FAIRFIELD LODGE, CARTMEL, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation

Client: Mrs Jill Culshaw and Mr David Culshaw

SMC ref: S00240245

NGR: 337899 478955

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September 2020

The Site	
Site Name	Fairfield Lodge, Cartmel
County	Cumbria
NGR	337899 478955
Scheduled Monument name (number)	Cartmel Augustinian Priory medieval gatehouse and parts of the priory precinct (1020454)

Client	
Client Name	Mrs Jill Culshaw and Mr David Culshaw

Planning	
Pre-planning?	Yes
Planning Application No.	-
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	New garage and associated access road
Condition number	-
Local Planning Authority	South Lakeland District Council
Planning Archaeologist	Andrew Davison, Historic England/Jeremy Parsons, Cumbria County Council
Scheduled Monument Consent ref:	S00240245

Archaeological work	
Desk-based assessment done as previous phase of work?	Yes
Approximate number and dimensions of trenches proposed	Two trenches, each 10m long

Archiving	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Barrow-in-Furness/Kendal
Relevant HER	Cumbria
Relevant Museum	Kendal Museum

Staffing	
Site work	Dan Elsworth
	Tom Mace
Report writing	Dan Elsworth
Report editing	Jo Dawson
Illustrations	Tom Mace
Date(s) site work carried out	16th September 2020

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Summary

Prior to the submission of a planning application for the construction of a new garage and associated access road on land at Fairfield Lodge, Cartmel, Cumbria, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation. The site is located within the area of the Scheduled Monument for Cartmel Priory and so, following discussions with Historic England, Scheduled Monument consent was applied for for the excavation of two archaeological evaluation trenches, one within the footprint of the proposed new garage, the other on the line of the proposed access road. These were intended to establish whether any archaeological deposits or features were present, their extent, and significance.

A preceding desk-based assessment had shown that the site had formed part of a single field to the south of Fairfield Lodge since at least the early 19th century, and had seen very little change. It is, however, located relatively close to Cartmel Priory church and therefore the core of the medieval priory, and is within the priory's precinct wall, which still remains to the north. The wider area has evidence for human occupation from at least the end of the last Ice Age; of particular significance to the site is the uncertain nature of Roman activity on the Cartmel Peninsula; earthworks were reported in the 19th century as having existed in the area around Fairfield, thought to be associated with an area to the north known as 'Castle Meadows' and assumed to be Roman in origin, although these were levelled during the construction of Fairfield. The priory at Cartmel was founded at the end of the 12th century and while there has been considerable speculation about the development of its core, archaeological and other investigation has been limited until relatively recently.

The northernmost of the two trenches (Trench 2) revealed no archaeological features, although a collection of medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil. The south-western trench (Trench 1) revealed a range of features and deposits, including an apparently deliberate raised area of redeposited clay and gravel, either side of which was a deposit containing some slag, and there was also a pit of 19th century date containing building rubble, all of which was covered by a layer of stony topsoil, which was probably brought in to level the lower ground either side of the raised area.

While it was not possible to date the raised area in Trench 1 its stratigraphic position suggests that it is medieval. It was presumably constructed as a raised causeway across wet ground between the higher ground on which Fairfield is situated to the north-west and the core of the priory to the south-east. It is possible, therefore, that this is a remnant of a post-glacial lake thought to have existed in the area and probably surviving into at least the medieval period before being drained, which once filled much of the Cartmel valley.

Acknowledgements

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

.2.1   The site is located on the north side of Cartmel off Priest Lane, at approximately 30m above sea level (Figure 1; Ordnance Survey 2011). The 'exceptional' and 'largely unspoilt' village of Cartmel, situated approximately 3.5km north-west of Grange-over-Sands to the south of the South Cumbria Low Fells on the northern side of Morecambe Bay (Countryside Commission 1998, 69; Ordnance Survey 2011), is now protected by Conservation Area status (Countryside Commission 1998, 73).

1.2.2   Cartmel lies on the junction of a complex series of solid geology comprising Bannisdale Slates of Silurian age and carboniferous limestone, covered by thick glacial debris, including deposits of cobbles, pebbles and sandy material (Mitchell 1990, 43; Moseley 1978, plate 1). The local topography is typically that of improved undulating pasture set between areas of limestone, and more locally to Cartmel, slate outcrops.
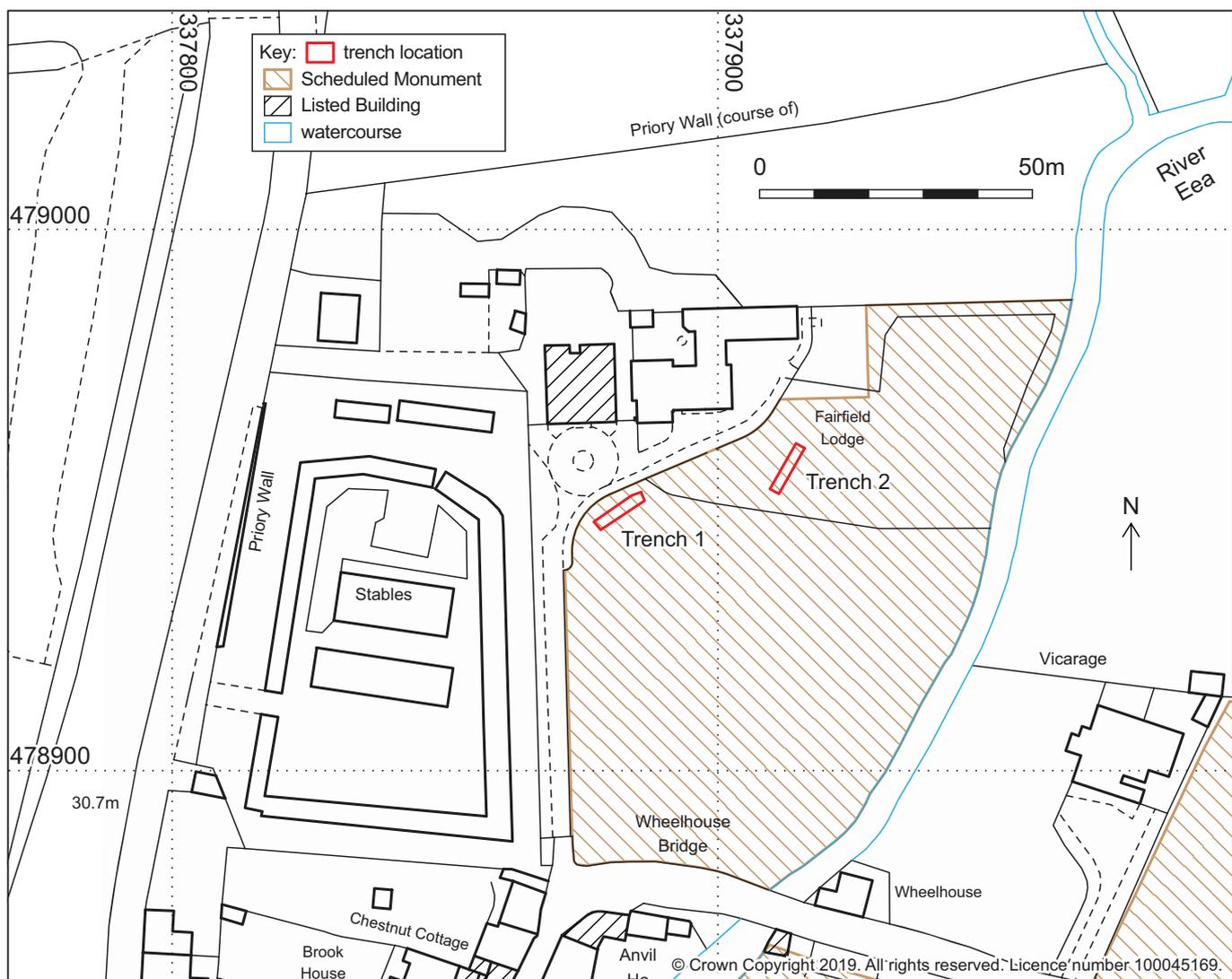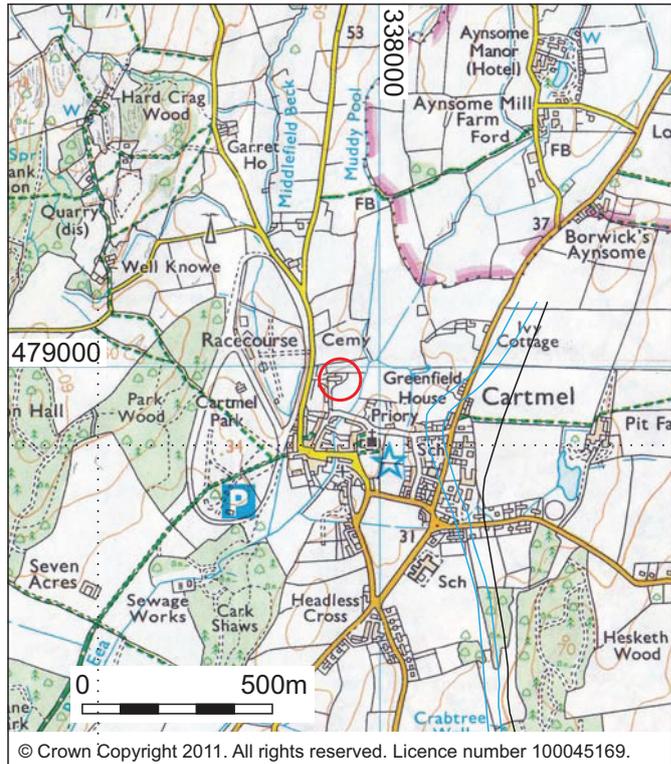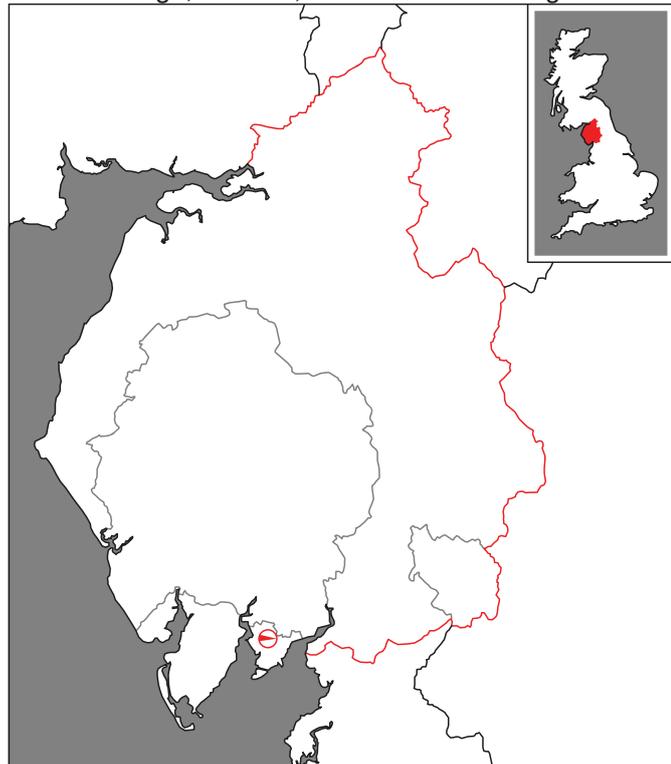
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Key:
- trench location
- Scheduled Monument
- Listed Building
- watercourse

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Figure 1: Site location

2.   Methodology

2.1   Archaeological Evaluation

2.1.1   The evaluation was carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and comprised the excavation of two evaluation trenches, numbered from 1 to 2 approximately from west to east (Figure 2). These were positioned within the area of the proposed development, one on the line of the new access track and one on the site of the garage but not targeting any specific known or suspected areas of archaeological interest. Trench 2 had to be shifted slightly from its intended position because of the proximity of trees. Each trench was 10m long and 1.7m wide, with the area of trenching totalling c34m^2. Excavation was discontinued once the natural geology was reached, which was typically around 0.3m 0.4m below the ground surface at a height of between 28.5m and 28.9m above sea level, although in Trench 1 a number of features of archaeological interest were left *in situ* and only sample excavated.

2.1.2   The topsoil was removed using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket and underlying deposits were cleaned and further investigated by hand. All finds were collected from all deposits, as far as was practical. The following recording techniques were used during the evaluation:

- ***Written record***: descriptive records of all deposits and features (see *Appendix 2*) were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets, specifically trench record sheets;

- ***Photographs***: photographs in colour digital format (both 12 meg JPEG and RAW file format) were taken of the site during the evaluation, including general views of the site, the surrounding landscape, and working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report and the remainder are included in the archive. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets (Greenlane Archaeology 2007);

- ***Instrument survey***: the trench locations were recorded using a Leica TS06 Plus total station which captures the survey data as a digital .dwg file directly in AutoCAD on a Microsoft Surface Pro computer. This enabled the location of each trench to be positioned relative to the local topography and allowed levels above Ordnance Datum to be provided through reference to a nearby spot height;

- ***Drawings***: since the only features of archaeological interest were exposed largely in plan and did not have deep sections they were only recorded in plan and were recorded using the total station, as described above.

2.2   Finds

2.2.1   ***Collection***: all of the finds were recovered by hand and stored in self-seal bags with white write-on panels on site before being removed for processing and assessment. The spoil was also checked with a metal detector and any non-iron finds retained.

2.2.2   ***Processing***: all of the artefacts recovered from the evaluation 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.

2.2.3   ***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*).

2.3   Environmental Samples

2.3.1   No environmental samples were collected as no suitable deposits were encountered during the evaluation.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 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 CIfA guidelines (CIfA 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. 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.   Rapid Desk-Based Assessment

3.1   Introduction

3.1.1   A full desk-based assessment was completed as an earlier phase of work, and relevant sections have been taken from that report and are presented below. The desk-based assessment is used to produce two elements: a map regression showing the development of the site with particular relevance to the position of the two evaluation trenches, and a site history in order to present the results of the evaluation in their local historical and archaeological context.

3.2   Map Regression

3.2.1   *Introduction*: early maps of the area tend to be relatively lacking in detail, the earliest useful maps are therefore only from the 19th century. There is no tithe map as the area was not subject to tithe, having formerly belonged to Cartmel Priory. The earliest detailed map of the area is that which accompanied the enclosure award of 1807, although this map is not particularly detailed compared to later ones.

3.2.2   *Enclosure map, 1807*: this appears to show the buildings that comprise Fairfield and Fairfield Lodge as forming a large C-shaped block set back against the boundary to the north (CAC(K) WPR 89 Z3 1807). This is a considerably different arrangement to that shown on the later maps, especially with regard to Fairfield Lodge, although some caution has to be used as the scale means that it is not necessarily particularly accurate. The area in which the evaluation trenches are located is at this time part of a single field.
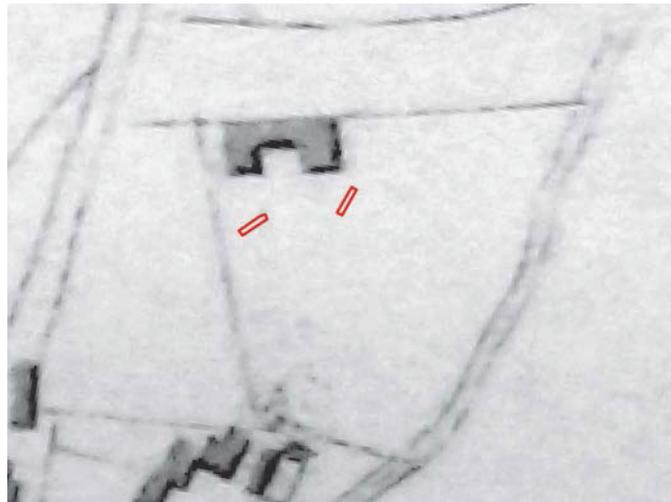
Plate 1: Extract from the enclosure map of 1807 showing the site

3.2.3   *Ordnance Survey, 1851*: a north/south aligned building is clearly marked on the site of Fairfield Lodge on the 1851 edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping, while Fairfield house is shown as a more square block although with outshuts to the rear (Plate 2; Ordnance Survey 1851b). A sweeping, curved field boundary divides the area, with the houses and gardens to the west and an open field to the east. There are also two small buildings marked against the north boundary. By this time the arrangement of the fields has taken on essentially its present appearance; evaluation Trench 1 is apparently located on top of the boundary between the field and the gardens of Fairfield, but this is likely to be due to the difficulties of comparing a map at this scale with later more detailed maps.

3.2.4   *Ffolliott's Plan of 1854*: a similar arrangement is shown on Ffolliott's map as depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey, certainly in terms of the field boundaries (Plate 3; cf. Plate 2). The buildings are depicted slightly differently: the north/south block is subdivided and appears slightly longer and there is only one building shown against the north boundary. Ffolliott was apparently the first person to attempt to depict the line of the precinct boundary of Cartmel Priory, although it is not clear how this

information was ascertained and therefore how accurate it is. Again, Trench 1 is shown as partly crossing the field boundary but this is again probably due to the difficulties of matching different maps.
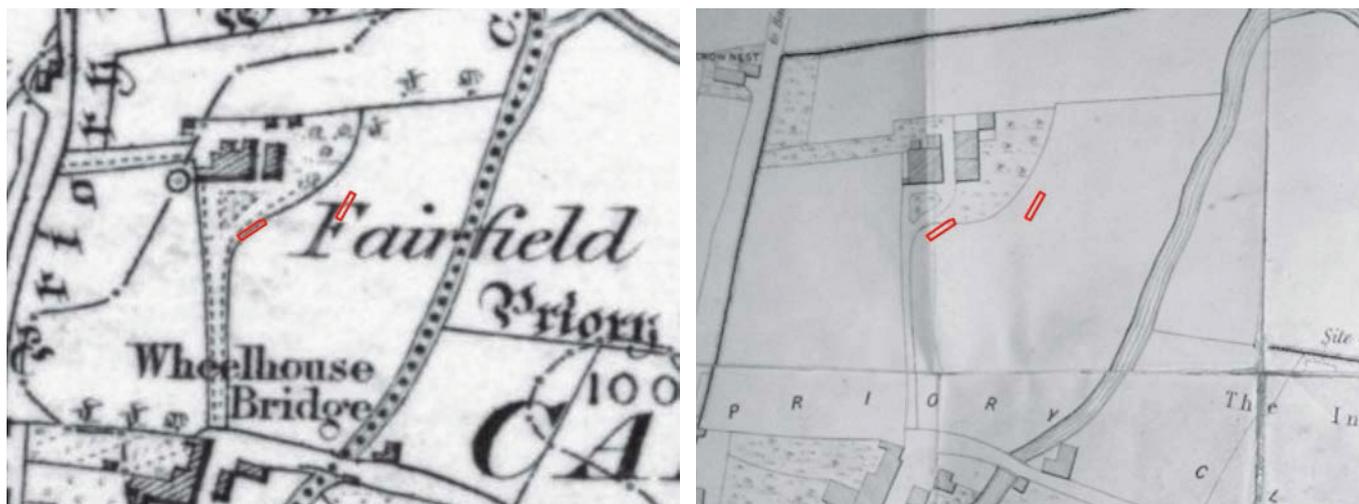
Plate 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851

Plate 3: Extract from Ffolliott's plan of 1854 showing the precinct wall (the thick line to the north of the site)

3.2.5 *Ordnance Survey, 1890*: the 1890 edition of the Ordnance Survey map was surveyed in 1889 and shows much the same layout as the 1851 edition albeit it in more detail due to the differences in scale at which the two editions were produced (Plate 4). The dimensions of the north/south building as depicted on the two early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps are more similar than either is with the elongated version as it appears on Ffolliott's map. There are more paths shown and more buildings or enclosed areas marked along the north edge of the area by this point too, while the 'Priory Wall' is specifically named. By this time the larger scale of the map means that the trenches can be located more accurately and from this date they are clearly shown as being entirely within the field adjoining the grounds of Fairfield as per the current arrangement.

3.2.6 *Ordnance Survey, 1913*: the buildings or enclosed areas along the north site boundary have changed slightly and a porch appears to have been added to the east side of the north/south block (Plate 5; cf. Plate 4).

Plate 4: Extracts from the Ordnance Survey maps of 1890

Plate 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.2.7 *Ordnance Survey, 1933*: a small east/west outbuilding is shown to the east of the north/south block, but the site otherwise remains the same (Plate 6; cf. Plate 5).
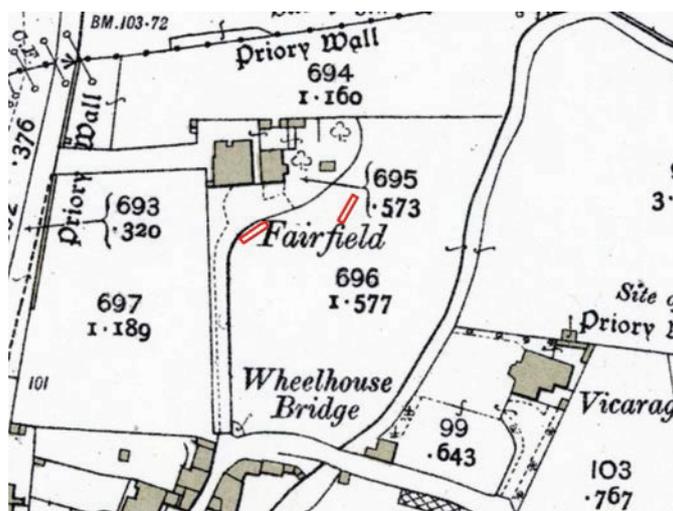
Plate 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1933

3.3   Lidar

3.3.1   *Lidar*: the lidar imagery for the site shows two interesting details. Firstly, it is apparent that the meadow to the south of site has been improved and possibly ploughed as what is perhaps narrow and straight ridge and furrow, orientated north/south is evident. Secondly the boundary running through the centre of the site is apparently shown as including a substantial ditch, although this is possibly an illusion caused by the presence of the wall and no ditch was evident during the site visit (see *Section 3.5* below).
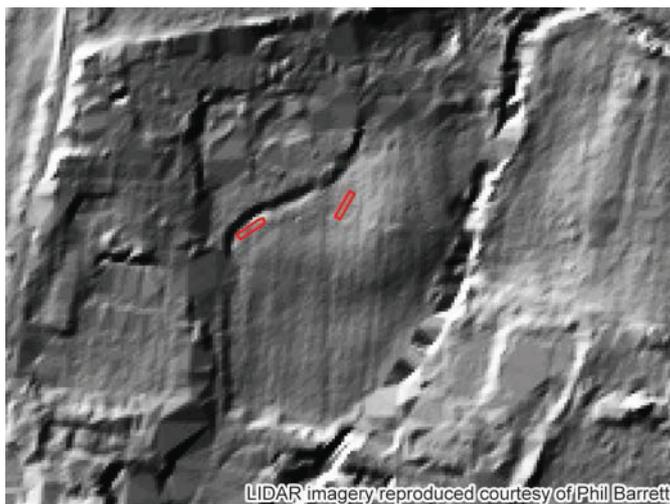
Plate 7: Lidar data for the site

3.4   Site History

3.4.1   *Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1ˢᵗ century AD)*: while there is limited evidence for activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, this is typically found in the southernmost part on the north side of Morecambe Bay. Excavations of a small number of cave sites have found artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type and the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country (Young 2002). The county was also clearly inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (*c*8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered during field walking and eroding from sand dunes along the coast, but these are typically concentrated in the west coast area and on the uplands around the Eden Valley (Cherry and Cherry 2002). Slightly closer to the site, however, a large number of finds of this date were discovered during excavations carried out in the 1970s in the park belonging to Levens Hall, and, although largely ignored at the time, they were subsequently published (Cherry and Cherry 2000). In addition, a small amount of Mesolithic

material has been found at the north end of Windermere during excavations on the Roman fort site (see for example Finlayson 2004). These discoveries, particularly those at Levens, demonstrate that further remains of similar date are likely to exist in the local area and that river valleys, lakesides, and coastal areas are a common place for such remains to be discovered (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152).

3.4.2   In the following period, the Neolithic (*c*4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear in the region and one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the county, having been manufactured at Langdale (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). During the Bronze Age (*c*2,500 – 600 BC), monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still, and it is likely that settlement sites thought to belong to the Iron Age have their origins in this period. These are not well represented in the area around the site, although an enclosure on Hoad Hill near Ulverston perhaps has its origins in this period (Elsworth 2005), as might another one at Skelmore Heads near Urswick, although this was also associated with evidence for activity in the Neolithic (Powell 1963). Stray finds of Bronze Age date are found throughout the county and a number have been found in the Cartmel area. These include a stone axe hammer said to have been found at Aynsome, although the exact find spot of this is not known (Rigge 1885, 266). A bronze axe with a very pronounced stop ridge was also found in a peat moss near Cartmel, but again the find spot and current whereabouts are unknown (Clough 1969, 8). Sites that can be specifically dated to the Iron Age (*c*600 BC – 1st century AD) are very rare; the enclosures at Ulverston and Urswick may represent hillforts, a typical site of this period, but they have not been dated. Closer to the site, immediately to the east of Cartmel on Hampsfell, a group of over 50 structures identified as hut circles was reported in the late 19th century (Rigge 1885). No further details relating to these are known but it is possible that they represent the remains of a later prehistoric settlement or even a hillfort. At Levens, burials radiocarbon dated to the Iron Age have been discovered (OA North 2004), but these remain a rarity both regionally and nationally.

3.4.3   ***Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1st century AD – 11th century AD)***: late 18th and 19th century antiquarians considered a Roman military presence in the Furness area, which included the Cartmel peninsula, beyond question, but by the 20th century there was a complete reversal of opinion (summarised in Elsworth 2007, 31-37). It is evident that in this part of the country, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74), but ultimately the evidence suggests a strong Roman influence or "background" presence in the peninsula during the Roman period, which doubtless would have been attractive for its rich iron reserves (Shotter 1995, 74; Elsworth 2007, 37, 41-43). Traditionally, a Roman camp is thought to have been located somewhere in area adjacent to Fairfield, perhaps most likely in an area known as 'Castle Meadows' to the north of Fairfield Lodge (Stockdale 1872, 253), although at the present time there is scant evidence to support this theory. That said, Stockdale recalls having the suspected *agger* [cambered embankment of a Roman road] of this *castellum* [small fort] pointed out to him by an acquaintance (Stockdale 1872, 253). The site was held to stretch along the side of the River Eea, "*It was then not very traceable, but he said it had been levelled down and much of it taken away*" (*ibid.*). Elsewhere, in Stockdale's unpublished manuscript notes, it is recalled that an '*oblong (parallelogram) mound in the meadows at Cartmel called <u>Castle Meadows</u> exactly in the shape of a Roman Camp* – [was] *destroyed partly by the encroachment of* [the] *River – the formation of the present road and cheefly* [*sic*] *by Mr Fell when he was building his house* [at Fairfield] *and improving his meadow*' (CAC(B) DDHJ/4/2/1/8 1860s-1872). Unfortunately, the location of "Castle Meadows" is now slightly ambiguous. The issue is clouded somewhat by Stockdale who implies that both fields may have been called "Castle Meadows" (Stockdale 1872, 253), potentially owing to the former location of the fort thereabouts, while the first edition of the Ordnance Survey labels a large general area to the north-east of Fairfield as 'Castle Meadows' (Ordnance 1851a; 1851b). The will of Thomas Fell of Fairfield, written in 1838 but proved in 1840, states that his house had "*three fields adjoining*" but does not give their name (CAC(B) BDKF/1/22 1840), while a later account states that Castle Meadows was "*a field on the right has side of the road which goes up to Green Bank from Cartmel*" (Institute Cartmel Branch 1928, 2).

3.4.4   Various finds of Roman coins and hoards of Roman coins have been found in or around Cartmel, dating from the first to the fourth centuries AD (Shotter 1988, 241; Shotter 1989). The exact find spots for these are unknown, but their presence perhaps points to the contemporary importance of the south Cumbrian coast and its integration into the economy of the Roman north-west and its links to other Roman centres such as Lancaster and Ravenglass (Shotter 1995). Further Roman sites may yet be discovered in the areas of Barrow and Cartmel, but firm evidence for a Roman military presence remains elusive (Shotter 1995, 77; 2004, 67). A recent evaluation at Fairfield (Greenlane Archaeology 2011) recovered three sherds of what may be Roman pottery from a road surface, but these were not dated with certainty and may be medieval.

3.4.5   The origins of a Christian community in Cartmel and the wider Cartmel Peninsula are obscure. What is undoubted is that there was a British population in Cartmel following the demise of the Roman Empire's control over the area, as they are referred to in a grant made by the Northumbrian King Ecgfrith to St Cuthbert of land in Cartmel; historically this was translated as having included the British population, i.e. that the natives were given as chattels (Crowe 1984, 63), but more recently this has been reinterpreted as referring to the grant having been made by Ecgfrith *and* the Britons that were in Cartmel, suggesting that there was a recognised native aristocracy in the area that were negotiating with the Northumbrians (Edmonds 2013, 20). Whether that means there was an existing British church estate within the block of land that was presented as part of this grant is difficult to say. No *eccles* place-names are recorded in the immediate vicinity of Cartmel itself, which would potentially indicate the presence of a British church, or at least land held or controlled by them (Elsworth 2011), although there is an 'Eccleston Meadow' in Flookburgh, which might be significant in this regard (Stockdale 1872, 125). Nevertheless place-names indicating the presence of Britons are found in the region, such as Walton, which derives from an Anglo-Saxon word *wealas* applied to native Britons, possibly especially those that thought of themselves as Romans (Woolf 2010, 231-232).

3.4.6   Of potential interest in understanding the origins of the church in Cartmel, and therefore the subsequent development of the priory, are other local place-names, which indicate the presence of a church. Kirkhead, near Allithwaite, demonstrates that when Norse settlers arrived in the area in the 10th century there was a church already in existence, or, more implausibly, that they constructed a church when they arrived. The names 'Kirkepol' and 'Kirk Heys' are also recorded nearby (Crowe 1984, 65), but there is no certainty that a church existed in the area around Kirkhead and, like *eccles* place-names, the element *kirk* could just refer to land controlled by a church. However, Stockdale records a '*tradition that there was a chapel near Kirkhead and Abbot Hall – some remains of which, even graves, it is said, existed in the last century*' (Stockdale 1872, 505). Crowe also suggests that the place named as *Cherchebi* (meaning 'church village') in the Domesday survey corresponds with Cartmel, since it was known as 'Cartmel Churchtown' in later records (1984, 61), although this correlation is by no means definite. Complicating the issue further is the story regarding the foundation of the actual priory; according to a legend, first printed in 1821 (Atkins 1821), the monks came into Cartmel looking for a place for their new priory and found a suitable hill. Having marked out the site for building a voice spoke to them saying '*Not there, but in a valley between two rivers, where the one runs north, and the other south*'. Unable to imagine such a place they began searching across the north of England, but finding nothing matching this description they returned to the original hill. In doing so they crossed a valley where they found a stream running north and another running south, as predicted, and between them they built their priory. They also built a chapel on the original hill dedicated to St Bernard, which retains this name as 'Mount Bernard' to this day. Regardless of the speculation about the possibility of early churches being on different sites, the fact that the 12th century priory church was used as a parish church actually makes it entirely plausible that the priory actually, quite deliberately, located on the site of an earlier church. This would be more in keeping with other sites, where continuous use of the same site was relatively common, although this is normally only evident through archaeological excavation. A good recent and relatively local example of this is at St Michael's Church Workington (Zant and Parsons 2019). Indeed, it is clear that a church did exist at Cartmel before the establishment of the priory because there is a reference in 1135 to Willelmus, clerk of Cartmel, and in 1155 to Uccheman, parson of Cartmel (Stockdale 1872, 8-9). It is also interesting to note that a consideration of the geology of the site has concluded that the priory is actually built on an island of glacial debris in a post-glacial lake (Mitchell 1990, 44 and figure 2 on page 48); this would have been an ideal location for an early medieval 'celtic'

church/monastery, which were often on isolated spots such as islands or peninsulas (see Thomas 1971, 10-47). In the wider area local place names indicate a complex mixture of social and ethnic groups during this period, including native Britons, Angles and Vikings.

3.4.7   ***Medieval Period (11*th* century AD – 16*th* century AD)***: the earliest forms of the place-name 'Cartmel', which are recorded from the 12th century, probably derive from the Old English "*ceart*" and "*mel*" from the Old Norse word "*melr*" (Crowe 1984, 61) and broadly mean "sand bank by rocky ground" (Dickinson 1991, 9) and may originally have applied to the Grange area (Dickinson 1980, 7). By 1168 the parish of Cartmel was a royal estate and in 1186 it was granted to the Marshall family, the Earls of Pembroke, by Henry II (Crowe 1984, 65). Much of the present village of Cartmel lies within the precinct of the Priory, which was founded with the legal permission of the future King John (who was at the time Count of Mortain) between August 1190 and 1196 by William Marshall, a wealthy and important Norman baron and Earl of Pembroke from 1189 to 1219, although the monastery may not have been established until 1202 (Dickinson 1980, 98; 1991, 10-11). The charter endowed the Priory "all my land of Cartmel" and a list of rights and privileges, which unusually included rights to iron mines (Dickinson 1980, 97; 1991, 10-11).

3.4.8   Unfortunately, it is not possible to get a detailed view of the possessions acquired by the Priory due to the loss of its archives, although it evidently received a number of further grants in the 13th and 14th century and eventually acquired a number of comparatively large farms (Dickinson 1991, 14-19). Its ecclesiastical wealth was valued at £46. 13s. 4d. in 1291 in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* (Dickinson 1980, 15). However, like much of the north of England, it was subject to raids by the Scots throughout the 14th century (Dickinson 1991, 29-30); the raids of 1316 and 1322 'wrought immense damage in the area' and on the latter occasion the *Lanercost Chronicle* records that the Scottish raiders "*burnt the lands around the priory… and took away cattle and booty*" (Dickinson 1980, 13). The Priory was also affected by the Black Death, which may explain why, probably like many English monasteries, it is recorded as having fewer brethren than normal in 1381 (Dickinson 1980, 16). The defensive potential of the priory should not be overlooked (Hyde and Pevsner 2010, 268); the main priory gatehouse leading into the precinct was built between 1330 and 1340 and land surrounding the Priory was also enclosed by a precinct wall during the 14th century (Curwen 1920, 111). The gatehouse is the only remaining building associated with Cartmel Priory, although vestiges of other buildings are incorporated in later structures. Elements of the precinct wall evidently survived in reasonable condition into the early 19th century; Baines describes it as running west from the gatehouse, before running north past Fairfield where '*about one hundred yards of the wall exist of rough ragcoble* [*sic*] *stone*' before it turned east then south-east (Baines 1836, 725). What is probably the earliest plan delineating the presumed and known elements of the priory and its precinct wall, produced by Ffolliott in 1854, is of interest as it seems to have been used as the basis for determining the position of these features in subsequent accounts (e.g. Dickinson 1981, 83), although the manner in which these structures were positively identified is uncertain.

3.4.9   In 1390 a papal mandate to the archbishop of York ordered an investigation of the prior of Cartmel, William, accused of simony in admitting canons to profession and of 'too frequent visits to taverns', to the extent that the monastery was falling into disrepair (Dickinson 1980, 13). This may have been the catalyst for a period of reputedly much needed reconstruction and restoration of the Priory, possibly begun in the final years of the 14th century (*ibid*., 19). Hyde and Pevsner state, somewhat enigmatically, that '*something drastic* [emphasis added] made it necessary for the canons to rebuild their monastic precinct on the [north] side' in approximately the mid-15th century (Hyde and Pevsner 2010, 267) and the surrounding lofty precinct wall is also suggested to have been largely rebuilt and partly re-sited in the 15th century (Dickinson 1980, 18). It has elsewhere been suggested that rebuilding was needed as a result of the devastation wrought by the Scottish raids, which perhaps burnt the Priory buildings to the ground (Curwen 1920, 111-112), or else the relocation of the cloistral buildings became necessary out of consideration for the underlying geological properties of the respective sides of the church (Mitchell 1990, 45-46).

3.4.10 The small field to the north side of Priest Lane (immediately to the north of the Priory Church) is called "farmery" field, which Dickinson interprets as a reference to the old word for infirmary, which in this case would have provided treatment for the sick and infirm brethren (Dickinson 1980, 21; 1991,109).

Subsequent archaeological work here has demonstrated the presence of burials and a range of structures, which would support this view (Wilson and Clare 1990; Abacus Archaeology 2012). In either case, its layout can apparently be determined from aerial photographs, which show that its main structure, most likely a large hall, with twin aisles and an open area at one end, ran north/south and it had a subsidiary block on its eastern side (Dickinson 1991, 109). The walling of the monastic precinct continues to the east and the area to the north, towards the beck, is low-lying and prone to flooding (Dickinson 1991, 109-110). The land between Farmery field and the beck to the west may have been gardens and orchards with fields to the north (Dickinson 1980, 21). The field immediately to the south-east of Fairfield Lodge formed part of the priory's outer court, which would have housed the agricultural and industrial buildings essential to the priory's economy, which potentially included barns, granaries, brew house, bake house, guesthouse, wool house, swine house, stables, mills, dovecots, tannery, and blacksmiths etcetera, and nowadays forms part of the Scheduled Monument area associated with the Priory (Scheduled Monument Number: 34796).

3.4.11 The value of the site of the Priory appears greatly diminished by 1535 when it was valued at £8. 16s. 8d. in a survey of English ecclesiastical revenue, the so-called *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, although it still received rents and similar income estimated at £91. 6s. 3d. net (Dickinson 1980, 15-16). Besides, Frith Hall grange was erected in the 16th century on the Leven Estuary where the Priory held fishing rights (Dickinson 1991, 16-17) and the valuation was raised to £212. 12s. 10½d., following protests by the priory that it had been undervalued, perhaps to avoid falling foul of the Act for the Suppression of the smaller English monasteries of 1536 (Curwen 1920, 113-114; Dickinson 1980, 21-22). It was to no avail - the Act for the Suppression of the smaller English monasteries of 1536 began the Dissolution of the monasteries, which, despite violent protest, led to the Priory being dissolved between 1536-7 (Curwen 1920, 113-114; Dickinson 1980, 21-22); however, following the unusual decision ordered by Mr. Chancellor of the Duchy that it should 'stand still' as it served a *parochial* as well as monastic purpose, the Priory church was preserved as being the only place of worship available for its parishioners (Curwen 1920, 114; Dickinson 1980, 24). After the Dissolution the Priory's assets became Crown property and ultimately became part of the Holker Hall Estate (Dickinson 1991, 40), some of which now forms part of the Scheduled Monument area associated with the Priory.

3.4.12 ***Post-medieval Period (16th century AD – present)***: by the early 17th century the Preston family, then at Holker, owned much of the land formerly owned by the Priory, and the church was further improved and refurbished under their benefaction (Curwen 1920, 115; Dickinson 1980, 25). Cromwellian soldiers stayed in the village on 1st October 1643, stabling their horses in the church after a minor battle in Furness (Dickinson 1985, 115). In 1660 came the re-establishment of Anglicanism and the church bells were re-cast in 1661 (Dickinson 1980, 25). Being on the edge of the core of the village the proposed development area is less obviously connected to the post-Dissolution of the priory. It is, however, in proximity to a number of areas connected to iron mining and smelting. A smithy operated at the north-east corner of Cavendish Street which can be seen on the 1890 Ordnance Survey map to the south of Wheelbase Bridge (Ordnance Survey 1890). In general though, this is considered to have been a period of decline compared to the rapid development of the industry that took place at the beginning of the 18th century (Moseley 2010, 59-60).

3.5   Conclusion

3.5.1   Although the site lies within the precinct wall of the medieval priory and within the associated Scheduled Monument, it is at some distance from the core of the priory buildings. Nevertheless, the wider history of the area and the map evidence, which demonstrates that it has not been subject to any obvious recent development, means that there is some considerable potential for archaeological remains from a range of periods, in particular the Roman and medieval, to be present.

4.   Fieldwork Results

4.1   Trench 1

4.1.1   This trench was approximately 10m long by 1.7m wide, and orientated approximately north-east/south-west. The topsoil comprised a soft dark brownish-grey silty clay typically 0.2m to 0.3m thick with 80% rounded cobbles (*100*). Beneath the topsoil, across part of the south-west part of the trench, was a soft mid brownish grey silt up to 0.2m thick and covering an area of approximately 2m, with very few inclusions (*101*). This partially lay against a raised area of firm mid orange sandy gravel, 0.25m thick and 3.5m wide (*104*) (Plate 11). At the north-east end of the trench was a sub-rectangular pit below the topsoil (*100*), the fill of which comprised a loose mid orangey-brown sandy clay with 80% angular cobbles, largely slate, but also some brick fragments and lime mortar (*102*). The cut of the pit, which continued into the underlying natural and was not fully excavated, was orientated north-east/south-west, at least 1.3m long and 0.6m wide, but extending out of the trench, and had near vertical sides [*103*] (Plate 10). Either side of deposit *104*, and below *101* on the south-west side of this, was a loose dark brownish grey sandy silt 0.2m thick with 60% rounded cobbles (*105*) (Plate 8 and Plate 9). Slots were taken through this and revealed that it was on top of a firm pale grey silt with 75% rounded gravel at the south-west end and more angular stones at the north-east, which was presumably the natural (*106*). A slot taken through deposit *104* revealed that it was laid on top of the same material (Plate 12).
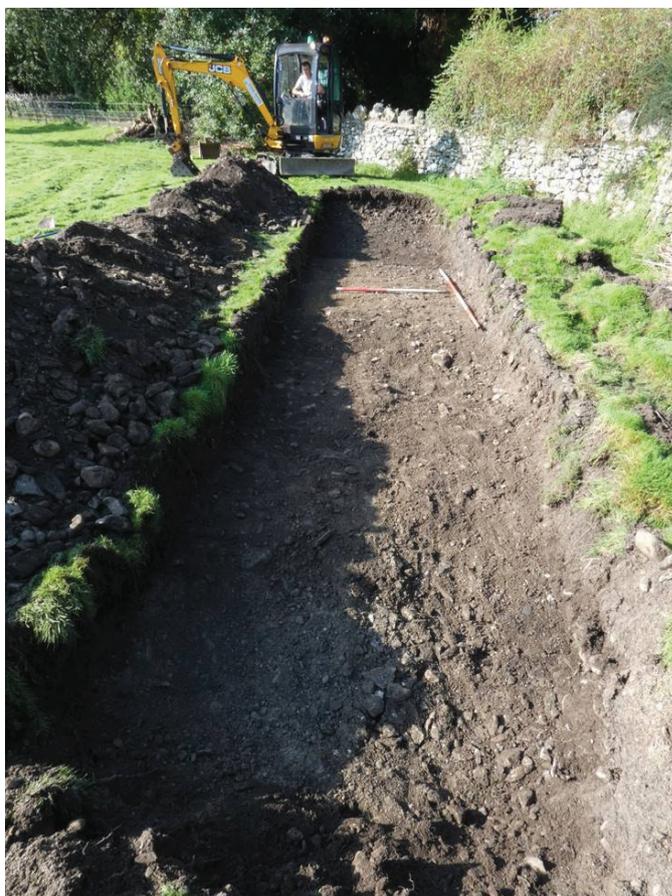
Plate 8 (left): Trench 1 following initial excavation showing deposits *104* and *105*, viewed from the south-west

Plate 9 (right): Trench 1 following initial excavation showing deposits *104* and *105*, viewed from the north-east

Plate 10: Slot through *105* to the natural (*106*) showing pit *103*, viewed from the north-east

Plate 11 (left): Deposit *104* following initial excavation, viewed from the south

Plate 12 (right): Slot excavated through deposit *104*, viewed from the north-west

4.2   Trench 2

4.2.1   This was approximately 10m long by 1.7m wide and orientated approximately south-west/north-east. The topsoil comprised a soft mid brownish-grey silty clay with up to 5% rounded cobbles up to 0.2m thick (*200*), beneath which was a loose mid-brownish grey silty clay subsoil 0.2m thick and with 80% rounded cobbles (*201*). This lay on the natural, which comprised a firm mid-orangey brown sandy clay typically with 10% rounded cobbles and gravel (*202*) (Plate 13 and Plate 14). No features of archaeological interest were discovered.

Plate 13 (left): Trench 2 excavated, viewed from the south-west

Plate 14 (right): Trench 2 excavated, viewed from the north-east

(102)

28.6m

478950

28.7m

(105)

[103]

28.6m

28.7m

(106)

(104)

28.8m

28.6m

(105)

(106)

28.5m

(106)

Key:
– x — x – fence
⊗ spot height
– · – · – limit of excavation
– – – continuation of line
(102) deposit number
[103] cut number

N
↑

0   5m

3378880
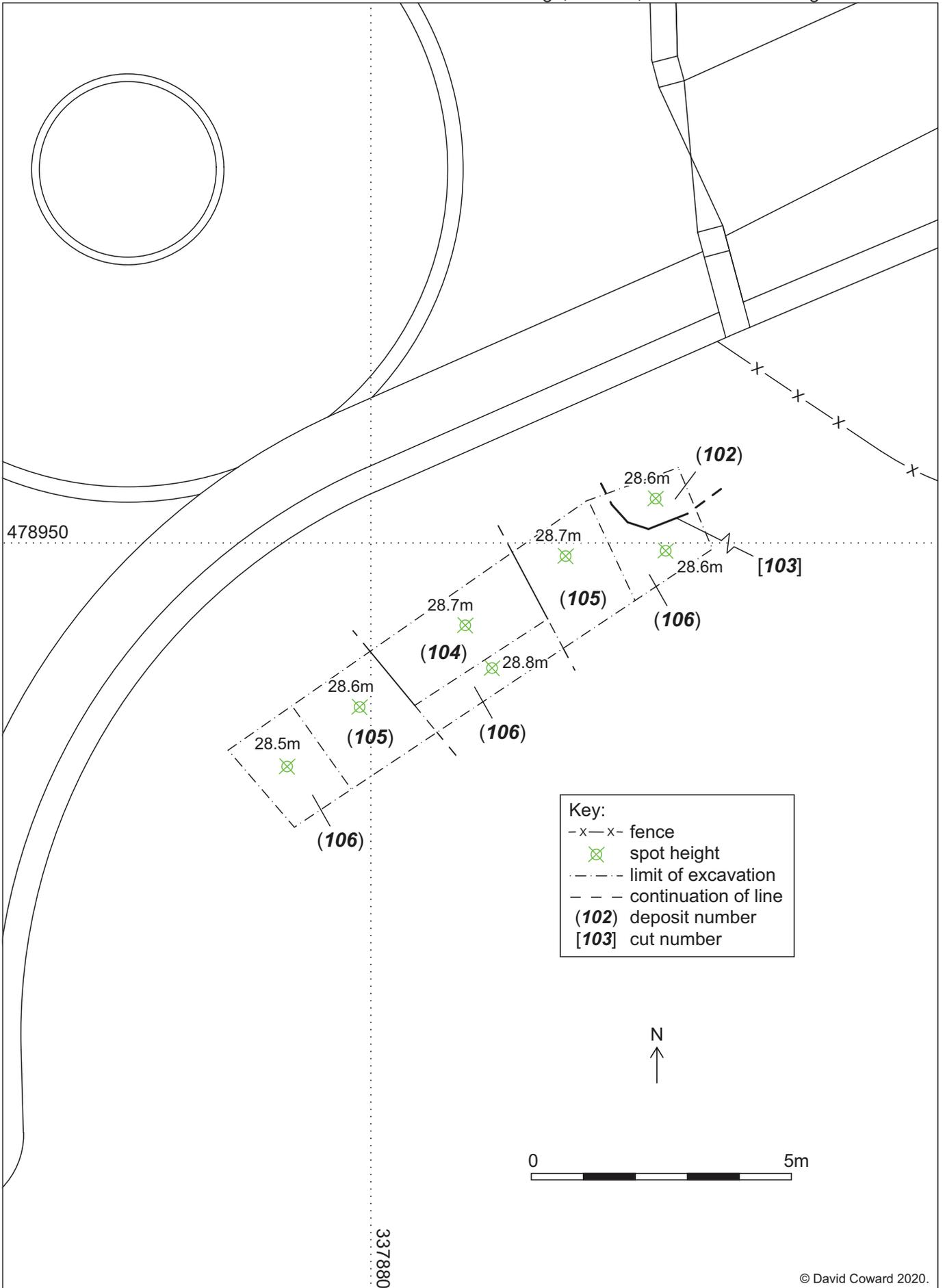
© David Coward 2020.

Figure 2: Trench 1 plan

Key:
- – x — x – fence
- ⊗ spot height
- – · – limit of excavation
- (**202**) deposit number

28.8m ⊗

28.9m ⊗

(**202**)

28.9m ⊗

N
↑

478950

3379910

0   5m

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Client: Mrs Jill Culshaw and Mr David Culshaw

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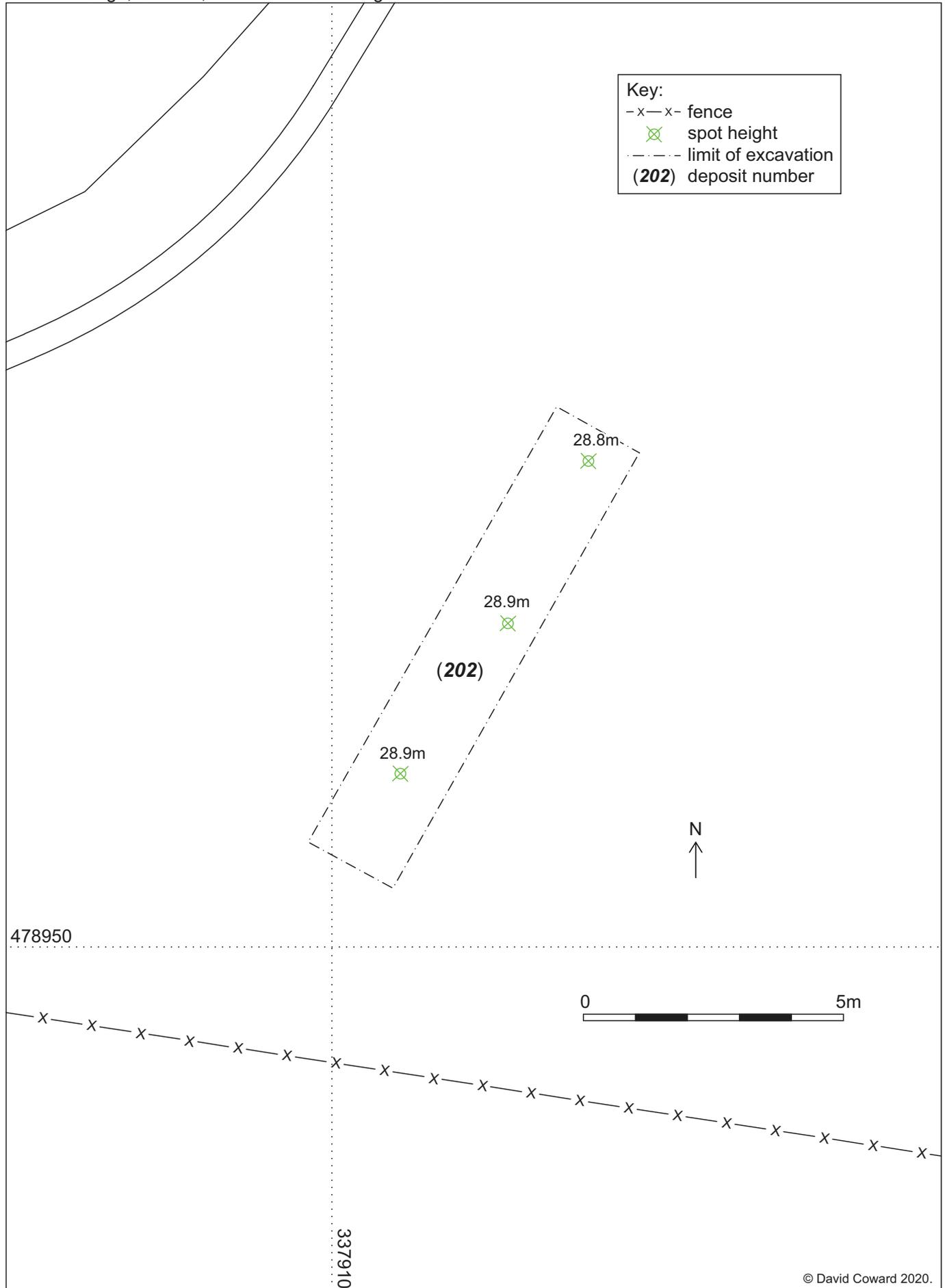
Figure 3: Trench 2 plan

4.3   Finds

4.3.1   **Introduction**: in total, 52 finds were recovered by hand during the evaluation, of which the majority (40 fragments) are of probable or definite post-medieval date, and the remainder are of probable or definite medieval date. A full list of the finds is presented in *Appendix 3* with a discussion below.

4.3.2   **Medieval Pottery**: the medieval pottery is described in generic terms (e.g. *gritty ware*) with no attempt to link to specific fabrics or specific sources. Brief descriptions of the sherds are given in *Appendix 3* following *Guidelines for the Processing and Publication of Medieval Pottery from Excavations* (Blake and Davey 1983) and *Pottery in Archaeology* (Orton *et al* 2008), using terminology provided by the *Medieval Pottery Research Group* (1998). In total, eight fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil in the paddock (**100**) and garden soil (**200**). The fragment from **100** was a vertical side handle with an oval-shaped section, attached to the side of a thin-walled vessel with heavy thumbed-impressions at the lower end of the handle. It was a sandy fabric of probably 12th to 14th century date. The fragments from **200** represented gritty wares, including three base fragments, lightly gritted sandy wares, a fragment of probable Reduced Grey ware, and two fragments of much abraded fired clay. The vessels were on the whole thin-walled, but their forms could not be identified. One of the base fragments had obtuse-angled walls. Some glaze was present on external surfaces. Gritty ware was the dominant pottery type in the 12th to 13th century and persists into the 14th century and the lightly gritted sandy wares were introduced in 12th century and dominate late 13th to 14th century assemblages in the region (McCarthy and Brooks 1992; Bradley and Miller 2009, 663-664; Brooks 2000). Reduced Grey ware became the dominant ware type throughout the region during the 15th and 16th century, with a broad date range for the tradition from the late 13th to the early 17th century (Mace and Dawson 2013, 74).

4.3.3   **Medieval(?) Ceramic Building Material**: a single fragment of very abraded brick was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 1 (**100**). Although difficult to date by the fabric type alone it was very coarse, with numerous inclusions, and the flat surface was sand cast, and so unlike the local post-medieval types. It is therefore likely to be medieval in date, although it could be a very poor quality post-medieval material.

4.3.4   **Post-medieval pottery**: in total, 26 fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the evaluation trenches, mostly in the topsoil. These included a range of types including utilitarian wares such as brown- and black-glazed red earthenwares (for kitchenware such as crocks and pancheons), which can be broadly dated to the late 17th to early 20th century, and mottledware of late 17th to early 18th century date. The finewares were more closely dateable, the earliest being white salt-glazed stoneware dated to the 18th century. There was also glazed red slip-coated buff-bodied earthenware, pearlware (including Willow transfer-printed pattern), white earthenware fragments (one also with a blue chinoiserie transfer-printed pattern). All of these types are very common for the area and the period, and most likely represent waste from domestic settings, either deposited accidently or as nightsoil.

4.3.5   **Clay tobacco pipe**: in total five fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered, all stem fragments (see *Appendix 3*). One fragment had broken at the stem bowl junction, but the profile of the bowl was not discernible. None of the fragments were marked. The assemblage is small, so it is difficult to make chronological judgments with any degree of confidence in terms of stem-bore analysis; however, the material is fairly consistently early 18th to 19th century in date (after Davey 2013).

4.3.6   **Glass**: six fragments of glass were recovered, dating to the 18th to 20th centuries. Four of these were from dark green bottles, one from a probable pane, and one from a vessel or bottle.

4.3.7   **Ceramic building material**: one fragment of unglazed post-medieval ceramic building material was recovered, from an unidentified object.

5. Discussion

5.1 Results

5.1.1   No features of archaeological interest were encountered in Trench 2 during the evaluation, although a collection of medieval pottery was collected from the topsoil, indicating that this area was at least in use in the medieval period, although perhaps only as fields associated with the Priory on which pottery was incorporated as part of the redistribution of rubbish. It was notable, however, that the subsoil and to some extent the natural in this area was very stony. In the case of the subsoil this is perhaps a result of dumping of material in order to level the area, as seen in the topsoil and subsoil in Trench 1. With the natural this is perhaps result of the particular geological processes that are thought to have taken place around Cartmel, as demonstrated more readily in Trench 1 (see *Section 5.1.2* below).

5.1.2   In Trench 1 a number of features and deposits were encountered, although these could not all be directly dated. The earliest deposit, *106*, undoubtedly represents the natural geology. Its form is potentially indicative of standing water having once been present in this area (although without any waterlogged deposits being present), which fits with the suggestion that much of the valley in which the village of Cartmel sits was filled with a post-glacial lake, elements of which were present into at least the medieval period (Mitchell 1990). The earliest feature post-dating this is the deposit of orange gravel forming a raised platform across the site (*104*). While this appeared to be entirely natural it different from the surrounding natural deposits and seemed to be on top of *106*, suggesting that it was artificially created, presumably to form a causeway across wet ground. Either side of this deposit *105* seems to have built up on top of the underlying natural (*106*) and against *104*. The only dating evidence from this was a single large lump of slag, which is probably medieval, suggesting that *104* is medieval or earlier (the slag of similar early form recovered from *102* probably also originated in deposit *105* and became incorporated into *102* when pit *103* was excavated).

5.1.3   Subsequently, in the north corner of the trench a large pit [*103*] was later dug through deposit *105* and into the underlying natural (*106*). Finds recovered from the fill (*102*) indicate that it was dug in the early 19th century and the presence of large amounts of stone and lime suggests that it was primarily intended to dispose of unwanted building material, perhaps relating the construction of the current house at Fairfield. Overlying deposit *105* against the south-west side of *104* was a thin layer of buried topsoil (*101*), also evidently of post-medieval date. Everything was subsequently covered by a thick layer of what was essentially topsoil containing a large amount of stone (*100*). This seems to have been a deliberate attempt to level the field and either side of deposit *104*. Finds recovered from it demonstrate this was also primarily deposited in the early 19th century, although a single piece of residual medieval pottery was also present.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1   The evaluation did not reveal any features or finds supporting the suggestion that there was a Roman camp in this area. Rather, it did find evidence of medieval activity, including material relating to iron smelting – something that has already been discovered in nearby Priory Gardens (Greenlane Archaeology 2015). Iron smelting was evidently being carried out nearby in the medieval period. The most significant feature revealed is the deposit of what is presumably redeposited natural (*104*), which seems to have been deliberately placed in order to form a raised causeway. Assuming the orientation revealed in Trench 1 is reflective of the whole structure it would seem to be running approximately north-west/south-east, almost exactly between the core of the Priory and Fairfield. If this structure is medieval, which seems likely on the available dating evidence, it would indicate that it had been positioned to cross an area of wet ground, a remnant of the post-glacial 'Lake Cartmel', situated between the higher ground on which both Fairfield and the Priory are located (Mitchel 1990, 48). This suggests that the site of Fairfield was of some significance in the medieval period; indeed, there is at least one structure behind the main house that potentially has medieval elements (D Elsworth pers. obs.). It is also entirely likely that earthworks described by Stockdale as being levelled during the construction of Fairfield include the causeway represented by deposit *104*, and that rather than being removed the field was simply levelled with the addition of dumps of stone, represented by deposit *100*.

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Appendix 1: Project Design

Archaeological Evaluation Cover Sheet and Project Design

The Site	
Site Name	Fairfield Lodge, Cartmel
County	Cumbria
NGR	337893 479973

Client	
Client Name	Mrs Jill Culshaw and Mr David Culshaw

Planning	
Pre-planning?	Yes
Planning Application No.	-
Condition number	-
Local Planning Authority	South Lakeland District Council
Planning Archaeologist	Andrew Davison, Historic England/Jeremy Parsons, Cumbria County Council

Archaeological work	
Desk-based assessment done as previous phase of work?	Yes
Approximate number and dimensions of trenches proposed	Two trenches, each 10m long

Archiving	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Barrow-in-Furness/Kendal
Relevant HER	Cumbria
Relevant Museum	Kendal 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 archaeological evaluation.

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 various elements of the project will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a-c).

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 evaluations.

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 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1   To examine early maps of the site and any other relevant primary and secondary sources in order to better understand the site, and set it in its historic context.

2.2 Archaeological Evaluation

2.2.1   To excavate evaluation trenches as specified in the project design cover sheet, in order to identify the presence of any archaeological deposits, features, and structures on the site and establish their form, function, and date where possible.

2.3 Report

2.3.1   To produce a report detailing the results of the evaluation, which will outline the form and date of any archaeological features encountered.

2.4 Archive

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

3. Methodology

3.1 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment

3.1.1   Where an archaeological desk-based assessment has not already been carried out in a previous phase of work, a rapid examination of easily available sources, particularly maps, relating to the site will be carried out. 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, particularly Ordnance Survey maps but also the Tithe Map, but other relevant primary sources such as the census, taxation records, parish registers, wills, deeds and other documents will also be consulted. In addition relevant secondary sources will also be consulted and all of this information will be utilised to better understand the historical and archaeological development of the site and set it in context;

- **Historic Environment Record**: this is a list of all of the recorded sites of archaeological interest recorded in the county, and is the primary source of information for a study of this kind. Each site is recorded with any relevant references, a brief description and location related to the National Grid. The HER will be consulted and relevant information relating to any sites in close proximity to or within the proposed development area. In addition, relevant secondary sources, particularly previous archaeological investigations in the immediate area and aerial photographs, will also be examined;

- **Online Resources**: where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and tithe maps will be consulted online;

- **Greenlane Archaeology**: a number of copies of maps and local histories are held by Greenlane Archaeology. These will be consulted in order to provide information about the site.

3.2 Archaeological Evaluation

3.2.1   The anticipated number and dimensions of evaluation trenches are set out on the cover sheet of this project design. The evaluation methodology, which is based on Greenlane Archaeology's excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007), will be as follows:

- The trenches will be excavated with regard to the position of any known constraints, focussing on the areas of high archaeological interest or potential, and avoiding areas which are likely to have been severely damaged or truncated by later activity, unless they are considered to have a high potential;

- The overburden, which is unlikely to be of any archaeological significance, will be removed by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist until the first deposit beneath it is reached;

- All deposits below the overburden will be examined by hand in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale. Deposits will only be sampled, rather than completely removed, below the first identified level of archaeological interest, unless specified by the Planning Archaeologist (see cover sheet), with the intension of preserving as much *in situ* as possible;

- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. Negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;

- All recording of features will include hand-drawn plans and sections, typically at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, respectively, and photographs in photographs in colour digital format (both RAW files and JPEG format at at least 12meg resolution) will be taken;

- All deposits, trenches, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;

- All finds will be recovered during the evaluation for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant quantities of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;

- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the evaluation, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;

- Deposits that are considered likely to have, for example, preserved environmental remains, industrial residues, and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 20 and 60 litres in volume (or 100% of smaller features), depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (e.g. gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.4* 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 human remains discovered during the evaluation will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The Planning Archaeologist will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will be carried out under the guidance of the local coroner, and a licence obtained from the Ministry of Justice, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857;

- 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;

- The evaluation trenches will be backfilled following excavation although it is not envisaged that any further reinstatement to its original condition will be carried out.

3.2.2   Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the evaluation 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

3.3.2   The results of the evaluation 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 rapid desk-based assessment;

- Results of the evaluation, 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 of the evaluation trenches in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape,;
>
> - plans and sections of any features discovered during the evaluation;
>
> - photographs of any features encountered during the evaluation and general shots of the evaluation trenches;
>
> - extracts from historic mapping.

3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the evaluation trenches, 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 CIfA (CIfA 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.

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

3.4.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. Any finds recovered during the evaluation will be offered to an appropriate museum (see cover sheet). If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible would be made of them beforehand.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project 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 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 evaluation;

- *Task 3*: processing and assessment of finds and samples;

- *Task 4*: production of draft report including illustrations;

- *Task 5*: feedback on draft report, editing and production of final report;

- *Task 6*: 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).

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

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, revised edn, Reading

CIfA, 2014b *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*, revised edn, Reading

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

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

Appendix 2: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Deposit	Dark brownish loose grey silty clay, 80% rounded cobbles, between 0.2m and 0.3m thick	Topsoil/dumped deposit
101	Deposit	Mid brownish grey soft silt, up to 0.2m thick	Buried topsoil
102	Deposit	Mid orangey brown loose sandy clay, 80% angular cobbles (slate), some brick fragments and lime mortar	Fill of pit [*103*], dumped building rubble
103	Cut	Approximately rectangular, orientated north-east/south-west, at least 1.3m long by 0.6m wide, near vertical sides, at least 0.2m deep (not fully excavated)	Pit for dumped building rubble
104	Deposit	Mid-orange firm sandy gravel, 0.25m thick, 3.5m wide	Redeposited natural to form raised causeway
105	Deposit	Dark brownish grey loose sandy silt, 60% rounded cobbles, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
106	Deposit	Pale grey silt, loose, 75% gravel, rounded at south-west end, angular at north-east	Natural
200	Deposit	Mid brownish grey soft silty clay, 5% rounded cobbles, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
201	Deposit	Mid brownish grey loose silty clay, 0.2m thick, 80% rounded cobbles	Subsoil
202	Deposit	Mid orangey brown firm sandy clay, 10% rounded cobbles and gravel	Natural

Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Quantity	Description	Date range
100	Pottery	1	Sandy ware: rod handle with an oval-shaped section, with two distinct thumb impressions at the point of attachment to the side of the thin-walled vessel with some the body of the vessel present; it is probably the lower end of a vertical side handle; made from a soft, uniformly light orange (oxidised), sandy fabric with extremely fine inclusions; there is a small amount of a light yellow-green glaze splashed on the handle, which is a deeper reddish colour to the edges	12th to 14th century
100	Pottery	6	Brown-glazed red earthenware including crock rim, coarse hollow-ware body with lug handle, base with white slip stripes, refitting rim fragments with white slip stripes	Late 17th – early 20th century
100	Pottery	2	Black-glazed red earthenware crock body fragment, and closed vessel body fragment (high fired, unglazed internally)	Late 17th – early 20th century
100	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware with internal white slip coating: pancheon rim	19th – early 20th century
100	Pottery	3	Salt-glazed stoneware fineware: white salt-glazed stoneware rim (press-moulded with barleycorn pattern) and body (also press-moulded, pattern indeterminate), and black-glazed white-bodied salt-glazed stoneware body	18th century
100	Pottery	3	Pearlware, including hollow-ware rim with blue chinoiserie transfer-printed pattern	Late 18th – early 19th century
100	Pottery	3	White earthenware/creamware fragments	Mid-18th – early 20th century
100	Ceramic building material	1	Dark buff/brown very coarse brick fragment with numerous inclusions, sand cast on one flat surface	Medieval/post-medieval?
100	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain, thick stem fragment, length: 42mm, round section, 9.5mm diameter, with 7/64" diameter borehole	Early 18th century
100	Glass	1	Colourless bottle/vessel ribbed body fragment	20th century
101	Glass	1	Very light turquoise pane (?) fragment from crown glass	19th century?
102	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware body fragment	Late 17th – early 20th century
102	Pottery	2	Refitting pearlware Willow transfer-printed base and body pie dish (?) fragments	Early 19th century
102	Glass	4	Dark green bottle fragments	18th – early 19th century
102	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment, length: 33mm, slight oval-shaped section, 6.5-7mm diameter, with 4/64" diameter borehole	19th century
102	Industrial residue	2	Lumps of amorphous iron working slag, one piece very heavy and dense the other light and aerated, both have some flowed surfaces and impressions, perhaps from tuyeres or other bloomery structures	Medieval?
105	Industrial residue	1	Large lump of amorphous iron working slag, very heavy and dense, with flowed surfaces on one side, suggestive of bloomery production	Medieval?

200	Pottery	7	3x fragments of gritty ware: three base fragments and one body fragment: • 1x unglazed flat base fragment in soft, gritty fabric with frequent quartz and other inclusions, up to 2mm in size; fabric is pale buff colour to inner margin and surface, with mid grey core and outer margin and mid-grey-brown outer surface; base is between 7 and 10mm thick; • 1x flat base fragment, with obtuse-angled walls, of a soft, gritty fabric, with frequent small stone and quartz inclusions up to 1mm in size; fabric has a uniform pale, buff-coloured section with light pinkish-orange surfaces with small patches of pale yellowish glaze remaining externally; • 1x body fragment of a soft, gritty fabric, with frequent small stone and quartz inclusions up to 1mm in size; reduced mid-to-dark grey core with a lighter greyish-brown inner surface and pale orange outer margin and mid-orange outer surface with a small patch of pale yellowish-green glaze present on the external surface. 2x fired clay fragments: two small, much abraded, very soft fragments of oxidised light orange sandy fabric, possibly sandy ware fragments(?). 1x very soft, lightly gritted sandy fragment with abraded edges, inclusions up to 1mm in size; the fabric of this thin-walled vessel is very uniform; it has light orange margins and surfaces and a reduced light grey core; it has a small amount of dipped(?) light olive green glaze applied externally. 1x sandy ware/probably reduced grey ware: small, soft abraded body fragment with mid grey core, light orange inner surface and very thin pale/light grey outer margin and surface below a drab olive green-coloured to brownish-green glaze on the external surface; very few, fine inclusions in the fabric	12th – 16th century
200	Clay tobacco pipe	3	Plain stem fragment, length: 52mm, with pronounced oval-shaped section, 7-9mm across, with 5/64" diameter borehole; Plain stem fragment (with very rounded breaks, possibly deliberately worn smooth), length: 28.5mm, slight oval-shaped section, 7-8mm diameter, with off-centre 5/64" diameter borehole; Plain stem fragment, with break at stem/bowl junction (no bowl present), length: 43mm, with slight oval-shaped section, 8-9mm across, with 6/64" diameter borehole	18th – 19th century
200	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware body fragment	Late 17th – early 20th century
200	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware body fragment	Late 17th – early 20th century

200	Pottery	1	Mottledware coarseware base fragment	Late 17th – early 18th century
200	Pottery	1	Glazed red slip-coated buff-bodied earthenware fineware cup (?) base fragment	Late 17th – early 18th century?
200	Pottery	1	White salt-glazed stoneware base fragment	18th century
200	Ceramic building material?	1	Unglazed buff-bodied earthenware coarseware body fragment from unidentified object, perhaps part of a chimney?	19th century?