

FURNESS ABBEY COTTAGE, ABBEY APPROACH, BARROW-IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief



Client: Russell Gilmour

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Contents

Non-Technical Summary	2
Acknowledgements.....	2
1. Introduction	3
2. Methodology	5
3. Desk-Based Assessment.....	6
4. Fieldwork Results.....	7
5. Discussion.....	14
6. Bibliography	16
Appendix 1: Project Design	17
Appendix 2: Context List.....	23
Appendix 3: Finds Summary.....	24

Illustrations

Figures

Figure 1: Site location	4
Figure 2: Location of north and south pits in relation to Furness Abbey Cottage	12
Figure 3: Detailed plans of the north and south pits	13

Plates

Plate 1 (left): The south pit prior to excavation, viewed from the north-east	7
Plate 2 (right): The north pit prior to excavation, viewed from the north-east	7
Plate 3: Working shot, south pit, viewed from the west.....	7
Plate 4 (left): Two of the metal pipes revealed in the south pit below deposit 101, viewed from the west	8
Plate 5 (right): The south-facing section in the south pit, viewed from the south.....	8
Plate 6 (left): Wall 103 in the south pit, viewed from the east	9
Plate 7 (right): Wall 103 in the south pit, viewed from the north.....	9
Plate 8: Cobbles 106 exposed to the south of the south pit, viewed from the north	9
Plate 9 (left): North pit fully excavated, viewed from the north	10
Plate 10 (right): North pit fully excavated, viewed from the east	10
Plate 11 (left): Dressed block removed from wall 202.....	11
Plate 12 (right): Dressed block removed from wall 202.....	11
Plate 13: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851 showing the relative position of the precinct boundary (labelled 'Park Wall') and 'North Gate'	15

Non-Technical Summary

As part of a scheme for a number of alterations and additions to Furness Abbey Cottage, Abbey Approach, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria an archaeological watching brief was carried out in order to monitor the excavation associated with the creation of two soakaways. The site is located within the Scheduled Monument area for Furness Abbey, and the archaeological work was carried out as one of the conditions on the Scheduled Monument consent.

Furness Abbey Cottage lies immediately to the north of the original North Gate of Furness Abbey and just within the original precinct. The abbey was established on this site in 1127, while the Furness Abbey Cottage was constructed in c1873 as the coachman's house for the nearby Furness Abbey Hotel.

The watching brief monitored the excavation by machine of a pair of large pits. This revealed considerable deposits of dumped material in both locations below the upper layer of bedding for the former drive surface. Beneath dumped deposits in the southern pit the base course of a well-built wall of large dressed blocks was revealed, with a possibly associated deposit of rubble nearby, both of which were laid on top of soft clay. In the northern pit the dumped deposit was laid on what appeared to be a less substantial wall of thinner dressed blocks on a similar alignment, one of which was removed and was clearly re-used.

The only dating evidence retrieved was a single fragment of pottery of probable 19th century date from the deposit overlying the wall in the northern pit, which demonstrates that a considerable amount of material was deposited here in the post-medieval period and that the sections of wall that were found were evidently earlier. It is possible, given their location, that these represent sections of the precinct boundary of the Abbey, which is thought to have been in this location and a wall is marked on 18th and 19th century maps, although the limited evidence makes it impossible to be sure. If it were evidence for the precinct boundary this would be very significant as the location of it in this area is otherwise unknown. This is in part because developments in the later 19th century at this end of the Abbey precinct, including the construction of Furness Abbey Cottage, which may have led to the wall being buried.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Russell Gilmour for commissioning the project, and Kevin Atkinson and colleagues for driving the plant and for their assistance on site. Additional thanks are due to Andrew Davison, Principal Inspector of Ancient Monuments, for his comments on the project.

The watching brief was carried out by Dan Elsworth, who also compiled this report with Tom Mace. The illustrations were produced by Tom Mace. The finds were assessed by Jo Dawson and Tom Mace and the project was managed by Dan Elsworth and the report edited by Jo Dawson.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Ref. B212/2016/0566) for a new garden room, extension of an ancillary building to form a replacement shed and greenhouse, and associated improvements to the drainage at Furness Abbey Cottage, Abbey Approach, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria (NGR 361548 476015) an application for Scheduled Monument Consent was made. When this was granted (Ref. S00144071) one of the conditions was that a programme of archaeological work be carried out during the associated groundworks. Furness Abbey Cottage is situated within the Schedule Monument area for Furness Abbey (no. 13572). In response to this condition on the consent Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design for an archaeological watching brief, and following the granting of Scheduled Monument consent the watching brief was carried out on 18th July 2017.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Furness Abbey is located towards the south-west end of the Furness Peninsula between the towns of Dalton-in-Furness and Barrow-in-Furness, in southern Cumbria. This area is on the north side of Morecambe Bay on a sandy coastal plain consisting of gently undulating pastureland, and the Furness low fells begin a short distance to the north (Countryside Commission 1998, 65). The Abbey is situated at the base of the west edge of the steep sided and wooded Vale of Nightshade; this sheltered valley is fed by Mill Beck which has cut deep into the Sherwood sandstone geology of the area (Moseley 1978, fig 1). Furness Abbey Cottage is situated immediately to the north of the northern entrance to Furness Abbey itself, in the same valley, on the approach to the main road between Dalton-in-Furness and Barrow-in-Furness (the A590), at a height of approximately 20m above sea level.

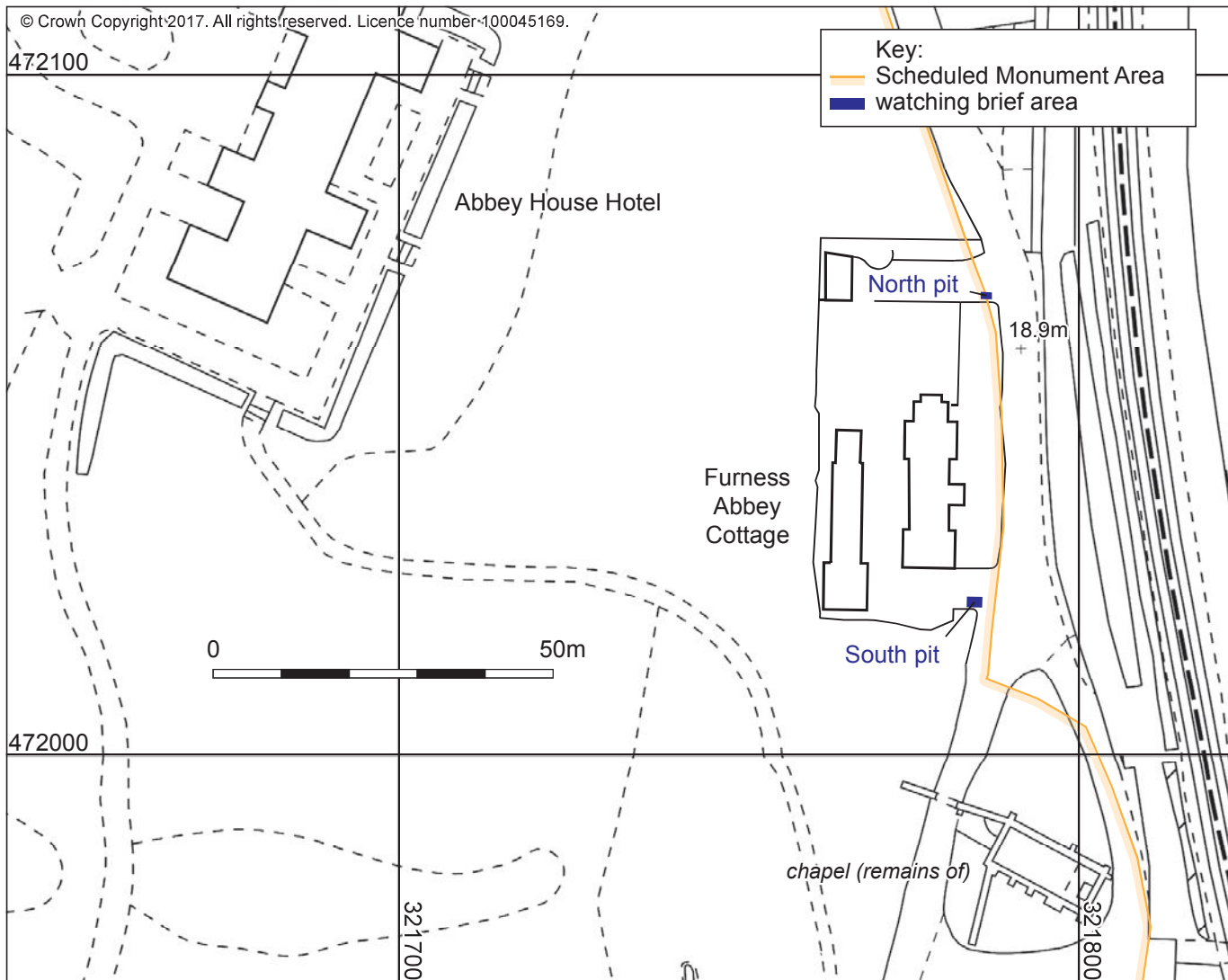
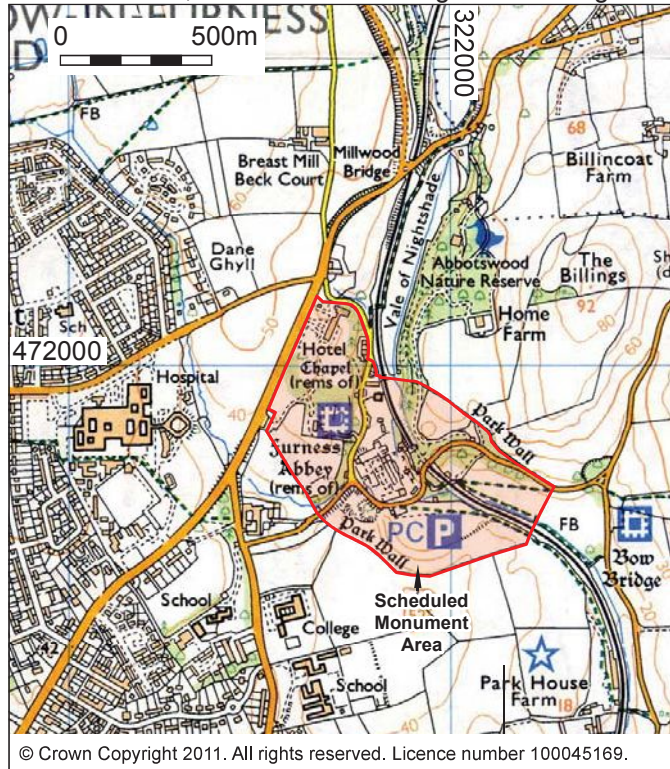
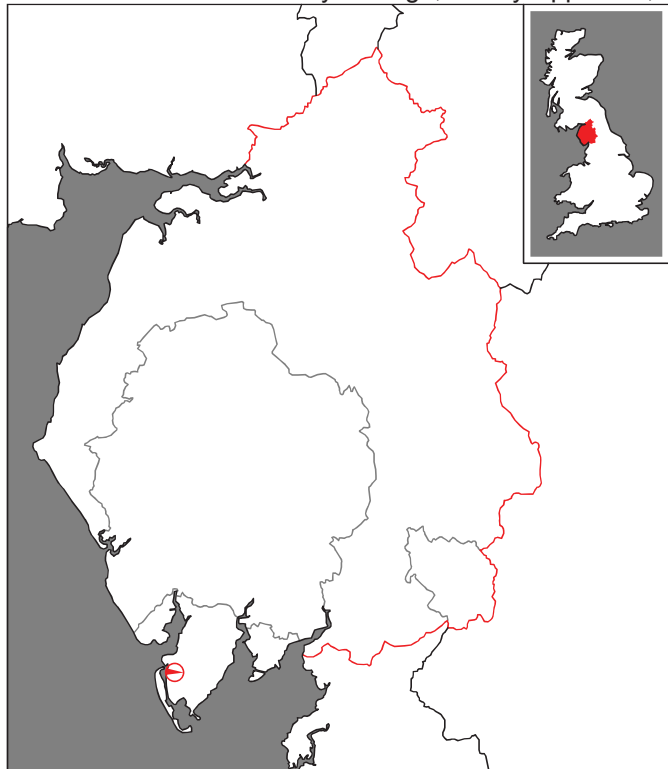


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Russell Gilmour

2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 The historical background to the site is taken from an earlier desk-based assessment carried out as part of a previous phase of work at the same site (Greenlane Archaeology 2008). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources.

2.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

2.2.1 As part of the work two deep pits were to be excavated in the drive entrances to act as soakaways for new surface drainage (Figure 2). These are referred to as the north pit and south pit; the south was the largest being approximately 2.3m long (east/west) by 1.3m wide and 1.4m deep, the north being 1.7m long (east/west) by 0.9m wide and 1.2m deep.

2.2.2 All aspects of the archaeological recording were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and Greenlane Archaeology's own excavation manual (2007). The deposits encountered were recorded in the following manner:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in colour print and colour digital format were taken of the site as well as general working shots, including photographs taken prior to any work taking place and of those areas that were not otherwise being monitored. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Drawings:** a plan showing the location of each pit, relative to the local topography and based on a plan supplied by the client, as well as the features present within each pit was produced.

2.2.3 No environmental samples were taken because no suitable deposits were encountered.

2.3 Finds

2.3.1 All finds recovered during the watching brief were placed in sealable bags with write on panels and their location by context recorded. They were subsequently washed and air dried prior to assessment and recording, as summarised in *Appendix 3*. The animal bone was identified using Schmid's *Atlas of Animal Bones* (1972).

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*) and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007). The archive, which comprises the drawn, written, and photographic record, will be deposited with the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B)). A copy of the report will be provided to the client, Greenlane Archaeology will retain a copy, a copy will also be provided for the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), and a digital copy will form part of the OASIS scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Background History

3.1.1 The background to the site is intended to place the results of the watching brief in its local context. More specifically, information regarding the development and use of the site, where known, is also presented, which allows a more detailed understanding of the results of the watching brief. The following background to the Abbey is largely taken from the Victoria History of the County of Lancashire (Farrer and Brownbill 1914).

3.1.2 **Furness Abbey:** the site is within the grounds of Furness Abbey, an important Scheduled Monument (No. 13572). The Abbey was founded by Stephen, Count of Boulogne and Mortain, later king of England. He gave a site at Tulketh, Preston in 1124, before transferring the monks of the Savignac order to Furness in 1127. By 1147 this order had been incorporated into the Cistercian tradition making Furness Abbey the first Cistercian house in England, and further expansion of the site began. The remains of the Savignac monastery are still present above and below ground as well as the more extensive Cistercian monastery. The monastery grew in prosperity, and at the time of its dissolution in 1537 it was the second richest Cistercian monastery in England. The Abbey had acquired extensive property in the Lake District, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire and the deep water port at Piel allowed access and trade with the Isle of Man and Ireland. Sheep farming played an important part in the Abbey's growing wealth, due to the price of wool, as did the continued exploitation of the Furness iron ore deposits, which paved the way for the region's post-medieval development.

3.1.3 Its increasing wealth led to greater political autonomy and independence, which attracted the attention of Scottish invaders; in the early 14th century it is recorded that the Abbot paid a ransom to Robert the Bruce in order to avoid further attack (NMR entry 13572). After the Dissolution the monastery was handed over to the crown and the land was subsequently granted to the king's minister Thomas Cromwell, two years later it was passed to Sir Thomas Curwen the head of a leading local family. Thomas Curwen passed the property to his son-in-law John Preston, and in 1671 the then owner Thomas Preston built a mansion house on the grounds. The mansion deteriorated until it was sold to the railway company and re-built into a hotel during the 1850's and the 1860's (Wood 1998, 34). The hotel suffered bomb damage in 1941 and was demolished in 1953 (*ibid*). Some traces of the north wing have been incorporated into the Abbey Tavern, which now stands in its place. The hotel was designed to serve the railway which was opened in 1847. In 1923 Richard Cavendish placed the ruins in the care of the Ministry of Works (*ibid*).

3.1.4 **Furness Abbey Cottage:** the cottage itself was constructed for the Furness Railway Company in response to the increased tourism created by the railway station and the new hotel at the site. According to the Listed Building details (Historic England 2017), the cottage was constructed in c1873, and was built as the coachman's house to serve the Furness Abbey Hotel, which also belonged to the Railway Company. The stables and coach house suggest the main function of the property was to take care of the travel needs of visitors disembarking at the station. The first census compiled after the construction of the house suggests it was inhabited by the stationmaster and his family, Christopher and Mary Stephenson and their two children Thomas and Alicia (RG11/4290/85 p27 1881).

4. Fieldwork Results

4.1 Pre-excavation photographic record

4.1.1 As a general condition of the Scheduled Monument consent the site was recorded prior to the commencement of groundworks associated with the proposed development. This was carried out following the removal of the previous drive surface revealing an upper layer of gravel (Plate 1 and Plate 2; recorded as context **100** and **200**).



Plate 1 (left): The south pit prior to excavation, viewed from the north-east

Plate 2 (right): The north pit prior to excavation, viewed from the north-east

4.2 Watching Brief

4.2.1 **Introduction:** the excavation was carried out by a tracked excavator fitted with a narrow toothed ditching bucket (Plate 3). All spoil was removed directly from the pits, placed into a wagon and removed from site.



Plate 3: Working shot, south pit, viewed from the west

4.2.2 **The south pit:** the upper deposit (**100**) comprised a loose deposit made up of 75% angular gravel and 25% mid orange brown sandy clay 0.1m thick. Below this was a deposit of loose gritty dark reddish orange clay with 20% rounded cobbles, perhaps the remnants of a heavily disturbed cobbled surface (**101**). Immediately below this were three metal pipes running east/west, two together in the centre of the pit (Plate 4), which were cut off and removed, and one along the north edge that was left in place. An electricity cable running north/south was also revealed below this along the east edge of the trench and again left in place. Below **101** was a deposit of loose mid reddish orange sandy clay with 10% rounded cobbles and 10% angular blocks of red sandstone at least 0.8m thick (**102**), cut into which was a ceramic drain pipe running north/south along the east side of the pit, which was left in place. On the west side of the trench, below this deposit were two large dressed blocks of red sandstone forming what was evidently the base course of a wall orientated approximately north-west/south-east (**103**) (Plate 6 and Plate 7). The blocks, which were left *in situ*, were each at least 0.5m long by 0.3m wide and 0.2m thick. To the east of these was a patch of loose red sandstone rubble comprising angular cobbles, 0.1m thick (**104**), of which some was left *in situ*. The rubble (**104**) and the wall (**103**) were on top of a further loose deposit of soft very sandy reddish orange clay (**105**), which was only exposed at the base of the pit (Figure 3).



Plate 4 (left): Two of the metal pipes revealed in the south pit below deposit **101**, viewed from the west

Plate 5 (right): The south-facing section in the south pit, viewed from the south



Plate 6 (left): Wall 103 in the south pit, viewed from the east

Plate 7 (right): Wall 103 in the south pit, viewed from the north

4.2.3 A short distance to the south of the south pit a small area of cobbling (**106**) had been exposed below the upper deposit (**100**) (Plate 8). This was approximately 1.3m long north/south and 0.3m wide.



Plate 8: Cobbles 106 exposed to the south of the south pit, viewed from the north

4.2.4 **The north pit:** the uppermost deposit, although partially covered by a fine gravel newly laid as part of the new sett flooring, comprised a loose sandy mid reddish orange clay with lots of roots and 10% angular red sandstone cobbles, up to 0.4m thick (**200**). The roots extended into the underlying deposit, which comprised a loose more silty mid reddish orange clay up to 0.7m thick with 20% sub-angular and 10% angular cobbles, mainly fragments of red sandstone but also some volcanic material, as well as the occasional fragment of thick grey roofing slate, lime mortar, and very worn red brick (**201**). Below this was a possible row of dressed red sandstone blocks, typically 0.5m long, 0.2m wide, and 0.2m thick orientated approximately north/south (**202**). Of these one was removed and was apparently re-used as it had empty dowel holes drilled into two faces that did not correspond with its current location. These were in turn sat on a further deposit at the base of the pit, which comprised softer and paler reddish clay with far fewer inclusions other than fine lime mortar (**203**) (Figure 3).



Plate 9 (left): North pit fully excavated, viewed from the north
Plate 10 (right): North pit fully excavated, viewed from the east



Plate 11 (left): Dressed block removed from wall 202



Plate 12 (right): Dressed block removed from wall 202

4.2.5 **Finds:** only three finds were recovered during the watching brief, and these are summarised in *Appendix 3*. A brief discussion of these is given below.

4.2.6 **Pottery:** a single fragment of white earthenware decorated with the blue transfer-printed pattern 'Willow', probably part of a tureen or vegetable dish of probable 19th century date, was recovered from context **201**. This is a very typical pattern of the period and while it is likely that such a find reflects household waste the presence of a single fragment is not indicative of extensive disposal in the immediate locality

4.2.7 **Animal bone:** two fragments of animal were recovered from **102**. Both were from cattle-sized animals, one fragment being the distal end of one of the long bones from the foreleg (see *Appendix 3*). Neither of the fragments were burnt and there were no clear signs of butchery, however, they were probably from domestic cattle in all likelihood exploited for their meat.

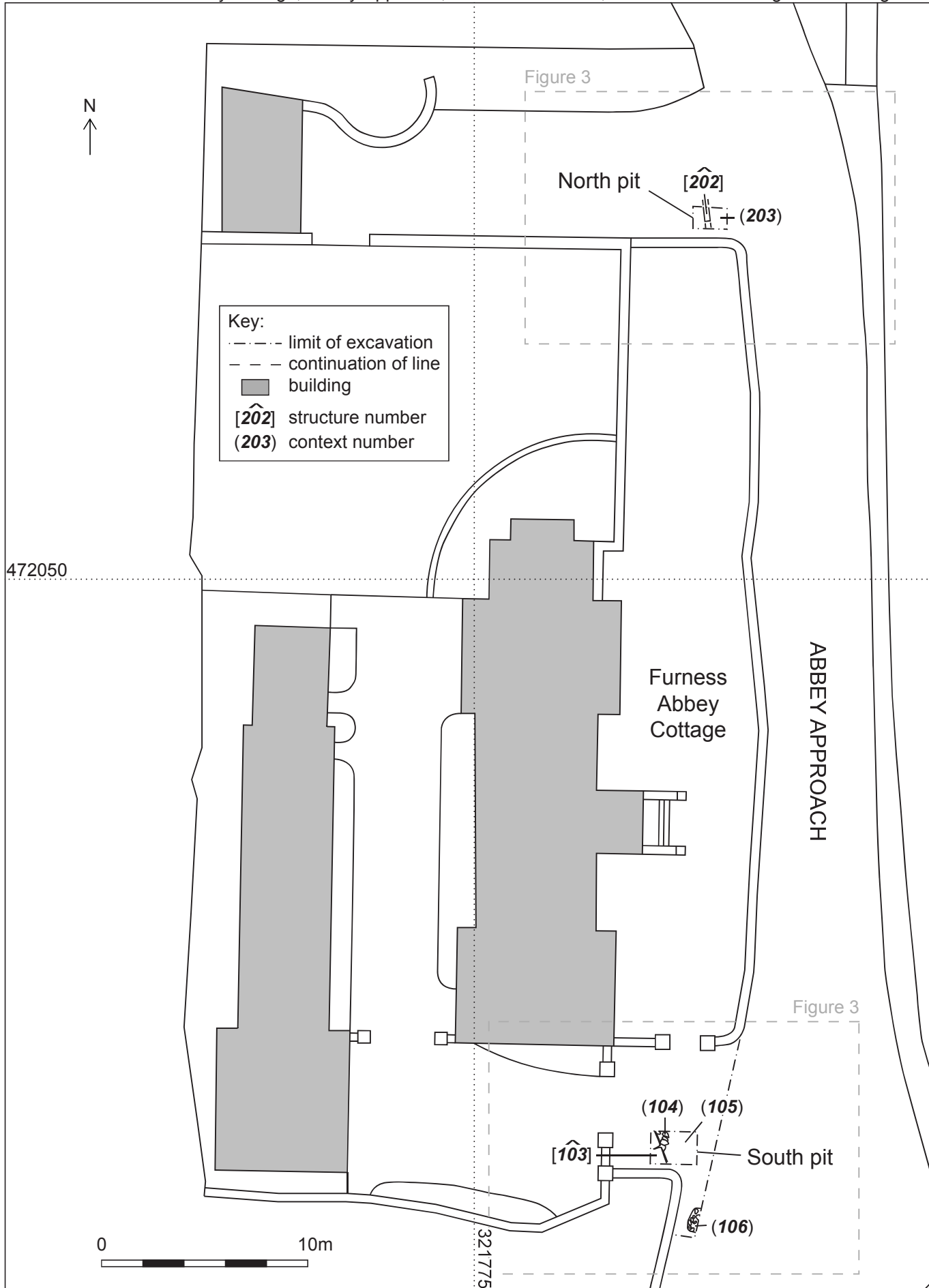


Figure 2: Location of the north and south pits in relation to Furness Abbey Cottage

Client: Russell Gilmour

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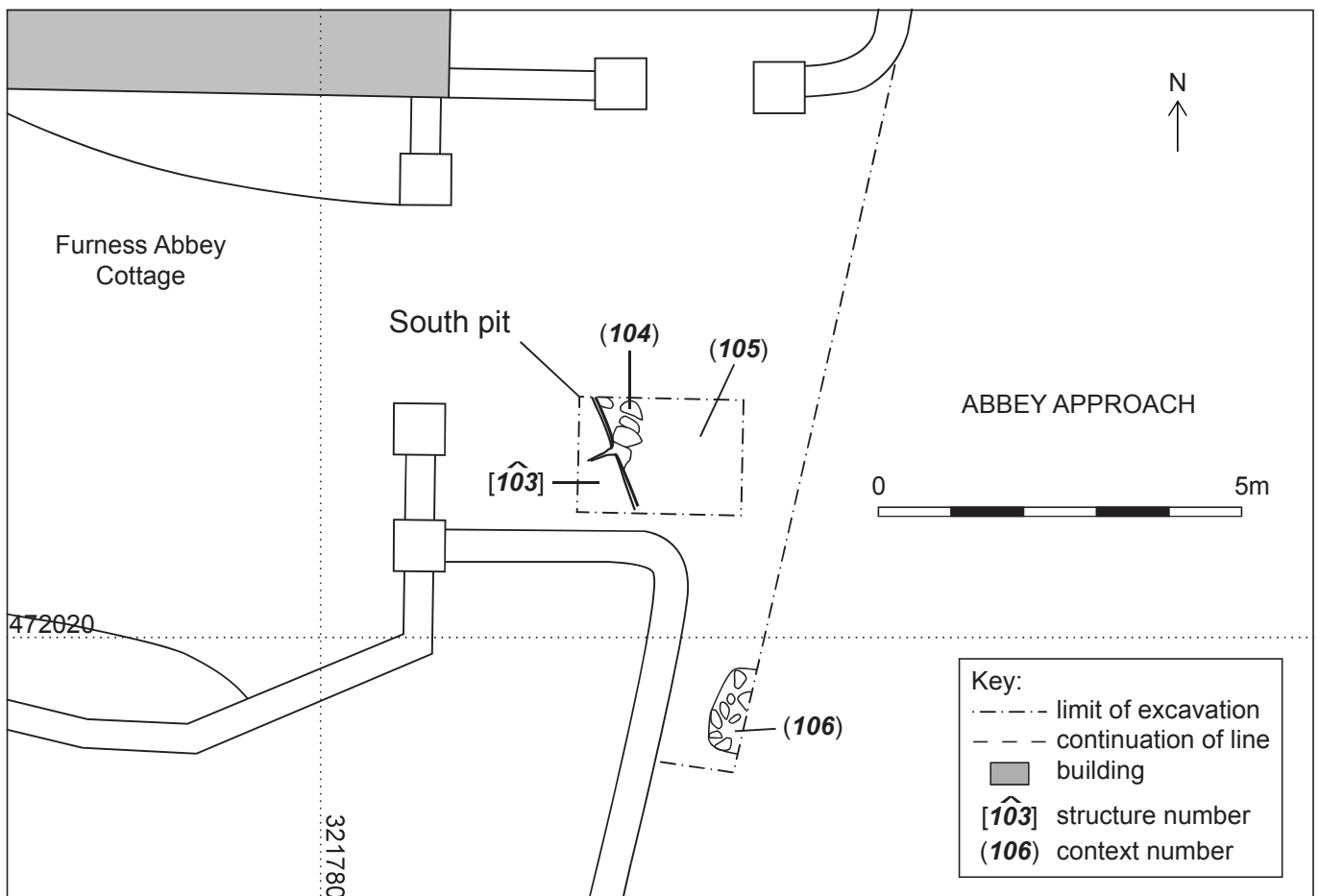
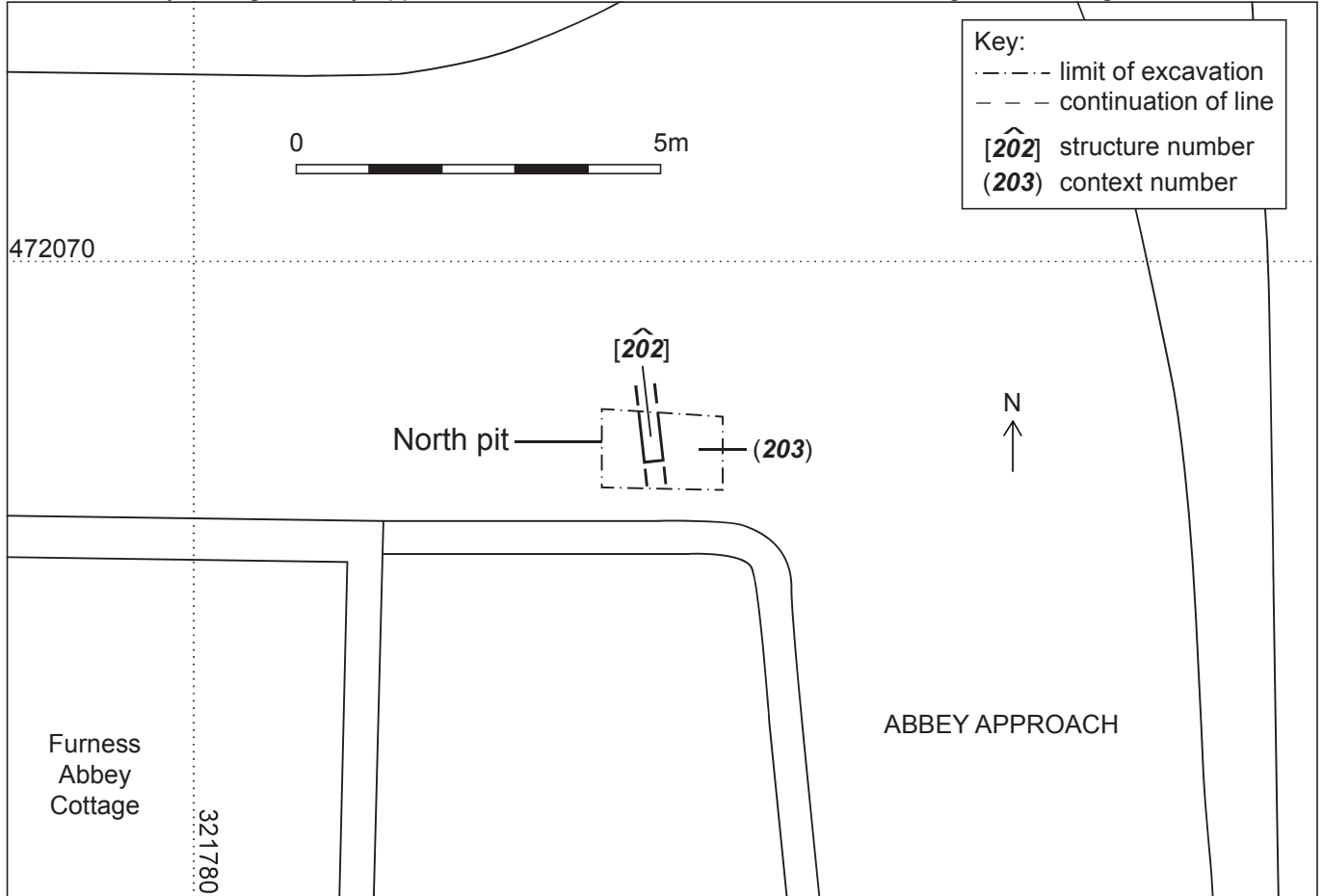


Figure 3: Detailed plans of the north and south pits

5. Discussion

5.1 Results

5.1.1 The line of a probable wall, comprising only the foundation course, was found in both pits on an approximately north/south alignment. In both case it was located at a considerable depth, over 1m below the current surface in the case of the south pit, and buried by a large amount of evidently dumped material (deposits **101** and **102** in the south pit, and **201** in the north pit). The dating evidence, although very limited, indicates that this material accumulated in the post-medieval period, so the wall is therefore likely to be post-medieval or earlier. The fact that in the north pit it was constructed with evidently re-used material might suggest that it is relatively late and post-dates the Abbey, however, this is by no means guaranteed as re-used material is found in a number of early phases within the Abbey itself (Harrison 1998, 8). While there is a field boundary marked on the early maps of the site it is conceivable that these walls, or at least the larger one in the south pit, represent elements of the original precinct boundary, which may well have run in the general direction from the north gate (see Plate 13; a wall is shown on earlier maps continuing to the north of the west side of the North Gate; Chatsworth House 4130 1806; 4132 c1783), prior to the construction of the railway, which substantially changed the topography in this area. It is also interesting to note that large blocks were apparently also found during the construction of the pound and fountain (Russell Gilmour pers comm.). The considerable build-up of material over these sections of wall, on the basis of the few finds, apparently in the post-medieval period, can perhaps be explained by one of two things. The construction of the railway involved the excavation of a cutting immediately to the east of the site, which perhaps led to material being dumped nearby. However, a wall is still shown in this location as late as 1851 (see Plate 13). A more plausible reason for this wall to have become buried is therefore perhaps the construction of Furness Abbey Cottage itself, which must have also produced a considerable amount of spoil and was carried out during a period of general alteration in the local area at this time, with a new road added to the north-west between 1851 and 1873 (Ordnance Survey 1873).

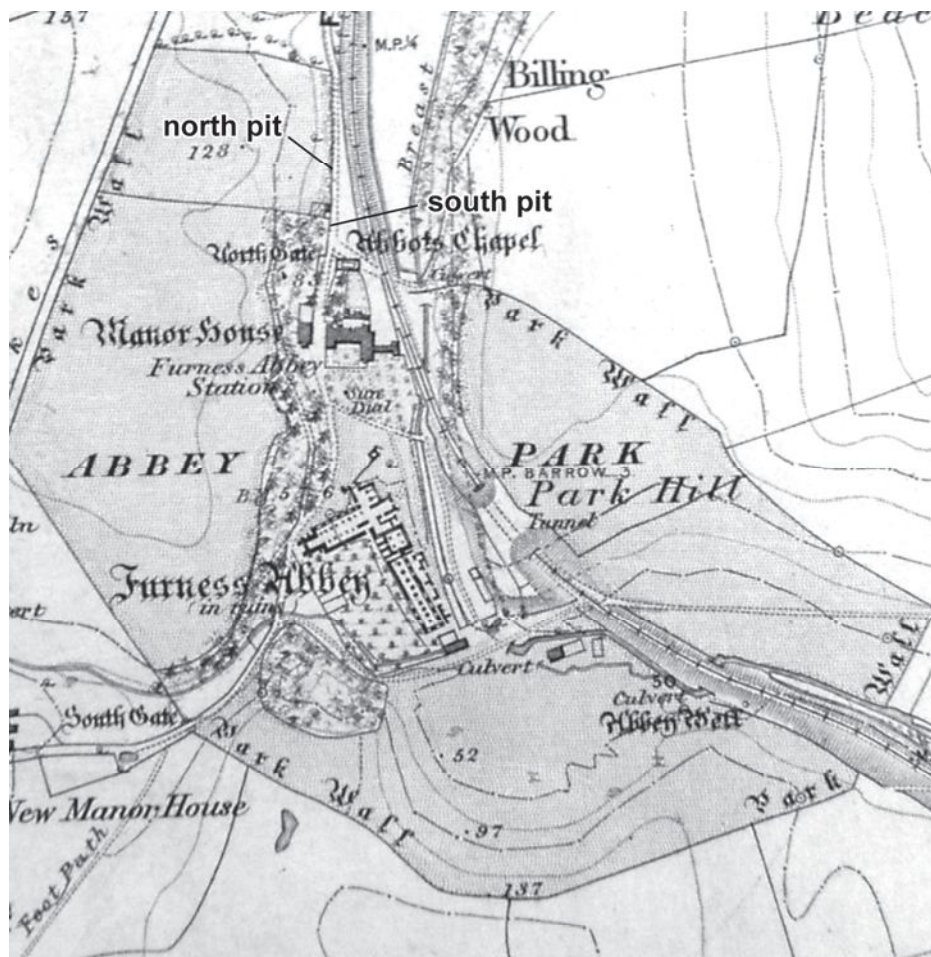


Plate 13: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851 showing the relative position of the precinct boundary (labelled 'Park Wall') and 'North Gate'

5.2 Conclusions

5.2.1 Although limited in size the watching brief revealed that there are deposits of potential archaeological significance in this area surviving at a considerable depth below the current ground level. While the nature of these is uncertain the sections of wall revealed perhaps relate to the precinct boundary of Furness Abbey, which is thought to have run through this area but is now largely missing, primarily as a result of redevelopment in the 19th century. This would represent quite a significant discovery as the line of this feature in this area is otherwise unknown.

6. Bibliography

6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

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Appendix 1: Project Design

Abbey Cottage, Abbey Approach, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria

Archaeological Watching Brief Project Design



Client: Russell Gilmour

June 2016

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Ref. B212/2016/0566) for the erection of a new garden room, extension of an ancillary building to form a replacement shed and greenhouse, and associated improvements to the drainage at Furness Abbey Cottage, Abbey Approach, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria (NGR 361548 476015) an application for Scheduled Monument Consent was made. One of the conditions on this was that a programme of archaeological work be carried out during the associated groundworks. This project design has been produced in response to the expectation that a condition of that consent would be that an archaeological watching brief be carried out, and is intended to outline the methodology that would be used during the archaeological work.

1.1.2 The Abbey Cottage was originally built for the Furness Railway Company in c1873 as a coachman's house for the Furness Abbey Hotel, although it seems initially to have been occupied by the stationmaster for the railway station that used to serve Furness Abbey (Greenlane Archaeology 2008). It is a Grade II Listed Building (Ref. 1292900; Historic England 2017) and is located within the precinct of Furness Abbey, which was established in 1127 (Wood 1998) and is a Scheduled Monument (No. 1010014).

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 18 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Code of Conduct. The watching brief will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), AIfA)**. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has recently managed a wide variety of projects including building recordings of various sizes, watching briefs, and excavations in the region, including an excavation and evaluation in the centre of medieval Kendal (Greenlane Archaeology 2009a; 2010a), evaluation in the Roman *vicus* at Stanwix (Greenlane Archaeology 2010b), evaluation of a Scheduled post-medieval gunpowder works (Greenlane Archaeology 2010c), and watching briefs in Preston (Greenlane Archaeology 2009b; 2010d).

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

1.3.3 All artefacts will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology, and it is envisaged that they will initially be assessed by Jo Dawson, who will fully assess any of post-medieval date. Medieval pottery will be assessed by Tom Mace, and other finds will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate. Historic England will be notified of any other specialists, other than those named, whom Greenlane Archaeology wishes to engage.

1.3.4 Environmental samples and faunal remains, should significant deposits of these be recovered, will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that charred plant remains will be assessed by staff at Headland Archaeology Ltd, and faunal remains by Jane Richardson at ASWYAS. Should any human remains be recovered for assessment it is envisaged that these will be examined by Malin Horst at York Osteoarchaeology, following appropriate advice on initial processing.

2. Objectives

2.1 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 Information outlining the development of the site will be collected, in order to place the results of the watching brief in context. This will primarily be acquired from secondary sources, in particular the report produced during a previous phase of work at the same site (Greenlane Archaeology 2008).

2.2 Watching Brief

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

2.3 Report

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

2.4 Archive

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

3. Methodology

3.1 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment

3.1.1 Information about the site, intended to place the results of the watching brief in context, will be taken from the previous work carried out on the site. As a result no new primary sources will be consulted.

3.2 Watching Brief

3.2.1 Where the groundworks involve excavation of a depth of more than six inches (15cm) below the surface these will be monitored, with one archaeologist on site. If there are several areas being excavated concurrently it may be considered necessary to have more than one archaeologist on site.

3.2.2 The watching brief methodology will be as follows:

- All excavation will be carried out under supervision by staff from Greenlane Archaeology;
- All deposits of archaeological significance will be examined by hand if possible in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. If possible, negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include detailed plans and sections at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 where practicable or sketches where it is not, and photographs in both colour print and colour digital format. In addition, photographs will also be taken of the site before work begins and after completion;
- All deposits, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the watching brief for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant amounts of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the watching brief as far as is practically and safely possible, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have, for example, preserved environmental remains, industrial residues, and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 20 and 60 litres in volume (or 100% of smaller features) where possible, depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features

(e.g. gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.4* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;

- Any articulated human remains discovered during the watching brief will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The client will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will require a Home Office licence, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, which will be applied for should the need arise;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the watching brief these will immediately be brought to the attention of historic and ground works in that area halted so that the need for further work can be determined. Any additional work (which would result in additional costs) will be agreed with Historic England, and subject to a variation to this project design.

3.3 Report

3.3.1 The results of the watching brief will be compiled into a report, which will contain the following sections as necessary:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the watching brief including descriptions of any deposits identified, their extent, form and potential date, and an assessment of any finds or environmental remains recovered during the watching brief;
- Discussion of the results;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
 - a plan showing the location of the ground works;
 - plans and sections of the watching brief ground works, as appropriate, showing any features of archaeological interest;
 - photographs of the watching brief, including both detailed and general shots of features of archaeological interest and the trenches;
 - photographs of individual artefacts as appropriate.

3.4 Archive

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

3.4.2 A copy of the report will be supplied to the client, a digital copy will be supplied to the client's agent, and within three months of the completion of fieldwork one copy will be provided to Historic England and another will be provided to the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy, and a digital copy will be deposited with the OASIS scheme as required.

3.4.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible and necessary would be made of them beforehand.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project from the **12th June 2017**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the project will involve tasks in the following order:

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

5. Other matters

5.1 Access

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

5.2 Health and Safety

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

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£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.

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Appendix 2: Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Deposit	Loose mid-orange brown deposit of 75% angular gravel and 25% sandy clay, 0.1m thick	Bedding for previous drive
101	Deposit	Loose gritty dark reddish orange clay with 20% rounded cobbles, 0.2m thick	Disturbed cobbled surface?
102	Deposit	Loose mid-orange sandy clay with 10% rounded cobbles, at least 0.8m thick	Dumped deposit
103	Structure	Approximately north-west/south-east orientated wall comprising base course of two large dressed red sandstone blocks each at least 0.5m long, 0.3m wide and 0.2m thick	Wall
104	Deposit	Angular cobbles (red sandstone) 0.1m thick	Dumped rubble
105	Deposit	Soft pale reddish orange very sandy clay	Natural?
106	Structure	Patch of rounded cobbles 1.3m long north/south by 0.3m wide	Earlier drive surface
200	Deposit	Loose sandy mid-reddish orange sandy clay with 10% sub-angular cobbles 0.4m thick, with lots of tree roots	Dumped deposit
201	Deposit	Loose silty mid-reddish orange clay with 20% sub-angular and 10% angular cobbles, mostly red sandstone but some volcanics and occasional thick grey roofing slate, lumps of mortar and red brick. Up to 0.7m thick	Dumped deposit
202	Structure	Row of dressed red sandstone blocks orientated approximately north/south, at least one clearly re-used in this location. Typically 0.5m long by 0.2m wide and 0.2m thick	Wall
203	Deposit	Loose silty mid-reddish orange clay which few inclusions but mortar rich	Dumped deposit

Appendix 3: Finds Summary

Context	Material type	Qty	Description	Date range
102	Animal bone	2	1x distal end of a cattle-size humerus (left hand side); 1x unidentified fragment from cattle-sized animal; both unburnt and no obvious signs of butchery present	Not closely dateable
201	Pottery	1	White earthenware 'Willow' transfer-printed tureen/vegetable dish body fragment	19 th century