

# EDENMOUNT, WELL LANE, YEALAND REDMAYNE, CARNFORTH, LANCASHIRE

## Archaeological Watching Brief



Client: Roger Holgate

Planning ref: 19/01389/FUL

NGR. 350679 475490

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August 2020



<b>The Site</b>	
Site Name	Edenmount, Well Lane, Yealand Redmayne, Carnforth
County	Lancashire
NGR	350679 475490

<b>Client</b>	
Client Name	Roger Holgate
Client's architect/agent	Courtney Evason, Steven Abbot Associates Ltd

<b>Planning</b>	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	19/01389/FUL
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	Creation of ménage
Condition number	3
Local Planning Authority	Lancaster City Council
Planning Archaeologist	Peter Iles
Groundworks subject to watching brief	Excavation for ménage surface and posts

<b>Archiving</b>	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Preston
Relevant HER	Lancashire
Relevant museum	Lancaster City Museum

<b>Staffing</b>	
Desk-based assessment	Dan Elsworth
Watching brief	Tom Mace
Report writing	Tom Mace Dan Elsworth
Report editing	Jo Dawson
Illustrations	Tom Mace
Date(s) site work carried out	18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2020

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## Summary

Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a watching brief during the course of groundworks associated with the development of a proposed equestrian exercise arena to the south of Edenmount, Well Lane, Yealand Redmayne. The groundworks levelled an area of ground within a small field to the east of the village of Yealand Redmayne and south of the house at Edenmount. This involved the removal of topsoil and subsoil across the area and re-depositing natural deposits excavated from the north-east corner of the site to the south and west sides of the area. The on-site element of the watching brief was carried out on the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> August 2020.

The wider area has evidence for human occupation from the end of the last Ice Age onwards, with stray finds of prehistoric date recorded nearby and caves nearby utilised from an early date. During the Roman period the site was somewhat isolated from the main centres of military activity at Lancaster to the south and Kendal to the north, but it is possible that Yealand was on or close to the route of a road between them. Specific evidence for activity in the area during this period is not known, however, and during the early medieval period it is even more limited, although place-names show a mixture of different people influenced the development of the landscape. Yealand is recorded in the Domesday Survey and certainly existed as a settlement from the 12<sup>th</sup> century, Yealand Redmayne being split from the original manor. It remained very rural in character, however, into the post-medieval period, despite being close to the major routes north/south utilised by the road, canal and railway.

Available maps show that the area of the proposed equestrian exercise arena was undeveloped well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century from at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Today the site itself is shielded on three sides by vegetation and the drystone wall to the north is a modern construction, postdating 1938.

The removal of the thin topsoil and subsoil layers revealed a lighter pale yellow sandy-clay natural across the area, which was substantially overcut to the north-east corner. A domestic electricity cable was known to cut across the area, which was exposed, and a possible track, comprising two thin strips of extremely compacted gravel, was recorded near to the gated entrance to the north of the field. The two gravel strips were below an area of hardstanding at the north end and it is believed the track itself is a relatively modern construction, perhaps of 20<sup>th</sup> century or later date, probably originally providing an access route to the buildings constructed to the north of the area around that time.

Only stray finds of post-medieval and modern date were recovered from the subsoil during the course of the groundworks and no significant archaeological features were present. This being the case, no further archaeological work is recommended.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Roger Holgate for commissioning the project and for his and his family's assistance on site.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

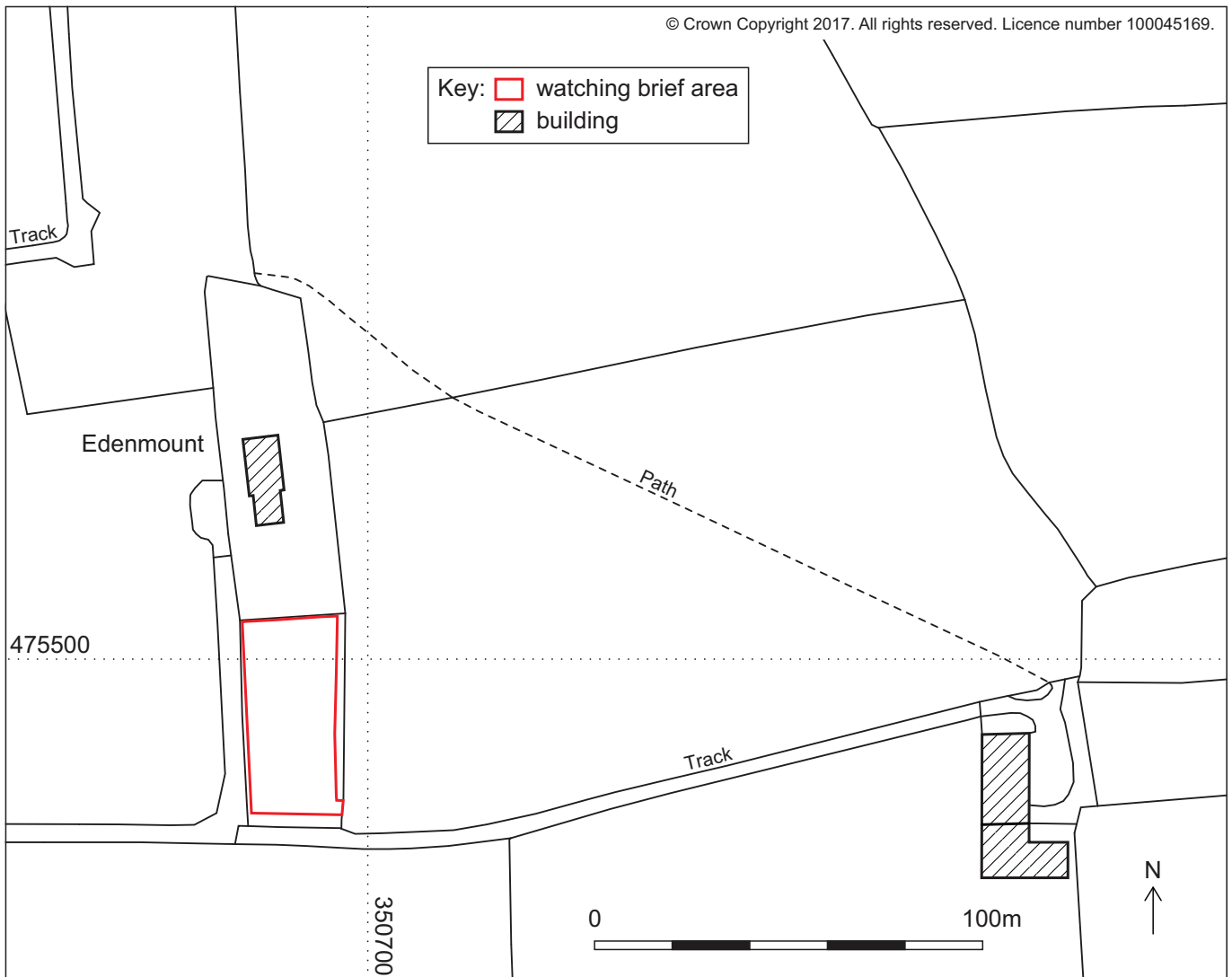
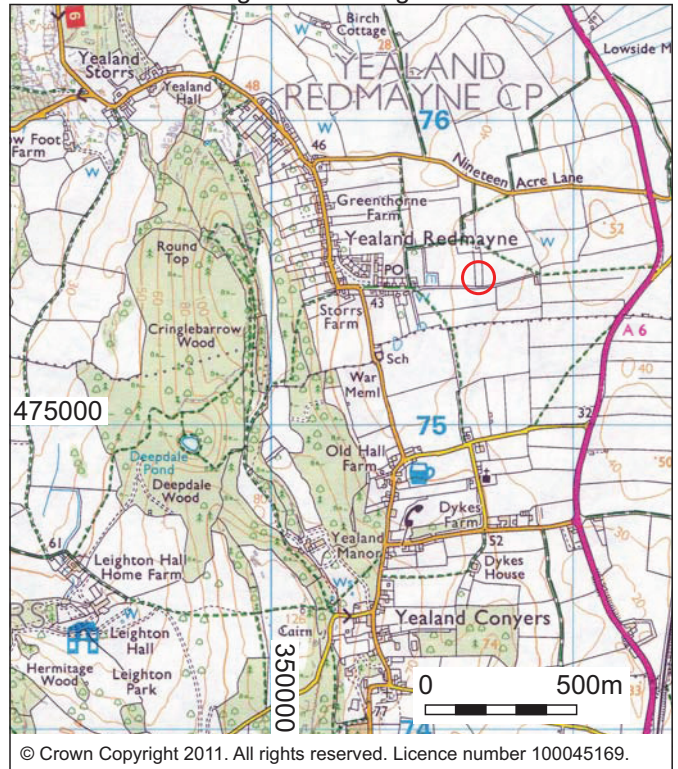
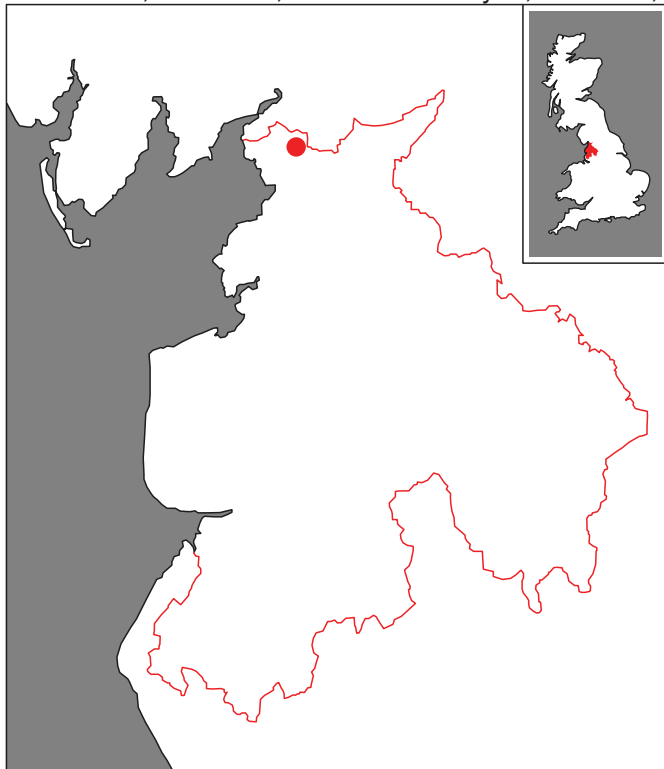
1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

### 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is c400m to the east of the village Yealand Redmayne, between Yealand Redmayne and the A6 (Ordnance Survey 2011; Figure 1). The A6 is c460m to the east. Yealand Redmayne is within the Arnsdale-Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty which is part of the Morecambe Bay Limestones area (Countryside Commission 1998, 69). The surrounding area consists of undulating open pasture (*op cit*, 71). The site itself is shielded by vegetation on three sides and there is a drystone wall along the north side.

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology is dominated by carboniferous limestone (Moseley 1978, plate 1). The solid geology is overlain by glacially derived boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 72).

1.2.3 The site lies approximately 40m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2011) and slopes down to the south and west sides of the area.



Client: Roger Holgate

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Figure 1: Site location

## 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 2014b). 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:

- **Record Office/Archive Centre:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this report. Of principal importance are early maps of the site. Since the archives are currently closed, however, the majority of the relevant material was collected from online resources (see below);
- **Online Resources:** where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and tithe maps were consulted online;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology's office library includes maps, local histories, and unpublished primary and secondary sources. These were consulted where relevant, in order to provide information about the history and archaeology of the site and the general area.

### 2.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

2.2.1 The watching brief monitored groundworks associated with the project set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

2.2.2 All aspects of the archaeological recording were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) 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's *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in colour digital format (both 12 meg JPEG and RAW file 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's *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Drawings:** drawings were produced on site as follows:
  - i. a site plan was drawn at a scale of 1:500.

### 2.3 Environmental Samples

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

### 2.4 Finds

2.4.1 **Processing:** all of the artefacts recovered from the watching brief were washed, with the exception of metal objects, which were dry-brushed. They were then naturally air-dried and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.

2.4.2 **Assessment and recording:** the finds were assessed and identified in the first instance by Jo Dawson. The finds were recorded directly into the catalogue produced as part of this report (*Appendix 3*).

### 2.5 Archive

2.5.1 The archive of the project will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report, together with a copy of the report. The archive has been

compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014c). In addition, details will be submitted to the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public. A copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report.



### 3. Site History

#### 3.1 Map Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** a number of early maps and plans of the site were examined. Although there are early, typically county-wide, maps that include the area, they generally lack detail. The first useful maps of the area, which help illustrate the way in which the site has developed over time, do not appear until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. As a result, it is primarily maps from that date onwards that are discussed below.

3.1.2 **Tithe Map, 1846:** this is the earliest map of the area and shows the site occupying the southern end of a long irregular field listed as plot 433 (NA IR 29/18/354 1846; Plate 1). This is listed in the accompanying apportionment (NA IR 29/18/354 1845) as owned and occupied by John Robinson Bush, named 'Snecks Close', and described as arable.



Plate 1: Extract from the Tithe Map of 1846

3.1.2 **Ordnance Survey, 1848:** this shows essentially the same information as the previous map, although the detail in some of the field boundaries is slightly different (Plate 2).

3.1.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1891:** some alterations have been made to the field boundaries to the east but no changes have been made within the site boundary (Plate 3).



Plate 2 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1848



Plate 3 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** the area is unchanged (Plate 4).

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1938:** a small building has been built to the north of the area, but the site itself remains undeveloped (Plate 5).



Plate 4 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913



Plate 5 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1938

3.1.6 **Lidar:** the house to the north of the area has been built and the end of the long field comprising the site has been subdivided (Plate 6). There are some irregular features present in the field visible but it is unclear from the lidar imagery what these are (houseprices.io 2020; Plate 7). There are remnants of relict field boundaries and areas of ridge and furrow apparent in neighbouring fields.



Plate 6 (left): Lidar imagery of the site (houseprices.io 2020)



Plate 7 (right): Detail of the lidar imagery of the site (houseprices.io 2020)

## 3.2 Background History

3.2.1 **Introduction:** the background history to the site helps our understanding of the development and use of the site, where known, making use of the map evidence presented above (see Section 3.1) where relevant. The background to the site is intended to place the results of the project in its local context and in order to do so a brief discussion of the earlier history of its wider environs is also necessary.

3.2.2 **Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD):** there is limited evidence for human activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age. Excavation of a small number of cave sites on the north side of Morecambe Bay have found the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country and artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type (Young 2002). The earliest evidence of human occupation in the area was found in Kirkhead Cave, which has late Upper

Palaeolithic (c11,000-8,000 BC) remains (Salisbury 1992, 3). Palaeolithic blades have also been found at Lindale Low Cave to the north-east of Kirkhead (*ibid*; Salisbury 1988) and human and animal bones were also recovered from Kents Bank Cave, of which one of the human bones was more recently dated to the end of the Late Upper Palaeolithic or beginning of the Mesolithic period (Smith *et al* 2013).

3.2.3 Evidence for activity in the Mesolithic period is relatively limited, and the available published discussions regarding this in Lancashire tend to emphasise the larger concentrations of discoveries associated with wetland and upland areas and the coast and river valleys (Barrowclough 2008, 48-65; Middleton *et al* 1995, 202), which is a general pattern in the wider region (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 26). However, finds of this period are encountered across the wider Morecambe Bay area (Elsworth 1998) and a group of them was discovered in association with a wetland area at nearby Storrs Moss (Powell *et al* 1971).

3.2.4 In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear nationally, although this was seemingly quite a gradual process in the North West (Barrowclough 2008, 74-75), while one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the wider region, having been manufactured at Langdale in the central Lake District (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). Examples of these are known from the local area, including a fragment found recently (Elsworth and Boughton 2016). Evidence is generally fairly sparse for activity in this period in North Lancashire, with stray finds, albeit sometimes in quite large numbers, being the norm (Barrowclough 2008, 78-84).

3.2.5 During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC), monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still and many of the recorded finds reflect this. Burial remains, typically in the form of cremations in urns, are found across the region, and there is a particular concentration in Lancaster, c14km to the south (Barrowclough 2008, 98-99; Iles 2009). Other finds such as Bronze tools and weapons are also present in the region, but often as stray finds discovered accidentally in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, often in wetland locations, or more recently through the use of metal detectors, with several regional groups defined (*op cit*, 150-176). A recent discovery of a bronze dirk deliberately concealed in an 18<sup>th</sup> century house demonstrates that such discoveries have been made over a considerable period (Elsworth and Boughton 2016). By contrast settlements from this period are still very rare. Although it is likely that many continued in use into the Iron Age, few have been studied in enough detail to be certain.

3.2.6 Sites and remains thought to belong to the Iron Age (c600 BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD) are very rare. Settlements thought to be of this period are often recorded as cropmarks revealed in aerial photographs, but these are typically undated and little understood. There is likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period and it is evident that in this part of the country, at least initially, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74). One of the classic 'type sites' of the Iron Age, the hillfort, is relatively well represented in the wider area, although these too are complex structures that were probably used over a considerable period of time (Elsworth 2014).

3.2.7 **Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1<sup>st</sup> century AD – 11<sup>th</sup> century AD):** the site is at some distance from any known areas of Roman occupation, with the nearest forts having been established at Lancaster to the south and just south of Kendal to the north. The fort at Lancaster was established in the AD 70s, soon after the conquest of the area, on the hill later occupied by the medieval castle (Shotter and White 1990, 18). It acquired a civilian settlement, the *vicus*, by at least the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (*op cit*, 32), which extended outwards from the east side of the fort. Burials have been found in a number of areas, but the main site seems to have been on the south side of Lancaster, off what is now Penny Street (Iles 2009). The fort at Kendal was established at the very end of the first century AD, perhaps AD 90-100 and therefore after the initial period of military advancement carried out by Agricola (Potter 1979, 176-177). A later stone fort was subsequently constructed in the mid-second century, followed by a period of reduced usage in the early third century (*op cit*, 178-179). There is evidence that it was reoccupied in the fourth century, although the extent of this is uncertain (*op cit*, 180). In rural areas, such as that around Yealand Redmayne, the settlement pattern in this period is less well understood but, as already discussed, many rural sites probably continued to be used from the pre-Roman period onwards



and saw little change (Philpott 2006) but soon became well connected to the new Roman way of life, while some significant sites show how far this extended into the wider countryside (e.g. Edwards 2009). The main Roman road running north from the fort at Lancaster seems to have bypassed Kendal and probably passed some distance to the east of the site (Shotter 2004). However, it has been suggested that a route between Lancaster and Kendal via the Yealands might have existed (Ratledge 2018), but no definite evidence for this has been found.

3.2.8 Evidence for activity in the early medieval period is generally quite limited, particularly in more rural areas. Place-name evidence demonstrates that the area was settled and that a number of different groups influenced the development of the landscape; the name Yealand, for example derives from Old English and probably just means 'high land' (Ekwall 1922, 189), while Storrs derives from an Old Norse word for brushwood or underwood (*op cit*, 181). Actual archaeological evidence is, by contrast, very rare, with carved stone crosses such as those recorded in Lancaster, Kendal and nearby Burton-in-Kendal (Bailey and Cramp 1988), the most tangible remains in many cases. Regardless of the difficulty of identifying the extent of settlement in the area at this time it is apparent that Yealand had become a relatively significant place by the 11<sup>th</sup> century as it is listed in the Domesday survey (*op cit*, 189).

3.2.9 **Medieval Period (11<sup>th</sup> century AD – 16<sup>th</sup> century AD)**: Yealand Redmayne originally formed part of the manor of Yealand, which was partitioned in the 12<sup>th</sup> century by William de Lancaster and the Redmayne part passed through descendants of a family who took their name from it (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 175-176). There is little known about the extent of the settlement at that time, although Yealand Redmayne is recorded separately from at least the late 14<sup>th</sup> century (Ekwall 1922, 188).

3.2.10 **Post-Medieval Period (16<sup>th</sup> century AD – present)**: the site has remained rural in character throughout its entire history, and this changed very little in the post-medieval period. As the map regression demonstrates (see *Section 3.1* above) there was essentially no development nearby until the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. However, the wider area saw a number of important developments as a result of the Industrial Revolution, specifically those associated with transport. The main road between Kendal and Lancaster passed to the east, the London and North-Western Railway Company's main line also ran past to the east, and the Lancaster and Kendal Canal is nearby (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 175). The area was also home to an iron furnace and forge in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, established by ironmasters based in nearby Furness (*ibid*), while the shore around Silverdale and Arnside became home to a number of small wharfs and a thriving but small-scale boat building industry (Miller 2009; Smith 2009).

## 4. Watching Brief

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The field in which the groundworks took place sloped down from the north-east corner to the south and west sides of the area. The whole area was stripped from north to south, using a mechanical excavator, and the bulk of the overlying material was shifted by dumper to the adjacent field to the east through a gateway at the south end of the field (Plate 8 and Plate 9). Underlying deposits were re-deposited from the north-east corner to the south and west sides of the area. The south end of the area was effectively 'to level' after the topsoil and subsoil had been removed and the west side was built up with material re-deposited from the north-east corner. The maximum depth of excavation was c1.1m in the north-east corner.



Plate 8: Working shot





**Plate 9: Stripping topsoil**

## 4.2 Results

4.2.1 A thin topsoil (**100**) covered the entire area. This soft, silt deposit overlay a mid-brown gravelly subsoil (**101**) on top of a sandy-clay natural (**102**) (Plate 10 to Plate 12). The underlying natural, exposed across the area at a depth of around 0.2m below the surface, was light yellow-brown to pale yellow.



**Plate 10: Topsoil removed across the area**





**Plate 11: General view of the area from the east**



**Plate 12: General view of the area from the south-east**



4.2.2 A domestic electricity cable was known to cut across the area and its route was carefully traced and excavated by hand (see Figure 2; Plate 13 and Plate 14). The cable was at a depth of c0.9m below the surface, and was buried in a small amount of red sand at the base of the service trench.



**Plate 13: Exposure of the electricity cable, looking south-west**



**Plate 14: Excavating the electricity cable by hand to the north end of the area**

4.2.3 The natural was substantially overcut to the north-east corner of the site (Plate 15 and Plate 16), to a depth of c1.1m below the surface, and this material was re-deposited to the south and west (Plate 17).



**Plate 15: General view of the north end of the area**





**Plate 16: Section below the drystone wall to the north**



**Plate 17: General view of the area once to level**



4.2.4 Removal of the topsoil near the gate in the north wall exposed a dumped deposit of pink gravel, presumably to provide a small area of hardstanding near the entrance to the field. Two narrow strips of sub-angular gravel immediately underlay this, which presumably formed a roughly north/south track at some stage (**103**). The gravel 'tracks' were both c0.5m wide and extremely firmly compacted (Plate 18 to Plate 20). The centrelines of the two tracks were 1.8m apart and ran fairly parallel to the eastern field boundary (as far as could be determined) for a distance of 10-15m. Although they did not now line up with the gated entrance to the north, the wall itself postdates 1938 (see Plate 5) and the entrance was probably shifted when alterations were made to Edenmount in the 2000s (R Holgate pers comm). Investigation by hand showed the tracks to be fairly shallow, with a concave base and U-shaped section. No drain or other service was present at the base and no finds were recovered.



**Plate 18 (left): Possible gravel track (103), viewed from the south**

**Plate 19 (right): Possible gravel track (103), viewed from the north**





**Plate 20: Possible gravel track (103), viewed from the west**

## 4.3 Finds

4.3.1 **Introduction:** a total of 17 finds were recovered from the subsoil (**101**) during the watching brief. These are discussed by type below and a complete list of all the finds is provided in *Appendix 3*.

4.3.2 **Ceramic building material:** two complete frogged bricks were recovered, both are likely to be late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

4.3.3 **Post-medieval pottery:** 12 fragments of pottery were recovered, comprising three different fabrics: white earthenware, glazed buff-bodied stoneware, and bone china. These are from broken domestic crockery, dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

4.3.4 **Glass:** one fragment of flat glass pane was recovered and a piece of light blue opaque vessel glass. Both are likely to be 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

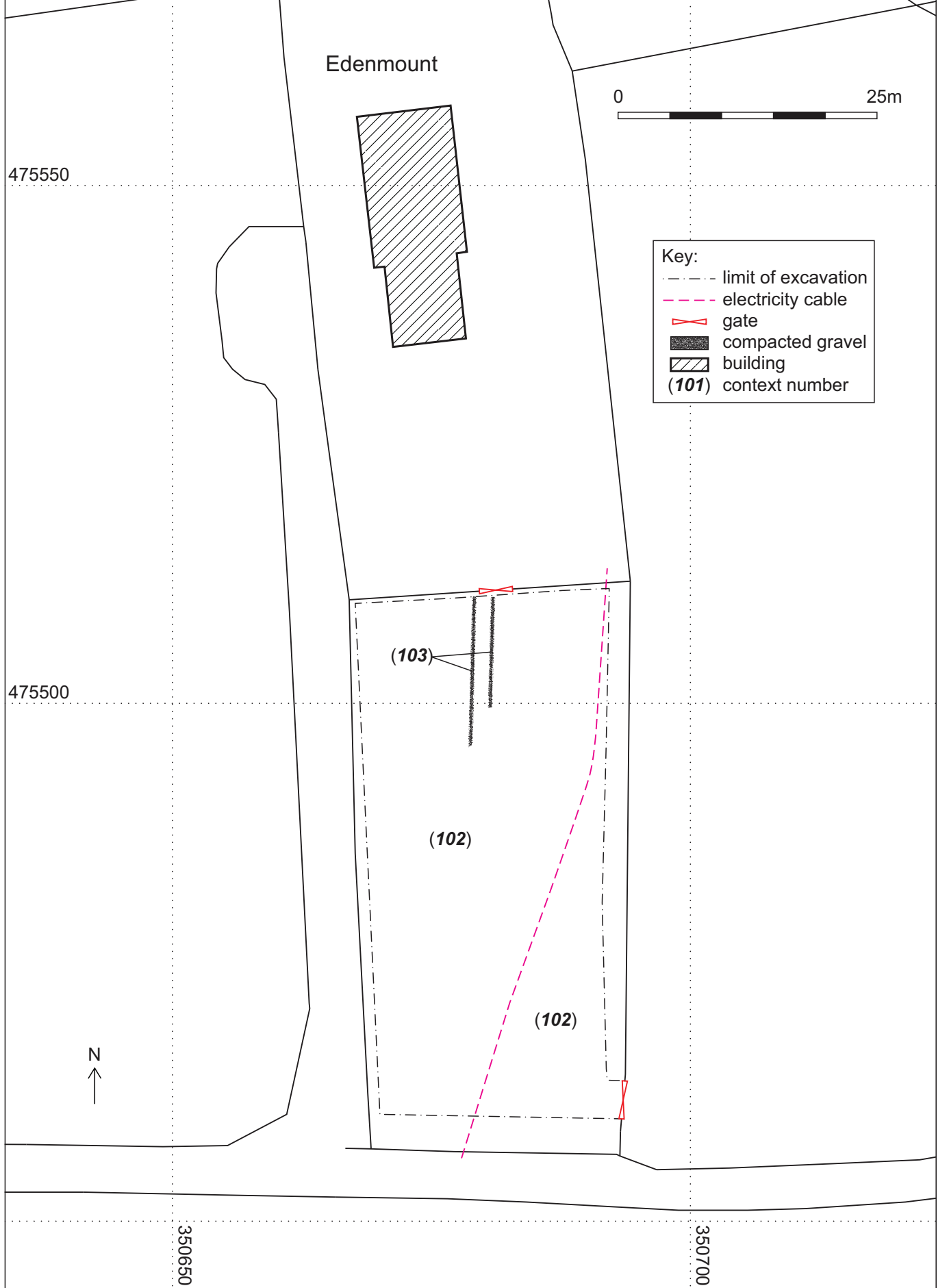


Figure 2: Site plan

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Results

5.1.1 The wider area is considered to be of some archaeological potential based on the presence of archaeological remains from the prehistoric period onwards, and the map regression shows that the area of the proposed equestrian exercise arena was undeveloped from at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century until after at least 1938. However, the watching brief demonstrated that it was largely void of archaeological features. Two narrow strips of compacted gravel (**103**) below a patch of hardstanding in front of the gate to the field at the north end probably related to a short track of fairly modern origin near the entrance to the field. Nothing is shown in this area on the older Ordnance Survey maps (see *Section 3.1*) although it may have provided access to the building to the north, which was built between 1911 and 1938, or it may even be later still, relating to when the current house was constructed. Only finds of post-medieval and modern date were recovered during the watching brief, all from the subsoil (**101**).

### 5.2 Significance

5.2.1 No significant archaeological finds or features were found; the finds are relatively typical of the type of post-medieval material that found its way into most fields as part of the nightsoil collected from more urban areas, although the small quantities recovered could easily have derived locally as more casually deposited rubbish or even building rubble in the case of the bricks. The only feature was the two areas of compacted gravel (**103**), which, as already discussed, probably relate to a relatively modern track and so are of no archaeological significance. No further archaeological work is recommended.

## 6. Bibliography

### 6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

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IR 29/18/354, 1846 *Plan of the Township of Yealand Redmayne in the Parish of Warton and County of Lancaster*

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Ordnance Survey, 1913 *Lancashire Sheet XVIII.12*, 1:2,500, re-surveyed in 1889, revised in 1911

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### 6.2 Secondary Sources

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## Appendix 1: Project Design

### Archaeological Watching Brief Cover Sheet and Project Design

The Site	
Site Name	Edenmount, Well Lane, Yealand Redmayne, Carnforth
County	Lancashire
NGR	350679 475490

Client	
Client Name	Roger Holgate
Client's architect/agent	Courtney Evason, Steven Abbot Associates Ltd

Planning	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	19/01389/FUL
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	Creation of ménage
Condition number	3
Local Planning Authority	Lancaster City Council
Planning Archaeologist	Peter Iles
Groundworks subject to watching brief	Excavation for ménage surface and posts

Archiving	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Preston
Relevant HER	Lancashire
Relevant museum	Lancaster City Museum



## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Project Cover Sheet

1.1.1 All the details specific to this project are set out on the cover sheet of this project design. The project design itself covers all elements that are involved in an archaeological watching brief.

### 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 worked continuously in commercial archaeology since 2000 and 1999 respectively, 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 the Standards and Guidance of the CIfA (CIfA 2014a).

### 1.3 Staff

1.3.1 **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), ACIfA)** graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has managed many recent projects in Cumbria and Lancashire including several archaeological building recordings and watching briefs. He is very experienced at building recording, having carried out numerous such projects, mainly in Cumbria and Lancashire.

1.3.2 **Tom Mace (BA (Hons), MA, MIFA)** 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. He currently works on a broad range of projects and is also responsible for the production of all illustrations for reports and publications as well as some post-excavation assessments. He is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1.3.3 **Jo Dawson (MA (Hons), ACIfA)** graduated from University of Glasgow in 2000 with a joint honours degree in Archaeology and Mathematics, and since then has worked continuously in commercial archaeology. Her professional career started at Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD), following which she worked for Headland Archaeology, in Edinburgh, and then Oxford Archaeology North, in Lancaster. During this time she has been involved in a range of different archaeological projects. She has extensive experience of both planning and pre-planning projects, and has undertaken assessments of all sizes. Since establishing Greenlane Archaeology in 2005 she has managed numerous projects in south Cumbria, including desk-based assessments and evaluations. She currently mainly carries out quality control of reports and post-excavation assessments. She is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1.3.4 **Specialists:** Greenlane Archaeology have a range of outside specialists who are regularly engaged for finds and environmental work. Engagement is dependent upon availability, but specialists typically engaged are as follows:

Specialism	Specialist
Animal bone	Naomi Sewpaul
Ceramic building material, medieval and Roman	Phil Mills
Conservation	York Archaeological Trust
Clay tobacco pipe	Peter Davey (or Tom Mace in house for smaller assemblages)
Flots	Headland Archaeology, Edinburgh
Human bone	Malin Holst
Industrial residue	Gerry McDonnell
Medieval pottery	Chris Cumberpatch for assemblages from the North East of England
Miscellaneous find types, for example Roman glass and medieval and earlier metalwork	Chris Howard-Davis
Prehistoric pottery	Blaise Vyner
Radiocarbon dates	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Roman pottery	Ruth Leary
Samian	Gwladys Monteil
X-ray of metal finds	York Archaeological Trust

## 2. Objectives

### 2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 Where an archaeological desk-based assessment has not already been carried out in a previous phase of work, the objective will be to examine early maps of the site and any other relevant primary and secondary sources in order to better understand its dating and development, and set it in its historic context.

### 2.2 Watching Brief

2.2.1 To carry out an archaeological watching brief on the relevant areas of groundworks, in order to identify any and record surviving any archaeological remains that are revealed.

### 2.3 Report

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

### 2.4 Archive

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

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

3.1.1 Where an archaeological desk-based assessment has not already been carried out in a previous phase of work, an examination of various sources, particularly early maps and plans relating to the site, will be carried out, including other relevant primary and secondary sources. The sources that will be used as part of the desk-based assessment will include:

- **Record Office/Archive Centre:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this project design. Of principal importance are early maps of the site. These will be examined in order to establish the development of the site, date of any structures present within it, and details of land use, in order to set the site in its historical, archaeological, and regional context. In addition, any details of the site's owners and occupiers will be acquired where available;
- **Online Resources:** where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and tithe maps will be consulted online;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology's office library includes maps, local histories, and unpublished primary and secondary sources. These will be consulted where relevant, in order to provide information about the history and archaeology of the site and the general area.

### 3.2 Watching Brief

3.2.1 The relevant area of groundworks 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, 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 the Planning Archaeologist so that the need for further work can be confirmed. Any additional work will be carried out following discussion with the Planning Archaeologist and subject to a new project design, and the ensuing costs will be agreed with the client.

### 3.3 Report

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

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the watching brief, including finds and samples;
- Discussion of the results including phasing information;
- Bibliography;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
  - a site location plan related to the national grid;
  - a plan showing the location and extent of the area subject to archaeological watching brief;
  - plans and sections of any features discovered during the watching brief;
  - photographs of any features encountered during the watching brief;
  - copies of selected historic maps and plans of the site relevant to the understanding of its development.

## 3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of any deposits of archaeological interest and/or working shots identified during 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 relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this project design, together with a copy of the report. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA (ClfA 2014b). In addition, details will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.4.2 A copy of the report will be provided to the client and a copy will be provided for the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this project design.

## 4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project on the date specified on the Order Form, 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:** rapid desk-based assessment (where this has not already been carried out as a previous phase of archaeological work);
- **Task 2:** archaeological watching brief;
- **Task 3:** production of draft report including illustrations;
- **Task 4:** feedback on draft report, editing and production of final report;
- **Task 5:** finalisation and deposition of archive.

## 5. Other matters

### 5.1 Access and clearance

5.1.1 Access to the site will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s). It is assumed that the watching brief will be able to be undertaken without obstruction. Greenlane Archaeology reserves the right to increase the price if problems with access result in delays to the work.

### 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, and 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

ClfA, 2014a *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, Reading

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

## Appendix 2: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish-brown silt, with few inclusions, less than 0.05m thick	Topsoil
101	Deposit	Friable, uniform, mid-brown silt deposit with well-sorted frequent sub-rounded gravel, and pebble- and cobble-size stones, between 0.05-0.1m on a side; between 0.10-0.15m thick	Subsoil
102	Deposit	Lighter yellow-brown to pale yellow sandy-clay, with frequent small sub-angular stone inclusions	Natural geology
103	Deposit	Very compacted strips of angular gravel below a pink gravel dumped near the gateway to the north side of the area; the strips were each c0.5m wide, the centres of which were separated by 1.8m; investigation by hand showed them to be extremely firmly compacted and shallow with a concave base and U-shaped section, c0.1m deep	Possible modern track below an area of hardstanding

### Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
101	Pottery	8	White earthenware, including two blue transfer-printed patterns, and one relief-moulded and green-painted	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
101	Pottery	1	White earthenware (?) with factory-produced blue slip decoration on exterior	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
101	Pottery	2	Glazed grey-bodied stoneware jar body fragments, one with vertical ridges	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
101	Pottery	1	Bone china egg-cup fragment, with blue banded decoration	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
101	Glass	2	Very light turquoise flat pane fragment; light blue opaque body fragment, from unidentified object	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
101	Ceramic building material	1	High-fired red earthenware frogged brick, relief-marked 'CLAUGHTON MANOR / BRICK C <sup>o</sup> CATON'	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
101	Ceramic building material	1	Buff-coloured fireclay frogged brick with white-glazed outside faces	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

## Appendix 4: Archive Index

<b>Project name:</b>	Edenmount, Well Lane, Yealand Redmayne, Carnforth, Lancashire: Archaeological Watching Brief		
<b>Project Code:</b>	G1452	<b>Site Code:</b>	EY20
<b>Description</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Report	Paper, comb-bound	A4	17 sheets, single- and double-sided
Watching brief record sheet	Paper	A4	2 sheets, double-sided
Photo record sheet	Paper	A4	2 sheets, single- and double-sided
Miscellaneous working drawings	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive	DVD	-	1