

# THE FARMERS, MARKET PLACE, ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

## Archaeological Watching Brief



Client: Chattaway Inns

NGR: 328526 478346

Planning Ref. 17/0927

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

March 2018



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 .....	4
Acknowledgements.....	4
1. Introduction .....	5
2. Methodology .....	7
3. Desk-Based Assessment.....	9
4. Fieldwork Results.....	14
5. Discussion.....	28
6. Bibliography .....	29
Appendix 1: Project Design .....	30
Appendix 2: Context List.....	35
Appendix 3: Finds Summary.....	36

## Illustrations

### Figures

Figure 1: Site location .....	6
Figure 2: Plan of the watching brief area.....	27

### Plates

Plate 1 (left): Breaking up the tarmac at the start of the watching brief, facing the kitchen on the south of the site....	7
Plate 2: Loading rubble into the trailer .....	7
Plate 3: Extract from Wood's plan of Ulverston, 1832 .....	9
Plate 4 (left): Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1852.....	10
Plate 5 (right): Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1891 .....	10
Plate 6 (left): Daltongate from Market Place (Snell and Snell 2008, 70) .....	10
Plate 7 (right): Zoomed in portion of Plate 6 showing the front elevation of the building previously standing on the site (with darker render in the centre of the photo).....	10
Plate 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1913 .....	11
Plate 9: Aerial photograph showing the lower part of Daltongate in 1929, showing the rear elevation of the building previously standing on the site (Aerofilms Ltd 1929, reproduced in Snell and Rushton 1979, 24).....	11
Plate 10 (left): Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1933.....	12
Plate 11 (right): Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1941 .....	12
Plate 12: Aerial photograph showing lower part of Daltongate in 2003, with the building on site no longer present (McKeever 2010, 55) (taken from the west) .....	12
Plate 13: The site viewed from lower on Daltongate in 2013 (Norgate 2013) (taken from the east) .....	13
Plate 14: South-facing section in the south-east area of the site .....	14
Plate 15 (left): Wall 104 (centre left), taken from the east.....	15
Plate 16 (right): Close up of wall 104.....	15
Plate 17 (left): Wall 104 from above, showing foundation cut 103 and black backfill 102.....	15

Plate 18 (right): Half section of backfill 102 with slate bedding 110 for wall 104 visible at base.....	15
Plate 19: Slate bedding 110 after removal of wall 104, prior to cleaning of flag surface 109, taken from the north ..	16
Plate 20: Wall 107 (centre front of shot) with pebbly black deposit 106, subsoil 105, and wall 104, in that order to the west, and east/west section of wall 108 to the north, taken from the east .....	16
Plate 21 (left): Wall 104 along east side of flag surface 109, taken from the north.....	17
Plate 22 (right): Wall 104 along east side of flag surface 109, taken from the west .....	17
Plate 23: The furthest extent west of flag surface 109 (centre rear, with pipe to left), and polished stone flag within black bedding layer 112, taken from the east.....	18
Plate 24 (left): Wall 104 (in the south, left of shot) and east/west section of wall 108, taken from the east .....	18
Plate 25 (right): Wall 108 running east/west (surviving as five courses) and north/south (surviving as two courses), taken from the north.....	18
Plate 26 (left): East-facing elevation of wall 108 along the east-facing section of the north end of the east foundation trench, immediately prior to concrete being poured, taken from the east .....	19
Plate 27 (right): East-facing elevation of wall 108 after concrete foundation had set, taken from the east-south-east .....	19
Plate 28 (left): Section of wall 108 following removal of the wall, showing rubble and large foundation boulders, taken from the south.....	19
Plate 29 (right): Foundation of wall 108 at the north end, following removal of brick portion of wall, taken from the west.....	19
Plate 30 (left): Flag surface 109 butted by wall 111, taken from the east .....	20
Plate 31 (right): Flag surface 109 butted by wall 111, with slate bedding 110 visible beyond the flag surface, taken from the west .....	20
Plate 32 (left): Wall 117 north-facing elevation along the south side of the north foundation trench, taken from the north.....	21
Plate 33 (right): Close up of best-preserved portion of wall 117 .....	21
Plate 34: Wall 117 west-facing section, cut by west foundation trench, taken from the south-south-west.....	21
Plate 35 (left): Wall 119 at the west end of the north side of the site, prior to removal of bricks, taken from the south-south-east.....	22
Plate 36 (right): Wall 119 running from the west end of the north side of the site to the corner with 108 (removed, and visible in section), showing blocked opening within wall, with sandstone steps below, taken from the south....	22
Plate 37 (left): Working shot of wall 119 during brick removal, showing four courses thick.....	22
Plate 38 (right): Working shot of wall 119 showing junction with remaining pillar of wall 116 below buttress, taken from the east.....	22
Plate 39 (left): Working shot showing the junction of wall 116 and wall 119, taken from the south-east.....	23
Plate 40 (right): Close up of junction of wall 116 and wall 119, showing wall 119 butting against wall 116, following removal of top few courses of bricks from wall 119.....	23
Plate 41: Blocked opening in wall 119 with red sandstone steps below, showing wear on left-hand side (west), taken from the south.....	23
Plate 42 (left): Red sandstone steps below blocked opening in wall 119, showing profile on east face, taken from the east .....	24
Plate 43 (right): Red sandstone steps with part of west side removed during cleaning with toothed ditching bucket, below blocked opening in wall 119, taken from the south .....	24
Plate 44: Pierced iron object from rubble backfill 114 .....	24
Plate 45: Pecked red sandstone with moulded edge from rubble backfill 114.....	25
Plate 46 (left): Red sandstone quoin with chamfered edges from rubble backfill 114 .....	25



---

Plate 47 (right): Red sandstone block with several holes from rubble backfill 114 .....25

## Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for internal renovation and erection of a single storey rear extension at The Farmers, Market Place, Ulverston, Cumbria a condition, requiring an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during groundworks associated with the development, was placed on the planning consent by South Lakeland District Council, following the advice of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service. Greenlane Archaeology carried out the archaeological watching brief between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> of January 2018.

The site lies within the medieval core of Ulverston, on Daltongate, formerly known as Duke Street. The cartographic and photographic evidence shows that a three storey building, with stone steps up to the front door and a covered passage to the east side, existed on the site from at least 1840, when the first detailed map of Ulverston was produced, and that there was a single-storey outshut to the rear.

The watching brief monitored the ground reduction across the site and digging of foundation trenches by machine across the site. The bases of brick walls, some with stone boulders as their foundations, were uncovered, as was a flag surface to the south, and extensive brick-rich rubble deposits. Below the rubble was the natural geology. Sandstone steps emerging from a blocked opening in the wall fronting onto Daltongate, led down to the surface of the natural geology, and a possible pit with 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and other material was identified to the east of the base of the steps.

The remains uncovered clearly relate to the building fronting onto Daltongate, and the outshut to the rear of it. The dating of finds associated with the construction of the outshut indicate that the outshut was built in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the main building is likely to have been built at the same time or slightly earlier. The deep cellars that formed part of the main building had apparently removed any medieval remains that may have existed on the site prior to that building's construction.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Chattaway Inns, for commissioning the project, and in particular Roger Chattaway for his background information on the site. Thanks are also due to John Bamford and his team (Mike, Mark, and Andy) on site for their help and enthusiasm, expert plant driving, interpretation, and retrieval of finds.

The watching brief was carried out by Jo Dawson and Dan Elsworth. The report was written by Jo Dawson, and 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, who also edited the report.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Ref. 17/0927) for internal renovation and erection of a single storey rear extension at The Farmers (otherwise The Farmers Arms), Market Place, Ulverston, Cumbria (NGR 328526 478346), a condition (number 5), requiring an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during groundworks associated with the development, was placed on the planning consent by South Lakeland District Council, following the advice of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES). Greenlane Archaeology was approached by Tape Design, on behalf of Chattaway Inns (hereafter 'the client'), to carry out the archaeological watching brief. In response to this Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design (Appendix 1), and following its acceptance by CCCHES, the watching brief was carried out between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> of January 2018.

## 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The Farmers is situated on the western edge of the market place, which is effectively the centre of Ulverston and where a number of roads meet (Figure 1; Ordnance Survey 2011). It is situated at a height of approximately 26m above sea level (*ibid*).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology comprises Bannisdale slates of the Silurian period (Moseley 1978, plate 1), and this is overlain by glacially derived boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 66). The topography of the site is essentially urban, as it is located within the centre of the town.

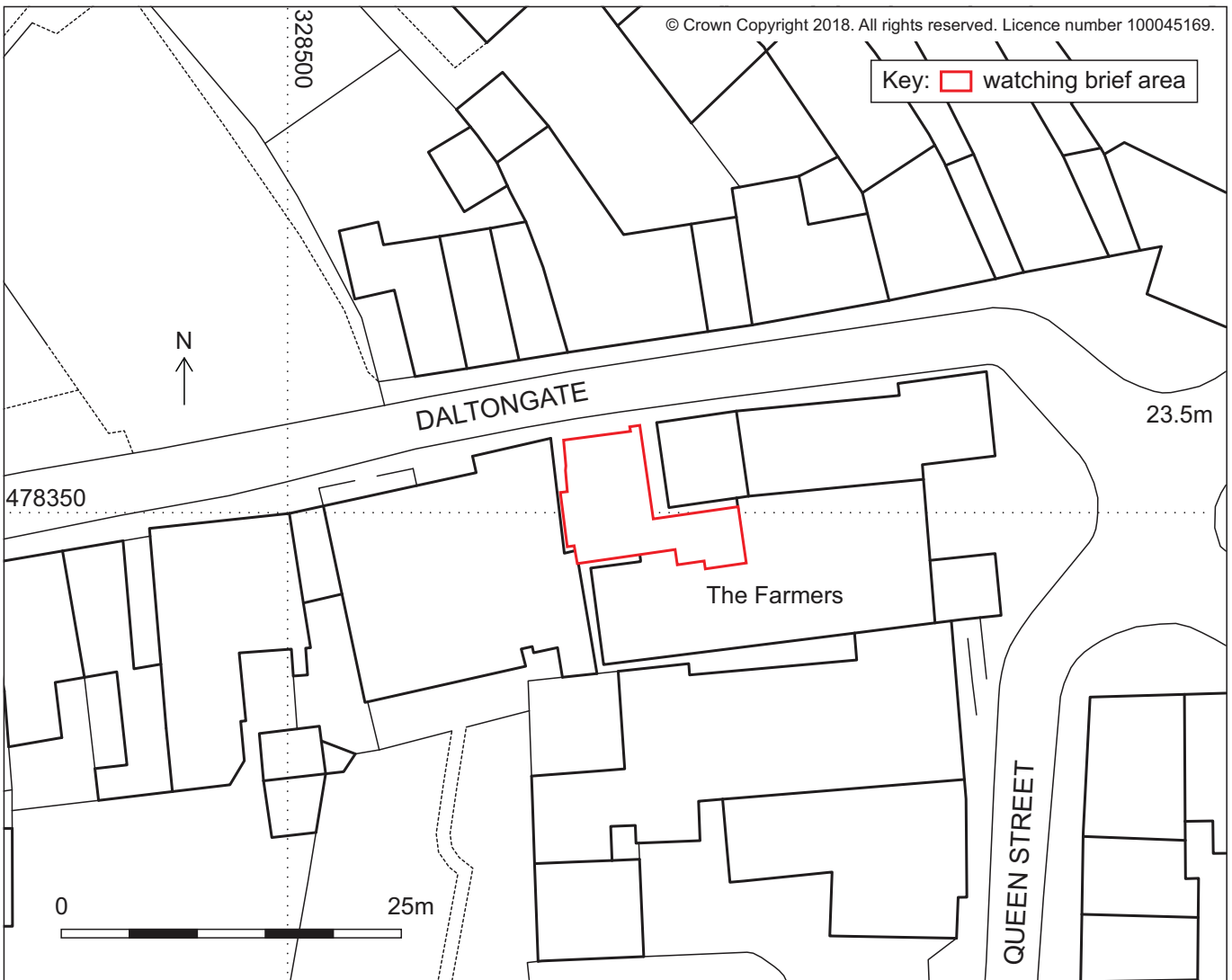
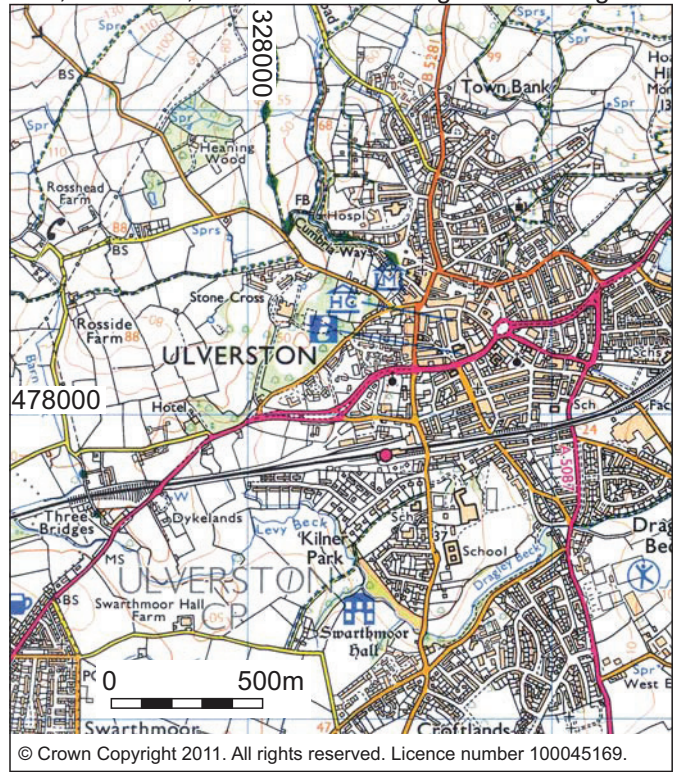
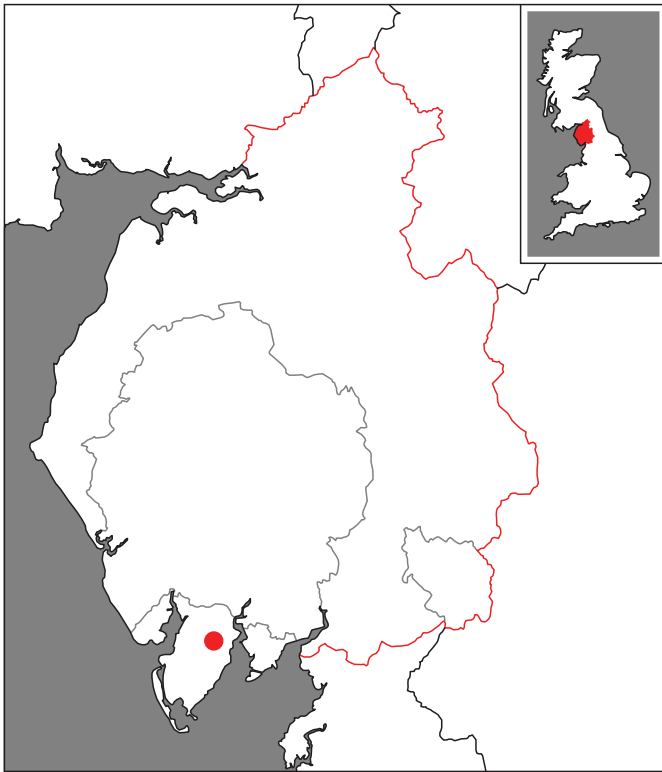


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Chattaway Inns



## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A rapid desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology holds copies of all of the relevant early maps for Ulverston in its library, as well as a number of additional secondary sources. These were examined to provide information for the site background and map regression.

### 2.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

2.2.1 The groundworks involved removal of tarmac surfaces and modern block walls to the rear of The Farmers, on the south side of Daltongate, followed by ground reduction and the excavation of foundation trenches (Figure 2) which were filled with poured concrete for the new single storey extension. The tarmac was removed with a tracked mini digger with a toothed ditching bucket (Plate 1). The main excavation was carried out by a tracked excavator fitted with a narrow toothed ditching bucket the majority of the time, and a wide toothless ditching bucket for some of the work along the south edge of the west part of the site. All spoil was removed directly from the trenches and placed closer to the pavement on Daltongate, before being loaded into a trailer and removed from the site (Plate 2). The site comprised two distinct areas – the main part of the site, and the south-east area.

2.2.2 All groundworks were observed with one archaeologist on site, with the exception of the east part of the site, where apparently only made ground was dug through, and the foundation trench on the west side of the site, which was recorded following excavation. The foundation trenches were excavated to a depth of up to around 1.2m below the tarmac.



Plate 1 (left): Breaking up the tarmac at the start of the watching brief, facing the kitchen on the south of the site

Plate 2: Loading rubble into the trailer

2.2.3 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 digital format were taken of the site as well as general working shots. 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 the groundworks, including the foundation trenches, relative to the local topography and based on a plan supplied by the architect, as well as the archaeological features present, was produced.

2.2.4 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*.

## 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 ClfA 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 be submitted as part of the OASIS scheme. In addition a digital copy will be submitted to John Bamford, who oversaw the building work at the site.

### 3. Desk-Based Assessment

#### 3.1 Mage and Image Progression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** early maps of the area tend to be relatively lacking in detail, with the earliest detailed map, Yates's county plan of 1786, only indicating that the general arrangement of the street pattern and buildings is the same as the slightly later maps. The earliest useful maps are therefore only from the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

3.1.2 **Wood's plan of Ulverston, 1832:** this is the first detailed map of the town and it shows that the site was built on at the time (Plate 3). Daltongate was at that time known as Duke Street.



Plate 3: Extract from Wood's plan of Ulverston, 1832

3.1.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1852:** Ulverston is fortunate in having had detailed town plans produced by the Ordnance Survey, including this one, which was surveyed in 1850 (Plate 4). The map shows that an active change in the name is taking place, as the road is marked 'Dalton Gate or Duke Street'. Once again, the map shows that the site was built on at the time, but more detail is visible than on Wood's map. A building is shown extending southwards from Daltongate, with two steps shown on the pavement leading to the building. There is a covered passageway along the east side of the building, and a yard area to the south of the passageway, leading east to the rear of 'The Farmers Arms P.H.' (Public House).

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1891:** this map is the first edition 1:2,500 scale map of Ulverston, and is not as detailed as the town plan of 1852, so does not include steps or pavements, for instance. It shows the same arrangement of buildings and yards as the previous map, with a couple of differences (Plate 5). Firstly, a boundary is shown between the rear of the building fronting onto Daltongate and the small building adjoining it to the south. Secondly, what was previously shown as a covered passage is now shown simply as a narrow building.

3.1.5 **Photo, c1900:** this undated photograph of the lower (east) end of Daltongate (Plate 6), probably from around 1900, includes a view of the frontage of the building previously on the site (Plate 7). The building in the location of the covered passageway is three stories high, with the first and second floor windows being visible, together with a downpipe to the west. The roof then apparently increases in height for the main building to the west, which has a decorative frontage encompassing the front door and adjacent windows to the east and west. The front door is accessed via three steps up from the pavement. Windows are visible for the first and second floors above.



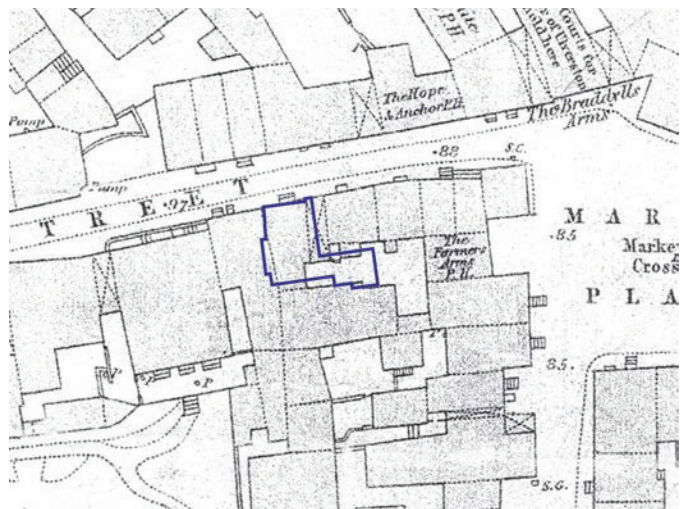


Plate 4 (left): Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1852

Plate 5 (right): Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1891



Plate 6 (left): Daltongate from Market Place (Snell and Snell 2008, 70)

Plate 7 (right): Zoomed in portion of Plate 6 showing the front elevation of the building previously standing on the site (with darker render in the centre of the photo)

3.1.6 **Ordnance Survey 1913:** this second edition 1:2,500 scale map, revised in 1911, shows the same arrangement as the previous map (Plate 8).



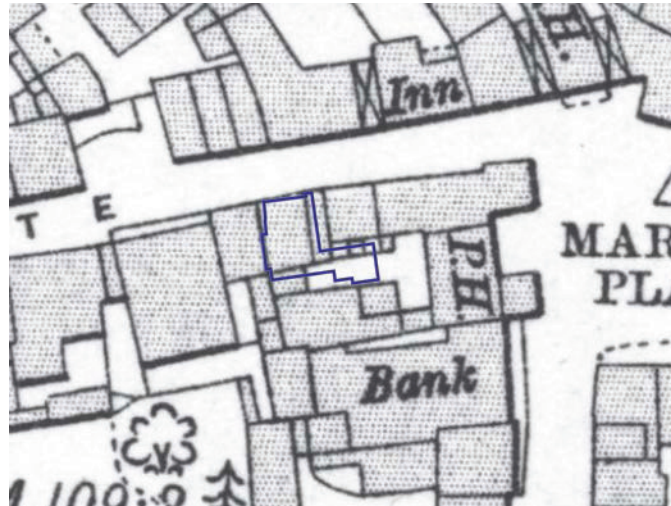


Plate 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.1.7 **Aerial photograph, 1929:** this aerial photograph of Ulverston shows the roof and rear elevation of the building on the site at the time (Plate 9). It shows what appears to be a single building in the area of the main building and what was previously shown as a covered passage. The chimney stack is on the east side, and windows are shown in the rear (south) elevation. The building shown on the maps to the south-west may be what is shown with a dark pitched roof running north/south, with the top of the ridge possibly around first floor level on the main building.



Plate 9: Aerial photograph showing the lower part of Daltongate in 1929, showing the rear elevation of the building previously standing on the site (Aerofilms Ltd 1929, reproduced in Snell and Rushton 1979, 24)

3.1.8 **Ordnance Survey, 1933:** this map, revised in 1931 and 1932, shows the same arrangement of buildings as the previous map (Plate 10).

3.1.9 **Ordnance Survey, 1941:** this map, revised just prior to the Second World War, in 1938, shows no changes to the arrangement of buildings on the site compared with the previous map (Plate 11).

3.1.10 **Aerial photograph, 2003:** this aerial photograph shows the site with the previous building having been demolished for the first time (Plate 12). No further details are visible due to the angle of the photograph.

3.1.11 **Photograph, 2013:** this street level photograph shows the site largely as it was in the previous photograph, but from ground level rather than from above, and from the opposite direction (Plate 13).





Plate 10 (left): Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1933

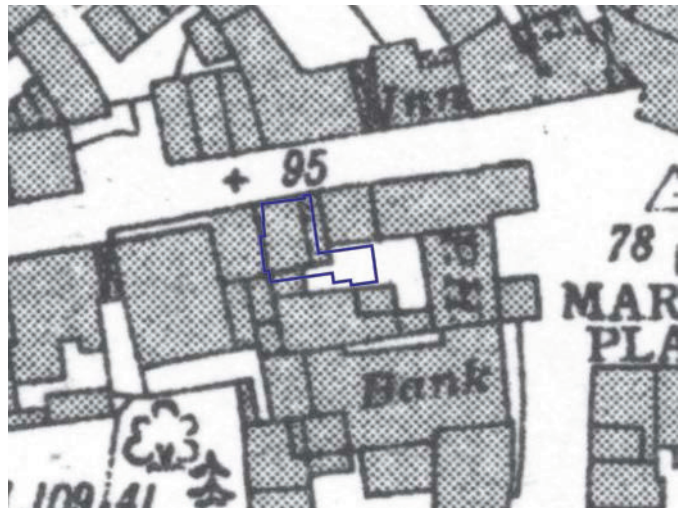


Plate 11 (right): Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1941



Plate 12: Aerial photograph showing lower part of Daltongate in 2003, with the building on site no longer present (McKeever 2010, 55) (taken from the west)



**Plate 13: The site viewed from lower on Daltongate in 2013 (Norgate 2013) (taken from the east)**

3.1.12 **Conclusion:** the map and image evidence shows that there was a building or buildings on the site from at least 1832. The building fronting onto Daltongate was three storeys high, and was accessed via three steps up from the pavement. This building included a covered passage to the west, which may or may not have been separate from the main building. To the rear (south), there was a single storey structure running north/south, and a yard to the east, which continued as far as the rear of The Farmers Arms. At some time after 1938 and before 2003 the buildings on the site were demolished. The client believes this took place around the 1950s, following a fire in the building (R Chattaway pers comm).



## 4. Fieldwork Results

### 4.1 Watching Brief

4.1.1 **South-east area:** this area was dug without an archaeologist on site, while the builders were waiting for party wall consent to dig the main part of the site. It was apparent from observations made during the watching brief that the area had seen considerable disturbance and the only deposits consistent with the natural geology (**115**) were present (Plate 14).



Plate 14: South-facing section in the south-east area of the site

4.1.2 **Main area:** the main part of the site had its overburden removed, and then work in this area was also paused while party wall consent was being awaited. This allowed more time for investigation and recording of remains at this stage that would have been possible otherwise. The site was covered in a tarmac surface 0.1m thick (**100**), below which was a loose pale pinkish-white gravel bedding 0.2m thick (**101**). Below this over the majority of the main part of the site was deposit **114**, which was loose pale brown gritty clay rubble with 20% handmade brick and patches of mortar. It also contained lots of modern material, including plastic such as Fairy Liquid washing up detergent bottles.

4.1.3 **Wall 104:** a short section of brick wall one brick width thick was present at the south-east of the site (**104**) (Plate 15 and Plate 16), and the foundation cut for the wall (**103**) had been cut through the subsoil (**105**), and backfilled with deposit **102** (Plate 17) The foundation cut **103** was visible along the east side of wall **104**. It was at least 0.6m long (it continued into the unexcavated deposits to the south), and was approximately 0.14m to the east of wall **104**. It was half-sectioned, and revealed to be 0.33m deep from the top as revealed by the watching brief to the slate bedding (**110**) for wall **104** below (Plate 18). The sides were vertical, and the base of the cut was not visible beneath the slate bedding (**110**). Backfill **102** was a fairly loose black sandy silt, with 40% pebbles and brick fragment inclusions, and it filled foundation cut **103** down to the slate bedding for wall **104**. The top of wall **104** was high in the south, and lowest in the north, but white mortar was present on the tops of the bricks, so it was not clear what or where the top surface had originally been. Four courses of bricks were present above the slate bedding. Wall **104** was rectangular in plan, and orientated north/south. It was constructed from handmade bricks, each of which measured 0.24m long by 0.11m wide and 0.07m thick. The bricks were bonded with soft white mortar, and the small amount revealed was a mixture of pairs of bricks laid as stretchers and headers.



**Plate 15 (left): Wall 104 (centre left), taken from the east**



**Plate 16 (right): Close up of wall 104**



**Plate 17 (left): Wall 104 from above, showing foundation cut 103 and black backfill 102**



**Plate 18 (right): Half section of backfill 102 with slate bedding 110 for wall 104 visible at base**





Plate 19: Slate bedding 110 after removal of wall 104, prior to cleaning of flag surface 109, taken from the north

4.1.4 **Wall 107:** part of another wall (107), comprising a single lump of cemented sandstone, was revealed to the east of wall 104, surrounded by pebbly black deposit 106, which lay on top of subsoil 105. It was on the line of wall 108 north/south, beyond the south-east corner. It was strongly bounded, and had to be removed with a breaker.



Plate 20: Wall 107 (centre front of shot) with pebbly black deposit 106, subsoil 105, and wall 104, in that order to the west, and east/west section of wall 108 to the north, taken from the east

4.1.5 **Flag surface 109:** following further ground reduction in the same area, flag surface 109 was revealed, abutting wall 104 and running east/west from the west side of the wall (Plate 21 and Plate 22), as far as the west boundary of the site (Plate 23). Flag surface 109 was made of unmortared rectangular slate flags laid onto a dark grey-black loose gritty deposit (112) including coal debris, which also included a large smooth flagstone and the contents of a rat burrow. In one area there was degraded linoleum on

top of flag surface **109**. It was not excavated further as the depth needed for the concrete foundations had been reached after the removal of **112**.



**Plate 21 (left): Wall 104 along east side of flag surface 109, taken from the north**  
**Plate 22 (right): Wall 104 along east side of flag surface 109, taken from the west**





**Plate 23:** The furthest extent west of flag surface 109 (centre rear, with pipe to left), and polished stone flag within black bedding layer 112, taken from the east

4.1.6 **Wall 108:** to the north of wall 104 was an L-shaped wall (108) in the south-east of the main site, which survived as five courses of bricks (of which the top three courses leaned slightly towards the north) laid in stretcher bond onto a stone boulder foundation along the east/west section, and two courses of bricks laid onto a chamfered (brick?) footing along the north/south section. The courses were bonded with a hard grey cement, and both faces were whitewashed.



**Plate 24 (left):** Wall 104 (in the south, left of shot) and east/west section of wall 108, taken from the east

**Plate 25 (right):** Wall 108 running east/west (surviving as five courses) and north/south (surviving as two courses), taken from the north

4.1.7 Wall 108 continued from the corner described previously towards the north, and it was revealed to be seven courses high in the east-facing section of the north end of the east foundation trench (Plate 26 and Plate 27).





**Plate 26 (left): East-facing elevation of wall 108 along the east-facing section of the north end of the east foundation trench, immediately prior to concrete being poured, taken from the east**

**Plate 27 (right): East-facing elevation of wall 108 after concrete foundation had set, taken from the east-south-east**



**Plate 28 (left): Section of wall 108 following removal of the wall, showing rubble and large foundation boulders, taken from the south**

**Plate 29 (right): Foundation of wall 108 at the north end, following removal of brick portion of wall, taken from the west**

4.1.8 **Wall 111:** along the north edge of flag surface 109 was another wall (111), which butted the flag surface, and was built from a mixture of red sandstone and handmade brick. It continued the line of the east/west section of wall 108, and was revealed after wall 108 had been removed and the ground



reduced further. The wall was 0.5m from the north edge to the north edge of flag surface **109**, and continued as far as flag surface **109** to the west.



**Plate 30 (left): Flag surface 109 butted by wall 111, taken from the east**

**Plate 31 (right): Flag surface 109 butted by wall 111, with slate bedding 110 visible beyond the flag surface, taken from the west**

4.1.9 **Wall 116:** along the west side of the site was another wall (**116**), the same as wall **108** and evidently part of the same structure

4.1.10 **Wall 117:** wall **117** ran westwards from wall **108**. It was at least eight courses high along the south side of the north foundation trench, where it was whitewashed on the north-facing elevation (Plate 32 and Plate 33). The wall was cut by the west foundation trench where nine courses survived in the west-facing section, in English garden wall bond (five rows of stretchers to one row of headers) (Plate 34). The bricks were 0.23m long by 0.10m wide and 0.06m thick.





**Plate 32 (left): Wall 117 north-facing elevation along the south side of the north foundation trench, taken from the north**

**Plate 33 (right): Close up of best-preserved portion of wall 117**



**Plate 34: Wall 117 west-facing section, cut by west foundation trench, taken from the south-south-west**

4.1.11 **Wall 119:** wall **119** was revealed along the north edge of the site, next to the pavement on Daltongate, running between wall **116** in the west and wall **108** in the east (Plate 35 and Plate 36). It was four brick widths thick (Plate 37), and it appeared to butt against wall **116**. This was particularly clear where the top few courses of wall **119** were leaning southwards, and wall **116** was unaffected (Plate 38, Plate 39, and Plate 40). The south-facing elevation of wall **119** was covered in blackened whitewash, particularly lower down. It contained a blocked opening which ran as far as wall **108** in the east (Plate 41), so it was not possible to examine the junction of the main part of wall **119** with wall **108** as they did not join. The blocked opening partially covered the upper of two red sandstone steps that led down to the natural on the south side of the wall (Plate 41, Plate 42, and Plate 43). Both steps were very worn down on the west side, and at the base of the flight the natural was covered in black rubber mats. Between the east side of the steps and the foundations of wall **108**, there was a very wet, black patch in the natural which contained a concentration of fragments of pottery and perhaps represents a small pit.





**Plate 35 (left): Wall 119 at the west end of the north side of the site, prior to removal of bricks, taken from the south-south-east**



**Plate 36 (right): Wall 119 running from the west end of the north side of the site to the corner with 108 (removed, and visible in section), showing blocked opening within wall, with sandstone steps below, taken from the south**



**Plate 37 (left): Working shot of wall 119 during brick removal, showing four courses thick**



**Plate 38 (right): Working shot of wall 119 showing junction with remaining pillar of wall 116 below buttress, taken from the east**





**Plate 39 (left): Working shot showing the junction of wall 116 and wall 119, taken from the south-east**  
**Plate 40 (right): Close up of junction of wall 116 and wall 119, showing wall 119 butting against wall 116, following removal of top few courses of bricks from wall 119**



**Plate 41: Blocked opening in wall 119 with red sandstone steps below, showing wear on left-hand side (west), taken from the south**



**Plate 42 (left): Red sandstone steps below blocked opening in wall 119, showing profile on east face, taken from the east**

**Plate 43 (right): Red sandstone steps with part of west side removed during cleaning with toothed ditching bucket, below blocked opening in wall 119, taken from the south**

4.2.12 **Rubble backfill 114:** context 114 was loose pale brown gritty clay rubble with 20% handmade brick and patches of mortar, up to approximately 1m thick, and it covered the area bounded by walls 108, 119, and 116, but also extending to the south over wall 111 and flags 109. Within it were iron objects including three sash weights, a pierced object (Plate 44), and from the area close to the sandstone steps there were window bars of the type commonly used over cellar lights, and a large strap hinge. In addition, there were many pieces of red sandstone, including a large pecked rectangular piece with a moulding along the edge (Plate 45), a quoin with chamfered edges (Plate 46), and a block with several holes (Plate 47). Complete glass bottles were also recovered (see *Appendix 3*), and there were plastic objects such as Fairy liquid bottles.



**Plate 44: Pierced iron object from rubble backfill 114**





**Plate 45: Pecked red sandstone with moulded edge from rubble backfill 114**



**Plate 46 (left): Red sandstone quoin with chamfered edges from rubble backfill 114**

**Plate 47 (right): Red sandstone block with several holes from rubble backfill 114**

## 4.3 Finds

4.3.1 **Introduction:** in total, 95 finds were recovered during the watching brief, and these are catalogued in *Appendix 3*, and discussed by type below. The finds were recovered from unstratified deposits, from backfill **102** for wall foundation trench cut **103**, from possible backfill **106**, from bedding deposit **112** for flag surface **109**, from rubble backfill **114**, and from a possible shallow pit in natural **115** to the east of the sandstone steps at the base of wall **119**.

4.3.2 **Pottery:** thirty-seven pottery fragments were recovered. These comprised domestic coarsewares and finewares. The coarsewares were brown salt-glazed high-fired red earthenware (dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century), brown salt-glazed grey-bodied stoneware (dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century), and brown-glazed, black-glazed, and unglazed red earthenwares, dated more broadly to the late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century). The finewares, which were more numerous, comprised creamware, pearlware, white earthenware, and glazed red earthenware. The finewares are more useful for dating purposes, due to changing fashions. They indicate a date of the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century for both backfill **102** and flag bedding deposit **112**, and the 19<sup>th</sup> century for the possible pit in the natural **115**.

4.3.3 **Clay tobacco pipe:** a total of 11 clay tobacco pipe stem fragments were recovered from across five contexts. One fragment from **112** had yellowish staining towards one end and another from the same context had a light green glaze, however, none of the fragments were stamped with a maker's mark. The assemblage is small, so it is difficult to make chronological judgments with any degree of confidence in terms of stem-bore analysis, yet overall the group is fairly coherent in its contents: all of the fragments had a 5/64" or 6/64" diameter borehole, which is probably consistent with an 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date for the assemblage (after Davey 2013).

4.3.4 **Glass bottles and vessels:** sixteen fragments from glass bottles and a single fragment from a drinking vessel were recovered. The bottle fragments from both context **102** and the possible pit in

natural **115** fit with the date range of the pottery recovered from the same contexts. The bottles from rubble backfill **114** are different, in that this context contained many finds that were demonstrably post-1950 that were not recovered, for example the Fairy liquid bottle, so the glass bottles that were recovered do not date this context so directly. However, they indicate a date range of late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century and broader 20<sup>th</sup> century dates for the purchase of the bottles. The complete examples were two drinks bottles from the company Walter Marsh & Sons, Barrow-in-Furness, a milk bottle from Barrow Dairies Ltd, and a concentrated disinfectant (Sanpic) bottle.

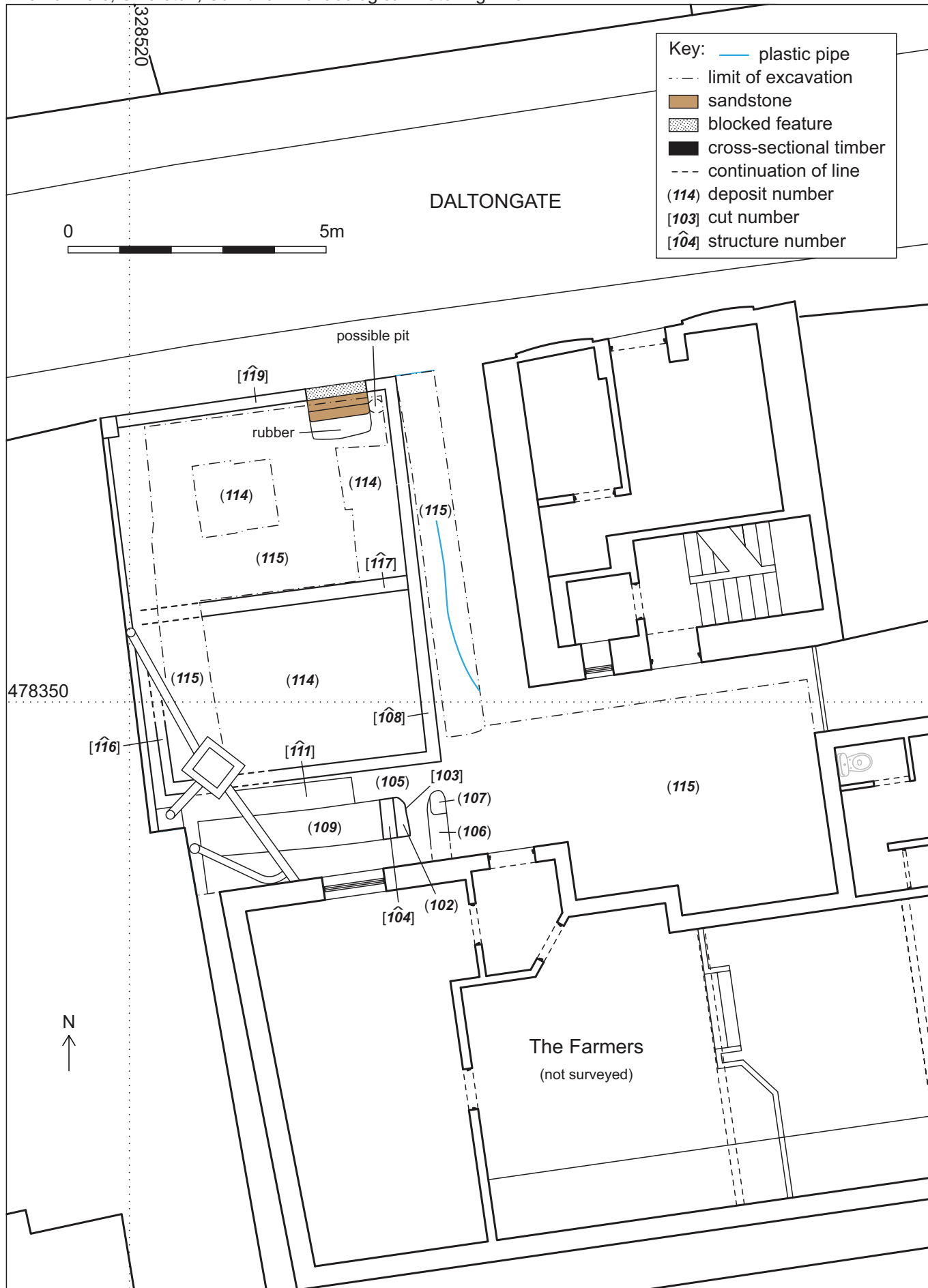
4.3.5 **Building material:** lime mortar, lime plaster, concrete, a fragment of brown-glazed fireclay drainpipe, a fragment of dessicated wood, and reused fragment of greyish-white marble with a moulding along the rim were recovered.

4.3.6 **Plastic:** small plastic fragments were found within context **112**, and probably originated from a rat burrow, from the presence of wool bedding material, and rodent gnaw marks on much of the plastic. The context itself can be dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century, while the rat burrow within it is clearly much later.

4.3.7 **Animal bone and marine shell:** the animal bone, totalling six fragments, was generally fairly well-preserved but fragmentary. None of the bone had been burnt or gnawed or showed signs of having been butchered. It includes a vertebra fragment from **115**, possibly from a sheep, and small unidentified fragments, possibly of rodent and/or other small mammals, from **112**, however, it has not been possible to identify species. A cockle valve was also recovered from **112**. Cockles were widely exploited for food and are still collected from the sands of Morecambe Bay. A post-medieval date is suggested for the material by association with other artefacts from the same contexts.

4.3.8 **Metal:** two heavily corroded Fe (iron) nails were recovered from context **112**, and a single corroded nail was recovered from the possible pit in natural **115**.





Client: Chattaway Inns

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2018

Figure 2: Plan of the watching brief area

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Results

5.1.1 The structural remains uncovered during the watching brief match closely the cartographic and photographic information available for the history of the site. Four phases were identified, as follows.

5.1.2 **Phase 1:** this comprises the natural geology, made up of boulder clays, and is represented by deposits **105** and **115**.

5.1.3 **Phase 2 (late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century):** the building fronting onto Daltongate (comprising walls **108**, **116**, **117**, and **119**, including the sandstone steps down to the cellar) and the outshut to the rear (evidenced by wall **104**, flag floor **109**, and wall **111**) were constructed before the first available detailed mapping, Wood's map of 1832. The dating of the pottery found in the backfill (**102**) of the foundation trench for wall **104** and also in the bedding layer (**112**) for flags **109**, both indicate a date of the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century for the construction of the outshut. It is conceivable that the main building was constructed slightly earlier than this, but there is no archaeological evidence to suggest when this might have been. The form of the bricks, which were handmade and did not have frogs, although not enough to provide a detailed date of construction, suggests that they were manufactured before c1820-1850 (Hammond 2001, 14; see also Celoria 1971).

5.1.4 **Phase 3 (19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century):** at some point during the lifetime of the building fronting onto Daltongate, opening for the door to the cellar was blocked. In addition, broken pottery dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century was dumped in a possible pit to the east of the foot of the sandstone cellar steps. It is possible that wall **107** also relates to this phase.

5.1.5 **Phase 4 (mid-20<sup>th</sup> century):** anecdotally, the building fronting onto Daltongate burnt down, and was subsequently demolished. Rubble backfill **114** relates to this phase, and the dating of the finds indicates that this must have been after c1950.

### 5.2 Conclusions

5.2.1 The positioning of the foundation trenches in relation to the remains of buried walls of the former buildings on site fortuitously allowed easy identification and recording of the latter. In addition, the delay on site due to waiting for the party wall agreement allowed extra time for investigation of deposits, which resulted in a reasonable assemblage of finds being recovered associated with the construction of the outshut to the rear, which assisted with dating. The two buildings identified add information to what is otherwise a poorly recorded part of Ulverston in photographic terms. The deep cellars of the buildings, dug into the natural geology, had, however, apparently left no remains of any medieval deposits or structures that may have existed along the line of Daltongate prior to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## 6. Bibliography

### 6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey, 1852 *Ulverston Sheet 1*, 1:1056, surveyed 1850

Ordnance Survey, 1891 *Lancashire Sheet XVI.3*, 1:2,500, surveyed 1889

Ordnance Survey, 1913 *Lancashire Sheet XVI.3*, 1:2,500, revised 1911

Ordnance Survey, 1933 *Lancashire Sheet XVI.3*, 1:2,500, revised 1931 and 1932

Ordnance Survey, 1941 *Lancashire Sheet XVI.3*, 1:2,500, revised 1938

Ordnance Survey, 2011 **OL 6**, *The English Lakes: South-western area; Coniston, Ulverston and Barrow-in-Furness*, 1:25,000

Wood, J, 1832 *Plan of Ulverston*

### 6.2 Secondary Sources

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

Celoria, F, 1971 *Edward Dobson's "A Rudimentary Treatise on the Manufacture of Bricks and Tiles" (1850) Edited with an Introduction, Biography, Notes, Bibliography and Index*, J Ceramic History, **5**, Stafford

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*, revised edn, Reading

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, pp88-92

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, London

Hammond, M, 2001 *Bricks and Brickmaking*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, Princes Risborough

Greenlane Archaeology, 2007 *Archaeological Excavation Manual*, unpubl rep

McKeever, R, 2010 *An Ulverston Anthology*, no location

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

Norgate, M and J, 2013 Daltongate, Ulverston, Cumbria, 11.4.2013, in *Old Cumbria Gazetteer*, <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/webmap/thelakes/html/lgaz/lk16100.htm>

Snell, J, and Rushton, M, 1979 *Ulverston & District in Times Past*, Chorley

Snell, J, and Snell, M, 2008 *Lost Ulverston*, Barrow-in-Furness

## Appendix 1: Project Design

# FARMER'S ARMS, MARKET PLACE, ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief Project Design



Client: J & J Bamford

January 2017

---

Client: Chattaway Inns

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2018

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Ref. 17/0927) for refurbishment, including the erection of new extensions, of the Farmer's Arms, Market Place, Ulverston, Cumbria (NGR 328526 478346) one of the conditions was that an archaeological watching brief be carried out during the associated groundworks. This project design has been produced in response to this, and is intended to outline the methodology that would be used during the archaeological work.

1.1.2 The Farmer's Arms is situated in the core of the medieval town of Ulverston, in an area that is therefore of some archaeological interest.

### 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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct; the watching brief will be carried out according to their Standards and Guidance of (CIfA 2014a).

### 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 Dan Elsworth or **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. The Historic Environment Service at Cumbria County Council 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 previous pieces of work carried out elsewhere in Ulverston by Greenlane Archaeology.

## 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 in Ulverston. 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 the Historic Environment Service at Cumbria County Council, and subject to a variation to this project design or a new project design will be produced.

### 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 ClfA (ClfA 2014b). 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 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 **16<sup>th</sup> January 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. 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

CIfA, 2014a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*, revised edn, Reading

CIfA, 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*, revised edn, Reading

Greenlane Archaeology, 2007 *Archaeological Excavation Manual*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2009a *130-136 Stricklandgate, Kendal, Cumbria: Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2009b *Land Adjacent to Fox Street and 52-62 Corporation Street, Preston, Lancashire: Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2010a *YWCA, 95 Stricklandgate, Kendal, Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2010b *Land Adjacent to 4 St George's Crescent, Stanwix, Carlisle, Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2010c *Lowwood Gunpowder Works, Haverthwaite, Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2010d *152 Corporation Street, Preston, Lancashire: Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpubl rep

HMSO, 1996 *Treasure Act*, <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1996/1996024.htm>



## Appendix 2: Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
<b>100</b>	Deposit	Compacted Tarmac 0.1m thick	Tarmac surface
<b>101</b>	Deposit	Loose pale pinkish-white gravel, 0.2m thick	Bedding for tarmac <b>100</b>
<b>102</b>	Deposit	Black fairly loose sandy silt, with 40% pebbles and brick inclusions, 0.33m deep onto slate <b>110</b> at base of cut <b>103</b> , 0.08m to 0.14m wide next to wall <b>104</b>	Fill of wall foundation cut <b>103</b>
<b>103</b>	Cut	>0.60m long, 0.08m to 0.14m wide, orientated north/south, 0.33m deep to slate <b>110</b> , vertical sides, base not visible beneath slate, truncated by overburden and demolition of structure, and filled by <b>102</b>	Cut for foundation trench for wall <b>104</b>
<b>104</b>	Structure	Linear structure, orientated north/south, each unfrogged brick 0.11m x 0.24m x 0.07m, with soft white lime mortar bonding	Wall of outbuilding
<b>105</b>	Deposit	Fairly firm yellowish brown gravelly silt, between <b>103</b> and <b>107</b> , 0.1m thick	Subsoil on top of natural <b>115</b>
<b>106</b>	Deposit	Rubble black deposit	Within/cut into <b>105</b> , around wall <b>107</b>
<b>107</b>	Structure	Sandstone wall – modern cemented?	Wall of outbuilding
<b>108</b>	Structure	L-shaped wall, 1.37m north/south and 1.52m east/west, with five courses in stretcher bond onto rubble east/west, and two courses onto chamfered footing north/south, bonding horizontally between courses is hard grey cement	East and south wall of building
<b>109</b>	Surface	Slate flags west of wall <b>104</b> , with linoleum on top in places. Flags up to 1m long by 0.5m wide and less than 0.1m thick	Flag floor of outbuilding
<b>110</b>	Structure	Slate flag approximately 1m long and 0.3m wide orientated north/south	Bedding for wall <b>104</b>
<b>111</b>	Structure	Lime mortared angular stones and some hand-made brick forming a wall footing running east/west, approximately 0.5m wide and over 2m long	Wall footing
<b>112</b>	Deposit	Dark grey-black loose gritty deposit with coal inclusions, below flags <b>109</b> , with inclusion of neat flag	Bedding layer for flags <b>109</b>
<b>113</b>	Cut	Narrow linear cut parallel to wall <b>108</b>	Possible cut for wall <b>108</b>
<b>114</b>	Deposit	Pale brown loose gritty clay rubble with 20% handmade brick and patches of mortar, over 0.6m thick in places, not fully removed	Fill of former cellar
<b>115</b>	Deposit	Firm pale brown gravelly clay	Natural
<b>116</b>	Structure	Brick wall as per <b>108</b>	West wall of building
<b>117</b>	Structure	Linear structure orientated east/west, with 9 surviving courses, as 5 rows of stretchers and 1 row of headers (English garden wall bond), each unfrogged handmade brick 0.225m long x 0.10m wide x 0.06m deep	Dividing wall of building
<b>118</b>	Structure	Wall (?) at north of site, or dumped/pushed in	Rubble
<b>119</b>	Structure	Wall on north of site, with blocked opening and sandstone steps	North wall of building

## Appendix 3: Finds Summary

Context	Material type	Qty	Description	Date range
<i>U/S</i>	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware body fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<i>U/S</i>	Pottery	1	White earthenware with blue transfer-printed sheet pattern	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<i>U/S</i>	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment, 31.5mm long with 7-8mm wide slightly pointed oval-shaped section and 5/64" diameter borehole	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<i>U/S</i>	Plastic	1	White circular teething ring half	20 <sup>th</sup> century
<i>U/S</i>	Glass	1	Green bottle body fragment	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> – early 21 <sup>st</sup> century
<b>102</b>	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware dish rim with white slip stripes on rim and black sooting (?) on exterior	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>102</b>	Pottery	7	Creamware, including three hollow-ware rims	Mid – late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>102</b>	Pottery	1	Pearlware with blue painted pattern	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>102</b>	Pottery	1	Brown salt-glazed grey-bodied stoneware hollow-ware body fragment	18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>102</b>	Clay tobacco pipe	3	Plain stem fragments x 3: 1 x 48mm long very fragment, with slightly oval-shaped section, 6-7mm wide, and 5/64" diameter borehole; 1 x 19mm long fragment, with round 6.5-7mm diameter section and 5/64" diameter borehole; 1 x stem/bowl junction (none of the bowl present), 39mm long fragment, split across the section and tapering slightly away from the bowl end with c5/64" diameter borehole	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>102</b>	Glass	1	Green bottle body fragment	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>102</b>	Glass	1	Colourless drinking glass (?) base fragment	18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>102</b>	Building material	1	White mortar lump	Not closely dateable
<b>102</b>	Coal	1	Small fragment	Not closely dateable
<b>106</b>	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment, 25.5m long with a 7-8mm oval-shaped section and 5/64" diameter borehole	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>106</b>	Ceramic building material	1	Brown-glazed low-fired fireclay (?) drain pipe (?) fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>106</b>	Glass	1	Very light turquoise bottle body fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> century

112	Clay pipe tobacco	5	Plain stem fragments x 5: 1 x 52mm long fragment with round 8mm diameter section and off-centre 5/64" diameter borehole; 1 x 40mm long fragment with slight oval-shaped 6.5-7mm section and off-centre 5/64" diameter borehole and yellow staining c12mm from one end; 1 x 35mm long fragment with 6-7mm oval-shaped section and central 5/64" diameter borehole; 1 x 30mm long fragment with 7mm round section and 5/64" diameter borehole, possibly burnt?; 1 x 20mm long fragment with 5-5.5mm diameter section and central 6/64" diameter borehole and green glaze applied	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
112	Pottery	2	Black-glazed red earthenware crock body fragments	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
112	Pottery	1	Brown salt-glazed high-fired red earthenware hollow-ware body fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century
112	Pottery	1	Glazed factory-produced red earthenware bowl base with white slip-coated interior and white slip stripes on exterior	Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
112	Pottery	1	Iron-stained creamware / pearlware / white earthenware bowl (?) rim with blue dabbed decoration on exterior and brown painted stripe below rim on interior	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
112	Pottery	1	Pearlware/white earthenware carinated tea cup or tea bowl body fragment with blue transfer-printed pattern	(Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -) early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
112	Glass	1	Very light turquoise bottle body fragment with embossed text on side '...HA...' and lime mortar adhering to inside, outside, and to break	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
112	Glass	1	Colourless bottle body fragment with mould seam	20 <sup>th</sup> century
112	Animal bone	5	Unidentified bone fragments; fragmentary, possibly including rodent and/or other small mammal bone fragments	Uncertain
112	Marine shell	1	Cockle valve with small hole in it	Uncertain
112	Building material	5	Concrete fragments x 2, lime mortar fragments x 2, and pebble	Post-medieval?
112	Fe	2	Heavily corroded nails (?), one with lump of roof slate adhering to it	Not closely dateable
112	Wood	1	Desiccated fragment	Not closely dateable
112	Plastic	8	Red tape fragment x 2, cellophane x 2, and polythene x 4, many clearly rodent chewed, some of the polythene attached to clumps of sheep's wool	20 <sup>th</sup> – early 21 <sup>st</sup> century
114	Glass	1	Complete very light turquoise bottle with internal screw-top closure and rubber stopper, with embossed text on side of bottle 'MARSH & SONS / REG <sup>D</sup> / TRADE / WALTER MARSH [written inside a barrow on grass] / MARK / BARROWINFURNESS' and punt mark on base 'K · B · L <sup>TD</sup> / C / 1475' and stopper with embossed text '·MARSH & SONS· / REGISTERED / WALTER MARSH [written inside a barrow] / TRADE MARK / BARROW', partially filled with tar	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century



114	Glass	4	Complete colourless bottles: 1. Semi-rectangular cross-sectioned bottle with recessed panel for paper label, and external screw top closure; 2. Milk bottle with embossed text on side 'Barrow / Dairies Ltd' and on other side 'PASTEURISED / MILK / CONTENTS 1 PT', and punt mark on base 'A750 / ff [in a circle] / 4V' (manufactured by Forsters Glass Co, Ltd, St Helens, makers mark 'since World War II' (Toulouse 1971, 205)); 3. Semi oval cross-sectioned bottle with ridges along sides, with external screw top closure and punt mark '444 (?) S SANPIC S / REG No 886265'; 4. Drinks bottle with embossed text below shoulder 'MARSH & SONS BARROW TRADE [picture of barrow] MARK' and punt mark on base '[on sides NESW] REG NO / 2X / 833891 / A22 / S33 [and in the centre] ff [in a circle] (manufactured by Forsters Glass Co, Ltd, St Helens (Toulouse 1971, 205)), with internal screw top closure and white plastic stopper with orange rubber washer, and red plastic insert with embossed text '· REPLACE · / STOPPER'	20 <sup>th</sup> century (bottle numbers 2 and 4 dating to 1939 onwards)
114	Glass	1	Dark green complete wine bottle with remains of cork stopper, and punt mark 'A 4 / S 15 / UGB' (manufactured by United Glass Bottle Manufacturers Ltd (Toulouse 1971, 509-515))	1913 onwards
114	Glass	1	Brown complete beer bottle with remains of paper label '...BURTON...' and punt mark on base 'A 295 / ff [in circle] / 90X' (manufactured by Forsters Glass Co, Ltd, St Helens (Toulouse 1971, 205))	1939 onwards
114	Glass	1	Colourless bottle fragment	20 <sup>th</sup> century
114	Pottery	1	Pearlware/white earthenware cup/bowl body with blue transfer-printed pattern	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
114	Pottery	1	White earthenware/ironstone hollow-ware base with green, blue, and black transfer-printed pattern	Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century
114	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment, 56mm long, with slightly oval-shaped 6.5mm to 7.5mm section and 5/64" diameter borehole	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
114	Stone	1	Greyish-white marble moulded rim fragment, with grey mortar adhering to breaks	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
115 (possible pit on east side of cellar steps)	Pottery	16	White earthenware, many fragments with iron staining: Vessel 1: refitting deep oval dish rim-to-base fragments x 7 with flat rim with Willow transfer-printed pattern and impressed size mark on base '10'; Vessel 2: refitting bowl rim-to-base x 5 with two fragments from same vessel; Vessel 3: Willow transfer-printed dinner plate rim x 1; Vessel 4: painted flow blue faceted tea cup with lower handle terminal	19 <sup>th</sup> century
115 (possible pit on east side of cellar steps)	Pottery	1	High-fired red earthenware body fragment, possibly from flower pot or closed vessel	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century

<b>115</b> (possible pit on east side of cellar steps)	Glass	1	Very light turquoise bottle fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>115</b> (possible pit on east side of cellar steps)	Glass	2	Very light turquoise thin pane fragments, possibly from lantern	19 <sup>th</sup> century?
<b>115</b> (possible pit on east side of cellar steps)	Fe	1	Corroded nail	Post-medieval
<b>115</b> (possible pit on east side of cellar steps)	Building material	1	Lime plaster	Post-medieval
<b>115</b> (possible pit on east side of cellar steps)	Animal bone	1	Unidentified vertebra fragment (possibly sheep)	Uncertain