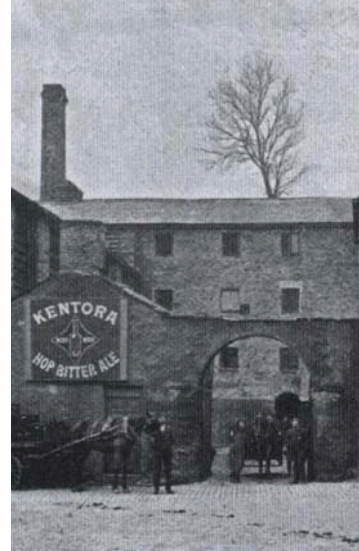


23-25 UPPER BROOK STREET, ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation



Client: Lanquest Properties Ltd
Planning Ap. Ref.: 5/06/0433
NGR: SD 28507 78445

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Non-Technical Summary

Following a planning application (5/06/0433) for the construction of residential properties on Upper Brook Street, Ulverston, Cumbria (SD 28507 78445) a programme of archaeological investigation was requested by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCHES). This comprised a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation in conjunction with a watching brief on major ground works. The work was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology in March 2007. A building recording on a 19th century warehouse was also requested which will be covered in a separate report.

The archaeological excavations revealed the presence of walls, floor surfaces and drains on the site which were cut into the natural geology and buried under 19th and 20th century overburden. These findings tied in well with the results of the desk-based assessment which showed a brewery occupying the site from the early 19th century onwards. Unfortunately, due to the landscaping required to remove the upslope to the rear of the plot, the construction of the brewery had truncated any earlier archaeological deposits that may have existed on the site.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Chris Richardson of Lanquest Properties Ltd, and his client, Alan Curtis of Aquine Ltd, for commissioning and supporting the project, and for providing site plans. Further thanks are also due to the staff of L & W Wilson for their help, patience and co-operation on site. Additional thanks are due to Jo Mackintosh of the Cumbria Historic Environment Record, and to Carol Bennett of Heritage First, and the staff of Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness for help with accessing their archives.

The watching brief and evaluation were carried out by Sam Whitehead and Daniel Elsworth, and the report was written by Sam Whitehead who also produced the illustrations. The project was managed by Jo Dawson, who also edited the report and assessed the finds and the sample.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 A planning application (5/06/0433) was made by Lanquest Properties on behalf of Aquine Ltd to construct 11 residential units including low cost housing and parking at 23-25 Upper Brook Street, Ulverston, Cumbria (NGR SD 28507 78445). A programme of archaeological work was recommended by South Lakeland District Council (see *Appendix 1*) which involved a desk-based assessment followed by an evaluation of 5% of the total site area; over time this evolved to incorporate a watching brief phase (see *Section 2.1*). A building recording of a 19th century warehouse that stands on the site and is due to be converted as part of the development was also required but this will be covered in a separate report. Following the acceptance of the project design (*Appendix 2*) Greenlane Archaeology undertook the evaluation on 15th March 2007.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The proposed development area is situated on the south side of the Gill, which is thought to be one of Ulverston's medieval market places (CCC and English Heritage 2002 map D) and is close to the medieval core of the town (Fig 2). The plot is at the north-west end of Upper Brook Street and there is a warehouse on the south-east side of the site which dates from the mid 19th century. At the time of the evaluation the rest of the site had been levelled.

1.2.2 The site is flat and approximately 25m above sea level, although the land to the rear rises vertically to Daltongate Court some 7m above. Ulverston is on the boundary between the West Cumbria coastal plain and the higher ground of the Furness Fells to the north; the solid geology is typically made up of Bannisdale slates (Taylor *et al* 1971, plate XIII; Moseley 1978, plate 1), and this is overlain by a drift geology made up of glacially-derived tills comprising gravels and clays (Countryside Commission 1998, 66).

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This project comprised three separate elements intended to establish the extent, nature and, where possible, date of any buried deposits of archaeological interest present on the site. Initially the project was to comprise just a desk-based assessment followed by an evaluation (see *Appendix 1*). This was revised verbally (J Parsons pers comm.) to include a watching brief when it became apparent that a deep trench needed to be dug to reinforce the retaining wall to the rear of the plot before any further work could safely continue. The watching brief therefore formed the first element and was intended to characterise the archaeological deposits in areas where major ground works needed to be done. The second element was a desk-based assessment intended to establish the development of the site over time, and the position of any features, particularly buildings, that were considered to be of archaeological interest. The third part was the excavation of evaluation trenches amounting to a 5% sample of the total site area (500m²), which would be positioned with regard to the results of the map regression and watching brief specifically in order to target areas of archaeological interest.

2.1.2 All aspects of the desk-based assessment, watching brief, and evaluation were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001a; 2001b; 2001c).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 Several sources of information were used:

- **Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (CCCHER)**: this is a list of all the known sites of archaeological interest within the county, which is maintained by Cumbria County Council and is the primary source of information for an investigation of this kind. A list of all of the known sites of archaeological interest within 100m of the centre of the proposed development area was acquired; each identified site comes with a grid reference, description and source and any additional information referenced was also examined as necessary;
- **Cumbria County Record Office, Barrow-in-Furness (CRO(B))**: this was visited in order to examine early maps and plans of the site, original documents relating to businesses and properties on the site, and local and regional histories and directories;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library**: additional secondary sources, used to provide information for the site background, were examined.

2.3 Archaeological Evaluation

2.3.1 One L-shaped trench was excavated in the north-east of the site which was bounded by Upper Brook Street (see Fig 3). The location of this trench was largely determined by the fact that the watching brief had been carried out on two trenches to the rear of the site where the deposits were disappointingly shallow and space was lacking. The total area of trenching was approximately 30 square metres which slightly exceeded the brief of 5% of the total plot. The overburden was removed by machine and archaeological features were hand cleaned and subsequently recorded in the following way:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits and structures were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets. In addition, a general record of each trench and the days' events was also made;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm black and white print and colour digital format were taken of significant deposits or structures uncovered during the evaluation, general views of the evaluation trenches, the surrounding landscape and working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remainder are presented on the accompanying CD. A written record of all of the photographs was also made on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Drawings:**
 - i. trench plan at 1:20;
 - ii. Site plan at 1:100, including areas examined in the watching brief.

2.3.2 The location of each trench was recorded with reference to standing buildings recorded on the overall site plan. Levels were added to all of the plans and sections and were tied in to the nearest benchmark.

2.4 Environmental samples

2.4.1 **On-site sampling:** bulk samples were taken from one context, drain fill **114**; approximately 4 litres in volume was collected (see *Section 4.4*).

2.4.2 **Processing:** the sample was processed using flotation techniques, with 250µm and 500µm sieves used for the flot, and a 1mm mesh used for the retent. The flot and retent were then naturally air dried.

2.5 Finds

2.5.1 **Processing:** all of the artefacts were washed, with the exception of metal, 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 and were recorded on *pro forma* record sheets. A catalogue of the finds was produced for the archive, and the finds were summarised and discussed in *Section 4.3*.

2.6 Archive

2.6.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 2*), and current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Ferguson and Murray n.d.; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness on completion of the project. Three copies of this report will be deposited with the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), one with the client, one with the client's agent, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, a digital copy will be offered to the NMR and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

2.6.2 It is envisaged that all of the artefacts and ecofacts recovered during the evaluation and watching brief will be discarded.

3. Results of the desk-based assessment

3.1 Background history

3.1.1 **Prehistoric:** while there is evidence for prehistoric activity from the general area of the town in the form of casual finds such as stone axes and axe hammers dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age (CCC and English Heritage 2002, map D), the extent of any associated settlement is, as yet, uncertain. More recently a large enclosure has been identified on Hoad, to the north of town, considered to be of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age origin (Elsworth 2005).

3.1.2 **Roman:** while there have been occasional finds of Roman coins from around the town, no evidence has yet been confirmed of settlement in the immediate area from that period. Some of these stray finds, such as a coin (Shotter 1989, 42), have been found in relatively close proximity to the site, however, and a single fragment of possible Romano-British pottery was recently found during an evaluation on the south side of The Gill (OA North 2004). Recent work reappraising the evidence for Roman activity in the general area is, however, suggesting that a road may have passed close to or through Ulverston and that this could have had an associated settlement (Elsworth forthcoming).

3.1.3 **Early medieval:** although the town is thought to be of at least medieval date, the place-name demonstrates an earlier origin although its meaning is uncertain (SLDC 2005, 5). One suggestion is that it comes from the Anglo-Saxon personal name 'Wulfhere' (*ibid*), or that it was the vill of the manor of Hougoun (*ibid*). The latter idea is perhaps further supported by the notion that it may derive from 'how-town' or 'haugr-tun' meaning hill-town – it was commonly known as 'Ooston' in the 19th and early 20th centuries (Elsworth 2005, 15).

3.1.4 **Medieval:** much of the town centre is based on planned burgage plots laid out during the medieval period, and it is from this time that it grew in size and prosperity. It was granted a market charter in 1280, although it was forced to compete with the market at Dalton, which was under the patronage of Furness Abbey, from an early date and this may have impeded the town's growth (SLDC 2005, 6). During the early 14th century it was also considerably damaged by raids from Scotland, which left considerable areas of waste (*ibid*).

3.1.5 The site is situated on the northern edge of an area of Ulverston known as The Gill. It is thought that this formed one of a number of market places within the town that developed during the medieval period (CCC and English Heritage 2002, map D). Early references to The Gill are not apparent, however, and it is unclear when the area was first developed. The sites and monuments records reveal that there is no substantial evidence of medieval or earlier activity in this area although numerous sherds of medieval pottery have been found in the vicinity (HER 16774).

3.1.6 **Post Medieval:** during the post-medieval period Ulverston's prosperity increased, mainly as a result of its connections to the iron mining and smelting industries (SLDC 2005, 7). Its port also gained from the trade in this material and through connections to Lancaster and Liverpool and by the 18th century it had many ships (*ibid*). This peaked with the construction of the Ulverston canal in 1796, which considerably increased the capacity of the town for maritime trade (*ibid*) by effectively creating a large quay. Ulverston's industries continued to prosper throughout the 19th century, although the railway replaced the canal, and as a result the town expanded and was subject to regular improvements and expansion (*op cit*, 8-9).

3.1.7 The Gill area of town seems to be a focus for post medieval light industrial activity with a number of warehouses in the vicinity of the site (Elsworth and Dawson 2005).

3.2 Map Regression

3.2.1 **Commons Enclosure map 1812:** this map (Plate 1) was produced to show those areas of the commons that were due to be enclosed at this date, which included a number of plots around The Gill (Ulverston Local Board 1891). The road now known as Upper Brook Street is not shown but its route is thought to be represented by the Little Beck stream that was eventually paved over (Ashburner 1993, 12). The land to the west of the Little Beck is where the site is and is shown as being undeveloped at this date. The building owned by John Yarker is the early part of the brewery, evidenced by Brewery Road, which later expands to the west and south into land that he already owns.

3.2.2 **Wood's map 1832:** this is the first detailed map of the town and it is evident that by this date the plot had changed dramatically with the 'New Brewery' expanding into the area of the site (Plate 2). The Little Beck has now become Upper Brook Street.

3.2.3 **Ordnance Survey 1852:** this is the earliest detailed Ordnance Survey map of the site (Plate 4). This map shows very little change has occurred from 1832; the brewery is still present and a small additional building in the yard area can be seen on Upper Brook Street.

3.2.4 **Plan of Brewery c1854 (CRO(B) BD/KF 146/24):** this extract from the brewery plan (Plate 3) reveals that the new building shown on the 1852 map is an office or offices. The area of excavation seems to be focused on the brewery yard and the main brewery building to the south-east of that as well as the cellars or vaults top the extreme south east.

3.2.5 **Ordnance Survey 1890:** once again this shows very little change in the layout of the brewery (Plate 5). The yard area has been marginally reduced and interestingly the building is called the 'Gill Brewery' rather than the 'New Brewery'.

3.2.6 **Ordnance Survey 1913:** the site has undergone considerable change by this date - the south western wing of the brewery has been demolished along with the small offices in the yard by Upper Brook Street, and the site is referred to as a malthouse (Plate 6). Two new outbuildings of unknown function now occupy the southern corner of the site.

3.2.7 **Ordnance Survey 1933:** the two small outbuildings shown on the 1913 map have been replaced or amalgamated into a larger building that runs the full depth of the plot (Plate 7). A smaller narrow building immediately to the north also fronts Upper Brook Street. A change to the existing brewery building also occurs at this date as part of its Upper Brook Street frontage disappears.

3.2.8 **Ordnance Survey 1938:** the southern side of the plot undergoes further change as the two new buildings on the 1933 map become one large building that occupies the south-eastern side of the plot butting the remaining brewery building as it existed in 1913 (Plate 8). The large new building on the plot has remained, only being demolished recently to make way for the present development.

3.3 The New Brewery

3.3.1 The New Brewery was known to exist in 1802 (Park 1932, 54) but was on a smaller scale at this point. At the turn of the 19th century it was owned by John

Yarker, William Wilkinson and Edmund Petty; by 1817 John Yarker was the sole owner (*ibid*). At some time between 1812 and 1832 the property expanded into the plot due to be developed (see *Section 3.2*). The property stayed in the Yarker family until 1854 at which time it was split, the vaults and warehouse dealing with wines and spirits was sold to Henry Yarker, and the brewery was sold to Robert Robinson (brewer) and was henceforth known as Robinsons Brewery (Park 1932, 54) (Plate 9). By 1910 the brewery was owned and occupied by R and P Hartley (CRO(B) BT/IR 19/2 1910).

3.4 Previous Work

3.4.1 Details of previous archaeological work carried out within the study area were also examined. These can help to determine the likely nature of any archaeological deposits in the local area, the presence or absence of any remains of particular interest, and add to the general background history of the site and its environs. In total, six previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the study area (HER 16774 and OA North 2004). Only two of these revealed any pre 19th century features, and both of the sites involved were close to the proposed development area, near The Gill:

1. **Evaluation, Former Millers Garage:** an evaluation was carried out on the site of the former Millers Garage in The Gill in advance of development (OA North 2004). This revealed several layers, probably dating from the medieval to post-medieval period, and the remains of post-medieval footings and cobbled surfaces preserved beneath the footings of the garage. A single fragment of medieval pottery and a single fragment of possible Romano-British or medieval pottery was found. At least 1.2m of stratigraphy was revealed.
2. **Excavation, Stanley Street Garage:** a small evaluation and excavation revealed numerous medieval pottery sherds within a layer overlying a stony surface. The stony surface was dated to the medieval period and suggests activity in the area of the Gill in this period (Greenlane Archaeology 2006a; 2006b).

4. Fieldwork Results

4.1 Watching Brief

4.1.1 **Introduction:** the excavation of the foundation trench for the new retaining wall at the rear of the site was monitored by an archaeologist as were further machine interventions that resulted from the discovery of an underground culvert. In all, five separate excavations were monitored (due to the extension of Trench 1 twice) and recorded as fully as the depth and stability of the trench allowed. The results of the initial watching brief helped to inform the trench location used in the evaluation and in combination with the results of the evaluation a more complete picture of the deposits on the site has been built up. The watching brief was conducted between 7th and 21st March 2007.

4.1.2 **Trench 1:** this trench was dug to lay a concrete beam in order to bolster the foundations for the new retaining wall to the rear of the site. The trench was orientated north-west/south-east and measured 5.50m in length, 2.00m in width and was 2.50m deep. The trench was cut through a modern floor slab below which was a layer of overburden 0.70m thick (**100**) which sat directly upon the natural (**108**) (see Plate 11). One cut feature was recorded in the north-west section of this trench, culvert (**110**). After the first of two eastward extensions a wall footing was also recorded in the north-east section (**106**).

4.1.3 Layer **100** consisted of loosely compacted demolition rubble including slate, brick, glass, and pottery fragments in a brownish mid-grey sandy clay matrix. Finds from this layer included one clay pipe fragment, slag, bone, copper alloy, and glass. The finds all date the deposit as being 19th and 20th century and it seems to represent the phase between the demolition of the brewery and the construction of the most recent building on the site (see *Section 4.3*). This deposit also includes contexts (**101**, **102**, **103**, and **105**) which represent distinctive lenses within the layer and are specific to an area adjacent to wall **106** on the south-west side.

4.1.4 Only the south west edge of the culvert cut (**110**) was visible and was a flat 45 degrees breaking after 0.70m to a slightly concave 70 degrees down to its base which was obscured by ground water. The culvert was cut at least 1.50m deep into the natural gravels.

4.1.5 The culvert structure (**117**) at the base of the cut consisted of sub-rounded cobbles laid in parallel rows 0.40m apart with substantial slate caps being 0.50m wide, 0.70m long, and 0.03m thick. The depth of the culvert channel was obscured by ground water and silt although it appeared to be about 0.30m deep. The culvert entered Trench 1 flowing south-east and turned sharply to flow due east (Plate 12) and was visible for 4.00m.

4.1.6 Trench 1 was twice extended to the east in order to follow the culvert as catching it with the machine bucket had led to flooding in the trench which needed remediation. On both occasions results were inconclusive and it appeared that the neatly capped channel gave way to a loose stony fill that dissipated into the surrounding natural to the north and east.

4.1.7 Context **109** consisted of the backfill of the culvert cut. Loose cobbles were placed on top of the culvert structure, approximately 0.50m thick, and the rest of the cut was backfilled with natural gravels.

4.1.8 Wall footing **106** was constructed from rough stone blocks and bonded with a thick cream-coloured mortar. The footing was 0.55m wide, at least 0.25m thick, and it ran 2.50m to the north-west where it joined the stub of the wall it once supported,

which was visible at the edge of the site. The second eastward extension of Trench 1 revealed that this wall butted a thin floor slab (**104**) which lay to the north-east and that this was the direction the wall returned from the trench.

4.1.9 **Trench 2:** this trench was excavated to try to pick up culvert **110** on its proposed progression across the site as part of the water remediation and was dug to a depth of 2.50m. Where the trench was cut no culvert was found. Two layers of overburden/made ground were recorded. The trench was 5.00m by 3.50m and orientated roughly north-south.

4.1.10 Layer **100** covered the area as with Trench 1. In this part of the site it was 0.90m thick.

4.1.11 Deposit **112** lay below layer **100** and although it appeared distinct from this context it was essentially the same in date and content, containing modern brick, concrete blocks, and mortar in a mid-brown silt. This deposit was evident in the west section of Trench 2 and the corresponding layer in the east section was deposit **111**. Both were approximately 0.50m thick.

4.1.12 **Trench 3:** once again excavated in order to locate culvert **110**, this trench revealed a 0.50m thick deposit of overburden (**100**), under which was sealed brick wall **125**.

4.1.13 Wall **125** was only partially revealed by Trench 3 so its true extent remains unknown. Approximately 1.00m of the north-east face of this north-west/south-east wall was uncovered and it consisted of two courses of stretchers upon a bed of pinkish-cream coloured mortar containing small limestone and brick fragments. The bricks used were mid reddish-orange and measured 0.23m by 0.11m on their upper surface and were 0.08m thick.

4.2 Evaluation

4.2.1 **Synopsis:** the evaluation revealed three main structures: one brick wall (**116**), one wall footing built of stone (**115**), and a brick-lined drain (**113**). All features were sealed by layer **100** as described in section 4.1.3 and discussed in 5.1.

4.2.2 **Wall 116:** this was L-shaped, running 3.60m south-east/north-west before turning at 90 degrees and continuing for 2.80m to the south-west before exiting the trench (see Plate 13). Three courses of the wall remained in places and it was 0.37m wide being composed of three rows of stretchers.

4.2.3 It is apparent from the site plans (Fig 3) that this wall is related to wall footing **106** and its total length before turning at 90 degrees in Trench 1 and joining the wall stub on the north-west site boundary would be 9.45m. Wall footing **106** and wall **116** have the group number **126**.

4.2.4 Wall **116** was associated with a thin concrete floor (**104**), which was to the north of the wall. This thin floor sealed a cast iron water pipe that ran flush with the part of the wall running north-east/south-west. This floor was also associated with wall footing **106**, suggesting that it represents the south-eastern edge of the yard depicted on the 1854 brewery plan and the 1890 Ordnance Survey map (see Plates 4 and 5).

4.2.5 Also associated with wall **116** is possible step **124** - a rudimentary construction on the south side of the wall. The step was formed by one course of rough brickwork with a slate on top, and measured 1.00m by 0.40m. The south side of the wall is also the side with the construction cut and backfill, **120** and **121**, respectively.

4.2.6 **Wall footing 115:** this was constructed from carefully arranged roughly mortared limestone and slate cobbles and boulders of variable shape and size (see Plate 14). Only the lower course remained, which was laid in a shallow cut (**119**). The mortar used was laid thick and was a gritty off-white colour. The cut for the wall was 0.60m wide, 2.60m north-east/south-west, and 0.07m deep into the natural gravels.

4.2.7 **Brick drain 113:** this was constructed from two parallel rows of bricks 0.20m apart with a slate base and capping (Plate 14). A ceramic pipe was visible in part of the channel but not within the evaluation trench itself. The drain was orientated north-east/south-west and its overall width was 0.40m. A total length of 2.60m of drain was visible in the trench and its depth was 0.25m. The bricks used were pinkish-orange and typically 0.22m by 0.10m by 0.07m. The courses on the north-west side comprised stretchers only, while those on the south-east side were half bricks arranged as headers. The slate caps were typically 0.50m wide of varying lengths and 0.01m-0.02m thick. The cut for the drain was flush with the vertical brickwork and was 0.25m deep into the natural gravels.

4.2.8 The channel of the brick drain also contained a mid-dark orangey-brown silt (**114**), which was 0.02m thick on the slate base. This was sampled and was found to comprise clayey silt with a 25% gravel content. The gravels were well sorted and a mixture of angular slate, a sub-rounded and rounded stone type and sub-angular brick fragments. The sample contained a small quantity of glass fragments, and waterlogged plant fragments.

4.3 Finds

4.3.1 **Introduction:** in total, 58 fragments of artefacts and ecofacts were recovered from the site, all finds were retrieved from the overburden (**100**) and isolated lenses within that layer. The finds are catalogued in the project archive, and are summarised in Table 1, below, and then discussed in more detail by category.

	100 (watching brief)	100	101	102	Total
Bone	2	9	0	0	11
Clay tobacco pipe	0	1	0	0	1
Copper alloy	0	2	0	0	2
Glass	14	12	1	0	27
Pottery	3	10	0	0	13
Slag	0	0	1	3	4
Total	19	34	2	3	58

Table 1: Finds recovered from the watching brief and evaluation

4.3.2 **Glass:** the glass fragments were all from bottles, with the exception of one jar fragment and two tumbler fragments. The closure types present (crown, internal screw top, external screw top, and cork/stopper) indicate a late 19th to early 20th century date, and the colours (brown, green, and very light turquoise) are typical of this period. Seven of the bottle bases displayed punt marks, though many were incomplete.

4.3.3 **Pottery:** the pottery was all domestic in nature, with tableware and kitchenware represented. The tableware comprised a blue transfer-printed pearlware saucer or bowl base dated to the late 18th or early 19th century (Plate 17), and slightly later white earthenware, including transfer-printed 'Willow' and factory-produced blue banded slipware. The kitchenware included stoneware jars (one with a Hartley's of Liverpool mark), and a white slip-coated red earthenware pancheon.

4.3.4 **Bone:** the animal bone included a single artefact – part of the handle of a table knife. The remaining fragments were apparently food waste, from sheep-sized

and cattle-sized mammals, with many bones showing butchery marks and signs of gnawing.

Punt mark	Bottle	Date/reference
E B & Co Ld / 18L (or 781?)	Very light turquoise, embossed text	Possibly Edgar Breffit & Co, Castleford, Yorkshire, 1832-1913 (unclear when they become a limited company) (Toulouse 1971, 79-80)
P G Co / 12	Green, plain sides	Possibly Portland Glass Co, Greenford, Middlesex, 1922-56 (<i>op cit</i> , 421)
B285 / S / UGB	Very light turquoise, side embossed '[..... A]LEXANDER / & SONS / KENDAL'	United Glass Bottle Manufacturers Ltd, Sherdley Plant, St Helens, 1913+ (<i>op cit</i> , 514)
[?]GCo / 1 / 6DZ	Green	Too incomplete for identification
C94[???	Brown, embossed 'WHITWELL M[???' along base of side	
[??] Co Ld	Very light turquoise	Too incomplete for identification
5	Green	Too incomplete for identification

Table 2: Punt marks on glass bottles from context **100**

4.3.5 **Slag:** the lumps of slag are undiagnostic and not closely dateable.

4.3.6 **Copper alloy:** one of the two copper alloy objects recovered was a coin (Plate 16). It is a George III copper halfpenny, corroded and worn flat on the obverse and reverse, but identifiable due to its diameter (c29mm), and its distinctive edge (diagonally grained in the groove). It is dated to 1806-7 due to these two factors (Lobel *et al* 1997, 588). This coin was struck by Boulton, and was designed to thwart the counterfeiters, as counterfeit halfpennies were widespread at the time (*ibid*).

4.3.7 The second copper alloy object was a small square plate, with quarter circles cut into the corners, and a slightly squint square hole in the centre. Its function is unclear, but it may have been a hand-made washer or something similar.

4.3.8 **Clay tobacco pipe:** a single unmarked stem fragment, with a fairly narrow bore, was recovered. Its bore size indicates it is broadly contemporary with the pottery, glass, and the coin.

4.3.9 **Conclusion:** the finds have little intrinsic interest, and merely confirm the fact that none of the deposits on site pre-date the construction of the brewery. No further analysis is recommended, and it is proposed that the finds should be discarded.

4.4 Environmental Sample

4.4.1 Sample 1 was retrieved from drain fill **114**, and was approximately 4 litres in volume prior to processing. The deposit was waterlogged, and contained very small quantities of plant stem and wood fragments. These were not deemed to be significant, and no larger or more readily identifiable organic matter, such as seeds, was present within the sample. The residue contained very frequent bottle glass fragments and splinters and, although these were too small to possess any diagnostic features, they are compatible with the proposed 19th century date for the drain. Nothing was present within the sample that could provide a more accurate date or a more specific identification of the use of the feature. It is proposed that the flot and the residue should be discarded.

5. Discussion and Conclusion

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 **Overview:** the results of the desk-based assessment and the evaluation/watching brief fit together very well and reveal nothing on the site other than the brewery that was shown to exist on the site on the 1832 map. This, however, is not necessarily the full story as the earliest map or plan depicting the site seems to be 1812, and while this shows nothing on the site it is always possible the land was in and out of use before that date. Likewise, the construction of the brewery appears to have truncated the ground to such an extent that no traces of earlier human activity would have remained. This is evidenced by demolition layer **100**, which sits directly upon the natural in all areas of the site and dates from the 19th and 20th centuries. It seems that the construction of the brewery involved removing the slope that existed to the rear of the plot (see Plate 15) in order to create a large enough flat space to fit in the building while still respecting the frontage of Upper Brook Street. Any remnants of earlier activity other than deep cut features would have been lost in this process. One negative feature that did survive was culvert **110**, which was presumably constructed as part of the brewery development to adequately drain the land after the landscaping had occurred.

5.1.2 **Layer 100:** from the map regression it is clear that the main brewery building was standing on the site in 1832 but had been demolished by 1913, and a photograph of the site in 1929 (see Plate 10) shows this area to be a vacant lot. The site seems to have been partially redeveloped by the time the 1933 Ordnance Survey map was published, and then to have been fully redeveloped by 1938, at which time the floor slab revealed in Trench 1 was probably laid, sealing deposit **100**. It is likely therefore that layer **100** represents any cultural material that accumulated during the construction of the brewery in the early 19th century and to a larger degree that which accumulated during its destruction between 1890 and 1913 and subsequent abandonment over the next two decades. The halfpenny dated 1806 may well date from the construction phase, along with some of the pottery sherds, while the three glass bottle fragments identified have a late 19th and early 20th century provenance.

5.1.3 **Structural features:** all features were cut into natural and sealed by 19th and 20th century demolition deposit **100**. Wall **126** seems to fit well with the southern side of the brewery yard as depicted on the maps and plans from 1832 through to 1890. To the north-west of this wall is the floor slab or concreted area **104**, which may represent the yard surface; no trace of the office buildings that were in this area were found, however. Feature **124** may represent the location of a doorway exiting the brewery building into the yard although the brewery plan of c1854 indicates no doorway existed at that time. It seems likely that a doorway would have existed between the south-east end of wall **126** and wall footing **115**, and between these two features the natural was noticeably more compacted. Drain **113** and wall **125** do not appear to fit with any structures shown on the c1854 brewery plan, but are of 19th century origin cut at the same level and on the same alignments as the brewery structures and almost certainly relate to later phases of that building.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 The results of this archaeological evaluation and desk-based assessment reveal no evidence for any cultural deposits pre-dating the brewery building that appears to have first occupied the site somewhere between 1812 and 1832. The construction of this brewery effectively removed any trace of previous activity on the site.

5.2.2 The landscaping necessary to construct the brewery has implications for the archaeological potential along the rest of Upper Brook Street, where the same problem of trying to fit properties between an existing beck or road and the higher land to the rear would have existed. Given the landscaping necessary to construct the brewery it is apparent that the location of this building justified the effort and expense and illustrates just how built up the centre of town was by the turn of the 19th century.

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7. Illustrations

7.1 List of Figures

Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Site location map

Figure 3: Plan of trenches

7.2 List of Plates

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Plate 2: Extract from Wood's 1832 map

Plate 3: Plan of brewery c1854 (CRO(B) BD/KF 146/24)

Plate 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1852 map

Plate 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1890 map

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Plate 17: Pearlware saucer/small bowl base, with blue transfer-printed pattern comprising lines and no dots (scale in centimetres)

Appendix 1: Project Brief

**BRIEF FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION & BUILDING RECORDING
PROJECT**

AT

23-25 UPPER BROOK STREET, ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

Issued by the

County Historic Environment Service

Environment Unit, Economy, Culture and Environment



Date of Brief: 05 March 2007

This Design Brief is only valid for 1 year after the above date. After this period the County Historic Environment Service should be contacted. Any specification resulting from this Brief will only be considered for the same period.

1. SITE DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY

Site: 23-25 Upper Brook Street, Ulverston

Grid Reference: SD 2851 7844

Planning Application No.: 5/06/0433

Area of Evaluation: 500 square metres

Detailed proposals and tenders are invited from appropriately resourced, qualified and experienced archaeological contractors to undertake the archaeological project outlined by this Brief and to produce a report on that work. The work should be under the direct management of either an Associate or Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, or equivalent. Any response to this Brief should follow IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 1994. No fieldwork may commence until approval of a specification has been issued by the County Historic Environment Service.

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) has been consulted by South Lakeland District Council regarding a planning application for the conversion of a warehouse to residential use and the erection of an apartment block at 23-25 Upper Brook Street, Ulverston.
- 2.2 The scheme affects a building of historic interest (HER no. 41255) and lies in an area of archaeological potential. A condition has been placed on planning consent requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken at the site. The first phase of this work will be the recording of the warehouse and an archaeological evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site. This Brief deals solely with this phase.
- 2.3 This advice is in accordance with guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Archaeology and Planning) and with policy C19 of the South Lakeland Local Plan.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site lies within an area designated as being of high archaeological importance by the Cumbria Extensive Urban Survey. It is located within the medieval core of Ulverston (Historic Environment Record no. 16774), close to one of the town's medieval market places at The Gill. An archaeological investigation at the site of Millers Garage on The Gill revealed deep archaeological deposits which were able to be preserved below the development.
- 3.2 The warehouse is recorded in Elsworth DW, & Dawson J, 2005, A Survey of Warehouses in Ulverston, Cumbria, unpublished report.

4. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

4.1 Objectives

- 4.1.1 The evaluation should aim to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied.
- 4.1.2 To make a record of the historic warehouse prior to alteration.

4.2 *Work Required*

4.2.1 A desk-based assessment of the existing resource, to be undertaken before any work commences on site. This should include an assessment of primary and secondary maps and documents relating to the site, to set the evaluation results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context. Records held by the County Historic Environment Record in Kendal and the County Records Office at Barrow should be consulted.

Evaluation

4.2.2 A visual inspection of the site. This should include a walkover of the site noting any surface features of potential archaeological interest, areas of potentially significant disturbance, and hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work on site (including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths).

4.2.3 The excavation of a series of linear trial trenches and/or test-pits to adequately sample the threatened available area, and the investigation and recording of deposits and features of archaeological interest identified within those trenches. All features must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the County Historic Environment Service. Demonstrably modern overburden can be removed by machine, but subsequent cleaning and investigation must be by hand. A minimum sample of 5% of the total site area should be investigated.

4.2.4 The evaluation should provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. An impact assessment should also be provided, wherever possible.

4.2.5 The following analyses should form part of the evaluation, as appropriate. If any of these areas of analysis are not considered viable or appropriate, their exclusion should be justified in the subsequent report.

- A suitably qualified specialist should assess the environmental potential of the site through the examination of suitable deposits, including: (1) soil pollen analysis and the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and; (2) the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits.
- Advice is to be sought from a suitably qualified specialist in faunal remains on the potential of sites for producing bones of fish and small mammals. If there is potential, a sieving programme should be undertaken. Faunal remains, collected by hand and sieved, are to be assessed and analysed, if appropriate.
- The advice from a suitably qualified soil scientist should be sought on whether a soil micromorphological study or any other analytical techniques will enhance understanding site formation processes of the site, including the amount of truncation to buried deposits and the preservation of deposits within negative features. If so, analysis should be undertaken.

Building Recording

4.2.6 The project should comprise the following elements which are based upon the requirements of a 'Level 2' Survey, as described by English Heritage *Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Recording Practice, 2006*:

- A *rapid desk-based survey* of available sources to set the building to be altered in its historic context and to provide details, where known, on the building's architects, builders, patrons and owners.
- A *written description* of the building including it's: plan, form, function, age, development sequence and construction materials. A description of the building's landscape and historic context, for example it's relationship with nearby buildings in architectural and functional terms.

- An *illustrative record* of the building. This should include:
 - A photographic record: photographs of the building in its landscape context; detailed photographs of the building's external appearance; internal photographs of the main rooms of the building; scaled detailed photographs of features of architectural or archaeological significance
 - An architect's scaled plan of the building. This should show: its relationship to nearby buildings/significant features, and the location of each photographed feature of architectural or archaeological interest
 - A copy of any architect's elevation drawings prior to its alteration
 - Where appropriate, section drawings of the building showing its vertical relationships

5. SPECIFICATION

- 5.1 Before the project commences a project proposal must be submitted to, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Service.
- 5.2 Proposals to meet this Brief should take the form of a detailed specification prepared in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd ed. 1991, and must include:
- ❖ A description of the excavation sampling strategy and recording system to be used
 - ❖ A description of the finds and environmental sampling strategies to be used
 - ❖ A description of the post excavation and reporting work that will be undertaken
 - ❖ Details of key project staff, including the names of the project manager, site supervisor, finds and environmental specialists and any other specialist sub-contractors to be employed
 - ❖ Details of on site staffing, expressed in terms of person days
 - ❖ A projected timetable for all site work and post excavation work
- 5.3 The proposed locations of the trial trenches should be determined following the desk-based assessment and site visit and must be agreed with the County Historic Environment Service.
- 5.4 Any significant variations to the proposal must be agreed by the County Historic Environment Service in advance.

6. REPORTING AND PUBLICATION

- 6.1 The archaeological work should result in a report, this should include as a minimum:
- ❖ A site location plan, related to the national grid
 - ❖ A front cover/frontispiece which includes the planning application number and the national grid reference of the site
 - ❖ The dates on which the fieldwork was undertaken
 - ❖ A concise, non-technical summary of the results
 - ❖ An explanation of any agreed variations to the brief, including justification for any analyses not undertaken (see 4.2.5)
 - ❖ A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and the results obtained
 - ❖ An architect's scaled plan of the building to be altered showing its relationship to nearby buildings/significant features and the location of each photographed feature of architectural or archaeological interest
 - ❖ Photographs of the building to be altered should be accompanied by an appropriate description
 - ❖ Plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing the location and position of deposits and finds located

- ❖ A list of, and dates for, any finds recovered and a description and interpretation of the deposits identified
 - ❖ A description of any environmental or other specialist work undertaken and the results obtained
- 6.2 Three copies of the report should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within two months of completion of fieldwork. This will be on the understanding that the report will be made available as a public document through the County Historic Environment Record.
- 6.3 Should further archaeological work result from the evaluation, the results of the evaluation will need to be made available for inclusion in a summary report to a suitable regional or national archaeological publication.
- 6.4 Recommendations concerning any subsequent mitigation strategies and/or further archaeological work following the results of the field evaluation should **not** be included in the report. Such recommendations are welcomed by the County Historic Environment Service, and may be outlined in a separate communication.
- 6.5 Cumbria HER is taking part in the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> must therefore also be completed as part of the project. Information on projects undertaken in Cumbria will be made available through the above website, unless otherwise agreed.

7. THE ARCHIVE

- 7.1 An archive must be prepared in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd ed. 1991, and arrangements made for its deposit with an appropriate repository. A copy shall also be offered to the National Monuments Record.
- 7.2 The landowner should be encouraged to transfer the ownership of finds to a local or relevant specialist museum. The museum's requirements for the transfer and storage of finds should be discussed before the project commences.
- 7.3 The County Historic Environment Service must be notified of the arrangements made.

8. PROJECT MONITORING

- 8.1 One weeks notice must be given to the County Historic Environment Service prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 8.2 Fieldwork will be monitored by the Assistant Archaeologist on behalf of the local planning authority.

9. FURTHER REQUIREMENTS

- 9.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to establish safe working practices in terms of current health and safety legislation, to ensure site access and to obtain notification of hazards (eg. services, contaminated ground, etc.). **The County Historic Environment Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this Brief or subsequent specification.**
- 9.2 All aspects of the evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Code of Conduct* and the IFA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

- 9.3 Human remains must be left *in situ*, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation should normally be permitted beyond that necessary to establish the date and character of the burial, and the County Historic Environment Service and the local Coroner must be informed immediately. If removal is essential, it can only take place under appropriate Department for Constitutional Affairs and environmental health regulations.
- 9.4 The involvement of the County Historic Environment Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

10. FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information regarding this brief, contact

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Appendix 2: Project Design

23-25 UPPER BROOK STREET, ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation Project Design



Client: Lanquest Properties Ltd

March 2007

Planning Application No. SL/2006/0433

Commercial in confidence

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following a proposal submitted by Lanquest Properties Ltd (hereafter 'the client'), on behalf of Aquine Ltd, to create 11 residential units including low cost housing and parking at 23-25 Upper Brook Street, Ulverston, Cumbria (NGR SD 28507 78445), a programme of archaeological work was recommended by South Lakeland District Council. A verbal brief for the archaeological works was then issued by the Assistant Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council (J Parsons pers comm.). These were to comprise an evaluation and building recording, and this project design covers the evaluation element of the works.

1.1.2 Existing standing buildings on the proposed development site, excluding the warehouse that is to be converted, have been demolished. This has left the ground and buildings above the site in an unstable condition, and therefore it is imperative that the planned retaining wall is constructed without delay. Because the archaeological evaluation cannot be carried out before this wall is constructed, a watching brief on the ground works for the retaining wall has been recommended by the Assistant Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council. The results of the watching brief will then be incorporated into the evaluation report.

1.1.3 The archaeological evaluation is to include a desk-based assessment, which is intended to establish the location, extent, survival and significance of any known archaeological remains on the site, and assess the likelihood of additional, unknown remains being present, and, more particularly, identify areas to target for evaluation. The evaluation is intended to establish, where possible, whether any remains of archaeological significance are present on the site, their nature, degree of survival, extent, significance, and date.

1.1.4 The site lies within the medieval core of Ulverston, close to The Gill, which is believed to have been a market place during the medieval period. Recent archaeological works carried out by Greenlane Archaeology on Stanley Street (Greenlane Archaeology 2006 a and b), which also leads off The Gill, revealed a medieval cobbled surface, possibly a road, and uncovered pottery dating back to the 12th to mid 13th century (*ibid*).

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). Although a new company, its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of 14 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 of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) Code of Conduct. The watching brief, desk-based assessment, and evaluation will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001a; 2001b; 2001c).

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Jo Dawson (MA (Hons), AIFA)**, who will also carry out the desk-based assessment. Since graduating from the University of Glasgow in 2000 with a joint honours degree in Archaeology and Mathematics, Jo has worked continuously in commercial archaeology. Her professional career started at Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD), for whom she worked for six months, following which she worked for Headland Archaeology, in Edinburgh, for two years, and for Oxford Archaeology North, in Lancaster, for three years. During this time she has been involved in a range of different archaeological projects, and, over the past few years, has concentrated on desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments, as well as finds reports. She has extensive experience of both planning and pre-planning projects, and has undertaken assessments of all sizes. She has managed projects in Cumbria, including several recent evaluations.

1.3.2 The watching brief will be carried out by **Sam Whitehead (BSc (Hons), MA)**, who will also supervise the evaluation, with assistance from a suitably experienced individual. Sam graduated from the University of Liverpool in 1994 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and has more than seven years continuous professional experience in commercial archaeology, much of which was in a supervisory capacity. He has extensive experience of

excavations, evaluations, and watching briefs, as well as report writing and illustration production.

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. Finds of earlier date will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate, and in this case it is envisaged that these may include Ian Miller of Oxford Archaeology North for medieval pottery. CCCHES will be notified of any other specialists, other than those named, who Greenlane Archaeology wishes to engage, before any specialist contracts are awarded, and the approval of CCCHES will be sought.

1.3.4 Environmental samples and faunal remains (with the exception of waterlogged deposits) 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 Steve Rowland or Andy Bates, both at Oxford Archaeology North. CCCHES will be informed and their approval will be sought for these arrangements.

2. Objectives

2.1 Watching Brief

2.1.1 To identify any surviving archaeological remains within the retaining wall trench and to investigate and record any revealed archaeological remains or deposits.

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 To examine information held in the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), early maps of the proposed development site, and any other relevant primary and secondary sources in order to better understand its development, set it in its historic context, and assess the significance of any existing and potential archaeological remains.

2.3 Visual Inspection

2.3.1 To carry out a brief visit and walkover survey of the site in order to provide additional information for the desk-based assessment, in particular regarding any factors likely to have impacted upon the archaeological resource and the likely extent of modern disturbance, as well as the degree of survival of standing remains. Any constraints to carrying out further work on the site, particularly regarding issues of health and safety, will also be identified.

2.4 Archaeological Evaluation

2.4.1 To excavate evaluation trenches totalling at least 14m in length (assuming a 1.6m wide ditching bucket), equivalent to 5% of the area to be evaluated. This will assess the presence or absence of features of archaeological interest within the area, their extent, date and significance.

2.5 Report

2.5.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the desk-based assessment, watching brief, and evaluation, that will outline the historic development of the site, list the known sites of archaeological interest, present the results of the evaluation and watching brief, and assess the potential of the site and significance of the remains.

2.6 Archive

2.6.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the desk-based assessment, watching brief, and evaluation.

3. Methodology

3.1 Watching Brief

3.1.1 The retaining wall trench is to be monitored, with one archaeologist on site.

3.1.2 The watching brief methodology will be as follows:

- The overburden will be removed 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 sketch plans and sections, and photographs in both 35mm black and white print and 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 CCCHES 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;
- Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the watching brief these will immediately be brought to the attention of the CCCHES 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 CCCHES, and subject to a variation to this project design.

3.2 *Desk-based Assessment*

3.2.1 An examination of both primary and secondary sources, particularly maps, but also published and unpublished local histories, pieces of research, articles and studies relating to the proposed development site and a suitable area around it (the 'study area') will be carried out. These sources will be consulted at the following locations:

- **Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER):** this is a list of all of the recorded sites of archaeological interest recorded in the county, and is the primary source of information for a study of this kind. Each site is recorded with any relevant references, a brief description and location related to the National Grid. All of the references relating to sites identified in the HER will be examined in order to verify them and add any necessary background information. In addition, relevant secondary sources, particularly previous archaeological investigations in the immediate area, will also be examined;

- **Cumbria Record Office (Barrow-in-Furness):** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness. Of principal importance are early maps, especially those produced by the Ordnance Survey. These will be examined in order to trace the origin and development of any buildings or other structures on the site, and, where possible, their function. In addition, information relating to the general history and archaeology will also be consulted, in order to establish the context of the sites identified within the study area, and the potential for further, as yet unknown, sites of archaeological interest;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** a number of copies of maps, local histories, unpublished reports, and journals are held in Greenlane Archaeology's library. These will be consulted in order to provide further information about the development of the site, and any other elements of archaeological interest.

3.2.2 The results of this assessment will be used to establish the location, extent, date and development of any sites of archaeological interest demonstrated to be present within the proposed development area. The extent of all of the sites identified will be shown on an appropriately scaled map. In addition, areas of archaeological interest or significance will be shown and the extent or level of their potential expressed.

3.2.3 Recommendations for areas to be targeted by evaluation trenching will be presented based on the results of the assessment. This will take into consideration the areas in which there is evidence for the presence of archaeological remains, the significance of known remains, or areas of high potential.

3.3 *Visual Inspection*

3.3.1 A brief site visit will be carried out in order to identify areas of modern activity that are likely to have adversely affected areas of archaeological interest. In addition, areas that might present hazards, particularly those relating to health and safety, will also be assessed. Areas that might constrain further work, such as the excavation of trial trenches, will also be identified. In addition, the presence of any standing remains of historic interest will also be recorded.

3.4 *Archaeological Evaluation*

3.4.1 A total of 23m² of evaluation trenching is required in order to examine 5% of the site area (c460m²). Depending on the results of the desk-based assessment it is envisaged that this will be covered by excavating two trenches approximately 7m long by 1.6m wide, until significant archaeological deposits or the natural geology are reached, or to a depth of 1.2m. These trenches will, depending on the constraints on site, target the areas identified during the desk-based assessment as having the greatest archaeological potential, following consultation with the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES). It is anticipated that the evaluation will take two days with two people on site.

3.4.2 The excavation methodology will be as follows:

- The site will be checked with a Cable Avoiding Tool (CAT) in order to establish the presence of live electrical services;
- The trenches will be excavated with regard to the position of any services, 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 will be removed by machine under supervision by staff from Greenlane Archaeology, 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 the CCCHES, with the intention 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 both 35mm black and white print and colour digital format;
- All deposits, trenches, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets, which are included in the company's excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007);
- All finds will be recovered during the evaluation 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 excavation, 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 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 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 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;
- Each evaluation trench will be backfilled by machine following excavation although it is not envisaged that any further reinstatement to its original condition will be carried out.

3.4.3 Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the evaluation these will immediately be brought to the attention of the CCCHES 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 CCCHES, and subject to a variation to this project design.

3.5 *Report*

3.5.1 The results of the desk-based assessment, watching brief, and evaluation will be compiled into a report, which 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;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;

- Results of the desk-based assessment including historical background, map regression and appropriate details relating to any sites of archaeological interest identified within the study area or areas of archaeological potential;
- Results of the watching brief;
- Results of the evaluation including descriptions of any deposits identified, their extent, form and potential date, and an assessment of any finds or environmental remains recovered during the evaluation, and the potential for examination of the soil micromorphology;
- Discussion of the results including an assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains present within the proposed development area, areas of further archaeological potential, areas in which further work is recommended, and appropriate types of further work;
- Bibliography, including both primary and secondary sources;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
 - a site location plan related to the national grid;
 - a plan showing the location of the study area in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
 - copies of early maps, plans, drawings, photographs and other illustrations of elements of the site, annotated with the extent of the proposed development area where appropriate;
 - a plan showing the position of the evaluation trenches and the retaining wall trench that was subject to the watching brief;
 - plans and sections of the evaluation trenches, and of the watching brief ground works, as appropriate, showing any features of archaeological interest;
 - photographs of the watching brief and evaluation, including both detailed and general shots of features of archaeological interest and the trenches;
 - illustrations of individual artefacts as appropriate.

3.6 *Archive*

3.6.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the desk-based assessment, watching brief, and evaluation, 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 (CRO(B)). A copy will also be offered to the National Monuments Record (NMR). The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IFA (Ferguson and Murray n.d.), 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.

3.6.2 A copy of the report will be deposited with the archive at the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness, one will be supplied to the client and one will also be supplied to Aquine Ltd, and within two months of the completion of fieldwork, three copies will be provided for the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy, and digital copies will be deposited with the NMR and OASIS scheme as required.

3.6.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. Any finds recovered during the watching brief and evaluation will be offered to the Dock Museum in Barrow-in-Furness. 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 **6th March 2007**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the project will take 16 person days to complete (excluding all contingency post-excavation time, and excluding watching brief on-site time), spread over the following tasks and including any necessary management time:

- **Task 1:** watching brief – dependent on length of time taken by another contractor to excavate a trench for the retaining wall;
- **Task 2:** desk-based assessment and visual inspection, including compilation of this element of the report – 2 person days;
- **Task 3:** submission of proposed evaluation trench location plan to Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service for approval;
- **Task 4:** archaeological evaluation – 4 person days (2 people for 2 days);
- **Task 5:** post-excavation work on archaeological evaluation, including processing of finds and production of draft report and illustrations – 9 person days (excluding contingency post-excavation finds and sample work as specified in costing document);
- **Task 6:** feedback, editing and production of final report, completion of archive - 1 person day.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access

5.1.1 Access to the site for the site visit 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 **£250,000**. 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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Appendix 3: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Location	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Site wide	Loose Brownish-Grey sandy-silt with rubble.	Overburden
101	Lense	Tr 1	Sandy lense within 100	Dump deposit
102	Lense	Tr 1	Slag rich material within 100	Dump deposit
103	Lense	Tr 1	Mortar rich deposit within 100	Dump deposit
104	Floor slab	Eval. Tr.	Thin concrete layer	Ext. floor slab
105	Lense	Tr 1	Dark grey clay lense within 100	Dump deposit
106	Wall	Tr 1	Roughly mortared sandstone blocks orientated SE-NW.	Foundation for Wall 126
107	Void	Void	Void	Void
108	Natural	Site wide	Dense angular slate gravels with mod orangey-pale brown silty clay.	Glacial till-natural
109	Fill	Tr 1	Re deposited natural	Backfill of culvert cut
110	Cut	Tr 1	S.W. side breaks from 45 deg to 70 deg after 0.70m.1.50m excavated.	Const cut to house culvert
111	Deposit	Tr 2	As 100 but mid brown	Overburden/made ground
112	Deposit	Tr 2	As 111	Overburden/made ground
113	Drain	Eval Tr.	Brick lined drain with slate capping running SW-NE.	19th C. Drain
114	Deposit	Eval Tr.	Mid-dark orangey-brown Silt	Fill of or deposit in base drain 113
115	Wall	Eval Tr	Irregular sized roughly mortared slate and limestone blocks orientated NE-SW.	Wall foundation
116	Wall	Eval Tr	Several courses of red-orange brick, runs SE-NW and NE-SW.	Wall-part of 126
117	Drain	Tr 1	Two rows of parallel Sub-rounded cobbles with a slate capping. Running west to east.	Underground Culvert
118	Cut	Eval Tr	Parallel vertical edges, depth and base unknown.	Construction cut for drain 113
119	Cut	Eval Tr	Shallow steep sided cut, flat base.	Foundation trench-wall 115
120	Cut	Eval Tr	Parallel vertical edges, depth and base unknown.	Construction cut for wall 116
121	Fill	Eval Tr	Fill of construction cut	
122	Cut	Eval Tr	Rubble filled channel adjacent to N.W of wall 126	Channel for water pipe 123
123	Pipe	Eval Tr	Cast iron pipe run NE-SW	Water pipe
124	Step?	Eval Tr	Rough one course brick structure with slate capping	Step from brewery building to yard area.
125	Wall	Tr 3	N.W - S.E wall unknown length	19 th C wall
126	Wall	Tr 1 & Eval Tr	Brick wall 3.60m SE-NW, 9.45m NE-SW and 2.50m SE-NW. Incorporates wall 116 and foundations 106 .	Brewery wall on south-east side of yard area.

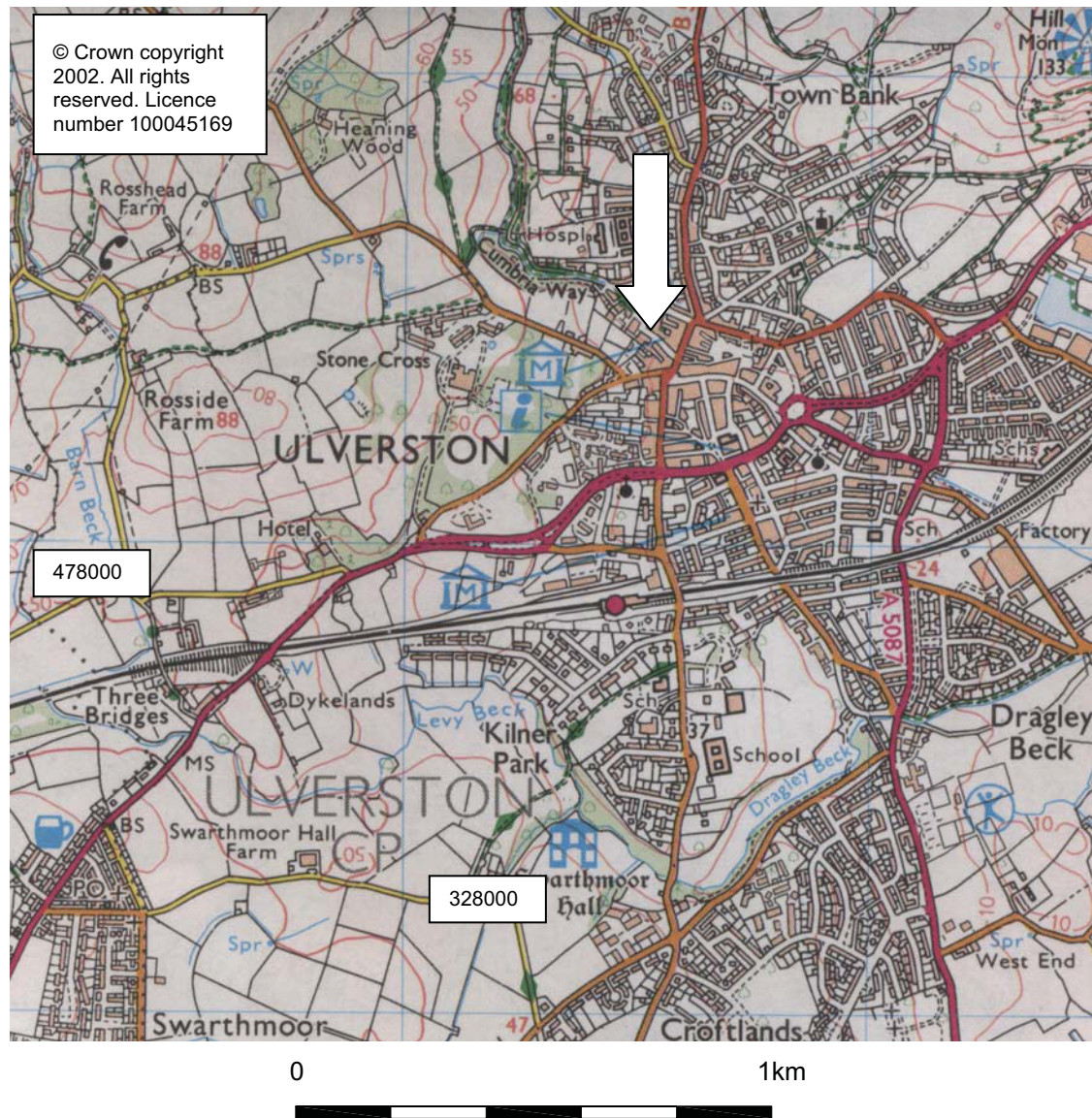
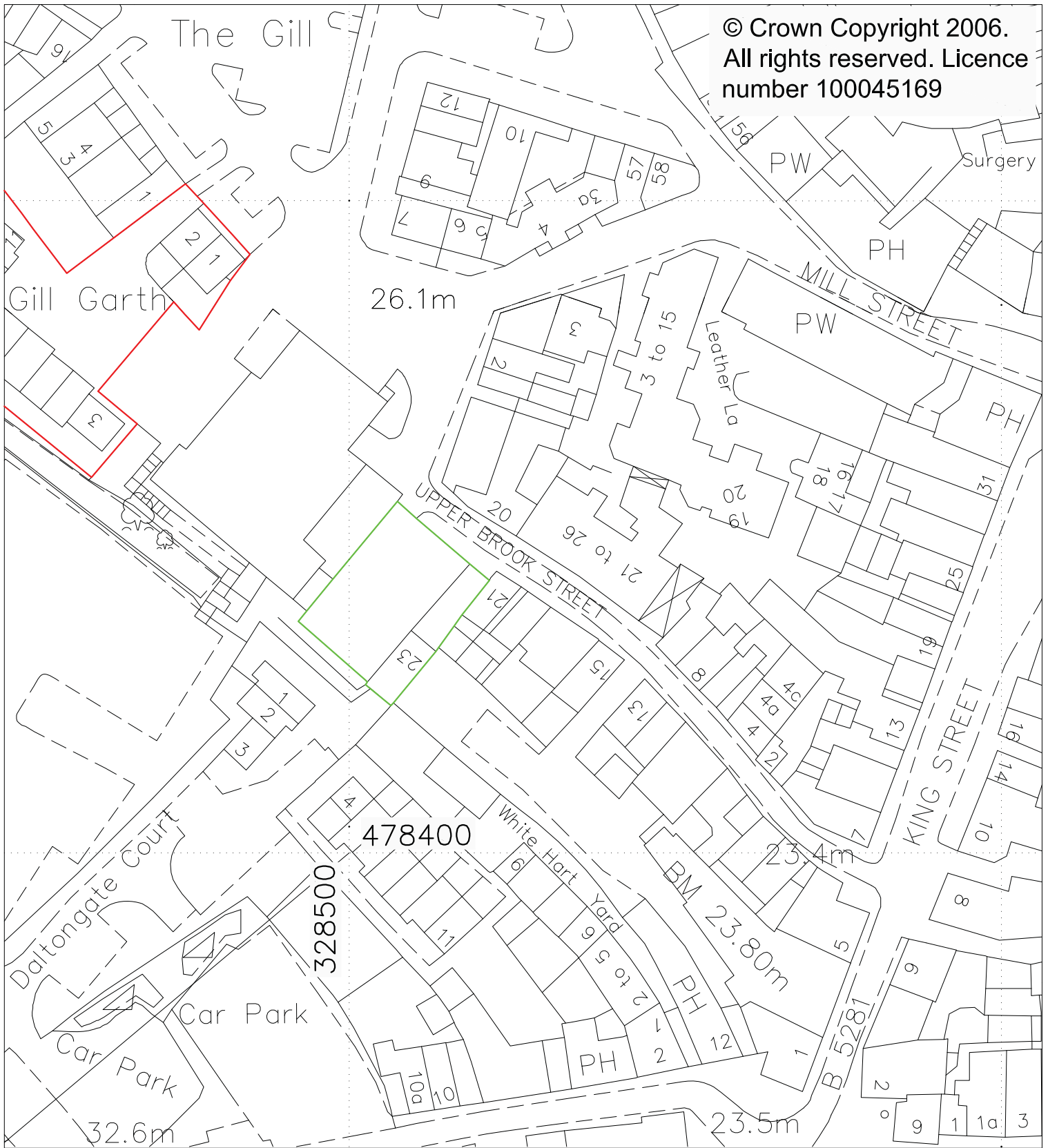


Figure 1: Location map

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Key:



Previous archaeological work



Proposed development site



0

100m



Figure 2: Site location map

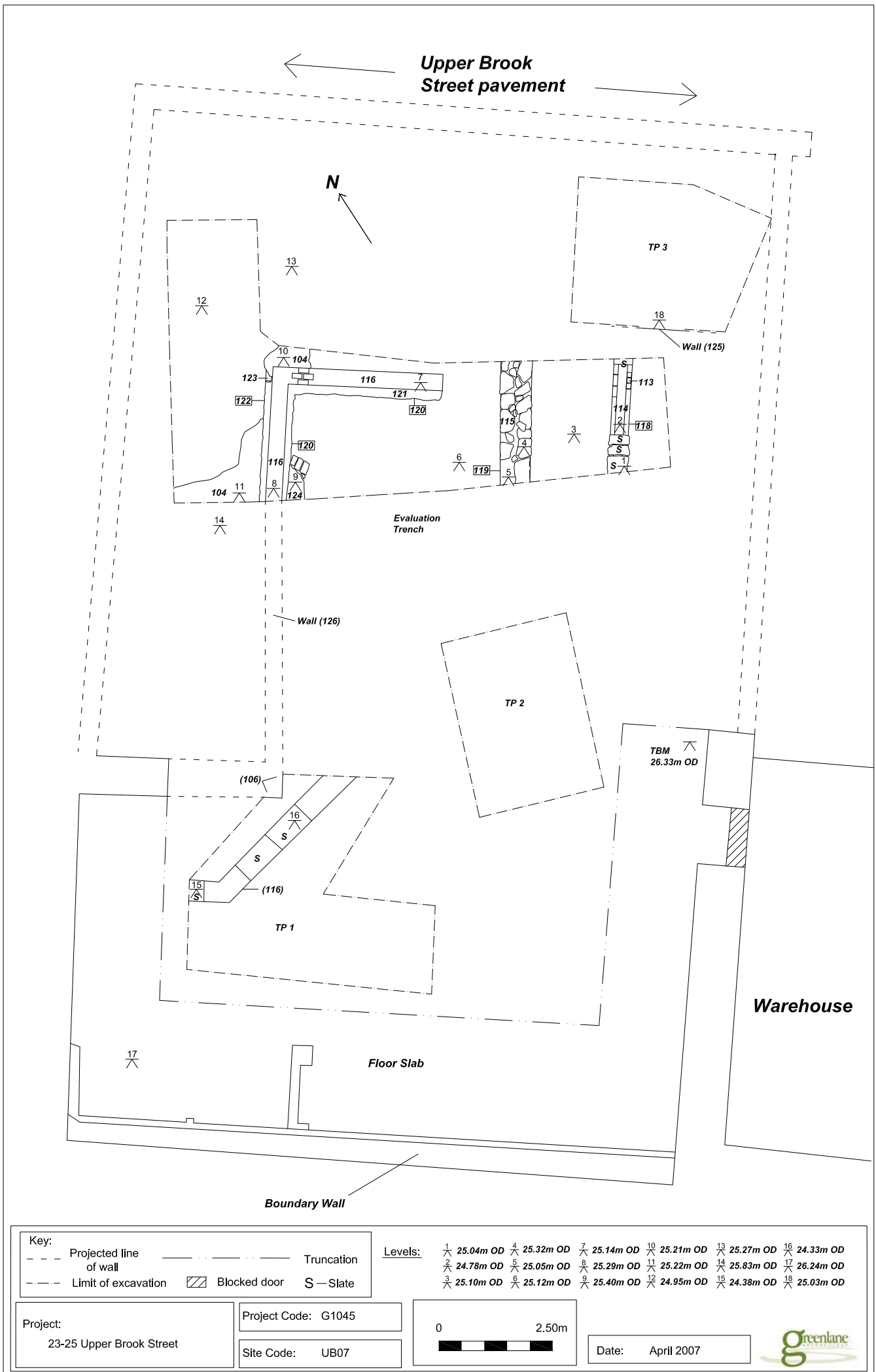


Figure 3: Plan of trenches

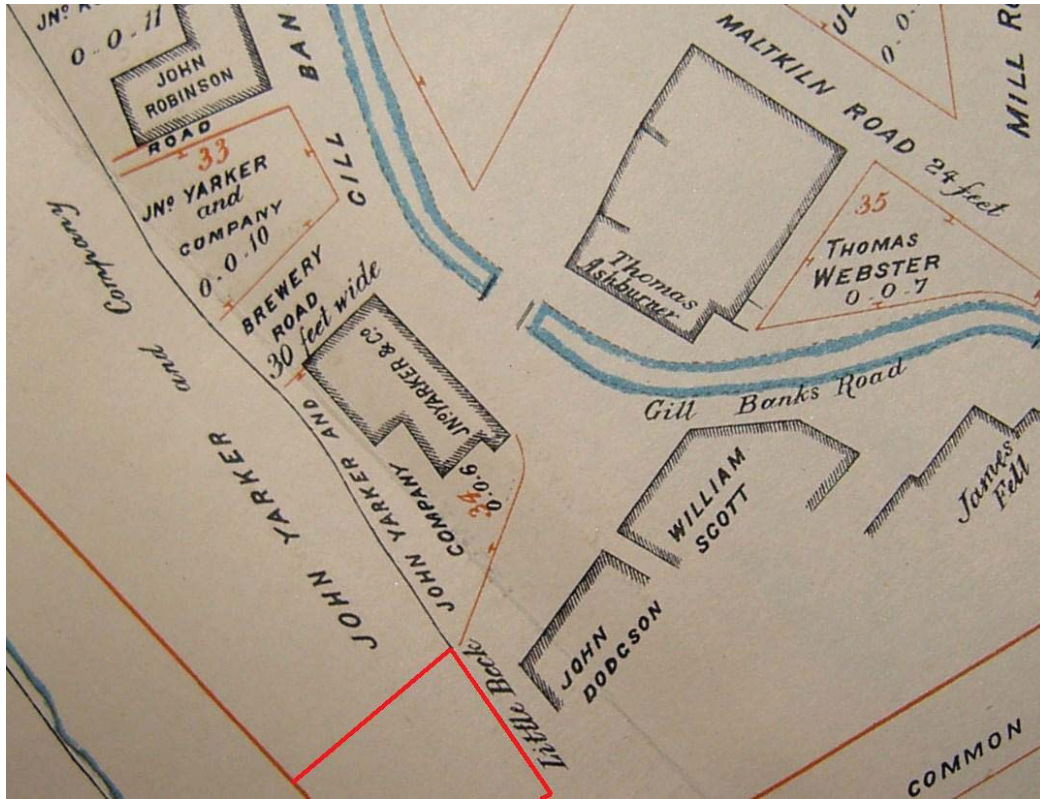


Plate 1: Extract from the commons enclosure map from 1812 showing the proposed development area outlined in red (Ulverston Local Board 1891)

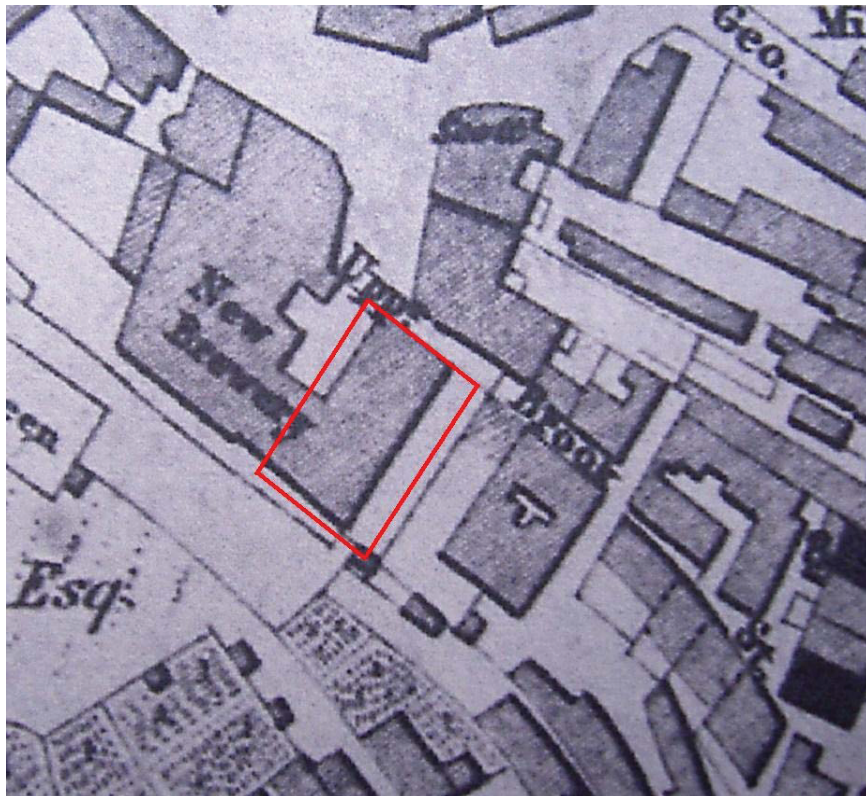


Plate 2: Extract from Wood's 1832 map

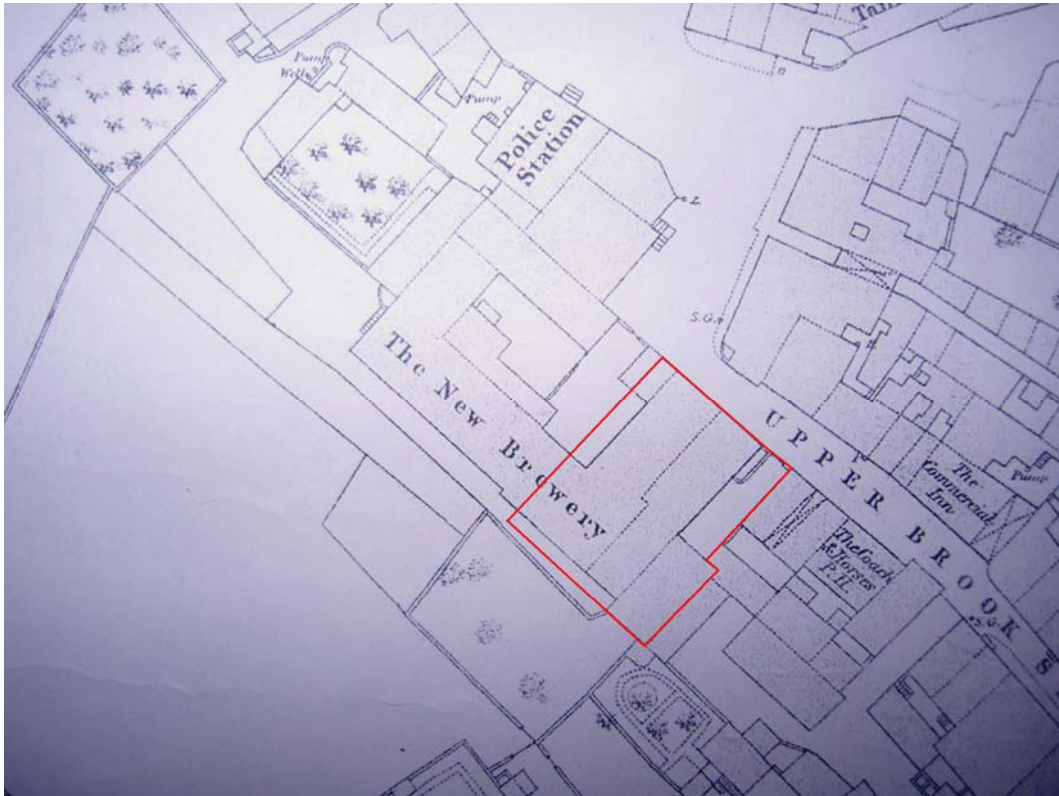


Plate 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1852 map



Plate 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1890 map



Plate 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1913 map

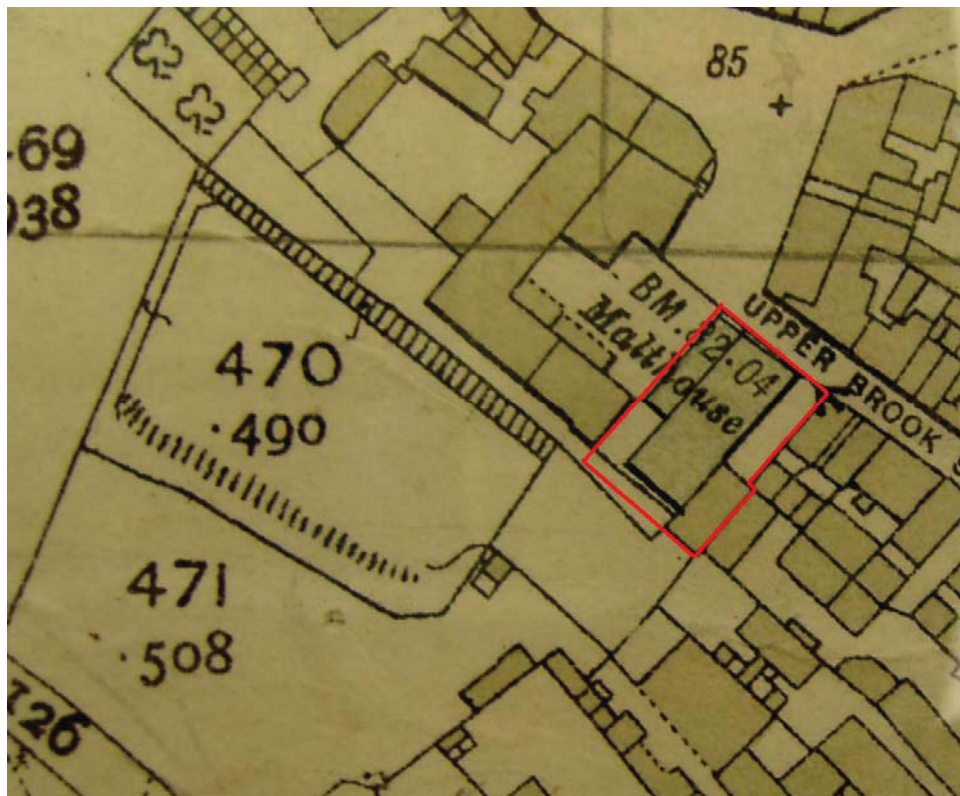


Plate 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1933 map



Plate 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1938 map

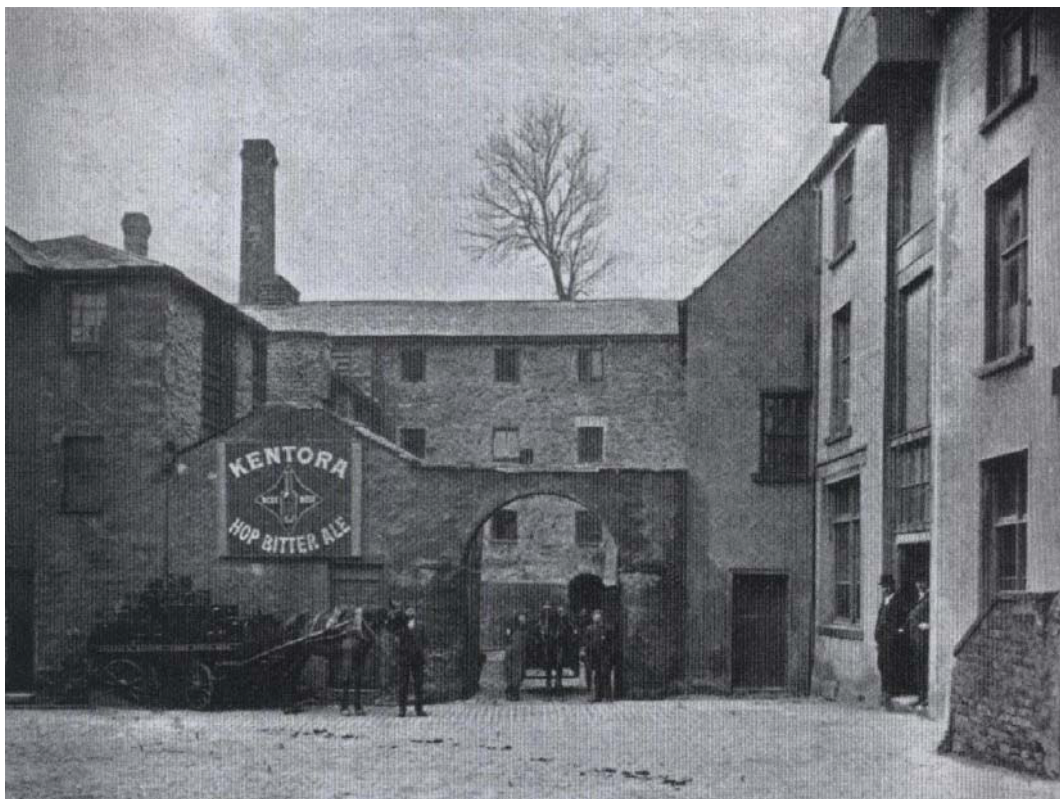


Plate 9: Robinsons Brewery late 19th or early 20th century (Lowe and Bennett 2006, 126)



Plate 10: The site is a vacant plot in 1929 after part of the brewery has been demolished (Snell and Rushton 1979, 24)



Plate 11: Trench 1, following culvert damage



Plate 12: Culvert in Trench 1



Plate 13: Wall **126** and step **125** in evaluation trench



Plate 14: Drain **113** and wall footing **115**



Plate 15: Current retaining wall to rear of plot indicating landscaping of site



Plate 16: George III halfpenny 1806-07, showing distinctive edge (scale in centimetres)

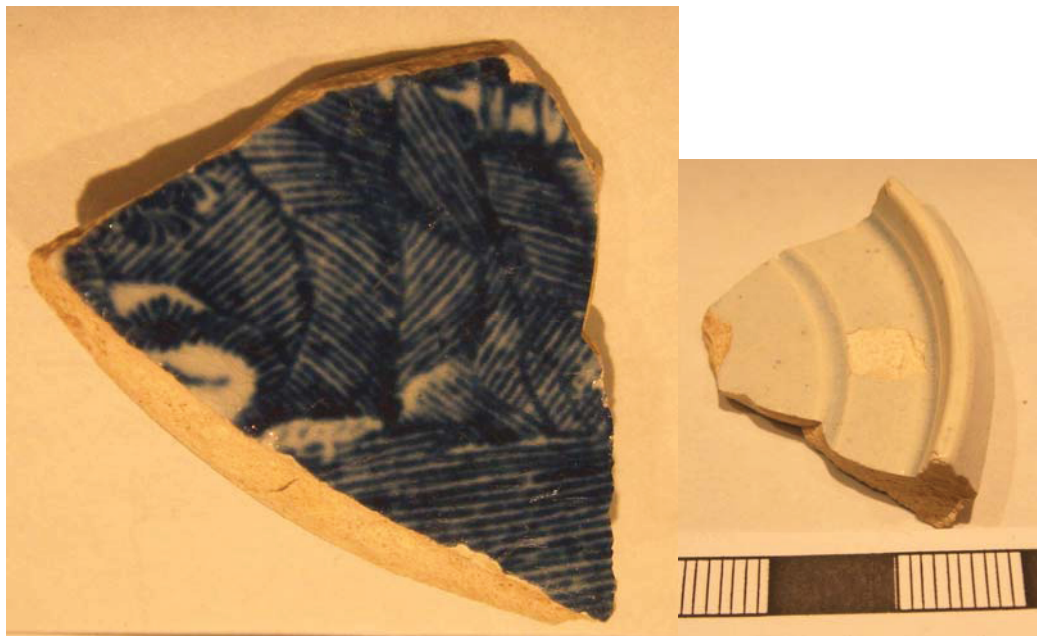


Plate 17: Pearlware saucer/small bowl base, with blue transfer-printed pattern comprising lines and no dots (scale in centimetres)