

ULVERSTON PARISH CHURCH, ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief



Client: Ulverston Parish Church
Renewal Committee
NGR 328876 478731

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Non-Technical Summary

As part of a series of alterations to Ulverston Parish Church devised by the Ulverston Parish Church Renewal Committee a programme of archaeological work was carried out. This comprised the monitoring by watching brief of ground works relating to the removal of an outbuilding and construction of a new toilet facility, as well as the recording of the walls during maintenance work inside the church tower.

The earliest surviving fabric in the church is the Norman doorway which is probably 12th century and all that remains of the original building, said to have been built in 1111. It is recorded that the present church replaced an earlier one, which collapsed in a storm in 1540, and was rebuilt using material taken from several local monastic sites, although this too has seen several phases of later repair and extension during the 19th century.

The watching brief was only carried out once the former outbuilding had been demolished and the foundation trench excavated, rather than actually during excavation. No definite archaeological features were encountered although some disarticulated human remains were found within the topsoil. A v-shaped cut feature was, however, observed beneath the tower, but this was considered most likely to have been excavated to provide access for a pipe between the boiler room and the earlier outbuilding.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Ulverston Parish Church Renewal Committee for commissioning the work, in particular Mike Atkinson for facilitating it. Further thanks are due to Malcolm Craig of Craig and Green Architects for his help, in particular in supplying drawings of the church.

The on site work was carried out by Dan Elsworth who also managed the project. The report was produced by Steve Clarke and Dan Elsworth and edited by Jo Dawson.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

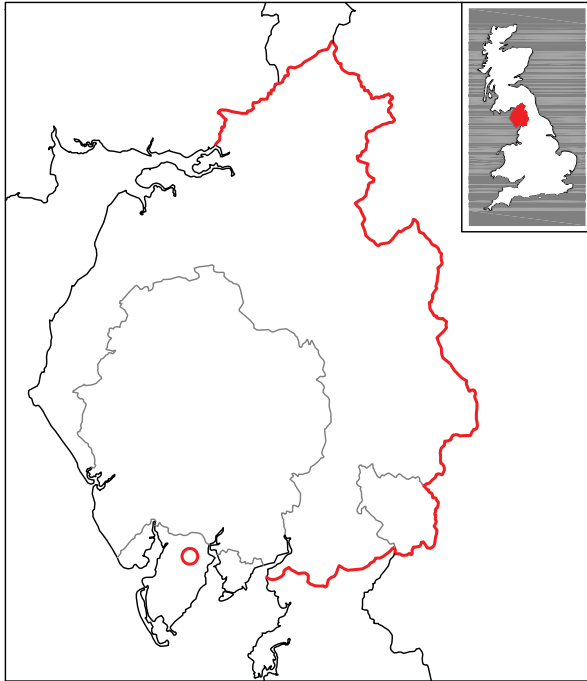
1.1.1 A programme of alterations was proposed by Ulverston Parish Church Renewal Committee (hereafter 'the client') at Ulverston Parish Church, Ulverston (NGR 328876 478731). The Carlisle Diocesan Advisory Committee recommended an archaeological watching brief be carried out on the works, and Greenlane Archaeology were then approached by the client, and produced a project design (see *Appendix 1*).

1.1.2 Ultimately it was decided that the watching brief would only be necessary during the excavation of footings for a new extension to the north side of the tower. The work of installing a new floor in the north aisle of the church did not involve any excavation as the floor was built up on the existing hard core surface. The original garden store and toilet were demolished and the new foundations excavated before Greenlane Archaeology was contacted and it was therefore only possible to observe and record what was still visible on 23rd July 2008.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Ulverston Parish Church is located in a quiet residential area on the north-east side of Ulverston, a short distance from the foot of the hill of Hoad and approximately 31m above sea level (Fig 1).

1.2.2 Ulverston is on the boundary between the West Cumbria coastal plain and the higher ground of the Furness Fells to the north; the solid geology is typically made up of Bannisdale slates (Taylor *et al* 1971, plate XIII; Moseley 1978, plate 1), and this is overlain by a drift geology made up of glacially-derived tills comprising gravels and clays (Countryside Commission 1998, 66).



Client: Ulverston Parish Church
Renewal Committee

Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The project comprised essentially just comprised an archaeological watching brief, although a brief assessment of the church's history was also carried out in order to place the results in their local and regional context. The intention of the archaeological watching brief was to observe necessary ground works and record any archaeological deposits therein.

2.1.2 All aspects of the archaeological recording and watching brief were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001).

2.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

2.2.1 The archaeological recording comprised two tasks; a watching brief of the foundations for the new extension to be added to the north side of the tower (Fig 2), and the examination of the original fabric of the walls inside the tower that had been exposed following the removal of the plaster.

2.2.2 All of the on-site work was recorded in the following manner:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits, features, and structures were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets. In addition a record of the day's events was also made;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of all archaeological deposits, as well as general views of the trenches, the surrounding landscape, working shots, and exposed elements of the walls within the tower. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remainder are presented on the accompanying CD. A written record of all of the photographs was also made on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Drawings:**
 - i. An measured sketch plan of the excavation area was produced at a scale of 1:50;
 - ii. A single section was produced at a scale of 1:20.

2.2.3 Trench locations were recorded relative to nearby elements of the church.

2.3 Finds

2.3.1 **Human remains:** fragments of human remains were encountered during the watching brief, all of which were disarticulated. These were left *in situ* and none were removed from site.

2.3.2 **Other artefacts:** no other finds were recovered during the watching brief.

2.4 Environmental samples

2.4.1 The absence of sealed deposits of a demonstrably early date meant that no samples were taken. In addition, the one potential archaeological feature that was encountered was only observed in section beneath the tower, and it was not considered safe to remove soil to provide samples due to the risk of undermining the already remarkably shallow foundations.

2.5 Archive

2.5.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The archive comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record will be deposited with the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness (CRO(C)). Project details will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS) scheme. A copy of the report will be supplied to the client and a digital copy to the client's agent within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. A digital copy will also be provided for the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER).

3. Background History

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A recent study of the landscape around and including Hoad (Elsworth 2005), which is situated immediately to the north-east of the church, has provided a useful insight into the known history and prehistory of the local area. This, coupled with the information from the Cumbria HER, allows a brief summary of the earliest history of the site to be compiled.

3.2 Prehistoric to Medieval

3.2.1 **Early Prehistoric:** evidence for early prehistoric remains is not widespread in the region, although of the few remains of the immediately postglacial (Late Upper Palaeolithic) period that have been discovered in the North West, a considerable number have come from the limestone caves around Morecambe Bay (Young 2002, 21). Evidence for people living in the local area is more prevalent in the following Mesolithic period, although this tends to be restricted to scatters of flint artefacts (*op cit*, 24), and little in the way of more obvious settlement activity. During the following Neolithic period more tangible, structural remains such as stone circles, enclosures and burial mounds do start to appear, but these are relatively rare. A more common discovery is the typical tool of the period, the polished stone axe. Examples of these have been found in quite close proximity to the church and another possible one found in the 'Honeypot' area of town in around 1923 (Atkinson and Dobson 1923, 19-20).

3.2.2 **Bronze Age:** during the following Bronze Age the large monuments of the previous period become increasingly common and are supplemented by complex field systems, but the typical discovery from the period still tends to be stray finds. Often these are made from the new technology of the period, bronze, but stone continued to be used. A perforated axe hammer found built into the floor of Oubas Cottage may be of this date (Gaythorpe 1899, 167; Collingwood 1926, 48). A recently discovered enclosure and possible cairn field identified on Hoad may also have its origins in this period but it remains, as yet, undated (Elsworth 2005, 26-27).

3.2.3 **Iron Age:** during the Iron Age enclosures are more common, although other features that can be positively dated to the period are very rare (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 51). The enclosure identified on Hoad may also have been utilised in this period, but without further work this remains difficult to prove (Elsworth 2005, 26-37).

3.2.4 **Roman Period:** activity in Furness during the Roman period has generally been thought to be confined to a few stray coins, although in the 18th century claims were made about more substantial remains (Elsworth 2007). A recent re-assessment of the evidence has suggested that these claims have some foundation, and that military structures did exist including a road across the peninsula, a fort or settlement at Dalton and perhaps even activity in Ulverston, but this is yet to be proven (*ibid*).

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

3.2.6 **Medieval:** much of the town centre is based on planned burgage plots laid out during the medieval period, and it is from this time that it grew in size and prosperity. It was granted a market charter in 1280, although it was forced to compete with the market at Dalton, which was under the patronage of Furness Abbey, from an early date and this may have impeded the town's growth (SLDC 2005, 6). During the early 14th century it was also considerably damaged by raids from Scotland, which left considerable areas of waste (*ibid*). The site is located in a somewhat isolated position relative to the rest of the medieval town, a situation similar to the parish church at Kendal, which is within its own township of Kirkland, which probably relates to the development of new burgage plots in the vicinity of more ancient churches rather than in direct relation to them (Whinchester 1987, 124).

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

3.3 Ulverston Parish Church

3.3.1 St Mary's is said to have originally been built in 1111 (Bardsley 1885, 36) but over the years there have been many alterations and restorations. In 1540 the old steeple, which apparently had poor foundations, collapsed during a storm, almost completely destroying the church (Fell 1899); the Norman doorway is probably the only surviving part of the original building, at least the only visible part, although it has evidently been moved to its present location. With permission and financial support from the crown the rebuilding took place using stone from the recently dissolved Furness Abbey and Conishead Priory and oak from their lands and lands held by Cartmel Priory (*op cit*, 102). The present tower is almost certainly the result of this rebuilding, and evidently contains re-used sandstone of the type used at all of the previously mentioned religious houses, although it was apparently obscured by render until this was removed in 1866 (Bardsley 1885, 44). The subsequent rebuilding of the church at this date probably also included the addition or restoration of aisles to both the north and south sides (there are references to the building work of the 1540s utilising pillars, presumably for the aisles (Fell 1899, 103)), which probably had battlemented tops, that were later replaced during the rebuilding of 1804 (Bardsley 1885, 44; see below).

3.3.2 In 1804 the north wall was re-erected 18 feet outwards, and the nave roof re-covered (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 344). A new north gallery was constructed, the whole church was re-plastered, the arcades for the aisles rebuilt, and the pulpit replaced (*ibid*). There was another major restoration just 60 years later, Mr EG Paley being the architect (Anon 1866). This work involved the construction of a new north aisle, which was again widened, the south wall being rebuilt, and the roof above recovered (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 344). The structure above the Bradyalls' vault was also removed (Bardsley 1885, *op cit*).

3.3.3 In 1904 the chancel was extended some 14 feet to form a sanctuary (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 344), and further modifications were made to the chancel floor, the architects at this time being Austin and Paley. In 1905 the central aisle was widened and the choir vestry was enlarged. Further substantial repairs to the fabric of the church were also carried during the 1930s (Anon 2007).

3.4 Map Regression

3.4.1 **Introduction:** a number of early maps are available, ranging in date from the early 19th to the 20th century, and these provide a reasonably detailed record of the physical development of the area. The maps and images are discussed in chronological order below.

3.4.2 **Wood's map of 1832:** this map shows there is little development around the church grounds and the church is clearly slightly smaller than it is at present (Plate 1). Both aisles have evidently been constructed by this point, however, and there appears to be a small extension at the west end of the north aisle.

3.4.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1852:** this map shows that little has changed since 1832, although it does provide considerably more detail regarding the arrangement of the paths around the church, and states that it has seats for 1,400 people (Plate 2).

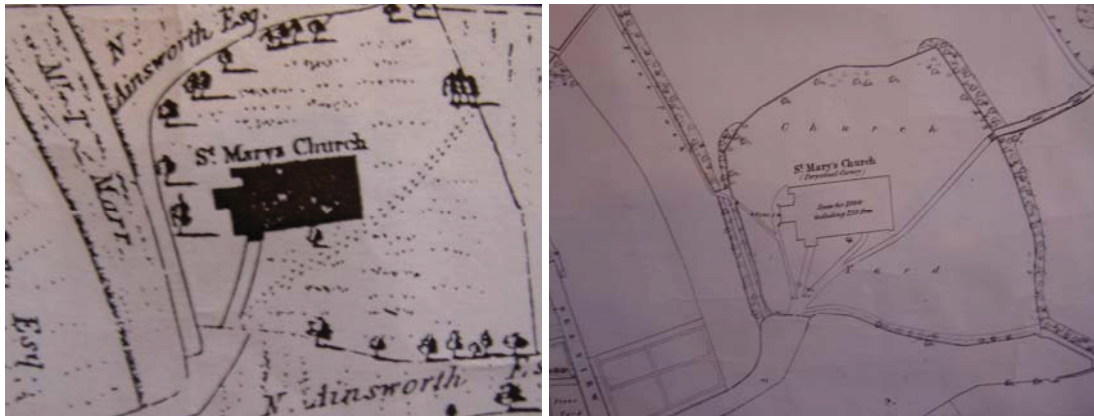


Plate 1: (left) Wood's map of 1832

Plate 2: (right) Ordnance Survey map of 1852

3.4.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1891:** this map shows development of the land to the west and north of the churchyard since 1852 (Plate 3). The church is now wider, due to the enlargement of the north aisle in 1864, and the extension on the north-west corner of the church was also apparently removed at this time. A small outbuilding is also visible on the north side of the tower, having evidently been built since 1852.



Plate 3: Ordnance Survey map of 1891

4. Fieldwork Results

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The watching brief was limited in scope as it was only carried out following the demolition of the outbuilding and excavation of the new footings. As a result, features were only recorded in section, it was not possible to observe their full extent, and the opportunity to recover finds or samples was extremely limited.

4.2 Watching Brief

4.2.1 The watching brief covered a small area of excavation at the west end of the building, on the north side of the tower (Fig 2). The outbuilding that was situated here had already been demolished in preparation for the work (Plate 4).

4.2.2 The area of excavation was 5.3m by 3.5m with a maximum depth of 2.1m. The upper deposit, **101**, was a dark greyish brown loose sandy clay topsoil with well sorted rounded gravels (5%). Inclusions consisted of brick (1%) and a moderate amount of human bone (2%). This layer of soil had a maximum depth of 0.8m and was heavily disturbed by service pipes on the west side. The layer below, **102**, was a mid-brown soft silty clay with inclusions of small rounded pebbles (1%). Below this layer was the natural glacial till, **103**; a firm clay varying in colour from orange to pale greyish yellow with 20% sub-angular cobbles.



Plate 4: Working shot showing outline of demolished outbuilding



Plate 5: General shot showing the features in Section 1

4.2.3 The north facing section (Fig 3; Plate 5), revealed the foundation of the tower which had a depth of 1.1m. The tower footings of dressed stone (Plate 3), reached a depth of 0.8m below which was a 0.5m deep layer of sub-angular boulders (**104**) which had been bedded into **102**. A small area of these appeared more consolidated than the rest and appeared to form a truncated wall (Fig 3), but this was perhaps due stones elsewhere having fallen from the section or been removed during the excavation of the foundations. Below this foundation was a 'V' shaped cut (**105**) 1.06m wide at the top, the base of which extended below the level of the excavation. The fill of this feature (**106**) was a loose dark brown sandy clay with inclusions of rounded gravels (1%) and occasional human bone. The north section revealed evidence of a stone lined channel running parallel along the west wall of the north aisle (**107**). The channel was 0.45m in width and 0.5m in depth. The lining of the channel is 0.4m high and 0.36m wide, constructed of loosely mortared stone. On the west elevation of the north aisle the channel went to a depth of 1m and was also capped with slate (Plate 6).



Plate 6: (left) Walled channel (107) against the west elevation of the north aisle**Plate 7: (right) Detail of re-used stone including part of a column in the west elevation of the north aisle**

4.2.4 A number of observations were also made of the extant walls of both the tower and the north aisle. The lower part of the tower is finished with a chamfered plinth of neatly dressed sandstone, above which is a band of neatly dressed sandstone blocks, and above these is a moulded string course. Much of this stone is likely to be re-used, being a mix of yellow and red sandstone, which is not found in the immediate locality. Above this the wall of the tower is a more random mix of local slate and both types of sandstone. There was also evident re-used sandstone in the north aisle, including some neatly worked blocks; one with a chamfered edge (perhaps a sill?) was evident within the area of the walled channel (**107**), and another was evidently a piece of a cylindrical column (Plate 7).

4.2.5 Some further observations were also made within the tower, where the plaster had been removed. It was apparent that the large arch between the tower and the nave was a later insertion as brick had been utilised in the jambs. In addition, the interior walls were also shown to include large amounts of re-used dressed sandstone blocks similar to those visible externally.

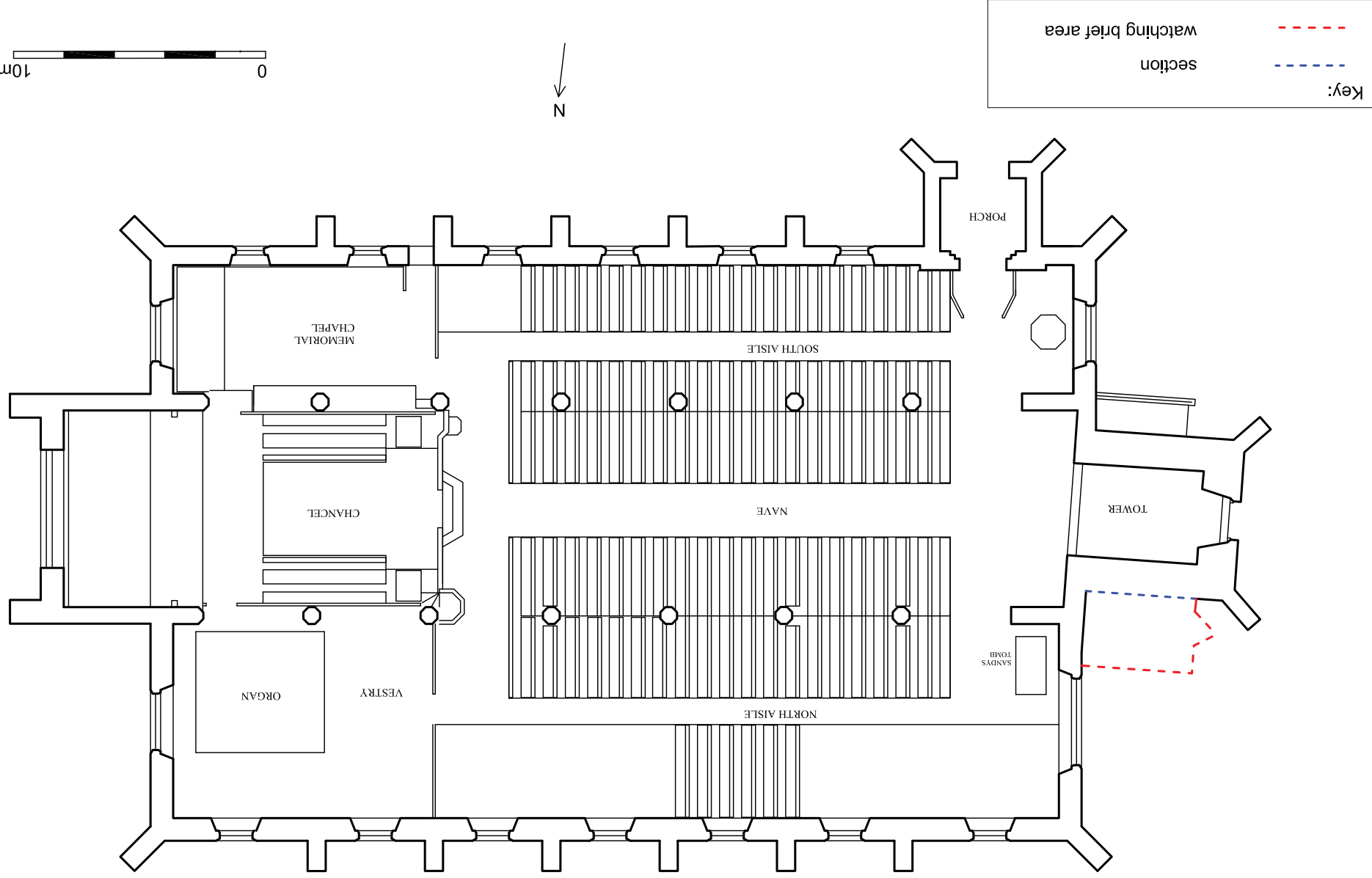
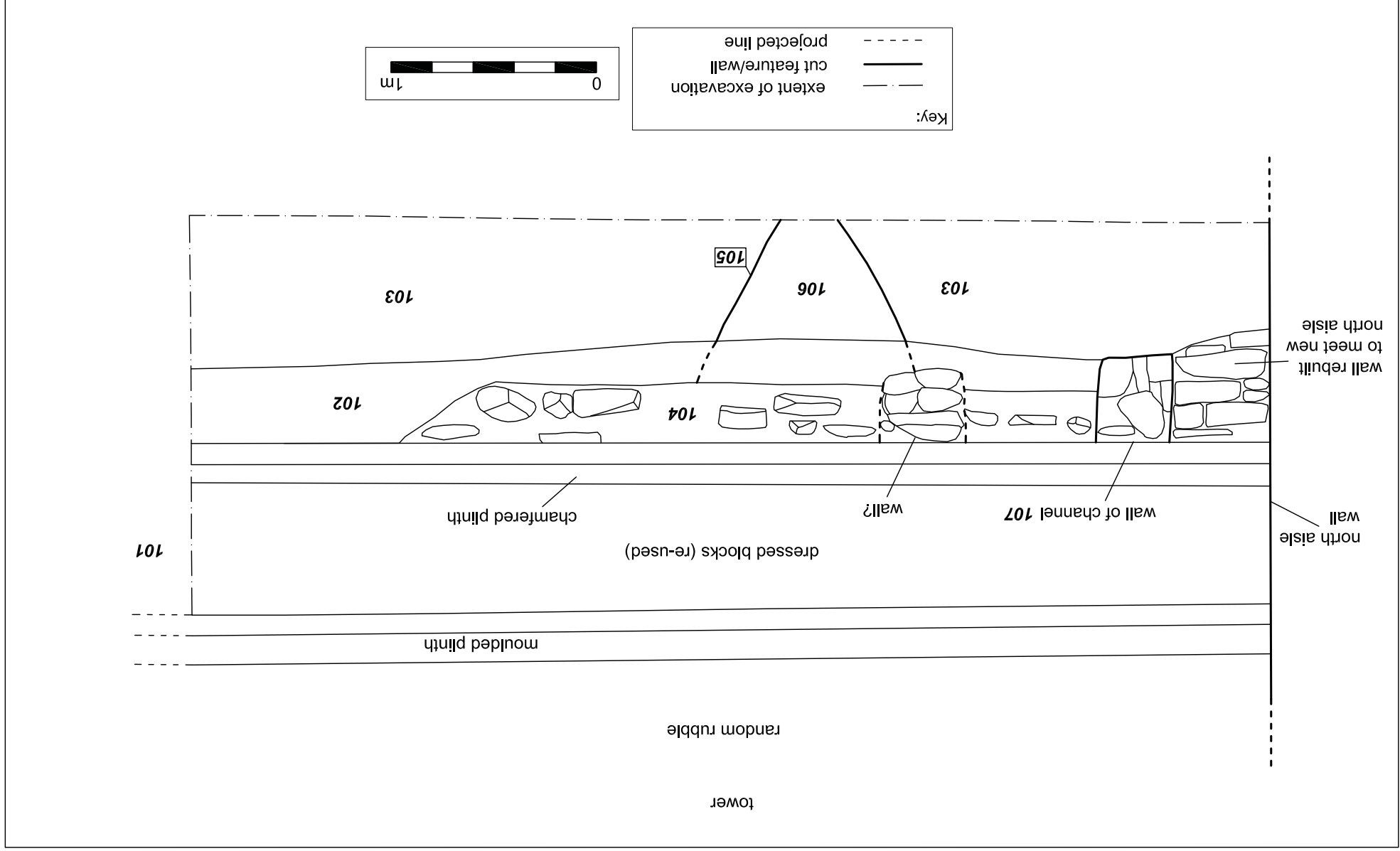


Figure 2: Detailed watching brief location plan

Figure 3: North-facing section



5. Discussion and Conclusion

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 The watching brief revealed that the foundation of the tower appear remarkably shallow considering the weight they have to support. The 'V' shaped feature below the footings is interesting and would appear stratigraphically to be quite early: it seems to pre-date the tower, in which case it would be earlier than 1540. However, the limited nature of the investigation make this difficult to confirm and it is perhaps more likely that it is relatively recent feature that probably formed service trench accessing the basement, which housed a boiler, that has gone out of use and been backfilled. In this case it would be likely to be contemporary with the late 19th century outshut that formerly stood on this side of the tower. The human bones found in the topsoil (**101**) and back fill of **106** are probably from disturbed graves, probably left by the construction of the outbuilding in the late 19th century. The channel (**107**), which runs along the west elevation of the north aisle, protects the footings from moisture ingress from the surrounding soil, and was probably constructed the north aisle took its present form in the 1860s.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 Apart from the fabric of the existing church there were no definite archaeological features revealed during the watching brief. The excavation revealed the natural which appeared undisturbed, and this indicates that there has been no archaeological activity beyond the footprint of the church within this area. The v-shaped cut feature extending beneath the tower might have been of some interest, but the circumstances under which the watching brief was undertaken make it difficult to be certain, and in the absence of any dating evidence it is most sensible to conclude that it is a later feature relating to the installation of pipes between the boiler room (which probably original formed a crypt) below the tower, and the original outbuilding.

6. Bibliography

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Appendix 1: Project Design

ULVERSTON PARISH CHURCH, ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief Project Design



Client: Church Renewal Committee, Parish of Ulverston

February 2008

Commercial in confidence

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 A programme of alterations is proposed by the Church Renewal Committee, Parish of Ulverston (hereafter 'the client') to Ulverston Parish Church (NGR 351648 530156), as a result of which an archaeological watching brief of ground works involved in the excavation of footings for a new toilet block and the removal of flagstones as part of the reorganisation of the interior of the building was required as a condition of the faculty. In response to this Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design in order to outline the methodology that would be used to carry out the necessary work.

1.1.2 Ulverston Parish Church is thought to have medieval origins, and is traditionally said to have been built in 1111 (Bardsley 1885, 37). However, the only surviving element likely to be of this date is a doorway decorated with intricate carved chevrons that has probably been repositioned within the porch on the south side of the building (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 343). In 1540 the tower of the old church is said to have collapsed in a storm due to the 'weyke and disceitfull' foundations, destroying the rest of the building (Fell 1899, 102). The tower was at this time apparently situated 'in the midst of the... church' (*ibid*). The church was rebuilt in the following years, utilising stone from the recently dissolved Cartmel Priory, Conishead Priory, and Furness Abbey (*ibid*). The majority of the surviving fabric is much later, however, as a result of several phases of extensive rebuilding and renovation programmes during the 19th and early 20th centuries (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 344).

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Although a relatively new company, its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 16 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) Code of Conduct. The watching brief will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001).

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Jo Dawson (MA (Hons), AIFA)**. Since graduating from the University of Glasgow in 2000 with a joint honours degree in Archaeology and Mathematics, Jo has worked continuously in commercial archaeology. Her professional career started at Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD), for whom she worked for six months, following which she worked for Headland Archaeology, in Edinburgh, for two years, and for Oxford Archaeology North, in Lancaster, for three years. During this time she has been involved in a range of different archaeological projects, and, over the past few years, has concentrated on desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments, as well as finds reports. She has extensive experience of both planning and pre-planning projects, and has undertaken assessments of all sizes. She has managed many projects in Cumbria, including several recent watching briefs such as that at St Andrew's Church in Penrith (currently ongoing; Greenlane Archaeology forthcoming), and at Furness Abbey Cottage (Greenlane Archaeology 2008).

1.3.2 The watching brief will be carried out by **Sam Whitehead (BSc (Hons), MA)**, depending on timetabling constraints. Sam graduated from the University of Liverpool in 1994 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and has more than seven years continuous professional experience in commercial archaeology, much of which was in a supervisory capacity. He has extensive experience of excavations, evaluations, and watching briefs, as well as report writing and illustration production. Recent relevant projects include watching briefs at St Andrew's Church in Penrith, and at Furness Abbey Cottage.

1.3.3 All artefacts will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology, and it is envisaged that they will initially be assessed by Jo Dawson, who will fully assess any of post-medieval date. Finds of earlier date will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate.

1.3.4 Environmental samples and faunal remains will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that charred plant remains will be assessed by Scott Timpany of Headland Archaeology Ltd, and faunal remains by Steve Rowland or Andy Bates, both at Oxford Archaeology North.

2. Objectives

2.1 Watching Brief

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

2.2 Report

2.2.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the watching brief.

2.3 Archive

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

3. Methodology

3.1 Watching Brief

3.1.1 All ground works are to be monitored, with one archaeologist on site. This applies specifically to the excavation of footings and floors associated with the new toilet block. In addition, the removal of internal flooring and any associated excavation will be monitored as necessary.

3.1.2 The watching brief methodology will be principally be as follows:

- Any overburden or topsoil will be removed under supervision by staff from Greenlane Archaeology;
- All deposits of archaeological significance identified in the deposits beneath 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, graves, 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 measured plans and sections, and photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format;
- All deposits, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets as detailed in its excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007);
- All finds will be recovered during the watching brief for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant amounts of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the watching brief as far as is practically and safely possible, but where it is considered likely that there is

potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;

- Deposits that are considered likely to have preserved environmental remains will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 10 and 40 litres in volume, depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.4* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions;
- Any human remains discovered during the watching brief will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. It is assumed that the faculty covering the renovation work also includes the removal of human remains; however, no human remains will be removed from the site. A suitable record of them will be made on site, however. Should the faculty not include this the client will be immediately informed of the discovery of human remains as will the local coroner. In this instance, should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will require a Home Office licence, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, which will be applied for should the need arise;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and secured stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the watching brief these will immediately be brought to the attention of the client so that the need for further work can be confirmed. Any additional work and ensuing costs will be agreed with the client, and subject to a variation to this project design.

3.2 Report

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

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the 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;
- Bibliography, including both primary and secondary sources;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
 - a site location plan related to the national grid;
 - a plan showing the location of the site in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
 - copies of selected photographs taken during the watching brief;
 - 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;
- illustrations of individual artefacts as appropriate.

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 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 Record Office in Carlisle (CRO(C)). A copy will also be offered to the National Monuments Record (NMR). The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IFA (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.

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

3.3.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. Any finds recovered during the watching brief will be offered to Penrith 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 on **4th February 2008**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the elements of the project will be carried out in the following order:

- **Task 1:** watching brief – dependent on length of time taken by another contractor to undertake all ground works;
- **Task 2:** post-excavation work on archaeological watching brief, including processing of finds and production of draft report and illustrations, and project management time;
- **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 for the site visit will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s).

5.2 Health and Safety

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

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£250,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

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

6. Bibliography

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- IFA, 2001 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, revised edn, Reading

Appendix 2: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
101	Deposit	Dark greyish-brown loose sandy clay with up to 5% well sorted rounded gravels. At most 0.8m thick. Small amount of brick and human bone	Topsoil
102	Deposit	Mid brown soft silty clay, 1% rounded pebbles, typically 0.3m thick	Subsoil
103	Deposit	Firm orange to pale yellowish-grey clay, 20% sub-angular cobbles	Natural
104	Deposit	Layer of sub-angular boulders in a matrix of loose mid to dark brown sandy clay	Foundation layer
105	Cut	V-shaped cut, 0.9m wide at top and 0.6m+ deep, cutting through 103 , apparently below 104	Ditch/pipe trench?
106	Deposit	Loose dark brown sandy clay, 1% rounded gravels, some human bone	Fill of 105
107	Structure	Stone built channel running along east elevation of north aisle	Ventilation channel