

SIR JOHN BARROW WAY (LUND FARM), ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation



Client: Oakmere Homes

NGR: 329679 477995
(centre)

Planning Application Ref.:
SL/2016/1109

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June 2017



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Non-Technical Summary

Prior to the submission of a planning application for a proposed residential development on land to the south of Sir John Barrow Way at Lund Farm, Ulverston, Cumbria, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a desk-based assessment of the site, which was completed in September 2016. It was concluded that the site had some archaeological potential, based on evidence from the prehistoric period onwards and a number of find spots and discoveries from within the study area, so a geophysical survey was undertaken in March 2017 to help establish whether any archaeological features were and their extent. The geophysical survey showed features of possible archaeological interest and, following discussion with the Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council, it was decided that these should be examined through the excavation of targeted evaluation trenches to ascertain their origin and function. The evaluation was undertaken by Greenlane Archaeology between the 5th and 7th June 2017.

The majority of the archaeological finds and sites which are known about within the study area relate to its development in the post-medieval period, during the late 18th and 19th century in particular, following the development of the Ulverston Canal and the Furness Railway. The available mapping shows that the area to the east side of Ulverston, east of the A5087 and south of the railway, was fields from at least 1832 and it has remained undeveloped since, although the development of the nearby Lund Hall led to some changes. The place-name is potentially significant as 'lund' is a Norse word meaning sacred grove, which could indicate that the site was used for ritual purposes in the Viking period, although how this would appear in the archaeological record is uncertain.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of seven trenches, each approximately 20m long, which were targeted on features revealed during the geophysical survey, at least some of which related to landscape features such as a small rectangular enclosure and an earlier access route shown on early mapping. In two cases features corresponding to this information were encountered, which were confirmed archaeologically as being post-medieval in date, while the line of a ditch visible as an earthwork and revealed during the geophysical survey could be earlier. Elsewhere no features of archaeological interest were revealed at all and the anomalies shown in the geophysical survey were either shown to be the result of variations in natural deposits or presumably caused by features that were not visible archaeologically. All of the finds recovered are of post-medieval date, with one possible exception, although it is notable that they mainly date from the 18th to 19th century and there are few that are much later.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Oakmere Homes for commissioning the project, in particular Mark Brown and Mark Wilkinson for providing information about the site. Additional thanks are due to Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer (Development Control) at Cumbria Country Council (CCC) for his comments on the project. Special thanks are due to Luscombe Plant Hire for providing the plant and driver.

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Prior to the submission of a planning application for a proposed residential development on a piece of land to the south of Sir John Barrow Way (Lund Farm), Ulverston, Cumbria (NGR: 329679 477995 (centre)) Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by Oakmere Homes (hereafter 'the client') to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment for the affected area, which was completed in September 2016. Following on from this Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by the client to carry out an archaeological geophysical survey, which was completed by sub-contractors working on behalf of Greenlane Archaeology (Phase Site Investigations 2017). This revealed a number of anomalies, at least some of which are of potential archaeological interest (*ibid*).

1.1.2 Following submission of a planning application (Ref. SL/2016/1109) for the creation of 109 dwellings on site a condition was placed on the decision notice by South Lakeland District Council, following advice from the Historic Environment Officer (HEO) at Cumbria County Council (CCC), requiring that the site be subject to an archaeological evaluation. This was to comprise the excavation of trial trenches totalling 240m², in order to assess whether any below-ground remains of archaeological interest are present, prior to the construction of the proposed new buildings on the site. In response to this a project design was produced by Greenlane Archaeology and, after its acceptance by the HEO, the evaluation was carried out between the 5th and 7th of June 2017.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is to the east side of Ulverston, east of the A5087 and south of the railway, at approximately 10m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2011a; 2011b; Figure 1).

1.2.2 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 (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). The local landscape is dominated by fields used for grazing and bounded by dry stone walls (*op cit*, 73).

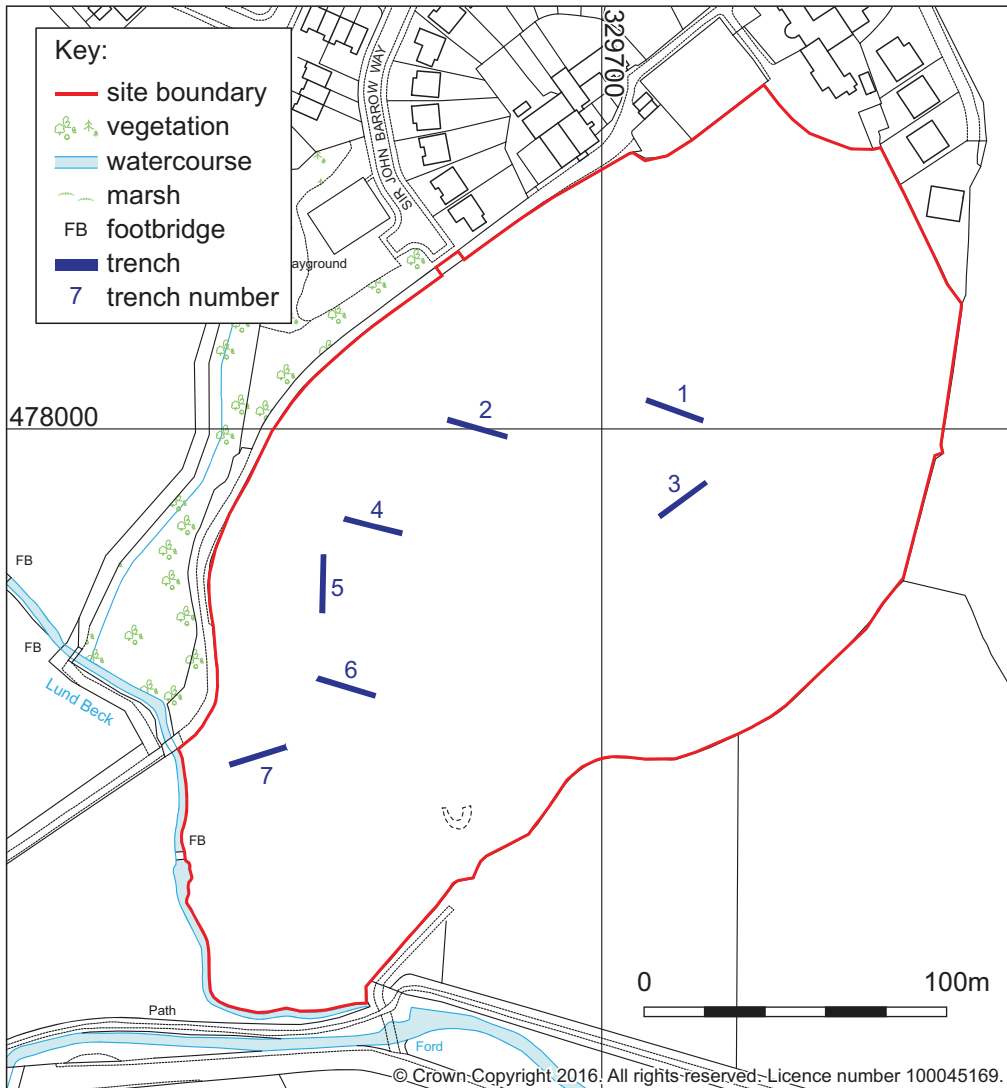
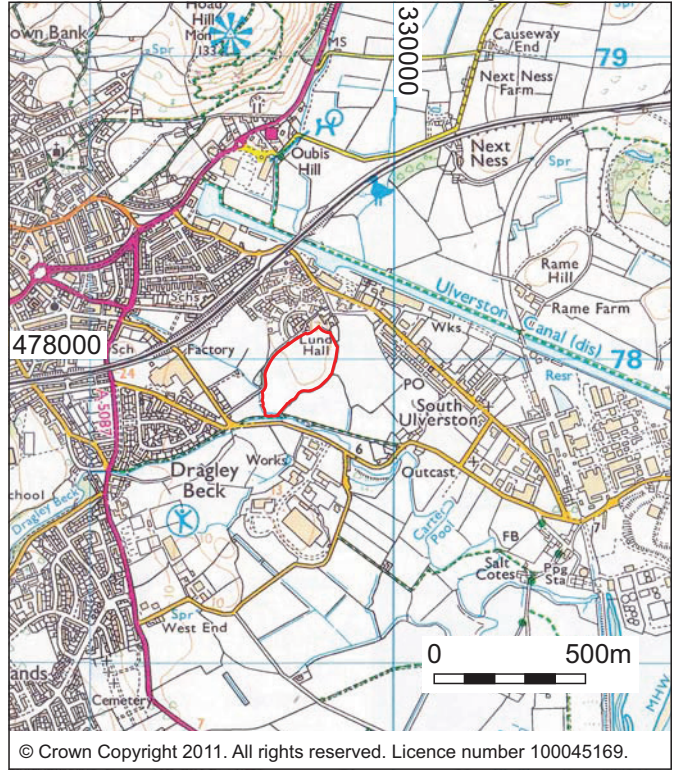
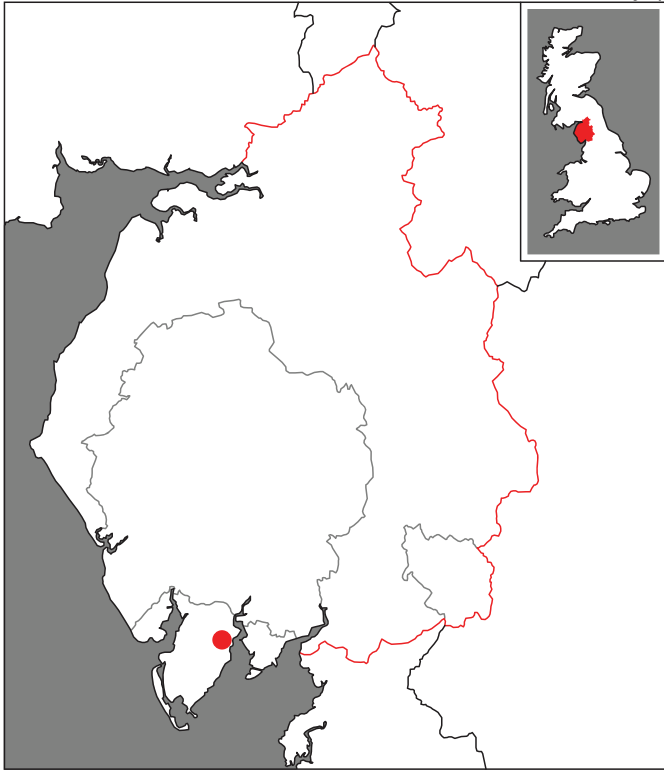


Figure 1: Site location

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2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out, as part of a previous phase of work on the site, in accordance with the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a), and based on extensive work carried out in and around Ulverston by Greenlane Archaeology over the last 10 years. Additional background research principally comprised examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment (Greenlane Archaeology 2016):

- **Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER):** 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. All of the known sites of archaeological interest within approximately 500m of the edge of the proposed development area were examined; each identified site comes with a grid reference, description and source, and any additional information which was referenced was also examined as necessary. In addition, reports for previous pieces of archaeological work carried out within the study area were also consulted;
- **Cumbria Archive Centre, Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B)):** this was visited primarily in order to examine early maps of the site, but other documentary sources relating specifically to the site and local histories were also consulted;
- **Cumbria Archive Centre, Kendal (CAC(K)):** further sources, specifically an estate map of 1841, were examined here;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library:** copies of early maps and relevant secondary sources such as published collections of early photographs held in Greenlane Archaeology's library were consulted to provide information about the development of the site. In addition, other information covering the wider historical development of the area was extracted from previous archaeological reports for sites nearby carried out by Greenlane Archaeology.

2.2 Archaeological Evaluation

2.2.1 The evaluation was carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and comprised seven evaluation trenches, which targeted features of possible archaeological interest identified by geophysical survey (Phase Site Investigations 2017; Figure 2). Each trench was c20m long. A plan of the proposed trench locations, based on the geophysical survey results, was submitted to and approved by Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council. Each trench was c1.9m-2.0m wide and the combined area evaluated totalled approximately 270m² (Figure 3). Excavation was discontinued once the natural geology was reached, which was consistently at a depth of c0.3m – 0.4m below the current ground surface at a height of between 6.4m and 14.9m above sea level.

2.2.2 The topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket. Deposits below this were subsequently cleaned and further investigated by hand (Plate 1). The location of each trench was recorded relative to nearby property boundaries and other structures that were evident on the site plans and Ordnance Survey mapping utilising a total station. All finds were collected from all deposits, as far as was practical, and all of the spoil was scanned with a metal detector but no significant metal finds were recovered. The following recording techniques were used during the evaluation:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits and features (see *Appendix 2*) were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets, specifically trench record sheets and individual context record sheets where necessary;

- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of all archaeological features uncovered during the evaluation, as well as general views of the site, the surrounding landscape, and working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report and the remainder are included in the archive. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets (Greenlane Archaeology 2007);
- **Instrument survey:** the trenches were surveyed using a Leica reflectorless total station coupled to a portable computer running AutoCAD 2009 LT and TheoLT, which captures the survey data in AutoCAD in real-time at a scale of 1:1. This enabled the location of each trench to be positioned and allowed levels above Ordnance Datum to be provided through reference to a nearby spot height;
- **Drawings:** plans and sections of features were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or recorded using the total station as appropriate, while sketch plans of each trench were produced on the trench.



Plate 1: Excavation underway

2.3 Finds

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

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

2.3.3 **Assessment and recording:** the finds were assessed through visual examination, identified where possible by comparison with published examples, and a list of them was compiled (see *Appendix 3*). The clay tobacco pipe was examined according to nationally agreed guidelines (Davey 1981; Davey and Higgins 1984).

2.4 Environmental Samples

2.4.1 No suitable deposits were encountered, so no environmental samples were taken.

2.5 Archive

2.5.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design, and current ClfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness after the completion of the project. On completion of the project a copy of this report will be provided for the client and a copy will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition a digital copy will be provided to the Historic Environment Record at Cumbria County Council, and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Map Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** early maps of the area tend to be relatively lacking in detail and are certainly not specific enough to be useful in understanding the development of the site. The earliest useful maps are therefore only from the 19th century.

3.1.2 **Wood's map of Ulverston, 1832:** this is the earliest detailed plan of the whole town; the area to the south of Lund Hall and south-west of Lund Farm is divided into four fields but was otherwise undeveloped (Plate 2).

3.1.3 **Estate Plan, 1841:** the estate plan of 1841 (CAC(K) WD/BH (Catalogue 131) 1841) shows a similar arrangement to Wood's map (Plate 3; cf. Plate 2). Clockwise from the south-west corner the four fields occupied by the site are named Lund Meadow, Lund Crag, Barn Field, and Lund Close (CAC(K) WD/BH (Catalogue 131) 1841).



Plate 2 (left): Extract from Wood's map of Ulverston of 1832

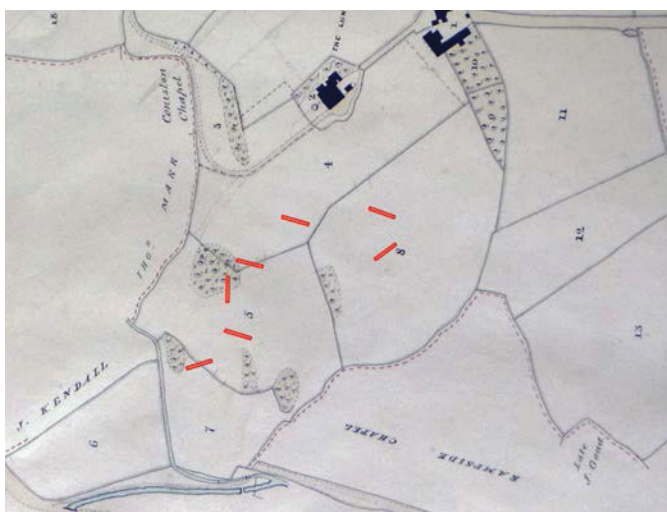


Plate 3 (right): Extract from an estate plan of 1841

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1850:** the Ordnance Survey map of 1850, which was surveyed in 1846-1847, shows much the same information as Wood's map of 1832, however a track and footbridge is more clearly marked at the south-west end of the area (Plate 4) and this appears to have been one of the main points of access to Lund Hall at this time.

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1890 and 1894:** there is a considerable gap between the publication of the earlier map in 1852 and the surveying of the first maps at a scale of 1:2,500. None of the earlier field boundaries inside the area are shown and another bridge has been built slightly to the north of the earlier foot bridge to the south-west end of the area (Plate 5; cf. Plate 4).



Plate 4 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1850

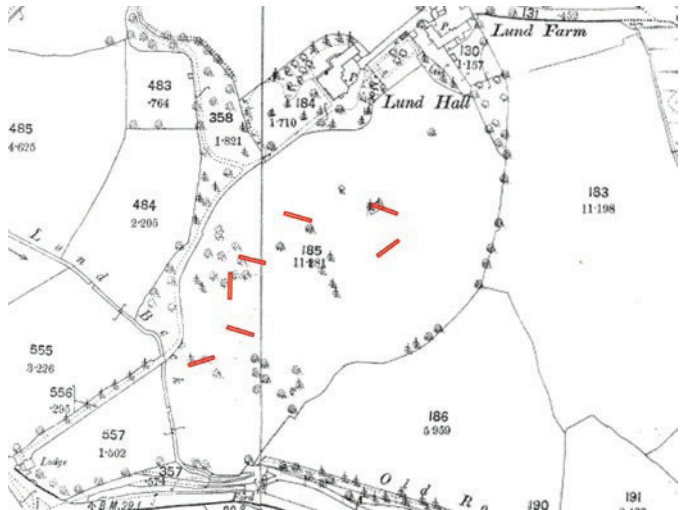


Plate 5 (right): Detailed extract from the Ordnance Survey maps of 1890 and 1894

3.1.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** the area is unchanged from the earlier maps (Plate 6; cf. Plate 5).

3.1.7 **Ordnance Survey, 1933:** the boundary wall, which previously bowed slightly into the area to the south of Lund Hall, has been straightened at the north end of the area, but the area is otherwise unchanged (Plate 7; cf. Plate 6).

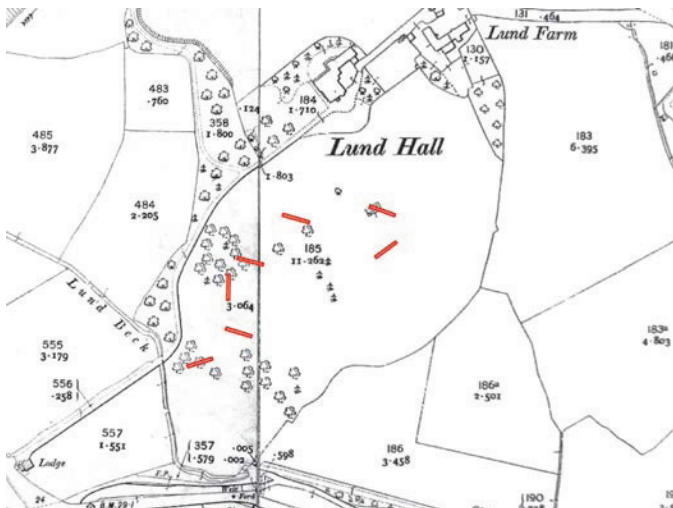


Plate 6 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

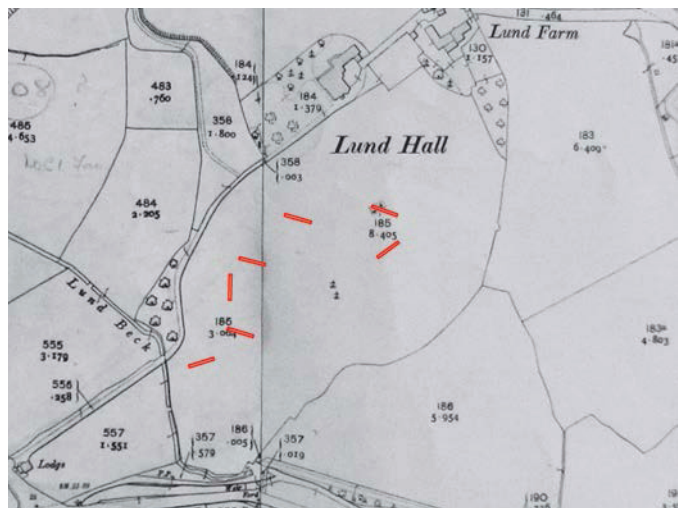


Plate 7 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1933

3.2 Lidar Data

3.2.1 Lidar data shows a number of earthworks on the site (Houseprices.io 2016; Plate 8); however, these are likely to relate primarily to the former field boundaries and the natural bedrock (Greenlane Archaeology 2016, 10).

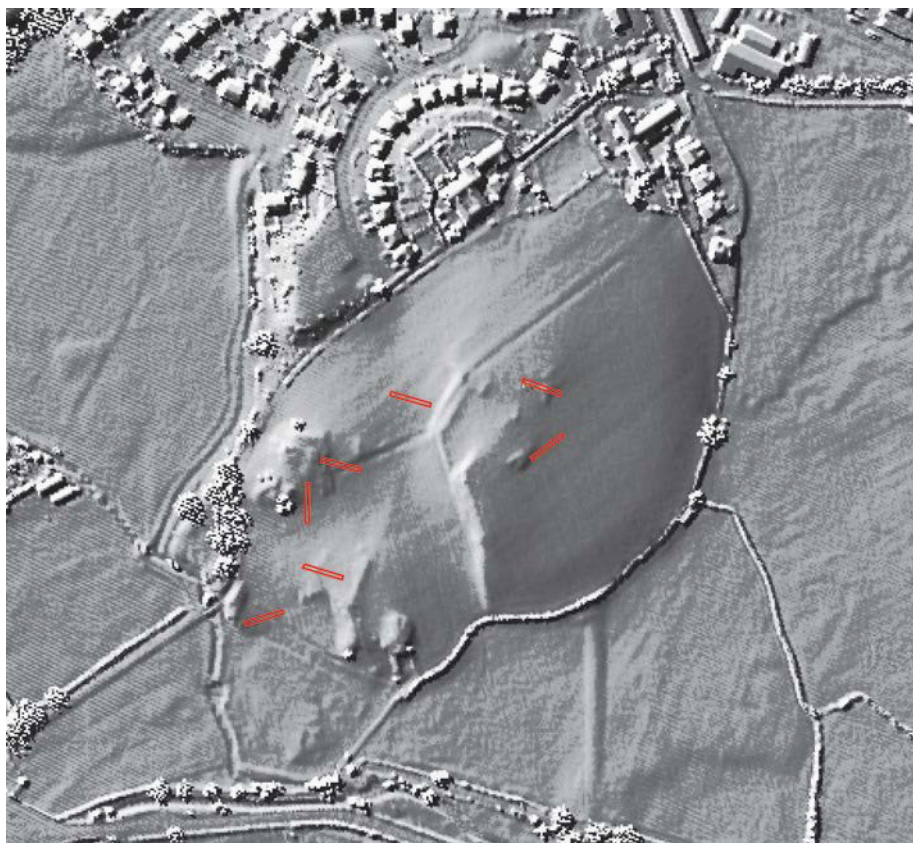


Plate 8: Lidar imagery of the proposed development area

3.3 Site History

3.3.1. **Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1st century AD):** there is limited evidence for activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age; excavations of a small number of cave sites have found artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type and the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country (Young 2002). The county was also clearly inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered during field walking and eroding from sand dunes along the coast, but these are typically concentrated in the west coast area and on the uplands around the Eden Valley (Cherry and Cherry 2002). In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear in the region and one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the county, having been manufactured at Langdale (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still. 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, generally dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age (CCC and English Heritage 2002, map D), the extent of any associated settlement is, as yet, uncertain. Stray finds of Bronze Age date are found throughout the county and a large enclosure identified on Hoad, to the north of town, is considered to be of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age origin (Elsworth 2005; 2014). Sites that can be specifically dated to the Iron Age (c600 BC – 1st century AD) are very rare; the enclosure at Ulverston may represent a hillfort, a typical site of this period, but it has not been dated.

3.3.2 **Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1st century AD – 11th century AD):** late 18th and 19th century antiquarians considered a Roman military presence in the Furness area beyond question, but by the 20th century there was a complete reversal of opinion (summarised in Elsworth 2007, 31-37). It is evident that in this part of the country, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74), but ultimately the evidence suggests a strong Roman influence or “background” presence in the peninsula during the Roman period, which doubtless

would have been attractive for its rich iron reserves (Shotter 1995, 74; Elsworth 2007, 37, 41-43). While there have been occasional finds of Roman coins and pottery from around the town, no evidence has yet been confirmed of settlement in the immediate area from that period, although there is a possible concentration of pottery finds in the area around the Gill (Elsworth 2007). A recent reappraisal of the evidence for Roman activity in the general area, however, suggests that a road may have passed close to or through Ulverston and that this could have had an associated settlement (Elsworth 2007).

3.3.3 Finds and sites of early medieval date are extremely rare in the whole region, although they are represented by some spectacular discoveries such as the 10th century hoard of silver coins found recently near Stainton; however, there are none within the study area. The nature of settlement across the wider area following the collapse of Roman administration at the end of the 4th century is highly debateable but initially at least it is likely that Furness as a whole was part of a post-Roman area inhabited by the Britons who formed into regional groups and who were evidently present in the area as demonstrated by various place-names (Edmonds 2013, 21). It perhaps possible that Furness was part of a kingdom known as Rheged, the extent of which is unclear but may have been based around the Lyvennet Valley in north-east Cumbria or Carlisle, although it clearly stretched across the modern border into Scotland and may have had an influence as far as North Yorkshire (Clarkson 2010, 68-78). By the late 7th century the southern part of Cumbria at least had come under the control of the Angles based in the North East as Cartmel is named in a grant made by King Ecgrith to Cuthbert, apparently in collusion with the native British nobility (Edmonds 2013, 20). How much direct control the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria actually had is difficult to determine however. From the end of the 8th century and into the early 10th the Irish Sea coast began to see considerable movement of Norse Vikings, who had originally come from what is now Norway and settled in Scotland, the Isle of Man, and Ireland (Griffith 2010). At least some of those in Ireland were forcibly expelled by the Irish in 902 and as a result many settled along the North West coast in what is now Cumbria and Lancashire (*ibid*). Place-name evidence demonstrates that they were particularly prevalent in Furness; the name Ulverston is probably from the Anglo-Saxon personal name 'Wulfthere', under the influence of the Norse pronunciation, although it has also been suggested that it was vill of the manor of Hougun (SLDC 2005, 4). The latter idea is perhaps further supported by the notion that it may derive from 'how-town', from the Norse or 'haugr-tun' meaning hill-town – it was commonly known as 'Ooston' in the 19th and early 20th centuries (Elsworth 2005, 15). More pertinent to the site is the place-name 'lund'. This is a Norse term referring to a woodland grove, in particular a sacred grove, that is somewhere that religious rituals took place (see for example Natland near Kendal; Smith 1967a, 112, and also Smith 1967b, 272), although they were also apparently used as places of assembly and law making (Thurston 2002, 88). The nature of any archaeological remains that might be present at such a site is difficult to ascertain, and few if any have been examined in the UK, although at Lunda in Sweden the site contained a number of buildings of different sizes and settings of stone related to ritual depositions of objects as well as animal and human bone (Andersson 2006; Jørgensen 2014, 132-134). Sacrificial deposits, of animals and humans, were, however, a general feature of Norse religious rites (Jørgensen 2014). It is interesting to note also the proximity to the site of Hill Fall, which is named 'Ellfaw' on Wood's map of 1832, almost certain derives from the Norse 'elf hill' (see for example Smith 1967a, 175), and might also suggest a spiritual connection to that site too.

3.3.4 **Medieval Period (11th century AD – 16th century AD):** as already mentioned, Ulverston has pre-medieval origins but it is during the medieval period that it began to grow. 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*). Various medieval pottery find spots are known within the town as well as what is likely to have been a medieval lead spindle whorl.

3.3.5 The origins of any settlement at Lund are uncertain, but it is apparent that there was a dwelling known as Loundehouse as early as 1570, as recorded in a survey of that date (Brownbill 1929, 340). This survey was of the property of the Neville Hall estate, which was situated in Ulverston and centred around its centre at Neville Hall (now the site of the former police station), the estate having been forfeit

following the unsuccessful Northern Rebellion, which the Neville family took part in (*op cit*, 339). The same survey lists 'a meadow called Loundecragge', which is presumably the same as that recorded as Lund Cragg on the plan of 1841 and within the proposed development area (see *Section 3.1.3*; Plate 3). It is likely that Loundehouse is a reference to the site of Lund Farm, since Lund Hall was almost certainly constructed in the early 19th century. This corresponds to the earliest record in the Ulverston parish registers to Lund, in 1596 (Bardsley and Ayre 1886, 86).

3.3.6 Post-medieval Period (16th century AD – present): 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 ports along the Irish Sea coast 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. When the railway replaced the canal the town was subject to regular improvements and expansion (*op cit*, 8-9).

3.3.7 The construction of Lund Hall came about following the purchase of the estate by the Harrison family who, over three generations, developed the site and constructed the hall, although it is not clear exactly when. In 1759 it was described as comprising a 'dwelling house outhouse gardens orchards & several closes of parcels of ground... by estimation 25 acres' known as the Lund or Lund Estate belonging to James Kitchen (CAC(B) BDHJ/404/2/4/3 1874; James Kitchen is also named as the owner on the plan of 1792; CAC(B) Z/2067 1792). Kitchen then sold it on to a William Wilson in 1807 (*ibid*) but by 1809 or 1811 Matthew Harrison had acquired some or all of the estate (*ibid*; CAC(B) BDKF/132/23 1870). Matthew Harrison was one the later partners in the Newland Furnace, which was established in 1747 (Goodall 2001), and it is clear that the family became quiet wealthy as a result of this connection. It is not clear who built Lund Hall and when but it is apparent from the map evidence that it was constructed between 1792 and 1832. Matthew Harrison died in 1824, having acquired other land nearby in the meantime (CAC(B) BDHJ/433/2/3 1823) and his estate passed to his son Benson Harrison (CAC(B) BDHJ/433/2/7 1874). It is possible that Benson Harrison was responsible for the construction of Lund Hall; the family had acquired a large amount of property by the early 19th century (as demonstrated in an estate plan of 1841; CAC(K) WD/BH (Catalogue 131), 1841) and in 1824-5 he commission the Kendal-based architect Francis Webster to remodel Scale How at Ambleside (Martin 2004, 91). The style of Lund Hall, although relatively basic, is reminiscent of Webster's work elsewhere, in particular due to the use of paired windows, and so it is possible that Lund Hall was also designed by Webster. Benson Harrison married William Wordsworth's cousin (*ibid*) and was succeeded by his son Wordsworth Harrison (CAC(B) BDHJ/433/2/7 1874). He, however, was declared bankrupt in 1876 (CAC(B) BDHJ/433/2/11 1876), although he had sold considerable parts of the estates by that time, in part because of the development of the railway (CAC(B) BDHJ/433/2/8 1874), and his estates were liquidated in 1877 (CAC(B) BDHJ/433/2/16 1877). The estate subsequently became the property of a Dr RW Wakefield who lived at Canon Winder in Cartmel, before being sold sometime after 1926 to William Rockcliffe, a farmer who was already resident at the Lund (CAC(B) BDHJ/433/2/21 1926). Another significant development on the adjoining land was the construction of a 'dry tip' following an agreement with Ulverston Urban District Council in 1914 (CAC(B) BSUD/U/C Box 3 5/8 1914). This was rediscovered during the construction of the housing estate on the adjoining land c2000 (pers observation D Elsworth).

3.4 Previous Archaeological Work

3.4.1 A number of previous pieces of archaeological work have been carried out nearby (Greenlane Archaeology 2016, 15-16, figure 3), including:

- A building recording was carried out at a ruinous house on Schooners Wharf in 2005 (OA North 2005a). It was probably built as the offices for the Low Furness Iron and Steel Company and then considerably altered and expanded following the incorporation of the site into the Furness Paper Mills;

- A desk-based assessment and walk-over survey (OA North 2005b) was carried out on the site of the Ulverston rope walk and an archaeological evaluation was also carried out at the site in 2005 (OA North 2005c);
- Greenlane Archaeology carried out a building recording of Dale Street School in 2008 (Greenlane Archaeology 2008). The school was built in or around 1875 and extended in 1886 and further classrooms and new entrance lobbies were added in 1891 (Greenlane Archaeology 2008, 2). Later modifications to the windows and the insertion of suspended ceilings and internal partitions were clearly much more recent (*ibid*);
- In October 2015 FAS Heritage produced a Cultural Heritage Assessment (CHA) ahead of flood alleviation works to Town Beck, Ulverston (FAS Heritage 2015). The area of the assessment overlapped the south-west end of the proposed Sir John Barrow Way (Lund Farm) development, however, re-profiling was to be carried out to the north of the current area, which would have been unaffected by the works. Heritage assets in the area, principally related to the now-converted Lund Hall, were deemed of some significance (FAS Heritage 2015, iii). A subsequent geophysical survey of the re-profiling area, carried out by GSB Prospection Ltd in May 2016, recorded linear anomalies thought to relate to former allotments, property boundaries or drains, and identified old field boundaries, drainage schemes, and ploughing effects, and a possible palaeochannel was located (GSB Prospection Ltd 2016, 7).

3.5 Geophysical Survey

3.5.1 The majority of the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were considered to relate to modern material, agricultural activity, including ridge and furrow, and geological variations (Phase Site Investigations 2017); however, a number of other features of potential archaeological origin were identified, including:

- a sub-rectangular response that relates to the remains (probably brick) of a former structure or building;
- a strong bipolar response in the north of the field that corresponds with a former field boundary. The strength of this response could indicate that a pipe, drain, or other strongly magnetic material may be present along the line of the former boundary;
- several anomalies of uncertain origin in the west of the site;
- a broadly linear bipolar response with adjacent positive anomalies, which is suggestive of a relatively modern subsurface feature but the exact cause of these anomalies is not certain;
- a weak trend around a rock outcrop, which is probably natural or agricultural in origin, but there is a possibility that this is associated with an infilled feature.
- a relatively strong, fragmented curvilinear anomaly in the west, which may be an infilled feature but its exact cause is uncertain;
- a number of other anomalies of uncertain origin, including isolated positive responses and trends that do not form any patterns or relationships that would suggest archaeological origin and while this cannot be completely discounted it is considered more likely that they are associated with agricultural activity, relatively modern material or natural features / variations.

3.6 Conclusion

3.6.1 While the town of Ulverston evidently has medieval origins, and there is evidence for activity from the prehistoric onwards, the map evidence demonstrates that the proposed development area has remained undeveloped since at least the early 19th century; it is shown as fields from 1832 onwards, with only relatively minor alterations since to property boundaries within the area and to the boundary wall to the south of Lund Hall. The wider area developed predominantly from the mid-19th century onwards, with the coming of the canal and railway, but more recently it has become more residential in nature. Perhaps

the most significant aspect of the site's history is the name 'lund', which features in the original names of several of the fields across the site, and is a Norse word referring to a sacred grove.

3.6.2 Previous archaeological work within the study area has been relatively limited, and typically concentrated on specific industrial sites, such as the ropewalk, or in response to work on flood relief. The results are therefore of less interest in terms of determining the archaeological potential of the site as the numerous stray finds from within the study area.

3.6.3 The geophysical survey revealed a number of features of potential archaeological interest (Phase Site Investigations 2017), although these cannot be dated or quantified without further investigation.

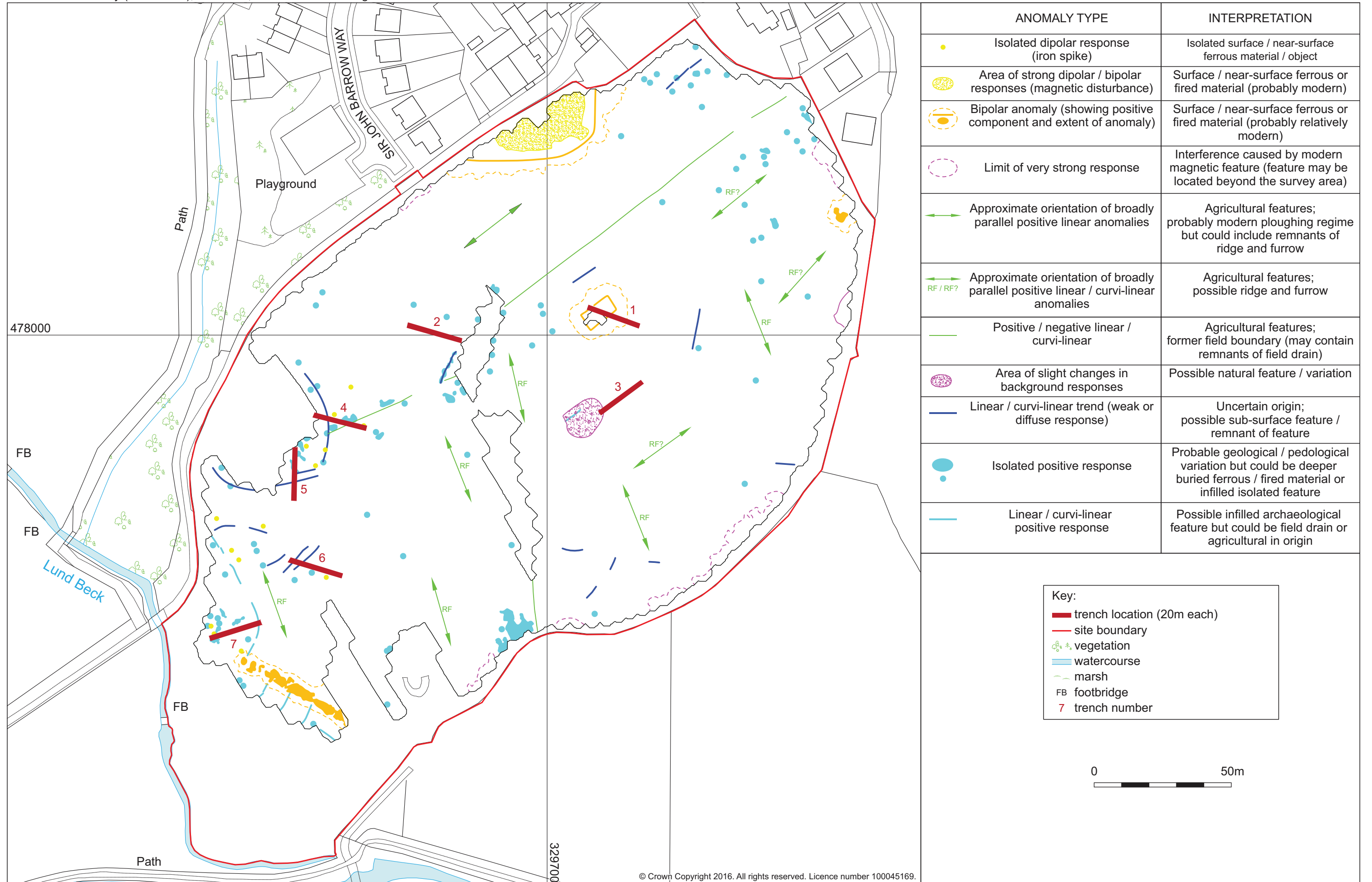


Figure 2: Trench locations overlaid on the interpretation of the results of the geophysical survey

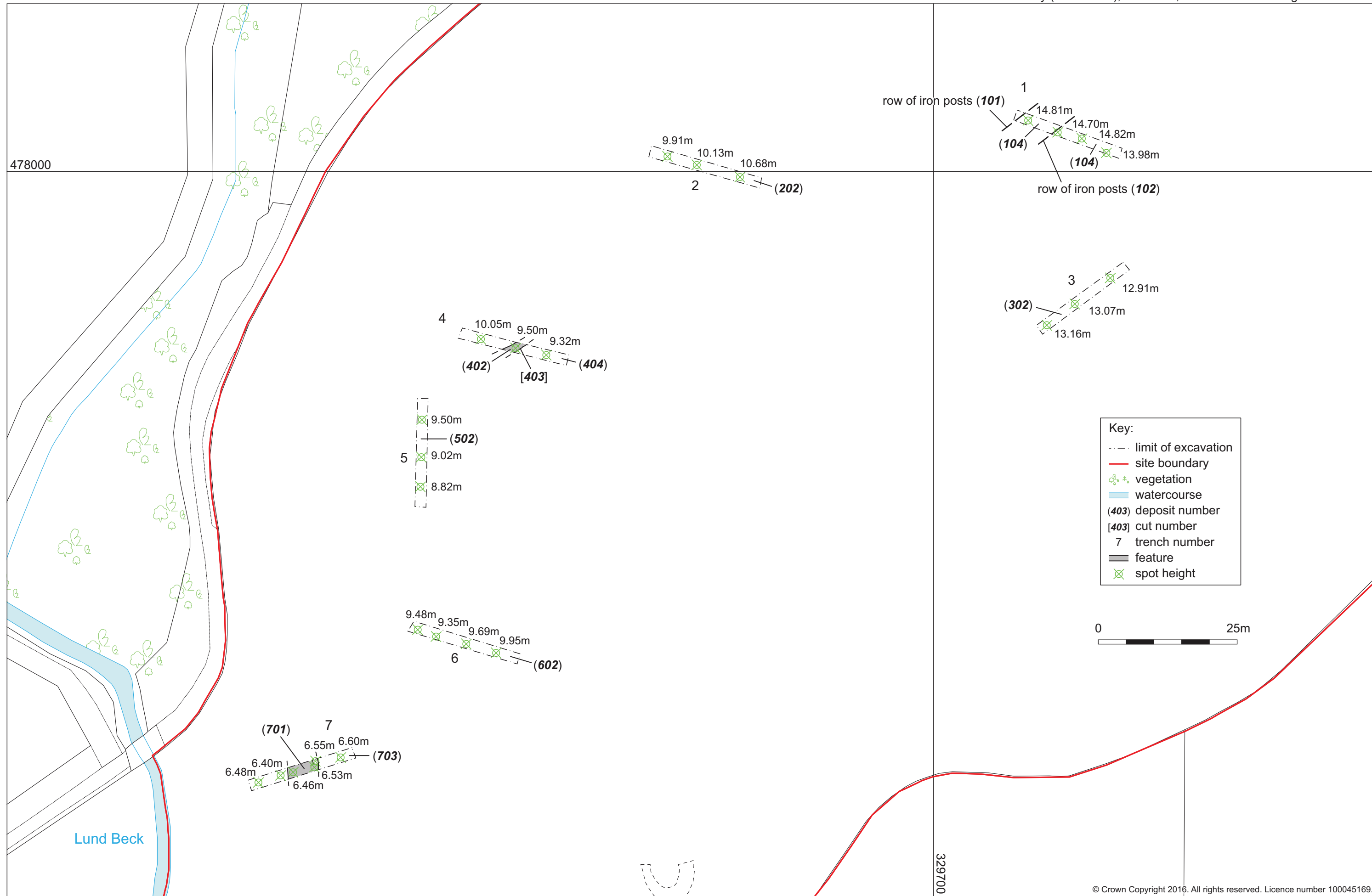


Figure 3: Trench location plan

4. Fieldwork Results

4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 This trench was orientated approximately north-west/south-east and was 20.2m long by 1.9m wide (Plate 9 and Plate 10). It was intended to cross a rectangular anomaly revealed in the geophysical survey, which corresponded to an enclosure shown on the historic mapping from 1850 onwards. The uppermost deposit comprised a layer of mid greyish brown soft silty clay topsoil up to 0.3m thick and containing 20% rounded gravel (**100**). Beneath this were two rows of short iron posts, two to the north-west (**101**) and at least two to the south-east (**102**) running across the trench north-east/south-west (Plate 11). Each post comprised an iron I-beam no more than 0.5m long, 0.08m thick by 0.05m wide, with a rectangular plate loosely attached at one end that was 0.2m long by 0.14m wide (Plate 12 and Plate 13). These were inserted through a layer of mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil 0.1m thick (**103**), which in turn overlay a firm mid orange sandy clay with some paler patches and 10% angular cobbles and 10% rounded cobbles (**104**), with a large area of exposed slate bedrock extending from the centre towards the south-east end of the trench.



Plate 9 (left): Trench 1 viewed from the north-west

Plate 10 (right): Trench 1 viewed from the south-east



Plate 11: Short iron posts *in situ*



Plate 12 (left): Outer face of the short iron posts



Plate 13 (right): Inner face of the short iron posts

4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 This trench was orientated approximately north-west/south-east and was 20.7m long by 1.9m wide (Plate 14 and Plate 15). It was intended to target a short linear feature revealed during the geophysical survey; it was, however, slightly mis-located and too far to the north although still on the correct line of the feature. The uppermost deposit comprised a soft brownish grey silty clay topsoil with 10% rounded gravel (**200**). Below this was a firmer mid brownish orange sandy clay subsoil with 10% sub-angular cobbles (**201**). This in turn overlay a firm sandy clay natural with 60% angular cobbles and 20% rounded boulders (**202**), with a noticeably stonier patch across the trench approximately 2.5m from the south-east end.



Plate 14 (left): Trench 2 viewed from the north-west

Plate 15 (right): Trench 2 viewed from the south-east

4.3 Trench 3

4.3.1 This trench was orientated approximately north-east/south-west and was 19.4m long by 1.9m wide (Plate 16 and Plate 17). It was intended to cross an approximately circular anomaly revealed in the geophysical survey, although it was apparent during the fieldwork that this actually corresponded to an area of raised bedrock and so the trench was moved slightly further to the north-east to avoid the majority of this. The uppermost deposit comprised a layer of mid brownish grey soft silty clay topsoil, up to 0.3m thick, with 10% rounded gravel (**300**). Below this was a firmer 0.1m thick layer of mid brownish orange silty clay subsoil (**301**). This in turn lay on a firm orange sandy clay natural with 25% angular gravel and 10% rounded gravel (**302**).



Plate 16 (left): Trench 3 viewed from the north-east

Plate 17 (right): Trench 3 viewed from the south-west

4.4 Trench 4

4.4.1 This trench was orientated approximately north-west/south-east and was 19.9m long by 1.9m wide (Plate 18 and Plate 19). It was intended to cross a linear anomaly at the north-west end revealed in the geophysical survey, which probably corresponded to a field boundary shown on the early mapping. It also crossed the line of a ditch to the south-east corresponding to another field boundary recorded in both the geophysical survey and the early maps. The uppermost deposit comprised a layer of soft mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil with 10% rounded gravel (**400**). Below this was a firmer mid orange-brown silty clay subsoil 0.1m thick with 5% angular gravel (**401**). Close to the centre of the trench this overlay a linear feature orientated approximately north-east/south-west (**403**), the fill of which comprised a dark brown silty clay matrix with 75% angular cobbles and 5% angular boulders, that was relatively loose and 1.8m wide and up to 0.4m thick (**402**) (Plate 20 and Plate 21). The feature itself was linear, up to 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep on its north side where there was a steep, almost vertical break of slope, while the south side was very shallow; the base was essentially flat (**403**) (Figure 4; Plate 22 and Plate 23). It was evident that this feature corresponded with a ditch visible as an earthwork running across the field to the north-east. This feature was cut into the firm mid orange sandy clay natural, with 50% angular gravel and 10% angular cobbles, with a small area of bedrock visible at the south-east end of the trench and a patch of harder yellowish gravelly clay in the north-west corner (**404**).



Plate 18 (left): Trench 4 viewed from the south-east
Plate 19 (right): Trench 4 viewed from the north-west



Plate 20 (left): Feature 403 viewed from the south-west
Plate 21 (right): Detail of feature 403



Plate 22 (left): Cross section through feature 403

Plate 23 (right): Oblique view of the cross-section through feature 403

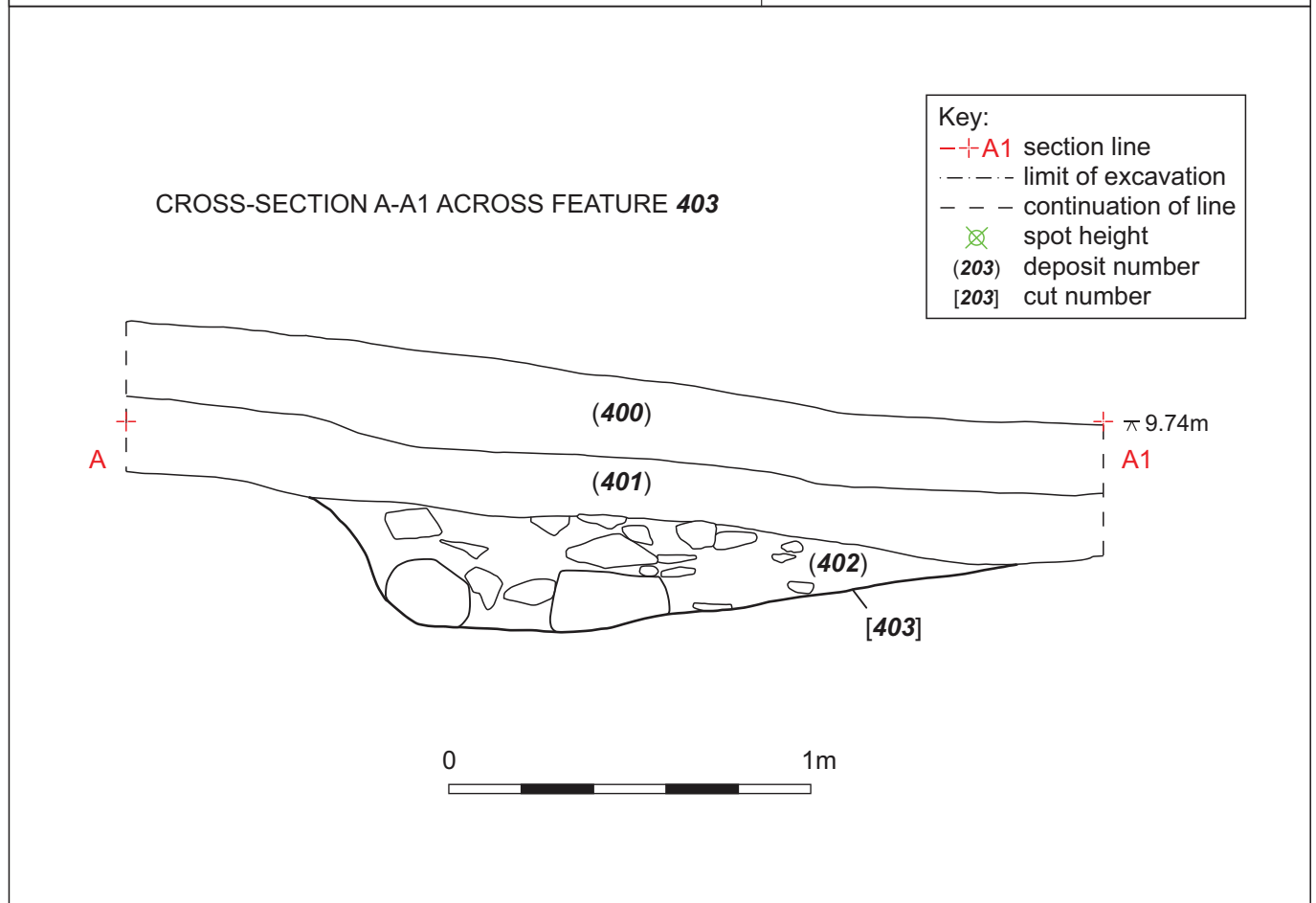
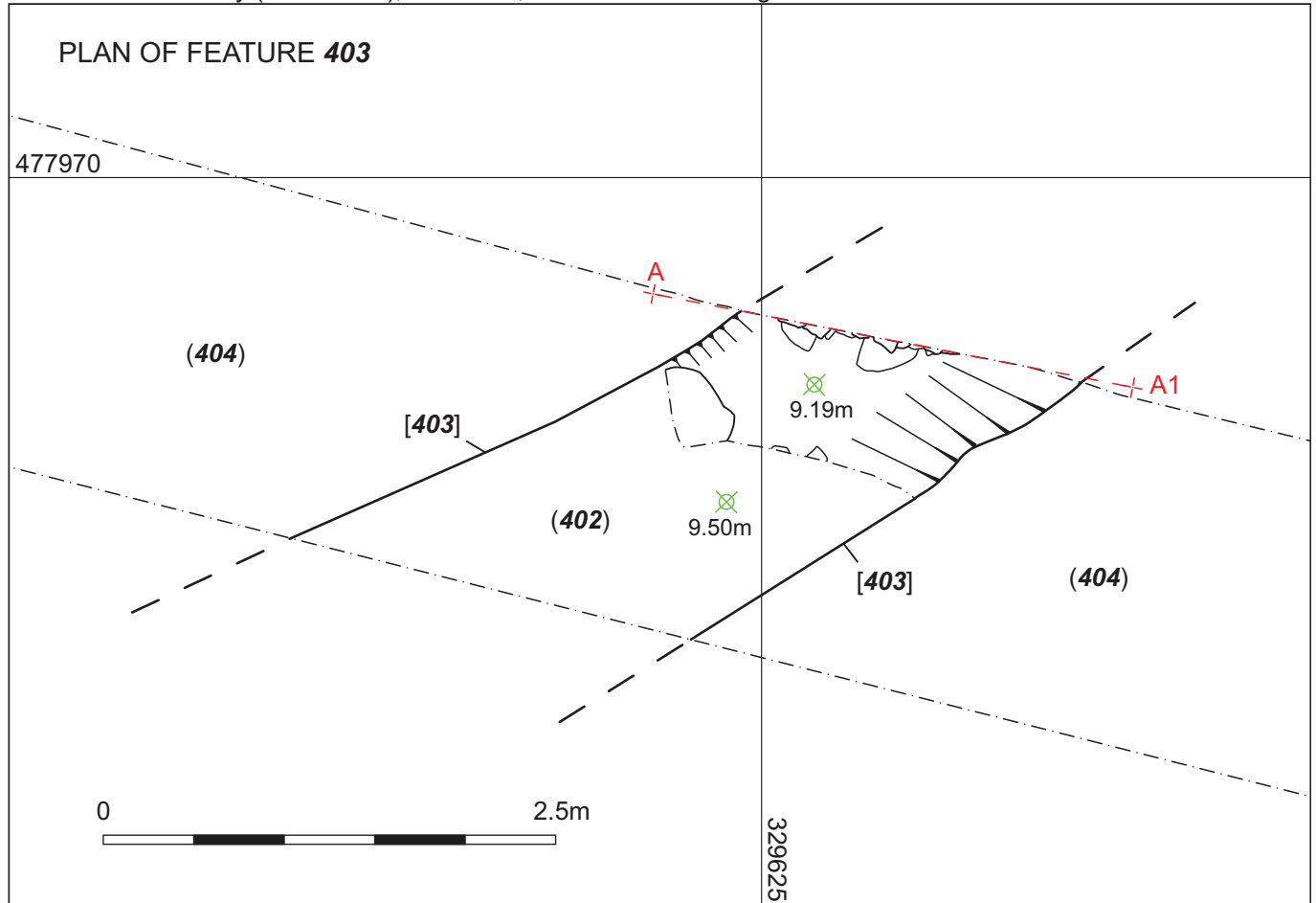


Figure 4: Detailed drawings of feature 403

4.5 Trench 5

4.5.1 This trench was orientated approximately north/south and was 19.6m long by 1.9m wide (Plate 24 and Plate 25). It was positioned across a linear anomaly revealed in the geophysical survey that corresponded with a probable field boundary recorded in the early mapping. The uppermost deposit comprised a layer of soft mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil up to 0.3m thick with 10% rounded gravel (**500**). Below this was a firmer mid brownish orange silty clay subsoil 0.1m thick with 10% angular cobbles (**501**). This in turn overlay a firm mid orange sandy clay natural with 30% angular gravel (**502**).



Plate 24 (left): Trench 5 viewed from the north

Plate 25 (right): Trench 5 viewed from the south

4.6 Trench 6

4.6.1 This trench was orientated approximately north-west/south-east and was 20.2m long by 1.9m wide. It was positioned to cross a row of linear anomalies revealed in the geophysical survey. The uppermost deposit comprised a layer of soft mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil with 5% rounded gravel (**600**). Below this was a firmer mid orange-brown silty clay subsoil with 5% rounded gravel (**601**). This in turn overlay a firm mid orange sandy clay natural that contained 60% sub-angular cobbles and 10% rounded gravel, with some darker patches that were looser and stonier within it as well as bedrock exposed in the last 4m of the trench at the north-west end (**602**).



Plate 26 (left): Trench 6, viewed from the south-east

Plate 27 (right): Trench 6, viewed from the north-west

4.7 Trench 7

4.7.1 This trench was orientated approximately north-east/south-west and was 19.6m long by 2.0m wide (Plate 28 and Plate 29). It was positioned across a linear anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey that corresponded to the line of a former track, recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850. The uppermost deposit comprised a layer of soft mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil, 0.2m thick and with 5% rounded gravel (**700**). In approximately the centre of the trench this overlay a deposit of dark grey silt containing 90% angular gravel and 5% angular cobble 5.7m wide and no more than 0.1m thick apparently forming a slightly raised surface (**701**). Deposit **700** in turn overlay a deposit of mid brownish orange silty clay subsoil with 5% rounded cobbles, which appeared to stop either side of surface **701** (Plate 30 and Plate 31). Below **702** was the natural, which ranged from a firm orange clay with 30% angular cobbles and 10% angular gravels at either end of the trench to a more yellow and silty material in the centre where it was lower and below surface **701** (**703**) (Plate 32 and Plate 33).



Plate 28 (left): Trench 7 viewed from the north-east



Plate 29 (right): Trench 7 viewed from the south-west



Plate 30 (left): Gravel surface (701) viewed from the north-west



Plate 31 (right): Gravel surface (701) viewed from the east



Plate 32 (left): Gravel surface (701) removed to reveal the natural (703), viewed from the east

Plate 33 (right): Gravel surface (701) removed to reveal the natural (703), viewed from the south

4.8 Finds

4.8.1 **Introduction:** in total 181 finds were recovered by hand during the evaluation, the majority comprising fragments of post-medieval pottery found in the topsoil, but other ceramic material, industrial residue, clay tobacco pipe and various metal objects were also recovered, the vast majority of which are of post-medieval date. Each type is discussed in the following sections, which are organised in chronological order where possible. A summary of all of the finds is present in *Appendix 3*.

4.8.2 **Stone:** a flat piece of cannel coal, perhaps part of a vessel with a flat rim, was recovered from **300**, but it is not closely dateable.

4.8.3 **Possibly medieval pottery:** a fragment of light brown glazed, very soft red earthenware was recovered from **300**. It is a small, abraded fragment and is not readily dateable. It possibly represents a 'transitional ware', dating to the late medieval or early post-medieval period, perhaps 16th or 17th century in date, but this is uncertain.

4.8.4 **Post-medieval pottery:** 112 fragments of post-medieval pottery (not including the fragment of possible 'transitional ware' above) were recovered from across the site, including brown- and black-glazed red earthenware, stoneware, creamware, pearlware, porcelain/bone china, white earthenware and stoneware. Overall the assemblage potentially ranges in date from the late 17th to 20th century and reflects typical domestic ware types; however, the potential date range for many of these wares is very broad due to the persistence of the styles and fabrics. The more closely dateable types suggest 18th and 19th century material is the most common within the assemblage. Generally, these ware types are probably better indicators of dating for the other fabrics within each context. The red earthenware coarseware included crock and pancheon rims and probably dates to the late 17th to early 20th century; the hollowware creamware is perhaps mid-18th to 19th/20th century; the pearlware is generally late 18th to early 19th century; the porcelain/bone china is perhaps 18th/19th/20th century, and the white earthenware perhaps dates from the 19th to 20th century. The stoneware is generally 19th to 20th century in date; however, the white salt-glazed stoneware from **500** and **600** is probably 18th century. The presence of this material in such as location undoubtedly derives from the use of rubbish heaps, known as middens, as a source of fertiliser.

4.8.5 **Post-medieval glass:** five fragments of glass were recovered altogether from **100**, **300** and **701**. The three fragments from **300**, including bottle fragments and a thin pane fragment, are probably 18th to

early 20th century in date; the bottle/jar base from **100** dates from 1872-1913 on the basis of the punt mark, and the striped glass bead from **701**, possibly from an earring, perhaps dates from the 19th to 20th century.

4.8.6 Ceramic building material: 33 fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from across the site. It is all assumed to be post-medieval in date, although some of it is not closely dateable. Most of the material (30 fragments) comprised fragments of handmade brick (from **200**, **300**, **400**, **500**, **600**, and **701**), much of which was noted to be heavily abraded (14 fragments). The remaining material included another much abraded possible brick fragment from **700** and two pieces of what may be daub from **200**.

4.8.7 Clay tobacco pipe: a total of 11 clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered across six contexts (**100**, **200**, **300**, **401**, **500**, and **600**). All but one of the fragments was recovered from the topsoil. The material comprised plain stem fragments and one stem/bowl junction with a spur. The form of this latter fragment, from **300**, suggests an 18th or possibly 19th century date (Ayto 1994), but it is not possible to closely date the material in the absence of clearly identifiable forms and none of the material is marked. Unfortunately, there are too few fragments in total and the number of fragments per context is too small for reliable dating of the respective contexts on the basis of stem bore analysis; however, the bulk of the material has 5/64" and 6/64" bore diameter, and one fragment has a 4/64" bore diameter, which perhaps indicates that much of the material dates from the 18th to 19th century (after Davey 2013). The fragment recovered from the subsoil in Trench 4 (**401**) has a very wide bore diameter (8/64"), so could be 17th century in date, but this is by no means certain (*ibid*).

4.8.8 Industrial residue: seven fragments of industrial residue were recovered from across the site, comprising glassy slag from **300**, **400**, **600**, and **701**, and lumps of coke from **600** and **700**. The material from **400** and **701** is thought to be perhaps 18th to 19th century in date and the rest of the material is potentially 18th to 20th century in date. Coke was initially developed for use in iron smelting by Abraham Derby in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire in 1709 (Cossons 1978, 154-155), however, many local blast furnaces relied on charcoal, a more readily available fuel in the Furness area, until well into the 19th century. Blast furnace slag is very durable material and was readily made use of in the make-up road surfaces and the like and so can often be found some distance from where it was produced.

4.8.9 Animal bone: a single degraded, unidentifiable long bone fragment was recovered from **300**. This is of minimal significance and perhaps relates to the disposal of domestic rubbish as part of the addition of midden material to fields.

4.8.10 Iron, composite, and copper alloy finds: various corroded iron objects were recovered from the topsoil, comprising iron nails from **200**, **400**, **500**, and **600**, and a socketed tool fragment also from **200**. These are not closely dateable. A modern battery was also recovered from **200**. A copper alloy button was recovered from **400** and a copper alloy stamped beaded disc and thin curved sheet were recovered from **600**. The copper alloy finds are all thought to be post-medieval in date.

5. Discussion

5.1 Results

5.1.1 Across the site the same general sequence of deposits was encountered in each trench: a layer of grey-brown silty clay topsoil between 0.2m and 0.3m thick overlay the orange-brown sandy/silty clay subsoil, c0.1m thick on top of the generally firm sandy clay orange natural.

5.1.2 Trenches 1, 4 and 7 were the only ones to contain features of archaeological interest. An interpretation of the features recorded in each trench is summarised below.

5.1.3 The rectangular feature targeted in Trench 1, which corresponded to a structure shown on the mapping of the site from 1850 onwards and was revealed by the geophysical survey as a response conducive with ferrous material at or near the surface, was found to comprise two rows of short iron posts with attached rectangular plates. The purpose of these is uncertain although they presumably demarcated part of the field, perhaps to protect a particular tree or group of trees. They would certainly explain the response in the geophysical survey and the response in the geophysical survey and are clearly post-medieval in date.

5.1.4 Trench 4 crossed a ditch (visible as an earthwork) running across the field to the north-east and this probably relates to a former field boundary marked on the earliest maps of the site (Wood 1832) and not shown after 1850. This was revealed by the geophysical survey, although at a slightly different position to where it was located in the trench and on the ground. The fill of the ditch suggests that it perhaps also acted as a rough field drain or that there was a wall or boundary originally stood next to it and material from this was utilised to fill it. The clay tobacco pipe stem fragment recovered from the subsoil (**401**) immediately above it perhaps dates from the 17th century and, although this should only be taken as a very broad indicator of the potential date at or before which the feature may have been constructed, it does suggest it the ditch is perhaps medieval in origin. Even then it only represents a former field boundary and so is of limited significance.

5.1.5 Trench 7 had a raised gravel surface across it which probably represents the track marked there in 1850 (Ordnance Survey 1850), which was revealed by the geophysical survey although located some distance to the east. This track seems to have been short-lived as it was replaced by the current track by at least 1890. The finds recovered from this surface are consistent with a late 19th century date. The siltier nature of the natural in this area is probably a result of the proximity to the Lund Beck, which probably lies within what was perhaps a wider flood plain during the last Ice Age and beyond.

5.1.6 Nothing was found which related to any of the other anomalies detected by geophysical survey other than those listed above; the area of slight change in background responses close to Trench 3 almost certainly related to an area of outcropping bedrock visible above ground. It is possible that in the case of Trenches 4 and 5, where the anomalies appear to have related to boundaries shown on the early mapping that these comprised hedges. These would potentially have had enough of an effect on the ground conditions to produce the anomaly but did not leave any visible archaeological features. No other features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered, and only a single find potentially pre-dating the post-medieval period was found (in Trench 3). This in itself, while of interest, is not archaeologically significant.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 The evaluation was able to investigate and reveal the cause of some of the clearer responses shown in the geophysical survey and confirm that these features are all of post-medieval date, all seemingly relating to changes to the landscape associated with the development of the Lund Hall estate. None of these are, however, of particular archaeological significance and no remains of earlier date were encountered. However, given the nature of the evidence for early medieval activity on the site, which relied primarily on place-names, it was difficult to be certain what sort of remains might have been present, if any, and the evaluation did not find anything connected to this.

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Appendix 1: Project Design

Sir John Barrow Way (Lund Farm), Ulverston, Cumbria

Archaeological Evaluation Project Design



Client: Oakmere Homes

NGR: 329679 477995 (centre)

Planning Application Ref: SL/2016/1109

May 2017

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Prior to the submission of a planning application for the construction of 109 dwellings on land off Sir John Barrow Way (Lund Farm), Ulverston, Cumbria (centred on NGR 329679 477995) an archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out (Greenlane Archaeology 2016). This revealed that the site had been open land as far as the available map evidence showed and was originally several fields until the field boundaries were removed in the later 19th century. The most significant feature of the site itself is the place-name 'lund', which occurs in several of the original fieldnames and derives from the Norse word for a sacred grove. However, there is archaeological evidence for human activity in the local area from the prehistoric period onwards. A subsequent geophysical survey was carried out (Phase Site Investigations 2017), which revealed a number of anomalies, some of which are of potential archaeological interest. Following the submission of the planning application (ref. SL/2016/1109) a condition was placed on the decision notice by South Lakeland District Council, following advice from the Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council, requiring that the site be subject to an archaeological evaluation. This was to comprise the excavation of seven trial trenches, totalling 240 square meters, examining features revealed during the geophysical survey, prior to the construction of the proposed new buildings on the site. Greenlane Archaeology was appointed by Oakmere Homes (hereafter 'the client') to carry out the archaeological evaluation and this project design was produced in response.

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 25 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct. The evaluation will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

1.3 Project Staffing

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

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

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

2. Objectives

2.1 Archaeological Evaluation

2.1.1 To excavate evaluation trenches totalling 240 square meters across the site, targeting specific anomalies revealed during the geophysical survey, in order to identify the presence of any archaeological deposits, features, and structures on the site and establish their form, function, and date where possible.

2.2 Report

2.2.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the evaluation, which will outline the form and date of any archaeological features encountered.

2.3 Archive

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

3. Methodology

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

3.1.1 It is anticipated that seven evaluation trenches each 20m to 35m long by 1.7m side (a standard excavator bucket width) wide will be excavated (see attached figure). These will be located to target specific anomalies revealed during the geophysical survey, as shown in the attached figure. The evaluation methodology, which is based on Greenlane Archaeology's excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007), will be as follows:

- The trenches will be excavated with regard to the position of any known constraints, focussing on the areas of high archaeological interest or potential, and avoiding areas which are likely to have been severely damaged or truncated by later activity, unless they are considered to have a high potential;
- The overburden, which is unlikely to be of any archaeological significance, will be removed by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist until the first deposit beneath it is reached;
- All deposits below the overburden will be examined by hand in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale. Deposits will only be sampled, rather than completely removed, below the first identified level of archaeological interest, unless specified by CCCHES, with the intension of preserving as much *in situ* as possible;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. Negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include hand-drawn plans and sections, typically at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, respectively, and photographs in colour digital and 35mm colour print format;
- All deposits, trenches, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the evaluation for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant quantities of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the evaluation, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have, for example, preserved environmental remains, industrial residues, and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 20 and 60 litres in volume (or 100% of smaller features), depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (e.g. gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.3* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;
- Any human remains discovered during the evaluation will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The CCCHES will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will be carried out under the guidance of the local coroner, and a licence obtained from the Ministry of Justice, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857;

- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- The evaluation trenches will be backfilled following excavation although it is not envisaged that any further reinstatement to its original condition will be carried out.

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

3.2 Report

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

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

3.3 Archive

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

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

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

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project from **5th June 2017**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the elements of the project will be carried out in the following order:

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

5. Other matters

5.1 Access and clearance

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

5.2 Health and Safety

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

5.3 Insurance

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

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

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

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Appendix 2: Summary Context List

| Context | Type | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|-----------|--|---|
| 100 | Deposit | Mid greyish brown soft silty clay up to 0.3m thick and containing 20% rounded gravel | Topsoil |
| 101 | Structure | Two short iron posts to the north-west end of Trench 1, running across the trench north-east/south-west; each post comprised an iron I-beam no more than 0.5m long, 0.08m thick by 0.05m wide, with a rectangular plate loosely attached at one end that was 0.2m long by 0.14m wide | Row of short iron posts, inserted through the subsoil (103) |
| 102 | Structure | Two short iron posts to the south-east end of Trench 1, running across the trench north-east/south-west; each post comprised an iron I-beam no more than 0.5m long, 0.08m thick by 0.05m wide, with a rectangular plate loosely attached at one end that was 0.2m long by 0.14m wide | Row of short iron posts, inserted through the subsoil (103) |
| 103 | Deposit | Layer of mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil 0.1m thick | Subsoil |
| 104 | Deposit | Firm mid orange sandy clay with some paler patches and 10% angular cobbles and 10% rounded cobbles | Natural |
| 200 | Deposit | Soft brownish grey silty clay topsoil with 10% rounded gravel | Topsoil |
| 201 | Deposit | Mid brownish orange sandy clay subsoil with 10% sub-angular cobbles | Subsoil |
| 202 | Deposit | Firm sandy clay natural with 60% angular cobbles and 20% rounded boulders (202), with a noticeably stonier patch approximately 2.5m from the south-east end of Trench 2 | Natural |
| 300 | Deposit | Mid brownish grey soft silty clay topsoil, up to 0.3m thick, with 10% rounded gravel | Topsoil |
| 301 | Deposit | 0.1m thick layer of mid brownish orange silty clay | Subsoil |
| 302 | Deposit | Firm orange sandy clay natural with 25% angular gravel and 10% rounded gravel | Natural |
| 400 | Deposit | Soft mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil with 10% rounded gravel | Topsoil |
| 401 | Deposit | Mid orange-brown silty clay subsoil 0.1m thick with 5% angular gravel | Subsoil |
| 402 | Deposit | Dark brown silty clay matrix with 75% angular cobbles and 5% angular boulders, that was relatively loose and 1.8m wide and up to 0.4m thick | Fill of feature 403 |
| 403 | Cut | Linear feature orientated approximately north-east/south-west (403), up to 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep on its north side where there was a steep, almost vertical break of slope, while the south side was very shallow; the base was essentially flat; cut into 404 | This feature corresponded with a ditch visible as an earthwork running across the field to the north-east |
| 404 | Natural | Firm mid orange sandy clay natural, with 50% angular gravel and 10% angular cobbles and a patch of harder yellowish gravelly clay in the north-west corner | Natural |
| 500 | Deposit | Layer of soft mid greyish brown silty clay up to 0.3m thick with 10% rounded gravel | Topsoil |
| 501 | Deposit | Mid brownish orange silty clay 0.1m thick with 10% angular cobbles | Subsoil |
| 502 | Deposit | Firm mid orange sandy clay natural with 30% angular gravel | Natural |
| 600 | Deposit | Soft mid greyish brown silty clay with 5% rounded gravel | Topsoil |
| 601 | Deposit | Mid orange-brown silty clay with 5% rounded gravel | Subsoil |
| 602 | Deposit | Firm mid orange sandy clay natural that contained 60% sub-angular cobbles and 10% rounded gravel, with some darker patches that were looser and stonier | Natural |

| Context | Type | Description | Interpretation |
|----------------|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| 700 | Deposit | Soft mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.2m thick and with 5% rounded gravel | Topsoil |
| 701 | Deposit | Dark grey silt containing 90% angular gravel and 5% angular cobble 5.7m wide and no more than 0.1m thick apparently forming a slightly raised surface | Gravel surface |
| 702 | Deposit | Mid brownish orange silty clay with 5% rounded cobbles, which appeared to stop either side of surface 701 | Subsoil |
| 703 | Deposit | This deposit varied from a firm orange clay with 30% angular cobbles and 10% angular gravels at either end of the trench to a more yellow and silty material in the centre where it was lower and below surface 701 | Natural |

Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

| Context | Type | Qty | Description | Date range |
|---------|-------------------|-----|--|--|
| 100 | Pottery | 4 | Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware, including crock rim, some fragments fairly abraded | Late 17 th – early 20 th century |
| 100 | Pottery | 2 | Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware, one fragment abraded | Late 17 th – early 20 th century |
| 100 | Pottery | 2 | Glazed buff-coloured stoneware refitting jar fragments, with jar top dipped brown | 19 th – early 20 th century |
| 100 | Pottery | 2 | Brown-glazed stoneware jar body fragments, with grey glaze internally, light brown and buff bodied | 18 th – early 20 th century |
| 100 | Pottery | 1 | Possible creamware small body fragment | Mid 18 th – 20 th century |
| 100 | Pottery | 3 | Refitting pearlware blue shell edge plate rim fragments | Late 18 th – early 19 th century |
| 100 | Pottery | 2 | White earthenware Willow transfer-printed lid rim, and Broseley transfer-printed jug body with edge of handle terminal | 19 th century |
| 100 | Pottery | 1 | Brown transfer-printed ironstone plate fragment with underglaze blue clobbering and painted enamel | 19 th century |
| 100 | Pottery | 1 | Glazed blue earthenware relief-moulded jug (?) rim fragment | 19 th – early 20 th century |
| 100 | Pottery | 1 | Cream-glazed white earthenware oval dish base | 19 th – 20 th century |
| 100 | Clay tobacco pipe | 1 | Plain stem fragment; 25.5mm length; almost round 6.5-7mm section, with 5/64" bore diameter | 18 th – 19 th century |
| 100 | Glass | 1 | Square cross-sectioned very light turquoise bottle/jar base with punt mark 'N & C ^O L ^{TD} / 1214' (Nuttall & Co, St Helens, Lancashire) | 1872-1913 (Toulouse 1971, 380) |
| 200 | Pottery | 1 | Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware fragment | Late 17 th – early 20 th century |
| 200 | Pottery | 1 | Light brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware fragment | Late 17 th – early 20 th century |
| 200 | Pottery | 14 | Pearlware fragments, plain x 9 (including refitting bowl/jug base x 2, cup base, and plate bases x 2), and with blue transfer-printed patterns x 5 (Willow plate base, beaded plate rim, small hollow-ware rim with landscape pattern and white-on-blue rim featuring a bird, and refitting plate rim fragments from royal commemorative plate rim with a monogram V or K) | Late 18 th – early 19 th century |
| 200 | Pottery | 16 | White earthenware fragments, plain x 10 (including plate base with two refitting chips) and blue transfer-printed x 5 (Mayfield x 1, from same plate rim x 3, hollow-ware x 1), and flow blue x 1 | Late 18 th – 20 th century |
| 200 | Pottery | 2 | Factory-produced slipware: banded mocha bowl rim (pearlware) and banded hollow-ware body fragment (white earthenware?) | Late 18 th – early 20 th century |
| 200 | Pottery | 1 | Olive green-glazed buff-coloured stoneware hollow-ware body fragment | 19 th – early 20 th century |
| 200 | Pottery | 2 | Underfired stoneware (?) hollow-ware body fragments, white glazed internally, light buff-glazed externally | 19 th – early 20 th century |
| 200 | Pottery | 3 | Bone china refitting enamelled saucer rim fragments x 2, and gilded cup rim | 19 th – early 20 th century |

| Context | Type | Qty | Description | Date range |
|---------|---------------------------|-----|---|--|
| 200 | Clay tobacco pipe | 4 | Plain stem fragments: 1x 25.5mm length; round c7mm section; 6/64" bore diameter; 1x 60.5mm length; 7mm – 8mm slightly oval-shaped section; 6/64" bore diameter; 1x 33mm length; 6mm – 7mm section, central 6/64" bore; 1x 19mm length; round c6mm diameter section; 5/64" bore diameter | 18 th – 19 th century |
| 200 | Ceramic building material | 9 | Handmade brick fragments, very abraded | Post-medieval |
| 200 | Ceramic building material | 2 | Very soft buff-coloured material with reduced grey core, two refitting pieces. Possibly daub? | Not closely dateable |
| 200 | Fe | 2 | Corroded objects: nail, and socketed tool fragment | Not closely dateable, probably post-medieval |
| 200 | Composite | 1 | Corroded Fe 'Ever Ready' battery | 20 th century |
| 300 | Pottery | 5 | Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware fragments | Late 17 th – early 20 th century |
| 300 | Pottery | 2 | Refitting glazed red earthenware hollow-ware base fragments with white slip-coated interior | 18 th – early 20 th century |
| 300 | Pottery | 3 | Brown-glazed red earthenware fragments, one over-fired, one with handle terminal | 17 th – early 20 th century |
| 300 | Pottery | 1 | Light brown glazed, very soft red earthenware (it will mark paper) with slightly reduced body. Possibly a 'transitional ware' between the late medieval and early post-medieval | 16 th – 17 th century? |
| 300 | Pottery | 2 | Creamware hollow-ware base and fragment | Mid 18 th – 19 th century |
| 300 | Pottery | 1 | Pearlware hollow-ware base fragment | Late 18 th – early 19 th century |
| 300 | Pottery | 1 | White earthenware chip | 19 th – early 20 th century |
| 300 | Pottery | 1 | Underfired porcelain/bone china – translucent body but not vitrified, hollow-ware base from unidentified object | Mid 18 th – early 19 th century |
| 300 | Pottery | 2 | Blue-glazed earthenware fragment and factory-produced blue slip coated white earthenware saucer rim | 19 th – early 20 th century |
| 300 | Clay tobacco pipe | 2 | 1x plain stem fragment 64mm length; almost circular section, c6mm; 5/64" bore diameter; 1x stem fragment/bowl junction with spur (possibly 18 th or 19 th century form), 53mm length; 7mm by 8mm slight oval-shaped section; 5/64" bore diameter | 18 th – 19 th century |
| 300 | Ceramic building material | 9 | Handmade brick fragments | Post-medieval |
| 300 | Glass | 3 | Dark green bottle body fragment, very light turquoise bottle/vessel fragment, and very light turquoise thin pane fragment | 18 th – early 20 th century |
| 300 | Industrial residue | 2 | Blue glassy slag | 18 th – 20 th century |
| 300 | Animal bone | 1 | Unidentified long bone fragment with degraded surface | Not closely dateable |
| 300 | Stone | 1 | Flat piece of cannel coal, perhaps part of a vessel with flat rim? | Not closely dateable |

| Context | Type | Qty | Description | Date range |
|---------|---------------------------|-----|---|--|
| 400 | Pottery | 2 | Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware fragments | Late 17 th – early 20 th century |
| 400 | Pottery | 4 | White earthenware, comprising refitting white-on-blue floral transfer-printed plate rim x 2, plate rim, and saucer rim | 19 th century |
| 400 | Pottery | 1 | Brown salt-glazed grey bodied stoneware rouletted hollow-ware fragment | 19 th – early 20 th century |
| 400 | Ceramic building material | 2 | Handmade brick fragments | Post-medieval |
| 400 | Industrial residue | 1 | Green glassy slag lump | 18 th – 19 th century |
| 400 | Fe | 1 | Corroded nail | Not closely dateable, probably post-medieval |
| 400 | Cu alloy | 1 | Factory-produced composite button front | Post-medieval |
| 401 | Clay tobacco pipe | 1 | Plain stem fragment; 20m length; 7mm by 8mm, very slight oval-shaped section; very wide 8/64" bore diameter | 17 th century |
| 500 | Pottery | 1 | White salt-glazed stoneware saucer rim | 18 th century |
| 500 | Pottery | 1 | Black-glazed red earthenware pancheon rim | Late 17 th – early 20 th century |
| 500 | Pottery | 1 | Brown-glazed red earthenware hollow-ware body fragment | Late 17 th – early 20 th century |
| 500 | Pottery | 1 | Red earthenware flower pot (?) fragment | 18 th – early 20 th century |
| 500 | Pottery | 1 | Creamware saucer base with painted blue Chinoiserie (?) design | Mid – late 18 th century |
| 500 | Pottery | 2 | Pearlware blue shell edge plate and pie dish rims | Late 18 th – early 20 th century |
| 500 | Pottery | 1 | White earthenware blue transfer-printed plate rim, matching fragments from context 400 | 19 th century |
| 500 | Pottery | 1 | White earthenware (?) factory-produced slipware banded hollow-ware body fragment | 19 th – early 20 th century |
| 500 | Pottery | 1 | Porcelain or bone china, floral enamelled painted pattern, hollow-ware rim | 18 th – 20 th century |
| 500 | Clay tobacco pipe | 2 | Plain stem fragments: 1x fragment length 23mm; slightly oval-shaped cross-section 6.5mm by 5mm; 5/64" bore diameter; 1x fragment length 13mm; oval-shaped section 6mm by 5mm; very off-centre borehole; 4/64" bore diameter | 18 th – 19 th century |
| 500 | Ceramic building material | 3 | Red handmade brick fragments | Post-medieval |
| 500 | Fe | 1 | Corroded nail | Not closely dateable |
| 600 | Pottery | 5 | Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware, including three refitting dish/plate rim fragments with white slip stripe, and dish base | Late 17 th – early 20 th century |
| 600 | Pottery | 3 | White salt-glazed stoneware including tea cup base with turned decoration (metal shape?) and mug (?) body fragment with turned decoration (imitation treen?) and blue and purple glaze | 18 th century |
| 600 | Pottery | 1 | Creamware (?) bowl base | Mid 18 th – 19 th century |
| 600 | Pottery | 5 | Pearlware: blue shell edge pie dish rim, blue transfer-printed Broseley tea cup rim, blue transfer-printed Willow plate rim, blue glazed relief-moulded hollow-ware body fragment, and plain plate fragment | Late 18 th early 19 th century |

| Context | Type | Qty | Description | Date range |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------|--|---|
| 600 | Pottery | 2 | White earthenware: plate base with black transfer-printed pattern, and body fragment | 19 th – early 20 th century |
| 600 | Clay tobacco pipe | 1 | Plain stem fragment; 64mm length; 7.5mm by 6mm section; central borehole, 6/64" bore diameter | 18 th – 19 th century |
| 600 | Ceramic building material | 4 | Handmade brick fragments, very abraded | Post-medieval |
| 600 | Industrial residue | 1 | Dark grey glassy slag lump | 18 th – 20 th century |
| 600 | Industrial residue | 1 | Coke lump | 18 th – 20 th century |
| 600 | Fe | 2 | Corroded nails | Not closely dateable |
| 600 | Cu alloy | 2 | Stamped beaded disc and thin curved sheet fragment, perhaps part of a brooch or small container lid | Post-medieval? |
| 700 | Industrial residue | 1 | Coke lump | 18 th – 20 th century |
| 700 | Ceramic building material | 1 | Brick fragment? Very abraded | Not closely dateable |
| 701 | Pottery | 2 | Pearlware (?) refitting factory-produced slipware hollow-ware body fragments | Late 18 th – 19 th century |
| 701 | Pottery | 1 | Red earthenware flower pot rim with part of impressed text (maker's mark?) on side | 19 th – 20 th century |
| 701 | Ceramic building material | 3 | Handmade brick fragments | Post-medieval |
| 701 | Industrial residue | 1 | Green glassy slag chip | 18 th – 19 th century |
| 701 | Glass | 1 | Milk glass bead with green striped decoration, mould made, with metal wire inside one end – possibly from an earring | 19 th – 20 th century? |