

# LAND AT THE COOT, GREAT URSWICK, CUMBRIA

## Archaeological Evaluation



Client: Mike Wood

NGR: 326894 474648 (centre)

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

July 2017



Greenlane Archaeology Ltd,  
Lower Brook Street,  
Ulverston, Cumbria, LA12 7EE

Tel: 01229 588 500  
Email: [info@greenlancearchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@greenlancearchaeology.co.uk)  
Web: [www.greenlancearchaeology.co.uk](http://www.greenlancearchaeology.co.uk)

## Contents

Non-Technical Summary .....	2
Acknowledgements .....	2
1. Introduction .....	3
2. Methodology .....	5
3. Historical and Archaeological Background .....	7
4. Fieldwork Results .....	13
5. Discussion .....	17
6. Bibliography .....	18
Appendix 1: Project Design .....	21
Appendix 2: Occupiers of Cross House, 1841-1901 .....	27
Appendix 3: Summary Context List .....	29
Appendix 4: Summary Finds List .....	30

## Illustrations

### List of figures

Figure 1: Site location .....	4
Figure 2: Trench plan .....	16

### List of plates

Plate 1: Extract from Yates' Plan of 1786 showing Much Urswick .....	7
Plate 2 (left): Extract from the tithe map of 1839 (CAC(B) BPR/14/I3/20 1839) .....	8
Plate 3 (right): Extract from the tithe map of 1849 (CAC(B) BPR/14/I3/21 1849) .....	8
Plate 4 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1850 .....	8
Plate 5 (right): Extract from the 1894 Ordnance Survey map .....	8
Plate 6 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913 .....	9
Plate 7 (right): Extract from the Cross House sales particulars, 1920 (CAC(B) BD/TB/SP3/13 1920) .....	9
Plate 8: Poster advertising the sale of household furniture from Cross House (CAC(B) Z1487 1882) .....	11
Plate 9 (left): Working shot showing the sequence of deposits in Trench 3, viewed from the north-west .....	13
Plate 10 (right): The base deposit (305) in Trench 3, viewed from the south .....	13
Plate 11: Sequence of deposits in Trench 4, viewed from the north-west .....	14
Plate 12: Hunting related pottery from context 404 .....	15

## Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for the construction of a residential development on land at The Coot, Great Urswick, Cumbria, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on the site. This followed on from an archaeological desk-based assessment for a larger area including Bankfield Hall and associated land. Two evaluation trenches were excavated as part of this work by Greenlane Archaeology on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2015, with a further two planned to be excavated once the buildings comprising the Coot had been demolished. Prior to the submission of a revised and smaller scheme for a single dwelling on the site, in 2017, it was agreed that a report be produced detailing the results of the earlier phase of evaluation in order to inform the new application.

The proposed development site is near the centre of the village of Great Urswick, which has at least medieval origins, although there is evidence for prehistoric activity of various periods from the end of the Late Upper Palaeolithic onwards in the area. A former public house, The Coot was originally part of a larger farm known as Cross House. There have been buildings on the site since at least the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, some of which were evidently retained and used as part of The Coot, but the site was otherwise was largely open land, although a pond is shown on part of it in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and a water course ran across the southern end.

The evaluation revealed that in both trenches, below the tarmac surface and gravel bedding of the extant car park, were layers of dumped material, although the trenches were subject to flooding in the wet conditions that occurred during the evaluation so it was not possible to examine all of these in detail. In Trench 4 the dumped deposits included large amounts of material such as bottles and pottery of 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century date, suggesting that the area had been used as a domestic refuse dump. It is conceivable that the apparently natural clay deposits at the base of each trench were also actually dumped material as there is thought to be a marl bench present around the edge of the tarn, but it was not possible to ascertain this during the evaluation.

In light of these discoveries and the likelihood of the area within the footprint of the buildings having been disturbed by their construction there is considered to be limited archaeological potential on the site, and further investigation is not recommended.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Mike Wood for commissioning the project and providing and driving the plant during the evaluation. Additional thanks are due to Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council, for approving the project design.

The evaluation was carried out by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace at Greenlane Archaeology. This report was co-written by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace, the latter of whom also produced the illustrations. All of the finds were processed and assessed by staff at Greenlane Archaeology. Jo Dawson edited the report and the project was managed by Dan Elsworth.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Ref. SL/2010/0182, part of a larger scheme including Bankfield Hall and associated land), which included the construction of dwellings on land at The Coot, Great Urswick, Cumbria (NGR 326894 474648 (centre)), a condition (No. 19) was put in place requiring a programme of archaeological evaluation. Subsequent to this, and prior to the submission of a new planning application for a reduced-size residential development on The Coot site, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by Mike Wood (hereafter 'the client') to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on the site. This came following advice from the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) and was originally intended to comprise the excavation of four trenches. In response to this Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design (*Appendix 1*) and, following its approval by CCCHES, two of these trenches (labelled Trench 3 and Trench 4) were excavated on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2015. It was anticipated that the remaining two (labelled Trench 1 and Trench 2) would be excavated following this and after the demolition of the standing buildings but as the eventual scheme was revised again to only a single house it was agreed to produce a report detailing the results from these two trenches for consideration with the new application.

1.1.2 The archaeological work carried on from a previous desk-based assessment (Greenlane Archaeology 2010), which revealed that while the wider area was rich in remains from the prehistoric period onwards The Coot was likely to be situated within the medieval settlement of Great Urswick and so it was considered likely that remains of this date might be present within the area.

## 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is situated immediately adjacent to the north-east corner of Urswick Tarn, of which the village occupies three sides. Great Urswick itself is approximately 4km east of Dalton and a similar distance south of Ulverston (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology is dominated by carboniferous limestone (Moseley 1978, plate 1) of which a considerable amount outcrops in the immediate vicinity of the site often forming areas of limestone pavement. This is typically overlain by glacially derived boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 29), although there is a marl bench running around the edge of the tarn, the exact extent of which is uncertain (Anon 2014).

1.2.3 The surrounding landscape is generally rolling hills with rectangular fields divided by thorn hedges, although to the east Birkrigg Common is limestone pavement and semi-natural pasture (*ibid*).

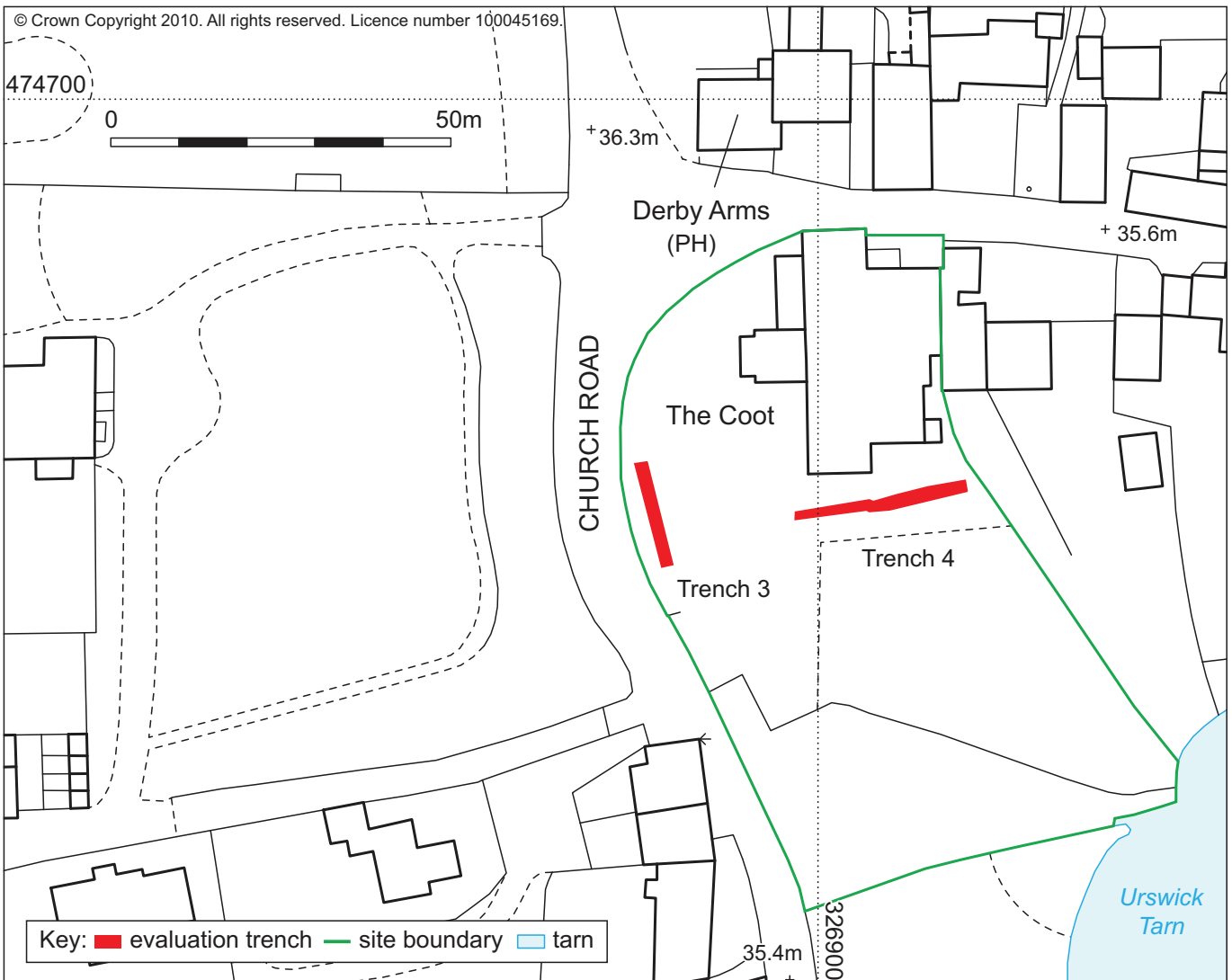
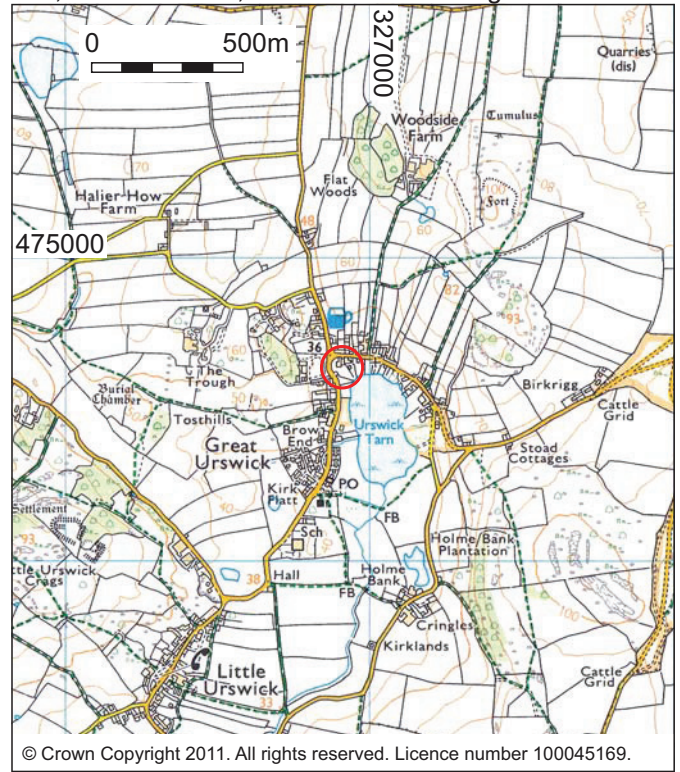
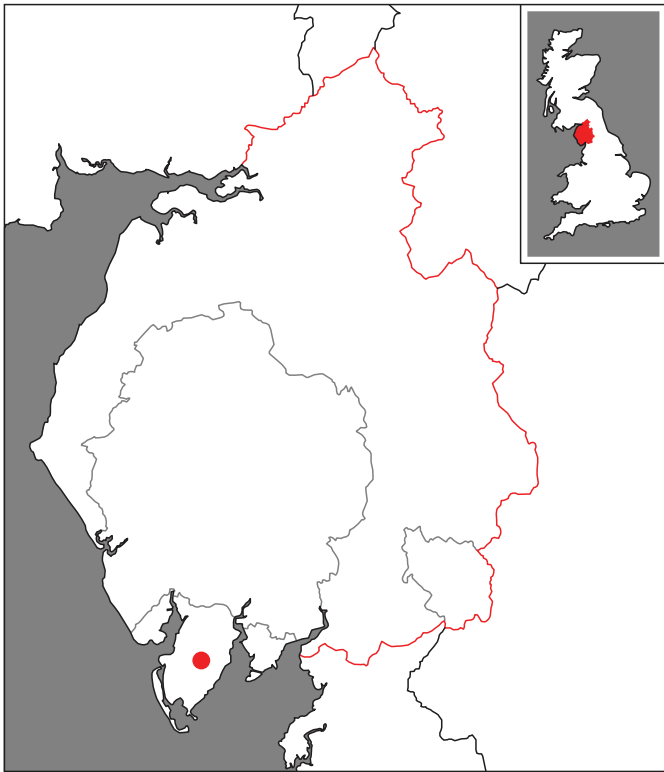


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Mike Wood

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 All aspects of the evaluation were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b) and according to Greenlane Archaeology's own excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007).

### 2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 Since an earlier archaeological desk-based assessment had been carried out (Greenlane Archaeology 2010) no further research was completed, but relevant information from this report was included.

### 2.3 Archaeological Evaluation

2.3.1 The excavation comprised two of the planned four evaluation trenches; Trench 3 and Trench 4, which had a combined area of approximately 70m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 2). Excavation was discontinued once deposits considered to be the natural geology were reached, which was typically at a depth of at least 1m below the current ground surface.

2.3.2 The overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket. Deposits below this were subsequently cleaned and further investigated by hand. 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 the trenches and spoil were scanned periodically with a metal detector in order to locate smaller metal finds. The following recording techniques were used during the excavation:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits and features (see *Appendix 3*) were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **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 2006 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. Spot heights were established by reference to a bench mark on the east boundary, which could only be approximately located. As such the spot heights have only been presented to a single decimal place;
- **Drawings:** measured sketches were made on trench record sheets.

### 2.4 Finds

2.4.1 **Collection:** all of the finds were recovered by hand and stored in sealable bags on site before being removed for processing and assessment. A summary of the finds recovered is recorded in *Appendix 3*.

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

2.4.3 **Assessment and recording:** the finds were assessed, identified where possible, and a list of them was compiled (see *Appendix 4*).

2.4.4 **Metal objects:** all of the metal artefacts are considered to be of post-medieval date and were therefore assessed in house.

2.4.5 **Animal bone:** given the small size of the animal bone assemblage, all fragments were rapidly scanned and assigned to taxa wherever possible, although lower-order categories were also used (e.g. sheep/goat, cattle-size). Animal bone was identified using Schmid's *Atlas of Animal Bones* (1972), quantified and catalogued. The condition, erosion and fragment size was noted, as were any signs of gnawing and butchery marks. None of the bone had been burnt.

## 2.5 Environmental samples

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

## 2.6 Archive

2.6.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the evaluation, 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 (CAC(B)). The archive has been 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 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.

2.6.2 A paper copy of the report will be deposited with the archive at the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness, one will be supplied to the client if requested, and within one month of the completion of fieldwork, a digital copy will be provided for Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology will retain a digital copy and a digital copy will be provided for the OASIS scheme as required.

2.6.3 None of the finds are considered to be significant for retention in a museum and so will be discarded.



### 3. Historical and Archaeological Background

#### 3.1 Map Regression

3.1.1 A relatively large number of early maps and plans of the site were examined. These illustrate the way in which the site has developed over time and the nature of the structures within its different parts as well providing specific detail about certain elements.

3.1.2 **Yates 1786:** this is the earliest map of the area to show any real detail (Plate 1). However, it only shows the general arrangement of properties in Great Urswick (at that time known as 'Much Urswick'), forming a row along each side of the road running approximately east/west along the north side of the tarn, with the site of The Coot, at its junction with the road running north/south apparently occupied by buildings although the land that was a car park at the time of the evaluation appears to be undeveloped.

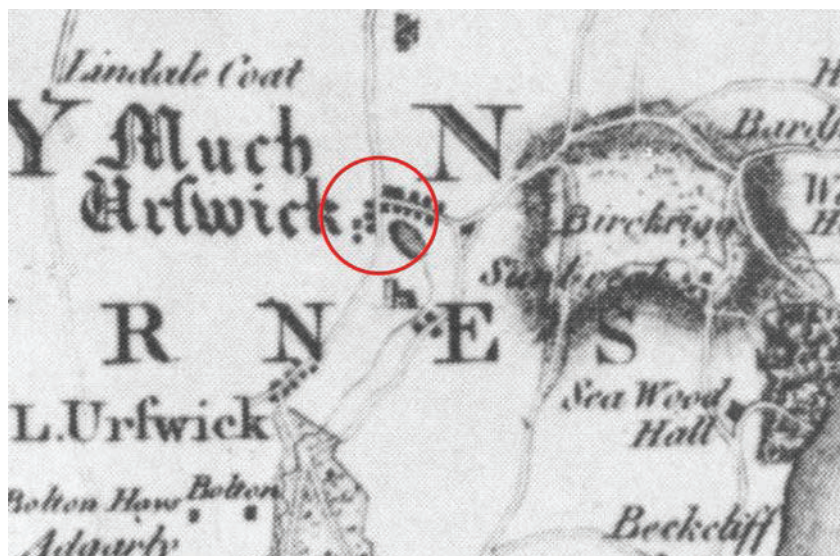


Plate 1: Extract from Yates' Plan of 1786 showing Much Urswick

3.1.3 **Tithe Map, 1839:** a map, dated 1839, was produced for the commutation of tithes for the township of Great Urswick (Plate 2). The arrangement of fields and enclosures to the west is relatively recognisable compared to the present arrangement, although certain details evidently had not developed by this time. The site of The Coot is occupied by a single large building, orientated north/south, with a smaller outshut to the east, and the associated land is evidently divided into smaller enclosures. Unfortunately there is no accompanying schedule to provide details of the landowners, occupiers, field names and land use.

3.1.4 **Tithe Map, 1849:** this is a later map, based on the early version and including a schedule (Plate 3). This shows much the same detail as the previous map, although there are some additions. The details of the land owners, occupiers and a description are contained in the schedule (CAC(B) BPR/14/I3/19 1848), although some could not be found here and were only identified in a later copy (CAC(B) BD/HJ n.d.), and are summarised in Table 1 below. These clearly show the land on what is now the site of The Coot was occupied by a homestead, presumably a farm, and meadows.

Plot No.	Landowner	Occupier	Name/Description
389	John Crowdson	John Crowdson	Meadow
390	John Crowdson	John Crowdson	Homestead and yard

Table 1: Details from the tithe apportionment



Plate 2 (left): Extract from the tithe map of 1839 (CAC(B) BPR/14/I3/20 1839)



Plate 3 (right): Extract from the tithe map of 1849 (CAC(B) BPR/14/I3/21 1849)

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey 1850:** this is the first Ordnance Survey map of the area (Plate 4). However, it was surveyed in 1846-1847 and as a result it shows much the same information as the previous maps. The site of The Coot is also shown in more detail, and a linear feature, apparently a watercourse, is shown running approximately east/west across the south side of the site. There is a small sinuous pond to the north of this, which appears to connect to the building to the east of The Coot. This was apparently known as 'Gilpin's Pond' in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and was said to be associated with a ghost known as the 'Bankfield Dobbie' who was said to 'rise from the water, cross the road and disappear into the walled elevated ground of Bankfield Hall' (Wilson 2010). The purpose of this watercourse and pond is uncertain; it may be entirely natural but it has the appearance of a mill pond and race, although there is no recorded mill in the area and little room for one to be situated in the space between the pond and the tarn.

3.1.6 **Ordnance Survey 1894:** this is a much more detailed map than the previous one, but by this time it is evident that a number of things have changed. The detail of the buildings on the site of The Coot is more clearly depicted, with one large north/south building and several attached smaller outbuildings. The linear feature that appeared to be a small watercourse to the south is still present, but it now connects to two small buildings against the roadside to the west.



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

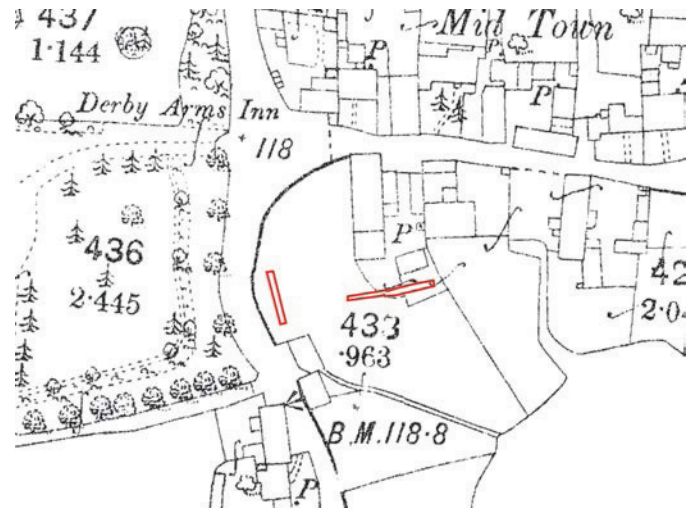


Plate 5 (right): Extract from the 1894 Ordnance Survey map

3.1.7 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** the buildings on the site of The Coot are much the same, although those associated with the small watercourse have evidently been reorganised. The schedule for the 1910 Valuation, which utilises this map (CAC(B) BT/IR/1/29 1910) lists Plot 25, which comprises the majority of the site of The Coot and is described as 'house, buildings, and land' owned and occupied by William Atkinson.

3.1.8 **Cross House, Sale Particulars, 1920:** by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the farm that owned the buildings on the site of The Coot was known as Cross House (see Section 3.2.6 below; Cross House was on the opposite side of the road adjoining The Derby Arms), which came up for sale in 1882 and 1920. The 1920 sales particulars include a plan, which shows much the same information as the previous Ordnance Survey plan, although it is closer in form to the earlier one of 1894, but with the various auction lots shown and the buildings included in the sale hatched.

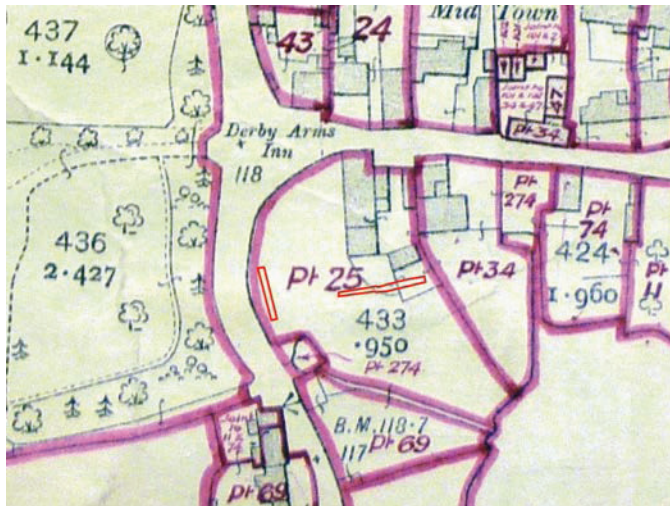


Plate 6 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

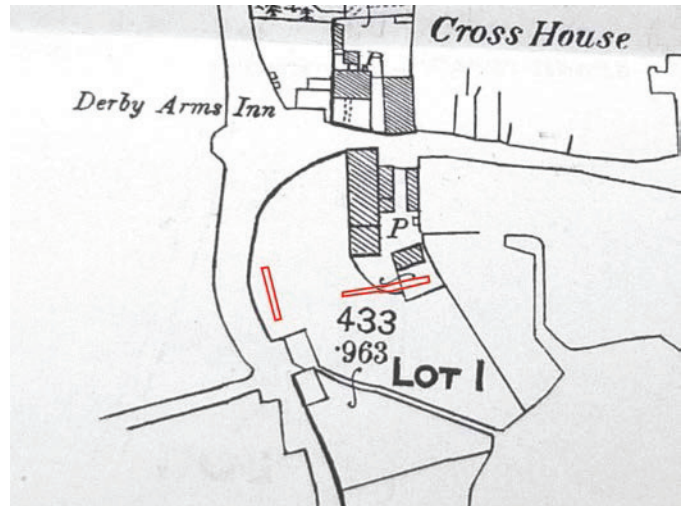


Plate 7 (right): Extract from the Cross House sales particulars, 1920 (CAC(B) BD/TB/SP3/13 1920)

## 3.2 Site History

3.2.1 **Prehistoric Period – c11,000BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD:** there is evidence that the area around Urswick has been inhabited since at least the end of the last Ice Age, c11,000 BC: excavations at a cave site in Scales have found the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country and artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type (Young 2002). The local area 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 (Elsworth 1998). 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 numerous stone axes have been found in the local area (Evans 2008). The closest example is from Skelmore Heads, less than 1km to the north-east of the site, where a probable long barrow was excavated (or rather re-excavated, having been examined in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century) in the 1960s (Powell 1972). At the same time a cache of stone axes was found nearby (Barnes 1963), and these are a relatively common discovery in the area. The existence of more unusual monuments of the period might be suggested by crop marks at Trinkeld, little over 1km to the north of Skelmore Heads, which are indicative of a causewayed enclosure (Elsworth 2006), although earthworks on Skelmore Heads itself have also been suggested as having their origins in this period (Evans 2008). During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still, and it is likely that settlement sites thought to belong to the Iron Age have their origins in this period. There is a considerable complex of monuments on Birkrigg, 1.5km to the east of the site, of Bronze Age date, including a stone circle, enclosures, and burial mounds. Several of these sites were investigated in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Committee of the North Lonsdale Field Club 1922; Gelderd and Dobson 1912). Closer to the site, Bronze Age pottery other artefacts plus human and animal remains were discovered in a cave at

Heaning Wood. Because of the nature of discovery the context of these finds is uncertain, but the pottery is certainly Bronze Age (Holland 1960; Barnes 1970).

3.2.2 There is an important enclosed settlement site only 1km to the south-west of the site at Stone Walls, which was again investigated in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Dobson 1907) and is likely to be Bronze Age in origin, and it is also likely that the large enclosure or 'hillfort' on Skelmore Heads, excavated in detail in the late 1950s (Powell 1963), is of similar date. Sites that can be specifically dated to the Iron Age (c600 BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD) are very rare, but it is likely that the settlement at Stone Walls was occupied during this period as iron ore was evidently being mined there (Bowden 2000) and the hillfort at Skelmore Heads might also have continued in use into this period. There is, however, likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period; it is evident that in this part of the country, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74).

3.2.3 **Romano-British to Early Medieval Period – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD – 11<sup>th</sup> century AD:** there is no definite evidence for substantial Roman activity in the area around Urswick. A claim was made that there was a fort at the church (Dickinson 2002; 2003; 2005; 2006) but no detailed evidence was presented to substantiate this and it was seriously criticised (Brennand *et al* 2006). There have been numerous coin finds of Roman date from the Furness peninsula (Shotter 1995), and other finds of Roman date have been made, which combined with historical evidence and aerial photographs suggest that a Roman road ran across the peninsula from Conishead northwards (and perhaps also westwards) via Dalton, where there was some form of settlement at that time (Elsworth 2007). However, without further investigation this remains difficult to prove. Activity dating from the period between the end of Roman administration in Britain (in the fifth century AD) and the beginning of Norman control (which did not begin to take full effect in this part of the country until the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> century) is extremely rare. This was a period of rapidly changing political and military authority from which written records are extremely scarce and archaeological remains difficult to interpret, and it is not unreasonable to still think in terms of the 'Dark Ages' in this part of the country. However, Urswick has two important pieces of carved cross dating from this period; one with a runic inscription, discovered re-used and built into the church in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Collingwood 1911). The significance of these is uncertain but they seem to suggest that there was, as a minimum, a settlement in the area at the time, most likely with a church. It has been suggested that the crosses, in particular the one with the inscription, indicate that Urswick church was the site of a monastery (Dickinson 2002; 2006), but again this has not been supported by archaeological evidence despite extensive excavations and these claims were also criticised (Brennand *et al* 2006). Urswick is not named in the Domesday Book but *'it is probable that all the land in it is accounted for in manors held in 1066 by Earl Tostig and Turulf of Ulverston'* (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 329). Indeed, the place-name Tostills, a short distance to the south-west of the site has been suggested as referring to lands held by Tostig (Dobson 1909, 202). A number of stray coin finds of Roman and early medieval date are known from the immediate area.

3.2.4 **Medieval Period – 11<sup>th</sup> century AD – 16<sup>th</sup> century AD:** while the origins of the two settlements making up Urswick are evidently of great antiquity, the physical arrangement that they take today is undoubtedly largely a result of the medieval period with perhaps planned rows of properties arranged along the main roads with long strip fields behind (Taylor 1983, 138-139). Urswick is first recorded, by that name at least, in only c1150 AD; the meaning is obscure but includes 'wick' meaning village or homestead (Ekwall 1922, 209). Great Urswick was is considered by Ekwall to have been the earlier settlement (*ibid*), the term Much Urswick is likely to come from Muchland, referring to the estates of Michael le Fleming (*op cit*, 208). The le Flemings, who were lords of the Manor of Aldingham, certainly held the whole parish by the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 329). They subsequently granted out parts of this property from that time a large portion eventually passing to the Westby family and becoming known as 'Westby's Lands' (*op cit*, 330). A number of stray finds of medieval date are recorded from the immediate area.

3.2.5 **Post-Medieval – 16<sup>th</sup> century AD – present:** the map evidence (see Section 3.3 below) demonstrates that the village at Great Urswick continued to develop throughout the post-medieval period, with the gradual infilling of empty plots of land, and increased industrialisation, particularly in relation to iron mining. The most significant change during this time was the creation of Bankfield Hall

and development of its associated estate, which is detailed in *Section 3.4*, along with the available information relating to properties on the site of The Coot.

**3.2.6 The Coot:** the origins of the buildings on the site of The Coot are uncertain, although they were clearly in existence by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century as they are shown on the tithe map of 1839 and the revision of 1849 at which time they were owned and occupied by John Croudson (or Crewdson) (see *Section 3.1.4*). John Croudson seems to have remained at least in occupation until 1881, by which time he is listed as living at Cross House (*Appendix 2*). Cross House was evidently on the opposite side of the road, adjoining the Derby Arms, and the buildings on the site of The Coot were presumably therefore farm buildings utilised by it, as shown by sales particulars of 1920 (CAC(B) BD/TB/SP3/13 1920). In 1882 the household contents of Cross House were sold, and included some impressive items (CAC(B) Z1487 1882; Plate 8). For some time at least Croudson was evidently not living in the area, indeed the sale poster announces that he was leaving the neighbourhood. The reason is not given, and in 1891 Cross House is occupied by the Wood family and their 10 children (*Appendix 2*). However, by 1901 John Croudson, who is now described as a retired farmer, has returned although curiously he has a new wife and is said to be 64 years of age, rather than the 74 he must actually be, having been described as being 54 in the census return of 1881 (*Appendix 2*). Cross House was presumably so called because of the presence of a cross, which was located alongside the village stocks at the junction of roads outside Bankfield Hall, to the north-west of the site. They were apparently removed on the instruction of the owner of Bankfield, Richard Smith, between 1820 and 1840 because they obstructed the entrance to his drive and subsequently built into a nearby wall (Melville 1959, 2-4).



**Plate 8: Poster advertising the sale of household furniture from Cross House (CAC(B) Z1487 1882)**

**3.2.7** By 1910 John Croudson was no longer the owner of the property on The Coot site (see *Section 3.1.7*); by 1920 he had clearly died and the Cross House estate, at that time the property of a John Croudson Asburner and which included a not inconsiderable amount of land including 'Hall Crofts', the former site of Urswick Hall, was sold at auction (CAC(B) BD/TB/SP3/13 1920). The buildings on the south side of the road, where The Coot now stands, are said to comprise a coach house, barn of four bays, shippin for 10 cows with a loft, three-stalled stable, loose-boxes, hulls, and a cart house (*ibid*).

### 3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 The desk-based assessment shows that the site of The Coot is in a relatively central position in what is presumably the medieval part of Great Urswick, although the more detailed mapping shows that the whole plot only contained a small number of buildings, evidently associated with a nearby property called Cross House.

## 4. Fieldwork Results

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 As already outlined (see *Section 1.1.1*) it was originally intended to excavate four trenches but as the proposed Trenches 1 and 2 were located within the footprint of the standing buildings and therefore could not be excavated until these were demolished Trenches 3 and 4 were excavated first. The numbering system used in the following sections therefore reflects this.

### 4.2 Trench 3

4.2.1 This was orientated approximately north/south. The uppermost deposit comprised the tarmac surface of the car park, which was 0.1m thick (**300**). Beneath this was a loose pale pink gravel bedding material 0.1m-0.2m thick (**301**). This in turn overlay a dumped deposit of loose gravel and clay 0.2m thick with slate waste at the north end and more brown clay at the south end, with the odd piece of plastic and metal present (**302**). Underlying this was a further dumped deposit of greyish brown clay and cobbles up to 0.2m thick (**303**). This in turn sealed a firm grey clay silt typically 0.2m thick, perhaps representing the original ground level (**304**). Below this was a firm mid-pinkish orange gravelly clay (**305**), which extended to the base of the trench at a depth of between 0.9m-1m below the surface (Plate 9), at which point the trench began to fill with water making further investigation impossible (Plate 10).



Plate 9 (left): Working shot showing the sequence of deposits in Trench 3, viewed from the north-west

Plate 10 (right): The base deposit (**305**) in Trench 3, viewed from the south

### 4.3 Trench 4

4.3.1 This was orientated approximately east/west. The uppermost deposit across the majority of the trench comprised the tarmac surface of the car park and was 0.1m thick (**400**). Below this was a layer of loose pinkish orange gravel bedding material 0.2m thick (**401**). The east end of the trench was out with

the car park and so the uppermost deposit was a layer of loose gravel 0.2m thick (**402**), instead of deposits **400** and **401**. Below all of these deposits was a layer of firm mid-yellowish-brown clay with 5% rounded and sub-angular cobbles, 0.4m-0.5m thick containing pieces of metal, plastic and timber (**403**). This in turn overlay a mixed deposit of apparently tipped material sloping down from north to south with bands of dark ash that contained lots of post-medieval finds but also greenish clay and silt with cobbles, all of which are up to 0.5m thick on the east side and much shallower on the west (**404**). These deposits overlay a firm mid-reddish brown gravelly clay, which was assumed to be the natural glacial deposit (**405**). The total depth at the west end was 1m, while at the east it was closer to 1.2m although the presence of ground water at either end meant that approximately 3m of the west end was not fully excavated and only sondages were excavated through deposit **404**.



Plate 11: Sequence of deposits in Trench 4, viewed from the north-west

## 4.4 Finds

4.4.1 **Introduction:** in total, 166 artefacts were recovered during the evaluation, all of which were post-medieval in date (except where not closely dateable, for example the animal bone). These are dealt with by material in the following sections. A complete list is provided in *Appendix 3*.

4.4.2 **Pottery:** a total of 106 fragments of pottery flatware and hollow-ware vessels were recovered from contexts **304** (buried soil), **403** (redeposited), and **404** (dumped deposits). Those from **304** were dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and were a mixture of teaware, dinnerware, and bedroom ware. The most closely dateable of the two pottery finds from **403** was dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and context **404**, where the vast majority of finds originated, included pottery dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The ware types comprised red earthenwares, stoneware, white earthenware, and bone china, whilst the vessel types included pancheons, flower pots, jam/marmalade jars, flagon, cream pot, plates, tureens or vegetable dishes, jugs, cups, saucers, a possible spittoon, and an ornament. These finds originated from tipped ash layers, so may represent tipped midden deposits from properties nearby. It is noteworthy that some of these suggest connections to a public house, in particular the possible spittoon and the two objects connected with fox hunting – the transfer-printed cup, and the dog ornament (Plate 12).



Hotelware was present in small quantities, both blue and maroon banded, and also striped gilded, but no crested ware was found. The closest public house to the site, in the period these items were used would have presumably been the Derby Arms, across the road to the north.



Plate 12: Hunting related pottery from context 404

4.4.3 **Glass:** a total of 42 fragments of glass were recovered during the evaluation, the majority of which were bottle fragments from dumped deposit 404. Where they were marked, the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century bottles had contents from locally based companies (from Ulverston, Barrow, and Dalton), whilst the bottles themselves were manufactured slightly further afield (St Helens and Leeds). The one later bottle, from redeposited context 403, was made in London, reflecting the general trend for manufacturers based further afield during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

4.4.4 **Clay tobacco pipe:** two plain clay tobacco pipe stem fragments were recovered, one from 304 and one from 404. The absence of any bowl fragment makes dating the assemblage difficult and, given the very small number of fragments overall, stem-bore analysis is unlikely to be either informative or particularly reliable in terms of dating. The relatively narrow 6/64" bore diameters perhaps indicates an 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century date (following Davey 2013); however, the balance of argument suggests they are probably 19<sup>th</sup> century on the basis of the suggested dates for associated finds from the same contexts.

4.4.5 **Metal artefacts:** within the dumped deposits of context 404 were five corroded iron objects – a cog, two clog irons, a pair of scissors, and a T-shaped object. A copper alloy washer/ring was also present.

4.4.6 **Animal bone:** eight animal bone fragments were recovered from 404, including sheep and cattle-sized bone fragments. The sheep bones were mostly complete long bones, comprising a right femur and left and right metacarpals and metatarsals. On appearances the metacarpals and metatarsals were probably all from the same individual. The remaining fragments were cattle-size and included a rib fragment showing signs of butchery: it was sawn at both ends.

4.4.7 **Ceramic building material:** a single fragment of ceramic drain pipe was present within context 404, dated to the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

4.4.8 **Stone:** a fragment of writing slate with incised lines for writing and an incised grid for arithmetic was recovered from dumped deposit 404.

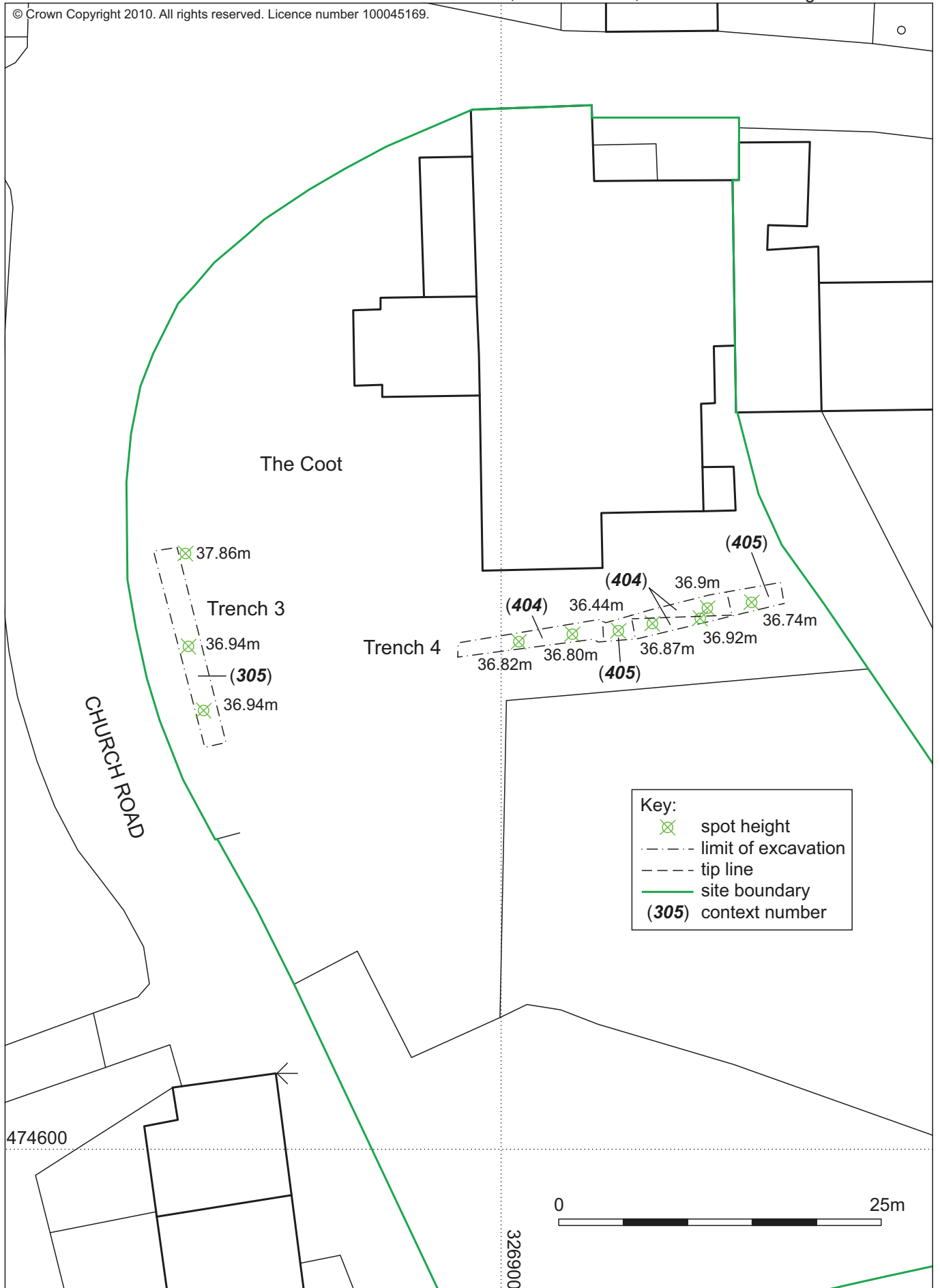


Figure 2: Trench plan

Client: Mike Wood

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Results

5.1.1 In both trenches, below the overlying deposits relating to the present car park, a series of dumped deposits of essentially 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century date was encountered. These were particularly marked in Trench 4, where they contained large amounts of domestic waste and indicate that at least this part of the site was, for a time at least, used to dump rubbish. There is no indication of this on any of the available map evidence but given the manner in which the land runs down towards the tarn this area was undoubtedly wet and so eminently suitable for infilling in this manner. An important consideration is the possible presence of a marl bench, which has been identified deposited around the edges of the tarn (Anon 2014). This is a soft material and so it is possible that deposit **405** and even **305**, which were considered to be the natural glacial clay, may also be a dumped deposits intended to consolidate it.

### 5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 No features of archaeological significance were recovered during the evaluation and no finds pre-dating the post-medieval period were recovered. It seems likely, given the nature of the deposits in these areas, that the whole site has been somewhat disturbed by post-medieval and later activity and so the likelihood of earlier deposits surviving is low. Given that a large part of the remaining area was and still is partly covered by standing buildings forming The Coot, although some evidently have earlier origins, it is likely that there will have been substantial disturbance. Given the results of the two evaluation trenches that have been excavated and the lack of significant archaeological material, it is considered unlikely that further archaeological investigation will be beneficial.

## 6. Bibliography

### 6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

CAC(B) BD/HJ, n.d. *Urswick Tithe Award (Copy)*

CAC(B) BD/TB/SP3/13, 1920 *Sales Particulars: Cross House, Tarnside House (with plan), Urswick*

CAC(B) BPR/14/I3/19, 1848 *Apportionment of the Rent-Charge in Lieu of Tithes in the Parish of Urswick in the County of Lancaster*

CAC(B) BPR/14/I3/20, 1839 *Plan of the Township of Great Urswick in the Parish of Urswick and County of Lancaster*

CAC(B) BPR/14/I3/21, 1849 *Map of the Parish of Urswick in the County of Lancaster Copied from the Survey of 1839 and Corrected to September 1849 by John Bolton of Ulverston*

CAC(B) BT/IR 1/29, 1910 *Duties on Land Values. Record of Valuations Made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, in Accordance with the Provisions of Part 1. of the Finance (1909/10) Act, 1910. County of Lancaster Division of Lonsdale North, a Valuation Book for the Parish or Place of Urswick*

CAC(B) Z1487, 1882 *Sale Bill: Cross House, Urswick*

HO 107/Piece 531/Folio 14, 1841 *Census*

HO 107/Piece 2275/Folio 20, 1851 *Census*

Ordnance Survey, 1850, *Lancashire Sheet 16*, 1:10,560, surveyed 1846-1847

Ordnance Survey, 1894, *Lancashire Sheet 16.10*, 1: 2,500, surveyed 1888-1889

Ordnance Survey, 1913 *Lancashire Sheet 16.10*, 1: 2,500, revised 1910

Ordnance Survey, 2011 *The English Lakes South-Western Area: Coniston, Ulverston, and Barrow-in-Furness*, **OL6**, 1:25,000

RG9/Piece 3169/Folio 69, 1861 *Census*

RG10/Piece 4245/Folio 126, 1871 *Census*

RG11/Piece 4282/Folio 98, 1881 *Census*

RG12/Piece 3479/Folio 139, 1891 *Census*

RG13/Piece 4006/Folio 14, 1901 *Census*

Yates, W, 1786 *The County Palatine of Lancaster*

### 6.2 Secondary Sources

Anon, 2014 *Urswick Tarn*, <http://urswick.com/Urswick%20Tarn/Tarn.htm>

Barnes, F, 1963 Discovery of Four Roughed-Out Stone Axes at Skelmore Heads, July 1959, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **63**, 27-30

Barnes, F, 1970 Prehistoric Pottery from Furness, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **70**, 1-8

Bowden, M, (ed), 2000 *Furness Iron*, Swindon

Brenan, P, 2008 Whatever happened to Carrick's?, [www.donmouth.co.uk/local\\_history/carricks/carricks.html](http://www.donmouth.co.uk/local_history/carricks/carricks.html)

Brennan, M, Coward, D, Elsworth, D, Hodgson, J, Johnson, B, Kingston, E, Newman, R, and Newman, R, 2006 Letter: Questioning Urswick, *British Archaeology*, **88**, 25

Brown, DH, 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer, and Curation*, IfA, Reading

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, revised edn, Reading
- CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists), 2014b *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Field Evaluation*, revised edn, Reading
- Cherry, PJ, and Cherry, J, 2002 Coastline and Upland in Cumbrian Prehistory – A Retrospective, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ser, **2**, 1-20
- Collingwood, WG, 1911 A Rune-Inscribed Anglian Cross-Shaft at Urswick Church, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **11**, 462-468
- Committee of the North Lonsdale Field Club, 1922 Report on Further Excavations Carried out at the 'Druid's Circles', on Birkrigg in the Parish of Urswick, September-October, 1921, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **22**, 346-352
- Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character, Volume 2: North West*, Cheltenham
- Davey, PJ, 2013 The Clay Tobacco Pipes, In J Walker and M Graham (eds), *St. Mary's Abbey, Holme Cultram, Abbeytown Cumbria, Bowness on Windermere*, 88-92
- Dickinson, S, 2002 *A Beacon on the Bay*, Ulverston
- Dickinson, S, 2003 *Why Explore Urswick? Archaeology and People in Urswick and Low Furness*, unpubl rep
- Dickinson, S, 2005 *Life Before Barrow, Part 1, Urswick Origins Discovery Programme Interim Report 1 - 2004-5*, Ulverston
- Dickinson, S, 2006 Running With the Runes, *British Archaeology*, **87**, 37-39
- Dobson, J, 1907 Urswick Stone Walls, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **7**, 72-94
- Dobson, J, 1909 Urswick Field Names, *Proc Barrow Nats' Field Club*, **17**, 201-203
- Ekwall, E, 1922 *The Place-Names of Lancashire*, Manchester
- Elsworth, DW, 1998 *The Mesolithic Around Morecambe Bay*, University of Edinburgh, unpubl dissertation
- Elsworth, DW, 2006 A Crop-mark Enclosure at Trinkeld, near Ulverston, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ser, **6**, 217-219
- Elsworth, D, 2007 The "Streetgate" at Conishead, the "Castellum" at Dalton, and Roman Furness, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ser, **7**, 31-48
- English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, London
- Evans, H, 2008 *Neolithic and Bronze Age Landscapes of Cumbria*, BAR British Ser, **463**, Oxford
- Farrer, W, and Brownbill, J, 1914 *The Victoria History of the County of Lancaster*, **8**, London
- Gelder, C, and Dobson, J, 1912 Report on the Excavations Carried out at the 'Druid's Circle' on Birkrigg in the Parish of Urswick, September 1911, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **12**, 262-274
- Grace's Guide Ltd, 2017 Hiram Codd, *Grace's Guide to British Industrial History*, [www.gracesguide.co.uk/Hiram\\_Codd](http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Hiram_Codd)
- Greenlane Archaeology, 2007 *Archaeological Excavation Manual*, unpubl rep
- Greenlane Archaeology, 2010 *Bankfield Hall and The Coot, Great Urswick, Cumbria: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, unpubl rep
- Hodgkinson, D, Huckerby, E, Middleton, R, and Wells, CE, 2000 *The Lowland Wetlands of Cumbria, North West Wetlands Survey 6*, Lancaster Imprints **8**, Lancaster

Hodgson, J, and Brennand, M, 2006 'The Prehistoric Period Resource Assessment', in M Brennand (ed) *The Archaeology of North West England: An Archaeological Research Framework for the North West Region, Volume 1: Resource Assessment*, Manchester, 23-58

Holland, EG, 1960 *Underground in Furness*, Clapham

Lindsey, B, 2017 Bottle Finishes (aka "Lips") and Closures, *Society for Historical Archaeology Inc. [US]*, [https://sha.org/bottle/finishes.htm#Cracking off & Shearing](https://sha.org/bottle/finishes.htm#Cracking%20off%20&%20Shearing)

Melville, J, 1959 *Bankfield (Urswick) and its Associations*, no location

Middleton, R, Wells, CE, and Huckerby, E, 1995 *The Wetlands of North Lancashire*, North West Wetlands Survey **3**, Lancaster Imprints **4**, Lancaster

Moseley, F (ed), 1978 *The Geology of the Lake District*, Yorkshire Geological Society, occ publ **3**, Leeds

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), 2004 *7 Nelson Square, Levens: Excavation Assessment Report*, unpubl rep

Philpott, R, 2006 The Romano-British Period Resource Assessment, in Brennand, M, (ed) *The Archaeology of North West England: An Archaeological Research Framework for the North West Region – Volume 1, Resource Assessment*, Archaeology North West **8**, Manchester, 59-90

Powell, TGE, 1963 Excavations at Skelmore Heads near Ulverston, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **63**, 1-27

Powell, TGE, 1972 The Tumulus at Skelmore Heads near Ulverston, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **72**, 53-56

Schmid, E, 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones*, Amsterdam

Shotter, D, 1995 Romans in South Cumbria, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **95**, 73-77

Taylor, C, 1983 *Village and Farmstead: A History of Rural Settlement in England*, London

Toulouse, JH, 1971 *Bottle Makers and Their Marks*, Caldwell, (New Jersey, USA)

Wilson, R, 2010 *Bygone Days – Urswick and its People*, calendar

Young, R, 2002 The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods in Northern England: An Overview, in Brooks, C, Daniels, R, and Harding, A, (ed), *Past, Present and Future: The Archaeology of Northern England*, Architect Archaeol Soc Durham Northumberland, res rep **5**, 19-36

## Appendix 1: Project Design

# LAND AT THE COOT, GREAT URSWICK, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation Project Design



Client: Mike Wood

NGR: 326894 474648 (centre)

February 2015

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Ref. SL/2010/ 0182, part of a larger scheme including Bankfield Hall and associated land) comprising the construction of dwellings on land at The Coot, Great Urswick, Cumbria (NGR 326894 474648 (centre)) and prior to the submission of a new planning application for a reduced-size residential development on The Coot site, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation of the site, following advice from the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES). This project design was produced in response.

1.1.2 The entire site, including Bankfield Hall, had been subject to an earlier desk-based assessment (Greenlane Archaeology 2010), which revealed the area to be adjacent to a former cross, which stood outside the entrance to Bankfield, suggesting that the area was of some importance from perhaps the medieval period onwards. Prehistoric remains are known from the wider area, as are numerous post-medieval sites in particular those associated with iron mining, but perhaps as many as two early medieval coins are also known from the grounds of Bankfield Hall. The land on which The Coot is now situated was originally part of the Cross House estate, and probably housed outbuildings relating to it.

## 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 20 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 their standards and guidance.

## 1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed and supervised by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), CAIfA)** with suitably qualified 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 recently managed a number of similar archaeological excavation projects in the region including evaluation and excavation at the former Lowwood Gunpowder Works in Haverthwaite (Greenlane Archaeology 2010; 2011a), evaluation at Salthouse Farm, Millom (Greenlane Archaeology 2011b), and evaluation in Cartmel (Greenlane Archaeology 2011c), as well as several more projects over the last six years ranging from large excavations, to building recordings, surveys, and desk-based assessments.

1.3.2 All artefacts will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology, and it is envisaged that they will initially be assessed by Jo Dawson, who will fully assess any of post-medieval date; medieval pottery will be assessed by Tom Mace. Finds of earlier date will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate. The Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (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 the (CCCHES) will be sought.

1.3.3 Environmental samples, and faunal or human remains will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that any environmental samples would be assessed by staff at Headland Archaeology, Roman pottery by Ruth Leary, and animal bones by Jane Richardson at ASWYAS. Other remains, such as industrial material, will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate and the 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 160m<sup>2</sup>, depending on the nature of any on site constraints. This will assess the presence or absence of features of archaeological interest within the area, their extent, date, nature, and significance.

### 2.2 Report

2.2.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the evaluation, that will present the results, and assess the potential of the site and significance of the remains.

### 2.3 Archive

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

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

3.1.1 A brief site visit will be carried out prior to the evaluation, primarily to ascertain whether there are any constraints to the evaluation, in particular issues of health and safety and access.

3.1.2 Evaluation trenching amounting to 160m<sup>2</sup> will be excavated, and it is envisaged that this will comprise four trenches each c24m in length and 1.7m wide (a standard excavator bucket width) depending on the topography and any constraints, targeted on the features of interest revealed during the desk-based assessment, as agreed with the CCCHES. These will be excavated until significant archaeological deposits or the natural geology are reached, or to a depth of 1.2m. The trenches will be positioned to target the features of possible archaeological interest recorded during the desk-based assessment. It is anticipated that the evaluation will take two days on site with two archaeologists (totalling four person days).

3.1.3 The evaluation methodology, which is based on Greenlane Archaeology's excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007c), will be as follows:

- Each trench 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 likely to largely comprise topsoil) 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 the 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 both 35mm colour print and colour digital 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 require a Home Office licence, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, which will be applied for should the need arise;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- Each evaluation trench will be backfilled following excavation although it is not envisaged that any further reinstatement to its original condition will be carried out.

3.1.4 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 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

3.2.1 The results of the evaluation will be compiled into a report, which will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR) and planning application number;
- 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 evaluation, incorporating the results of the desk-based assessment, 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;
- Discussion of the results including an assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains present within the study area, and areas of further archaeological potential. Any recommendations for further work, and appropriate types of further work, will be provided separately;

- Bibliography, including both primary and secondary sources;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
  - a site location plan related to the national grid;
  - copies of early maps, plans, drawings, photographs and other illustrations of elements of the site collected as part of the desk-based assessment as appropriate to aid the understanding of the results of the evaluation;
  - a plan showing the location of the evaluation trenches in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
  - plans and sections of the evaluation trenches showing any features of archaeological interest;
  - photographs of the evaluation, including both detailed and general shots of features of archaeological interest and the trench;
  - illustrations of individual artefacts as appropriate.

### 3.3 Archive

3.3.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the evaluation, 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 (CAC(B)). The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IfA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details of the project will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.4.2 A copy of the report will be deposited with the archive at the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness, one will be supplied to the client, and within two months of the completion of fieldwork, one paper and one digital copy will be provided for CCHES. In addition, Greenlane Archaeology will retain one copy, and a digital copy will be deposited with the OASIS scheme as required.

3.4.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. Any finds recovered during the evaluation will be offered to an appropriate museum, most likely the Dock Museum in Barrow-in-Furness or Kendal Museum. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible would be made of them beforehand.

## 4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project from the **18<sup>th</sup> February 2015**, or at another date convenient to the client. The project will comprise the following tasks:

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

## 5. Other matters

### 5.1 Access

5.1.1 Access to the site for the evaluation 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 **£1,000,000**. 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, 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

- Brown, DH, 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer, and Curation*, Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), Reading
- English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, London
- Greenlane Archaeology, 2007c *Archaeological Excavation Manual*, unpubl rep
- Greenlane Archaeology, 2010a *Bankfield Hall and The Coot, Great Urswick, Cumbria: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Building Recording, and Walk-Over Survey*, unpubl rep
- Greenlane Archaeology, 2010b *Lowwood Gunpowder Works, Haverthwaite, Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl rep
- Greenlane Archaeology, 2011a *Lowwood Gunpowder Works, Haverthwaite, Cumbria: Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief*, unpubl rep
- Greenlane Archaeology, 2011b *Salthouse Farm, Millom, Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl rep
- Greenlane Archaeology, 2011c *Fairfield, Cartmel, Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl rep
- HMSO, 1996 *Treasure Act*, <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1996/1996024.htm>

## Appendix 2: Occupiers of Cross House, 1841-1901

<b>1841 Census HO107/Piece 531/Folio 18/Book 14</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Place of Birth</b>
Thomas Postlethwaite	80	Yeoman	Great Urswick	Lancashire
Isabella Postlethwaite	55		Great Urswick	Lancashire
Sarah Postlethwaite	50		Great Urswick	Lancashire
Dorothy Postlethwaite	50		Great Urswick	Lancashire
William Slater	20	Agricultural labourer	Great Urswick	Lancashire
Thomas Johnson	15	Agricultural labourer	Great Urswick	Lancashire
John Coward	15	Farm servant	Great Urswick	Lancashire

<b>1851 Census HO107/Piece 2275/Folio 20/Page 11</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Place of Birth</b>
John Croudson	24	Farmer 100 acres 3 labourers	Much Urswick	Broughton
Robert Hornby	26	Farm Servant	Much Urswick	Lowick
James Rigg	21	Farm servant	Much Urswick	Pennington
William Johnson	16	Farm servant	Much Urswick	Kirkby
Agnes Atkinson	28	House servant	Much Urswick	Millom, Cumberland
Sarah Johnson	14	House servant	Much Urswick	Kirkby

<b>1861 Census RG9/Piece 3169/Folio 68/Page 9</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Place of Birth</b>
John Croudson	34	Farmer of 101 acres	Much Urswick	Broughton
Hannah Croudson	35	Farmer's wife	Much Urswick	Gleaston
Joseph Battersby	27	Farm servant	Much Urswick	Cartmel
John Wilkinson	19	Farm servant	Much Urswick	Urswick
Thomas Fisher	13	Farm servant	Much Urswick	Gleaston
Agnes Hall	16	House servant	Much Urswick	Urswick

<b>1871 Census RG10/Piece 4245/Folio 126/Page 11</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Place of Birth</b>
John Croudson	44	Farmer and landowner	Much Urswick	Broughton
Hannah Croudson	43	Wife	Much Urswick	Aldingham
Mary Eleanor Kendall	12	Niece	Much Urswick	Urswick
Joseph Hall	20	Farm servant	Much Urswick	Urswick
John Roe	20	Farm servant	Much Urswick	Preston
Elizabeth Smyth	20	Domestic servant	Much Urswick	Dalton

<b>1881 Census RG11/Piece 4282/Folio 98/Page 8</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Place of Birth</b>
John Croudson	54	Farmer 64 acres employs one hand	Cross House	Broughton
Hannah Croudson	53	Farmer's wife	Cross House	Aldingham
Mary Eleanor Kendall	22		Cross House	Urswick
Jane Higgin	20	Domestic servant	Cross House	Urswick

<b>1891 Census RG12/Piece 3479/Folio 140/Page 9</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Place of Birth</b>
Samuel Wood	49	Farmer and butcher	Cross House	Corney, Cumberland
Hannah Wood	47		Cross House	Kirby
Richard Wood	22	Agricultural labourer	Cross House	Dalton
Mary E Wood	26		Cross House	Urswick
Elizabeth Wood	20	Farmer's daughter	Cross House	Dalton
Jane A Wood	18	Farmer's daughter	Cross House	Dalton
Samuel Wood	14	Agricultural labourer	Cross House	Pennington
Agnes Wood	12	Scholar	Cross House	Ulverston
Priscilla Wood	10	Scholar	Cross House	Ulverston
Lydia Wood	8	Scholar	Cross House	Urswick
John J Wood	5		Cross House	Urswick
Alda Wood	4 mths		Cross House	Urswick

<b>1901 Census RG13/Piece 4006/Folio 13/Page 17</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Place of Birth</b>
John Croudson	64	Retired farmer	Cross House	Broughton
Margaret O Croudson	69		Much Urswick	Dalton
Martha Brown	14	Domestic servant		Pennington

### Appendix 3: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Deposit	Tarmac surface, 0.1m thick	Tarmac surface of the car park
301	Deposit	Loose pale pink gravel, 0.1m-0.2m thick	Bedding material
302	Deposit	Loose gravel and clay, 0.2m thick, with slate waste at the north end and more brown clay at the south end, with the odd piece of plastic and metal present	Dumped deposit
303	Deposit	Greyish-brown clay and cobbles, up to 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
304	Deposit	Firm grey clay/silt, typically 0.2m thick	Original ground level
305	Deposit	Firm mid-pinkish orange gravelly clay	Natural glacial deposit
400	Deposit	Tarmac surface, 0.1m thick	Tarmac surface of the car park
401	Deposit	Loose pinkish-orange gravel, 0.2m thick	Bedding material
402	Deposit	Loose gravel, 0.2m	Bedding material
403	Deposit	Firm mid-yellowish-brown clay, with 5% rounded and sub-angular cobbles, 0.4m-0.5m thick; contained pieces of metal, plastic and timber	Dumped deposit
404	Deposit	Mixed deposit of apparently tipped material sloping down from north to south with bands of dark ash containing lots of post-medieval finds but also greenish clay and silt with cobbles, all of which are up to 0.5m thick on the east side and much shallower on the west	Mixed, tipped deposit
405	Deposit	Firm mid-reddish brown gravelly clay	Natural glacial deposit

## Appendix 4: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
304	Pottery	1	Porcelain/bone china with blue painted floral pattern	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
304	Pottery	1	Pearlware transfer-printed Willow plate fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> century
304	Pottery	3	White earthenware: brown transfer-printed floral and ribbon pattern ashot rim, Marble transfer-printed chamber pot/basin rim, and blue transfer-printed hollow-ware fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> century
304	Pottery	1	Bone china transfer-printed green Fibre saucer rim fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
304	Pottery	1	Glazed red earthenware jug/teapot fragment, rouletted and with white slip band and blue speckled glaze	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
304	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment; length: 43mm; very slightly oval-shaped section (6-7mm), with central bore; 6/64" borehole diameter	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
304	Glass	2	Dark green bottle bases – one with illegible punt mark, from multi-part mould with embossed text 'ULVERSTON' on base on side, and other partial base with punt mark '8850', also from multi-part mould with embossed text 'UL[VERSTON]' on base of side	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
403	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware crock body fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
403	Pottery	1	White earthenware Broseley transfer-printed mug body fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> century
403	Glass and plastic	1	Complete colourless glass bottle punt marked with a key (the symbol of Key Glassworks Ltd, London (Toulouse 1971, 299)) and 'BOTTLE MADE / IN ENGLAND' and '15', and half of the white plastic screw top bottle lid	1954-1966 (Toulouse 1971, 299)
404	Glass	2	Dark green refitting wine (?) bottle rim fragments, mouth formed separately	19 <sup>th</sup> century?
404	Glass	3	Light/very light turquoise faceted rectangular cross-section bottles, one with embossed text on side panels '...FOR / THE HAIR' and on front panel '... HAIR' and no punt mark; another embossed '[TABLE]SPOON' with increments on the front panel and no punt mark, and one plain	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century



Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
404	Glass	15	Very light turquoise Codd bottle fragments, including A. base embossed on side 'ULVERSTON' with embossed motif of Hoad (?) above, and maker's mark in smaller text at base of opposite side 'THE .... / BA...' and no punt mark; B. base embossed on side '...W / ...WATER / ... C <sup>o</sup> L <sup>TD</sup> / [BARR]OW' and maker's mark in smaller text at base of opposite side 'CANNING[TON, SHAW & CO] / MAKE[RS] / S <sup>T</sup> HEL[ENS]' and incomplete punt mark on base (1875 to 1913 (Toulouse 1971, 147)); C. another base of the same bottle embossed on side '..OT... L <sup>TD</sup> / BARROW' and maker's mark in smaller text at base of opposite side 'CANNINGTON [SHAW & CO] / MAKERS / S <sup>T</sup> HELENS' and punt mark '1615' (1875-1913 (ibid)); D. base with embossed text on vertically down opposite sides '[DALTO]N' and maker's mark around base of sides in smaller text 'W BROOKE MAKER LEEDS' and punt mark 'J.W' on base (1872-1881+ (Grace's Guide Ltd 2017)); E. two refitting bottle body fragments with embossed text vertically down side 'DALTON'; plain fragments other than 'D[ALTON]', '[DAL]TON, and [BARRO]W' embossed vertically down the sides of three different individual bottles, respectively	1870 - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
404	Glass	8	Very light turquoise bottle and jar fragments: bottle mouth with no mould seams visible; plain base; oval cross-section bottle base with part of punt mark '..29'; bottle body fragment with text embossed on side '[R] & P. HAR[TLEY]', plain jar body fragment; plain bottle mouth fragments; complete small bottle, with mould seams to top of mouth, with burst lip (1890s – 1920s (Lindsey 2017))	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
404	Glass and cork	8	Colourless bottles: complete small cylindrical bottle with punt mark 'J' in a diamond, with mould seam up to end of neck but mouth finished separately; complete small cylindrical bottle with no punt mark and mould seams same as previous; mouth to shoulder with no mould seams visible; complete small cylindrical bottle with burst lip, vitrified material adhering to exterior, black contents, possible cork, and mould seams up to edge of lip; ground lip wide mouth; rectangular cross-section bottle base; cylindrical bottle body fragment; and cork	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
404	Glass	1	Colourless press-moulded decorated vessel bowl rim fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
404	Glass	2	Colourless bottle/vessel body fragment with thin layer of red on interior; white opaque bottle/vessel body fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
404	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware pancheon/dish rim with unglazed white slip stripe on rim	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
404	Pottery	5	Glazed red earthenware pancheon (?) fragments with white slip-coated interior, including pancheon rim	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
404	Pottery	4	Red earthenware flower pot fragments, including base x 2 and rim	18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
404	Pottery	1	Glazed red earthenware fineware body fragment with engine-turned decoration	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
404	Pottery	16	Stoneware: glazed buff-coloured jam/marmalade jar fragments x 12, with vertical ridges on side and groove below lip, including base marked '[W.P.HARTL]EY LIVERPOOL & LONDON / (lighthouse motif) / [TRA]DE MARK / [RE]G <sup>d</sup> ' (1874 – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century?); glazed buff-coloured large jar/flagon base fragment; brown-glazed grey-bodied jar shoulder fragment and body fragment in same fabric with rouletted decoration; glazed buff-bodied cream pot fragment with blue transfer-printed label in a double-lined shield on side '[CARRICKS CUMBERLAND / DAIRY CO LD / (flower image) PURE [flower image] / THICK (cow's face) [CREAM] / FRESH [DAILY] /LOW [ROW &] / A[SPATRIA]' (1889-1909 (Brennan 2008))	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
404	Pottery	52	White earthenware: Asiatic Pheasants transfer-printed plate and ashet fragments x 8, including rim to base with printed mark underneath rim 'Asiatic Phea[sants] / JT & S'; Willow transfer-printed plate, ashet, and lid rim fragments; plain x 20, including cup, mug, jug, saucer, plate, bowl, and possible spittoon fragments; transfer-printed fragments with unidentified patterns x 12, comprising 3 with late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century smalt blue geometric and floral pattern, 2 with smalt blue floral pattern, two with teal green and blue floral pattern, possibly a green version of Asiatic Pheasants, a mulberry plate rim with the edge of the mark on the reverse 'ENGLAND' (post 1891), a blue floral pattern jug rim and handle terminal, and 2 multi-coloured late transfer prints, one with a hunting scene with a man on horseback with a red jacket and top hat and a hunting dog, and one with clouds; 3 painted fragments, of which two are from a moulded jardinière or similar, with blue swirls painted on, and the other is a plate base with a blue circle painted round the centre; bowl rim with blue sponge-printed geometric diamond-based pattern and relief-moulded beading on rim; factory-produced blue slip banded Cornishware bowl body; two hotelware fragments comprising a blue band and stripe plate rim and a maroon band and stripe cup rim, a saucer rim with a gilded pattern, and a jam jar base with impressed mark 'MALING / K / 1960 / NEWCASTLE'	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
404	Pottery	18	Bone china: ribbed tea cup rims x 2 and saucer rims x 2, with gilded floral pattern; plain cups, saucers, and plates x 5; saucers and plates with gilded three stripe and stripe pattern x 4, faceted gilded hollow-ware base x 1, relief-moulded hollow-ware base x 1, relief-moulded hollow-ware rim fragment x 1, green transfer-printed saucer base x 1, and hollow relief-moulded and painted hunting dog figurine x 1	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
404	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment; length: 51mm; slight oval-shaped section, wider at one end, 7-8mm; 6/64" borehole diameter	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
404	Ceramic building material	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied fireclay drain pipe fragment	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
404	Stone	1	Welsh slate writing slate with bevelled edge, incised lines on both sides, equally spaced with lines at right angles on one side, and pairs of lines closer together with larger gaps in between on the other side	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
404	Animal bone	8	Generally fairly complete long bones of sheep x 5, comprising femur (right side) x 1, metatarsals x 2 (left and right, possibly from the same individual?), metacarpals x 2 (left and right, possibly from the same individual?); cattle-size fragments x 3: fairly large fragments, including rib fragment, sawn at both ends; none of the material was burnt	Not closely dateable
404	Fe	5	Corroded objects: cog, clog irons x 2, scissors, and T-shaped object	Post-medieval
404	Cu alloy	1	Washer/ring, bent	Post-medieval