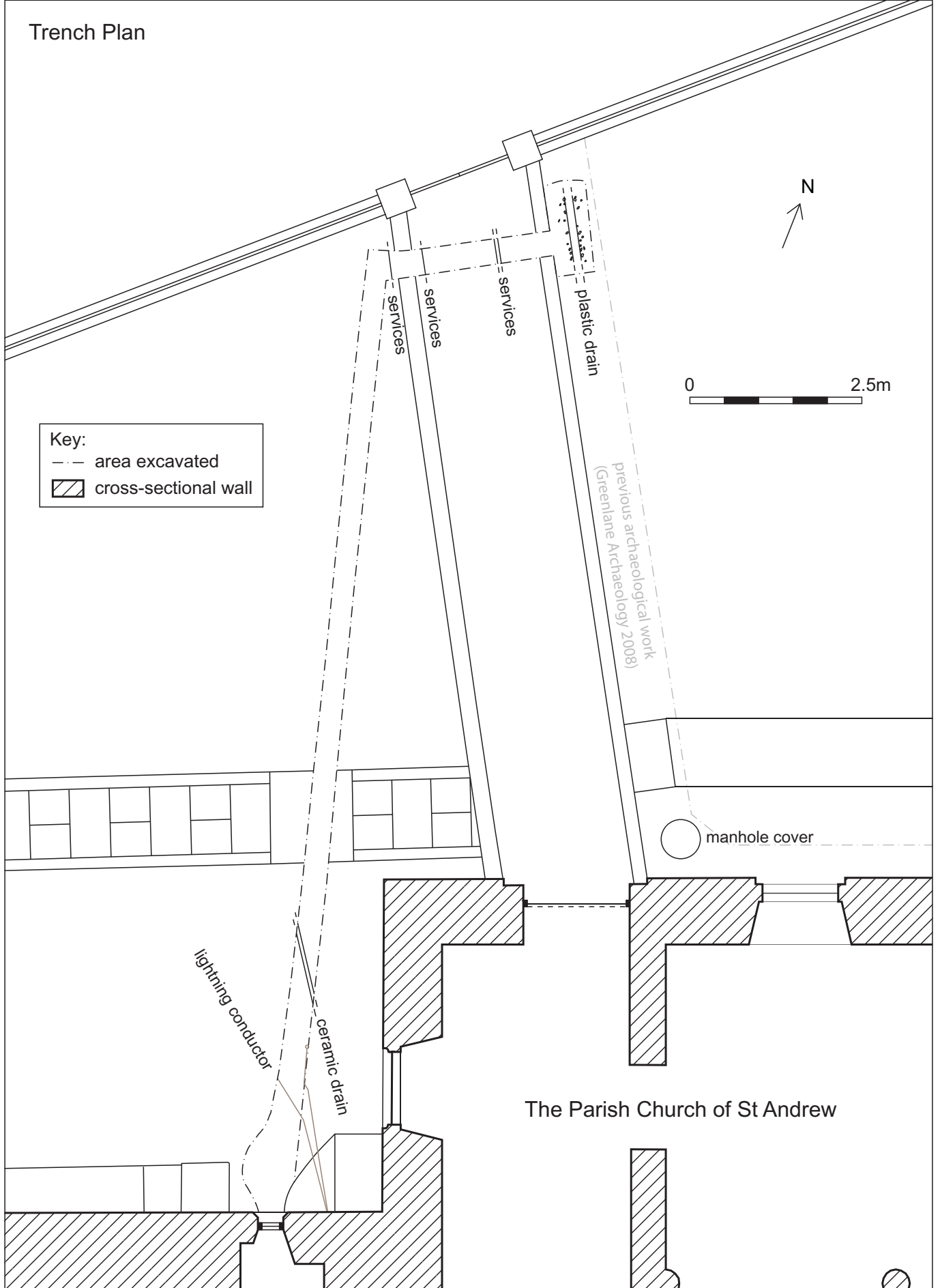


Plate 8 (right): Side view of the possible gravestone base

4.3 Finds

4.3.1 **Human remains:** fragmentary human bone was encountered sporadically across the area during the course of the watching brief. There was no evidence for articulation and the bone was not recovered from identifiable cut features (e.g., a grave cut).

4.3.2 **Artefacts:** finds from the topsoil (**01**) were post-medieval in date and included fragments of clay tobacco pipe, pottery, and glass (see *Appendix 3*). There was also some iron guttering, an iron nail, and a piece of undiagnostic industrial residue recovered from the topsoil. These finds are likely to have a similar date range to the other finds from this context. No earlier finds were observed and no finds were recovered from the subsoil (**02**).



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Figure 2: Trench plan

5. Discussion

5.1.1 The sequence of deposits encountered during the current groundworks (topsoil onto subsoil) represented a continuation of the layers which were observed during the earlier watching brief (Greenlane Archaeology 2008, 9), at which time the subsoil layer was interpreted as a reworked glacial till (*ibid*).

5.1.2 Much of the excavated area had been disturbed, especially to the south, where the area was truncated by a ceramic land drain and the positioning of the lightning conductor from the church tower. The north end of the area also revealed various services running beneath and to either side of the path from the boundary wall to the north entrance of the church.

5.1.3 Finds from the topsoil were post-medieval in date. No finds of an earlier origin were observed.

5.1.4 It is interesting to note that a large piece of local red sandstone, which may have been a gravestone base, had been re-used to edge the footpath to the north entrance. However, no significant archaeological features were observed.

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6.1 Primary Sources

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Appendix 1: Project Design

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, PENRITH, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief Project Design



Client: St Andrew's Church PCC

February 2011

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following a previous programme of alterations proposed by the PCC (hereafter 'the client') at St Andrew's Church, Penrith, (NGR 351648 530156), an archaeological watching brief and building recording was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology in 2008 (Greenlane Archaeology 2008). Further works are now proposed, specifically involving excavation for the installation of a new drain, and as a result an additional phase of archaeological monitoring is required. In response to this Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design in order to outline the methodology that would be used to carry out the necessary work.

1.1.2 The earliest surviving fabric of St Andrew's Church is thought to be 14th century, although the site is clearly earlier, but the church was massively rebuilt in 1720-1722 (Salter 1998, 83). On the north side of the church within the churchyard there is a group of four hogback tombstones placed in two pairs between two weathered cross-shafts, known as the 'Giant's Grave', and another cross shaft a short distance to the north-west, known as the 'Giant's Thumb'; this group of remains is thought to be of Norse origin, dating approximately to the end of the 10th century (*op cit*, 84). The grave was opened in the 17th century and human bones and a 'broad sword' were uncovered (Watson 1890, 290), and it is apparent from the descriptions of that date that the crosses have been moved (*op cit*, 293), and that they may have originally stood in front of the north door (*op cit*, 294). The suggestion is that these alterations were made during the rebuilding of the church in 1720-1722 (*ibid*); indeed it is said that at that time they were to be demolished and re-used in the construction of a culvert, but the irate townsfolk saved them, although one of the tombstones was broken and is now clamped together with iron (Furness 1894, 44). Shortly before 1890 the hogback tombstones were re-erected and placed on a concrete base (Watson 1890, 294).

1.1.3 The previous phase of archaeological monitoring carried out at the church revealed only the presence of deposits of topsoil and subsoil containing artefacts of 18th to 20th century date, although the possible base of a gravestone was recorded (Greenlane Archaeology 2008).

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) Code of Conduct. The watching brief will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

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 in the region, including an excavation and evaluation in the centre of medieval Kendal (Greenlane Archaeology 2009b; 2010a), evaluation in the Roman *vicus* at Stanwix (Greenlane Archaeology 2010b), evaluation of a Scheduled post-medieval gunpowder works (Greenlane Archaeology 2010c), and watching briefs in Preston (Greenlane Archaeology 2009c; 2010d).

1.3.2 The watching brief will be carried out by **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 assessed by Jo Dawson, who will fully assess any of post-medieval date. Medieval pottery will be assessed by Tom Mace, and other finds will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate. The client will be notified of any other specialists, other than those named, whom Greenlane Archaeology wishes to engage.

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. Should any human remains be recovered for assessment it is envisaged that these will be examined by Malin Horst at York Osteoarchaeology, following appropriate advice on initial processing.

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. This will form an addendum to the previous report (Greenlane Archaeology 2008) rather than a complete report.

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 one archaeologist on site. If there are multiple machines operating on site it may be considered necessary to have more than one archaeologist on site.

3.1.2 The watching brief methodology will be as follows:

- Foundation trenches and/or trenches for services and any areas of ground reduction will be excavated 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, 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 1.3.4* 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 articulated human remains discovered during the watching brief will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The client 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 secured stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- Where practicable spoil removed using the machine will be visually checked for finds and scanned with a metal detector in order to recover metal finds;
- Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the watching brief these will immediately be brought to the attention of the client and ground works in that area halted so that the need for further work can be determined. Any additional work and ensuing costs will be agreed with the client, 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 summary report, which will form an addendum to the previous report (Greenlane Archaeology 2008) rather than a stand-alone document. The report will contain the following sections as necessary:

- 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 at the site;
- 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 Carlisle. 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, a digital copy will be supplied to the client's agent, and within six months of the completion of fieldwork, a digital copy will be provided for the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy, and a digital copy will be deposited with the OASIS scheme as required.

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 Penrith Museum. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible and necessary would be made of them beforehand.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project on **14th February 2011**, 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 of finds and production of draft report and illustrations;
- **Task 3:** feedback, editing and production of final report, completion 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.

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Appendix 2: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
01	Deposit	Friable, dark, blackish-brown, sandy-silt, with sparse small pebble inclusions. Uniformly 0.17m to 0.20m thick across the area.	Topsoil
02	Deposit	Orangey-brown, sandy-clay, with no inclusions. Excavated to a maximum depth of approximately 0.44m below the current ground surface.	Subsoil

Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context*	Material	Quantity	Description	Date
01	Clay tobacco pipe	3	Stem fragments with a narrowish bore	Later 18 th to 19 th century
01	Glass	1	Colourless bottle(?) base	20 th century
01	Pottery	1	Stoneware jar shoulder	19 th to mid 20 th century
01	Pottery	7	White earthenware, including blue painted plate rim, sponge-printed hollowware, factory-produced banded slipware, and black transfer-printed hollowware	19 th to early 20 th century
01	Pottery	1	Factory-produced buff-coloured earthenware slipware jug body fragment with foliate handle terminal	Mid 18 th to early 20 th century
01	Pottery	1	Bone china hollowware body fragment with blue Chinoiserie transfer-printed pattern	19 th to 20 th century
01	Pottery	1	Rockingham-type ware tea pot lid	Mid 18 th to 20 th century
01	Pottery	2	Glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior – pancheon ring	19 th to early 20 th century
01	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware jug body fragment with handle terminal and white slip stripes	Late 17 th to early 20 th century
01	Iron	3	Very corroded fragments, including one curved piece of guttering and a nail. The remaining piece could not be identified but was possibly also a piece of guttering.	19 th to 20 th century
01	Industrial residue	1	Undiagnostic slag	Not closely dateable

*Many of the finds, especially the metal artefacts, were recovered from the spoil heap. These could all be fairly securely attributed to the topsoil layer (01)

Note: human bone was not removed from site and was not examined by a specialist. Tentative observations as to the condition of the bone are recorded in the finds section (see *Section 4.3.1*).