

LAND ADJACENT TO MARL BUSINESS PARK, WATERY LANE, ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation



Client: Blake Henderson Watery
Lane Ltd

Planning Application Ref.:
SL/2018/0311

NGR: 329117 477957

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August 2020



The Site	
Site Name	Land Adjacent to Marl Business Park, Watery Lane, Ulverston
County	Cumbria
NGR	329117 477957

Client	
Client Name	Blake Henderson Watery Lane Ltd

Planning	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	SL/2018/0311
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	Residential development
Condition number	6
Local Planning Authority	South Lakeland District Council
Planning Archaeologist	Jeremy Parsons, Cumbria County Council

Archaeological work	
Desk-based assessment done as previous phase of work?	No
Approximate number and dimensions of trenches proposed	Eight trenches, each 20m long

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

Staffing	
Site work	Dan Elsworth Tom Mace
Report writing	Dan Elsworth
Report editing	Jo Dawson
Illustrations	Tom Mace
Date(s) site work carried out	28 th to 31 st July 2020

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Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for the construction of a residential development on land adjacent to Marl Business Park, Watery Lane, Ulverston, Cumbria, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation. This comprised the excavation of eight trenches randomly placed across the site.

An examination of early map evidence showed that with the exception of the construction of the railway, which cut across a hill of which the site forms part, the site had remained open and undeveloped land throughout its history, with housing and industrial buildings gradually encroaching around it in the late 19th and early 20th century. Archaeological remains dating from the end of the last Ice Age onwards are known from the wider area, with considerable evidence for prehistoric activity in Furness as a whole. The site is on the edge of the medieval town of Ulverston and next to Lightburn Park, where remains of possible Roman date were found in the 1920s, but there is otherwise nothing specifically known on the site.

The evaluation trenches revealed that in most areas no features of archaeological interest were present and the majority of finds comprised post-medieval material recovered from the topsoil. In one trench a very shallow linear feature was revealed, but it is thought likely that this represents agricultural activity such as ridge and furrow and it could not be dated. In two trenches large, probably natural depressions or areas where the ground sloped steeply, were found to have been infilled with dumped material. In one of these areas this seems to have been due to an attempt to level the field against the tall retaining wall along the south side and the dating of pottery found amongst the dumped material indicates that it occurred in the early 19th century, probably as a result of the reorganising of the road network to fit below the new railway bridge. The other area seems to have initially started filling naturally before being filled with dumped soil and a layer of ashy clinker in the late 19th or early 20th century, some of the material perhaps coming from a nearby skating rink that was demolished at this time.

The results of the evaluation demonstrate that the site evidently has relatively limited archaeological potential, although it they do demonstrate the manner in which the field was modified in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Further archaeological investigation is not considered worthwhile.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Blake Henderson Watery Lane Ltd for commissioning the project and their agent Nick Leeding at White Box Property Solutions for information about the site and assistance during the project. Thanks are also due to Luscombe Plant Hire for providing the excavator and Peter Davey who carried out the assessment of the clay tobacco pipes.

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 situated to the south-east of the centre of Ulverston, on the edge of an area of post-War housing to the south, and bounded by the railway to the north, Watery Lane to the south, and the A5087 to the west. At the time of the evaluation the site was covered in long grass and other vegetation (Plate 1 and Plate 2); the site is raised up from the road level to the south and west behind a high retaining boundary wall (Plate 3) and the west part of the original field has previously been partially excavated to form a small car park finished with tarmac (Plate 4). The site lies between approximately 17m and 20m above sea level, rising up from south to north (Ordnance Survey 2011; see Figure 1).



Plate 1 (left): View across the site from the north-west

Plate 2 (right): View across the site from the south-east

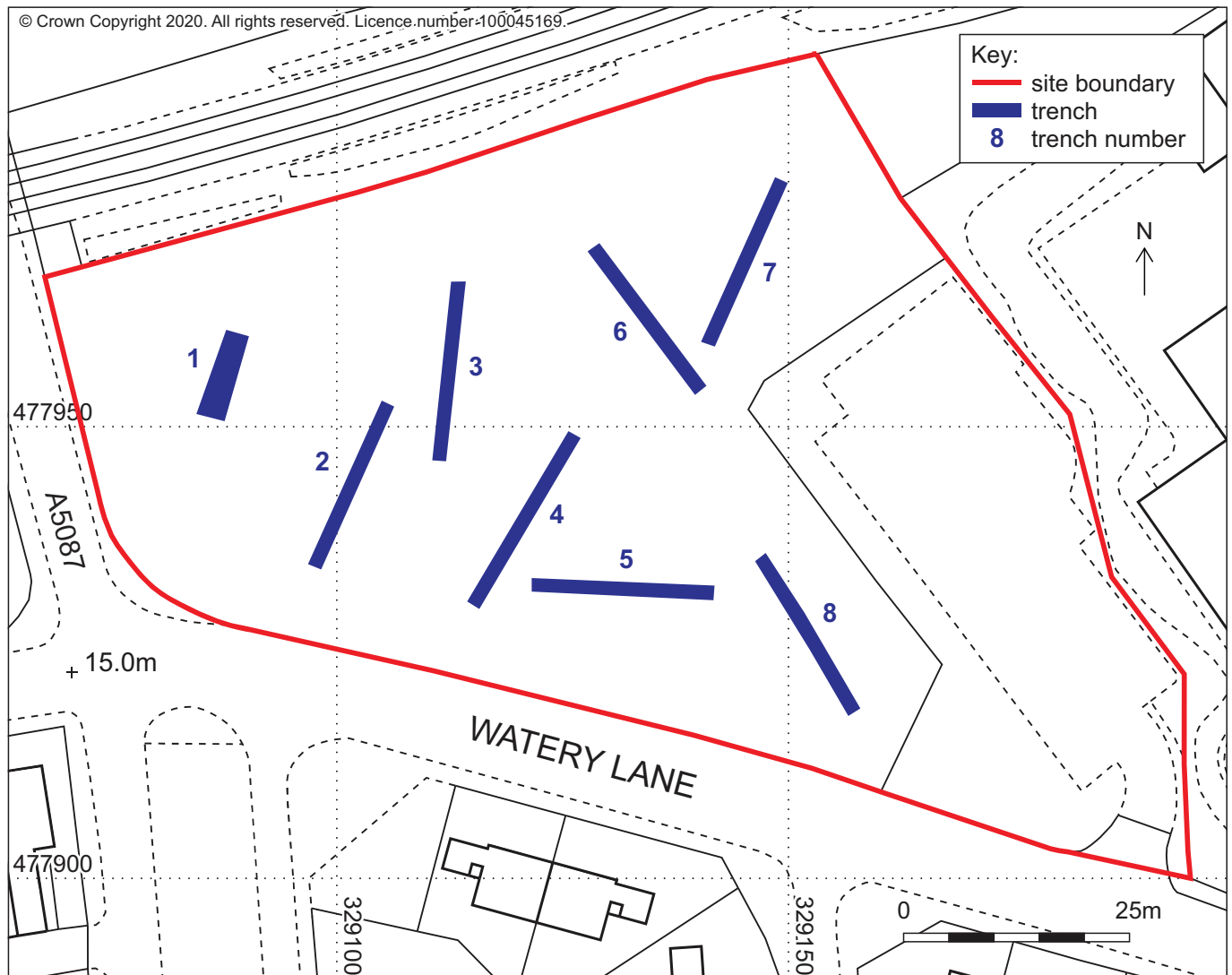
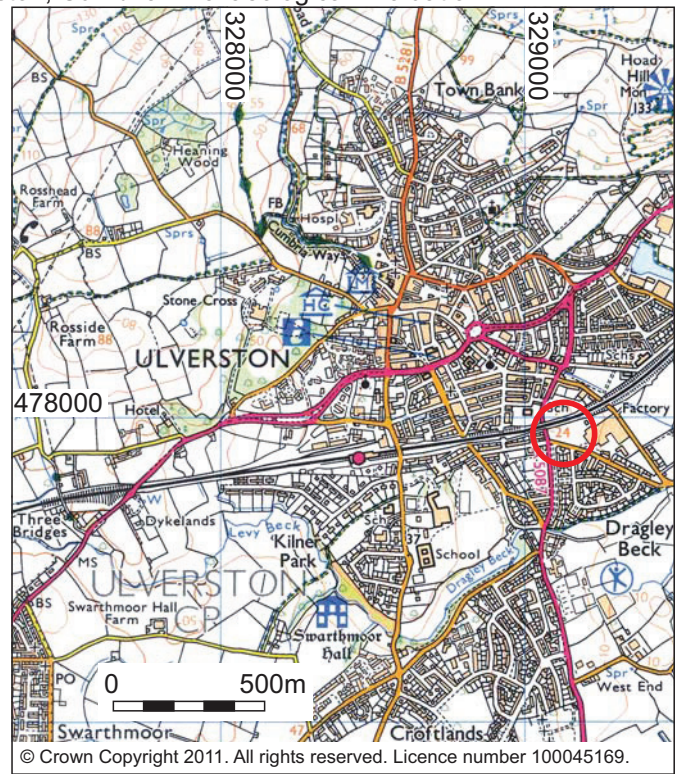
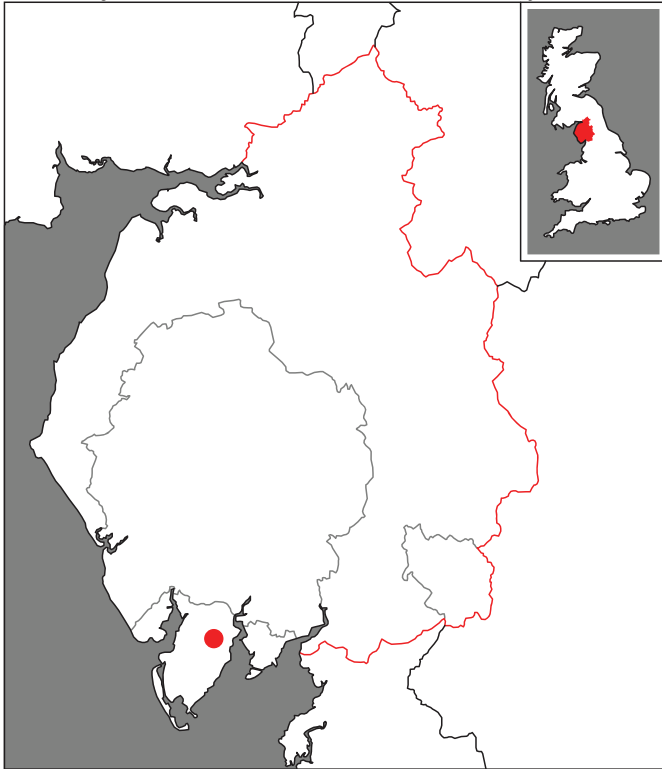


Plate 3 (left): View of the site from the south-west showing the high retaining wall along the south and east boundary

Plate 4 (right): View of the carpark cut into the east side of the original field

1.2.2 Ulverston is on the boundary between the West Cumbria coastal plain and the higher ground of the Furness Fells to the north. The solid geology is typically made up of Bannisdale slates (Moseley

1978, plate 1) and this is overlain by a drift geology made up of glacially-derived tills comprising gravels and clays (Countryside Commission 1998, 66). Outside of the urban area the local landscape is dominated by fields used for grazing sheep and cattle and bounded by dry stone walls (*op cit*, 73).



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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 eight evaluation trenches, numbered from 1 to 8 approximately from west to east (Figure 2). These were randomly placed across the site, not targeting any known or suspected areas of archaeological interest. With the exception of Trench 1, which was positioned to avoid known electrical cables, each trench was typically 20m long and 1.7m wide, with the area of trenching totalling c274m². Excavation was discontinued once the natural geology was reached, which was typically around 0.3m below the ground surface at a height of between 15.4m and 20.4m above sea level.

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 in 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 encountered were not significant only measured sketch sections of two areas were produced by hand, while the outline of the very shallow feature in Trench 3 was 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 ClfA guidelines (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. 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 The desk-based assessment is intended to place the results of the evaluation in their local historical and archaeological context and primarily involved the examination of early maps and consultation of published histories of the area.

3.2 Map Regression

3.2.1 **Introduction:** early maps of the region typically tend to be relatively lacking in detail but Ulverston is fortunate in having an early map of the town and the surroundings dating to 1832. However, this is somewhat counteracted by the lack of a proper tithe map, which is very lacking in detail and relatively late and so not useful in understanding the area. The majority of the useful maps are therefore only those produced by the Ordnance Survey from the late 19th century onwards.

3.2.2 **Wood's Map, 1832:** this is the earliest map of the area detailed enough to show the individual fields, and it quite clearly depicts the site as part of a larger hill called 'Elfwaw', which is marked as owned by 'Joseph Yarker Esq' and divided by a single field boundary (Plate 5). The current road layout to the west and south is shown, with Watery Lane named.



Plate 5: Extract from Wood's map of 1832

3.2.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1850:** by this date the site has undergone a fairly substantial change, with the railway line cutting through the hill of which the site forms part (Plate 6). The road to the south is at this time named 'Water Lane' and there is a property of the same name marked to the south-east of the site.

3.2.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1852:** this is at a more detailed scale but essentially shows the same information, with 'Water Lane' shown to the south (Plate 7).

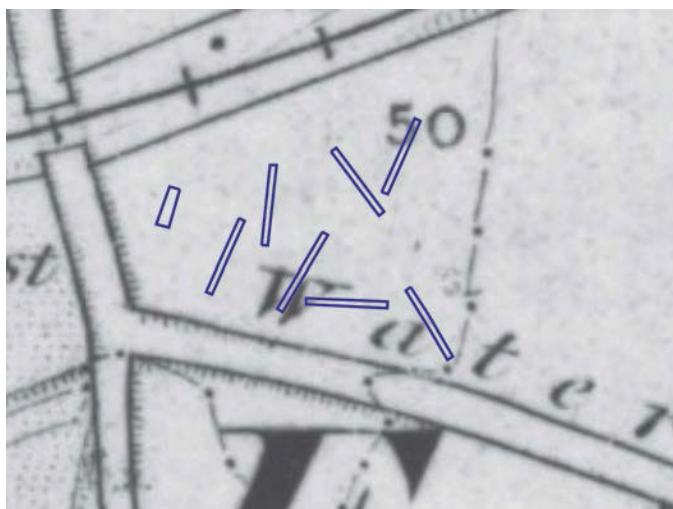


Plate 6 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1850

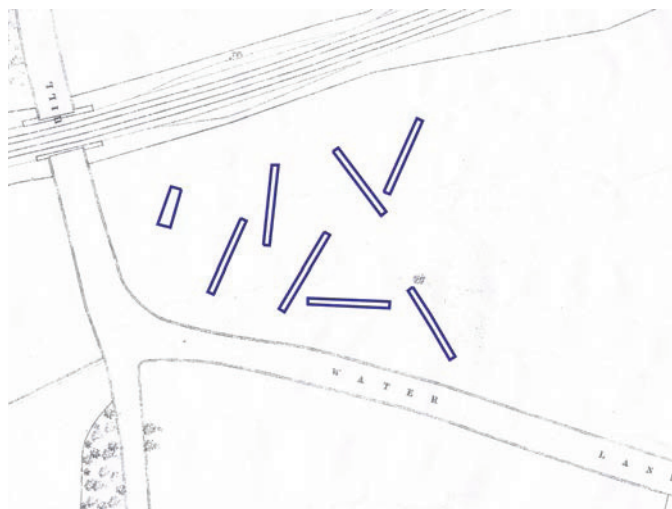


Plate 7 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1852

3.2.5 **Ordnance Survey 1891:** this shows the site in essentially the same detail, although the road to the south is now named 'Watery Lane' (Plate 8). In the field to the east a large building labelled 'Skating Rink' is shown, which has evidently been constructed since 1850 but is by this date marked as 'disused'. The property previously named 'Water Lane' to the south of the site is now named 'Fitz Farm'.

3.2.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** this shows essentially the same information as the previous map, although some additional structures are depicted alongside the railway line in the north-west corner of the site (Plate 9). The disused skating rink to the east has evidently been demolished by this date.

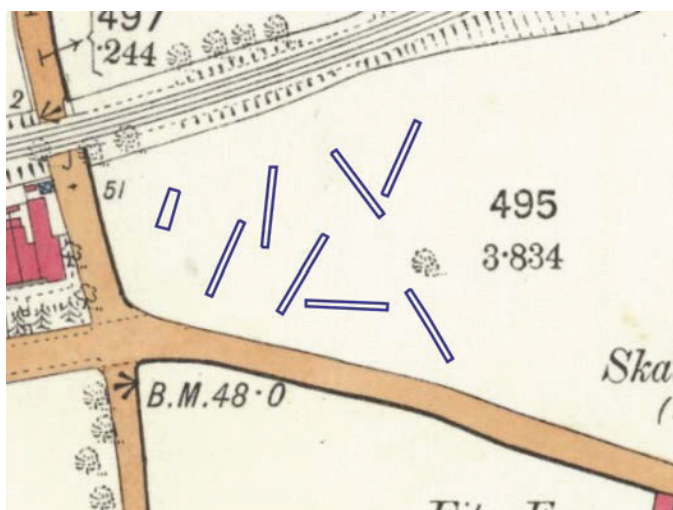


Plate 8 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

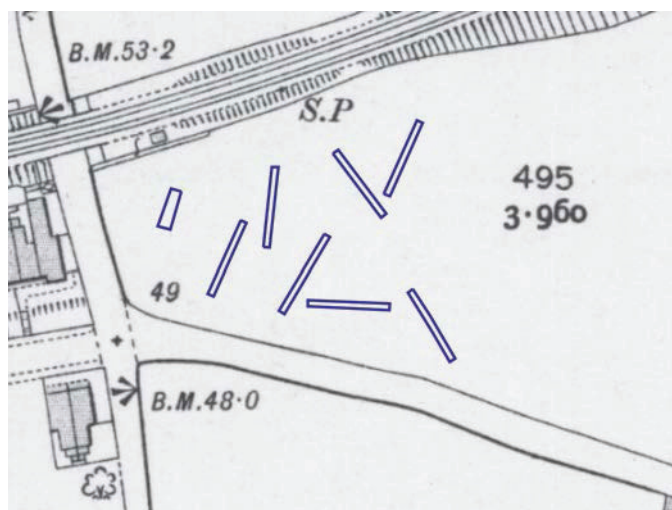


Plate 9 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.2.7 **Ordnance Survey 1933:** this shows essentially the same details as the previous map, although the structures against the railway line to the north-west of the site have been modified (Plate 10).

3.2.8 **Ordnance Survey 1941:** this shows essentially the same information as the map of 1933 (Plate 11).

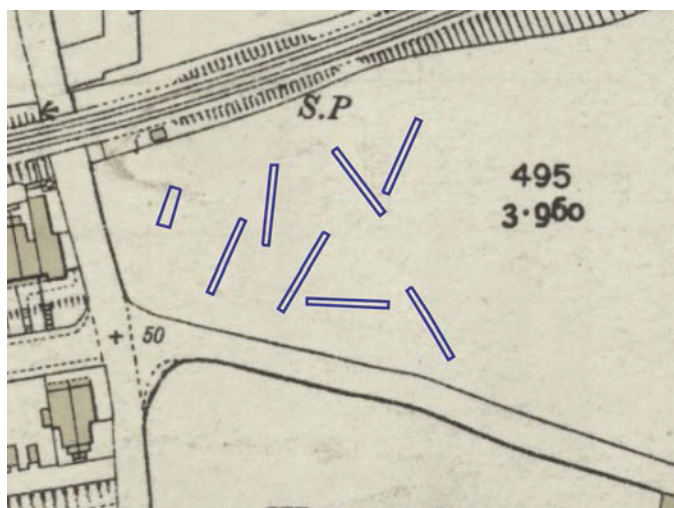


Plate 10 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1933

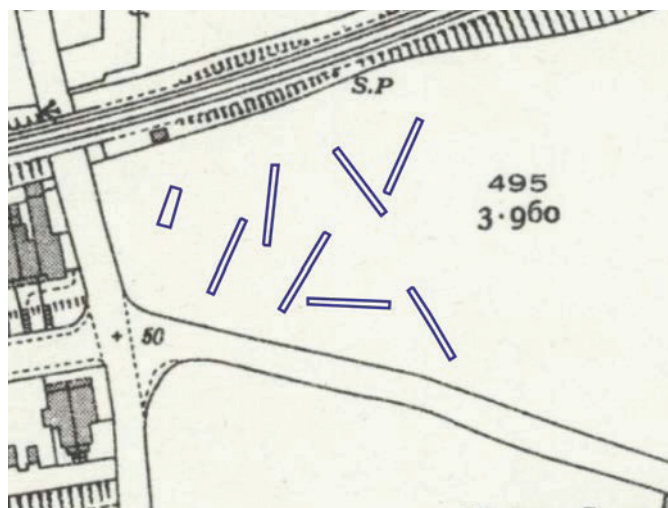


Plate 11 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1941

3.3 Lidar

3.3.1 **Lidar**: lidar imagery for the site is freely available online (Houseprices.io 2020). This shows possible earthworks running approximately east/west across the upper part of the site, perhaps the remnants of large ridge and furrow, as well as a possible earthwork running north-east/south-west across the south-east corner of the site.



Plate 12: Lidar imagery of the site

3.4 Site History

3.4.1. **Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1st century AD)**: there is limited evidence for activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age; 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 (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered; these are typically concentrated in the west coast area and on the uplands around the Eden Valley (Cherry and Cherry 2002) but reasonably large numbers have been found around Morecambe Bay (Elsworth 1998). Until recently few sites of this date had been excavated but a large-scale investigation near Carlisle in advance of a road scheme discovered an extensive site used from the Mesolithic onwards with hundreds of thousands of artefacts (OA North 2020). In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 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). Smaller sites belonging to this period, demonstrating both the adoption of agriculture but also more temporary types of settlement, have been increasingly identified in the Furness Peninsula through recent excavation (Evans 2008; 2018; Elsworth and Wilson 2020; Robinson *et al* 2020) and there have been many artefacts recovered during field walking (Evans 2008). During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still. While there is evidence for prehistoric activity from the general area of the town in the form of casual finds such as stone axes and axe hammers, generally dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age (CCC and English Heritage 2002, map D), the extent of any associated settlement is, as yet, uncertain. Stray finds of Bronze Age date are found throughout the county and a large enclosure identified on Hoad, to the north of Ulverston, is considered to be of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age origin (Elsworth 2005; 2014). Sites that can be specifically dated to the Iron Age (c600 BC – 1st century AD) are very rare; the enclosure at Ulverston may represent a hillfort, a typical site of this period, but it has not been dated. The only hillfort in the region was excavated at nearby Urswick and while this is likely to be at least Iron Age in origin, if not much earlier, it was not easy to accurately date (Powell 1963).

3.4.2 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 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). While there have been occasional finds of Roman coins and pottery from around Ulverston, no evidence has yet been confirmed of settlement in the immediate area from that period, although there is a possible concentration of pottery finds in the area around the Gill (Elsworth 2007) and finds were discovered during the construction of Lightburn Park, immediately to the south-west of the site, some of which were considered to be Roman in date (Elsworth 2007, 43). A Roman coin of late 3rd century date was also discovered at an unknown location on Watery Lane (*op cit*, 42). A recent reappraisal of the evidence for Roman activity in the general area, however, suggests that a road may have passed close to or through Ulverston and that this could have had an associated settlement (Elsworth 2007).

3.4.3 Finds and sites of early medieval date are extremely rare in the whole region, although they are represented by some spectacular discoveries such as the 10th century hoard of silver coins found recently near Stainton; however, there are none within close proximity to the site. The nature of settlement across the wider area following the collapse of Roman administration at the end of the 4th century is highly debateable but initially at least it is likely that Furness as a whole was part of a post-Roman area inhabited by the Britons who formed into regional groups and who were evidently present in the area as demonstrated by various place-names (Edmonds 2013, 21). It perhaps possible that Furness was part of a kingdom known as Rheged, the extent of which is unclear but may have been based around the Lyvennet Valley in north-east Cumbria or Carlisle, although it clearly stretched across the modern border into Scotland and may have had an influence as far as North Yorkshire (Clarkson 2010, 68-78). By the late 7th century the southern part of Cumbria at least had come under the control of the Angles based in the North East as Cartmel is named in a grant made by King Ecgrith to Cuthbert, apparently in collusion with the native British nobility (Edmonds 2013, 20). How much direct control the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria actually had is difficult to determine however. From the end of the 8th century and into the early 10th the Irish Sea coast began to see considerable movement of Norse Vikings, who had originally come from what is now Norway and settled in Scotland, the Isle of Man, and Ireland (Griffith 2010). At least some of those in Ireland were forcibly expelled by the Irish in 902 and as a result many settled along the North West coast in what is now Cumbria and Lancashire (*ibid*). Place-name evidence demonstrates that they were particularly prevalent in Furness; the name Ulverston is probably from the Anglo-Saxon personal name ‘Wulfthere’, under the influence of the Norse pronunciation, although it has also been suggested that it was vill of the manor of Hougun (SLDC 2005,

4). The latter idea is perhaps further supported by the notion that it may derive from 'how-town', from the Norse or 'haugr-tun' meaning hill-town – it was commonly known as 'Ooston' in the 19th and early 20th centuries (Elsworth 2005, 15). More pertinent to the site is the place-name Hill Fall, originally Elfaw, which clearly has a similar derivation to Elfhowe in the former Westmorland and means 'Elf Hill' (Smith 1967, 175). The name is of Norse origin and suggests that the site was associated with elves for some reason. During the 10th century parts of the modern county of Cumbria also came under the influence of the British kingdom of Strathclyde, which had its base in the Clyde Valley in modern Scotland; the name 'Cumbria' derives from the term the kingdom became known by (Clarkson 2014; Edmonds 2015). The exact extent to which it came to control parts of Cumbria is uncertain, but it has been argued that it included parts of the southern end of the Furness and Cartmel Peninsulas (Elsworth 2018).

3.4.4 Medieval Period (11th century AD – 16th century AD): as already mentioned, Ulverston has pre-medieval origins but it is during the medieval period that it began to grow. Much of the town centre is based on planned burgage plots laid out during the medieval period, and it is from this time that it grew in size and prosperity. It was granted a market charter in 1280, although it was forced to compete with the market at Dalton, which was under the patronage of Furness Abbey, from an early date and this may have impeded the town's growth (SLDC 2005, 6). During the early 14th century it was also considerably damaged by raids from Scotland, which left considerable areas of waste (*ibid*). Increasing amounts of fieldwork within the town and the discovery of stray finds of medieval date are gradually beginning to reveal the extent of the settlement in this period. Hill Fall was evidently some distance from the centre of the medieval town, although nearby Quebec Street was originally known as Ratten Row, which is recorded as early as the 15th century (Shacklady 2016, 46); it was cleared and totally redeveloped in the early 20th century (*op cit*, 184).

3.4.5 Post-medieval Period (16th century AD – present): during the post-medieval period Ulverston's prosperity increased, mainly as a result of its connections to the iron mining and smelting industries (SLDC 2005, 7). Its port also gained from the trade in this material and through connections to ports along the Irish Sea coast and by the 18th century it had many ships (*ibid*). This peaked with the construction of the Ulverston canal in 1796, which considerably increased the capacity of the town for maritime trade (*ibid*) by effectively creating a large quay. Ulverston's industries continued to prosper throughout the 19th century and the connection of Ulverston to the wider railway network in the 1850s (Andrews 2012, 75-88), which essentially made the canal redundant, led to further improvements and expansion in the town during the later 19th century (SLDC, 8-9). The arrival of the railway significantly altered the landscape immediately around the site, cutting through the larger hill forming Hill Fall (see *Section 3.2* above; the construction of the railway began in 1851 but the line is shown on maps surveyed as early as 1846-1847, suggesting that the route had been agreed long before work began) and freeing new areas of land for development in what had been the park for Lightburn House (Elsworth and Mace forthcoming). This ultimately led to the development in the 20th century of the land to the south of the site, filling the gap that had originally existed between Ulverston and the separate hamlet of Dragley Beck.

3.5 Conclusion

3.5.1 Although the site lies some distance from the centre of the historic town of Ulverston it is in a wider area of archaeological interest, with remains of prehistoric and Roman date found nearby. The map evidence demonstrates that with the exception of the construction of the railway, which cut through a larger hill of which the site formed part, the site has seen almost no development or evident disturbance in at least 200 years.

4. Fieldwork Results

4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 Due to the presence of services in this area this trench was approximately 10m long by 3.1m wide, and orientated approximately north-east/south-west. The topsoil comprised a soft dark greyish-brown silty clay typically 0.2m thick with 10% rounded gravel (**100**), beneath which was a dark orangey grey-brown loose sandy clay subsoil no more than 0.1m thick with 50% rounded gravel (**101**). This in turn lay on the natural, which comprised a mid-brownish orange sandy clay with 75% sub-angular gravel (**102**) (Plate 13 and Plate 14). No features of archaeological interest were discovered.



Plate 13 (left): Trench 1 following excavation, viewed from the south-west

Plate 14 (right): Trench 1 following excavation, viewed from the north-east

4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 This was approximately 20m long by 1.7m wide and orientated approximately south-west/north-east. The topsoil comprised a mid-grey soft silty clay with up to 10% sub-angular gravel up to 0.2m thick (**200**), beneath which was a mid-greyish orange loose sandy clay subsoil no more than 0.1m thick and with 50% rounded gravel (**201**). This lay on the natural, which comprised a firm mid-brownish orange sandy clay typically with 75% sub-angular gravel (**202**) (Plate 15 and Plate 16). No features of archaeological interest were discovered.



Plate 15 (left): Trench 2 excavated, viewed from the south-west

Plate 16 (right): Trench 2 excavated, viewed from the north-east

4.3 Trench 3

4.3.1 This was approximately 20m long and 1.7m wide and orientated approximately north/south. The topsoil comprised a mid-grey soft silt up to 0.2m thick (**300**), below which was the subsoil, which comprised a mid-greyish brown soft sandy silt no more than 0.1m thick with 50% rounded gravel (**301**). Below this, toward the south end of the trench, was a linear feature running approximately east/west. The single fill comprised a mid-brown soft silt no more than 0.05m deep and up to 0.7m wide (**302**), while the linear cut formed a very shallow U-shape but had very indistinct edges [**303**] (Plate 17 and Plate 18). This feature cut into the underlying natural, which comprised a firm and compacted pale to mid-orange sandy clay with 75% angular gravel and the occasional boulder (**304**) (Plate 19 and Plate 20).



Plate 17 (left): Feature 303 before excavation, viewed from the south-east



Plate 18 (right): Section through feature 303, viewed from the east



Plate 19 (left): Trench 3 excavated, viewed from the south



Plate 20 (right): Trench 3 excavated, viewed from the north

4.4 Trench 4

4.4.1 This was approximately 22m long by 1.7m wide and orientated approximately north-east/south-west. The topsoil comprised a soft mid-greyish brown silty clay up to 0.2m thick with 2% rounded cobbles (**400**). At the south-west end this overlay a dumped deposit of loose angular cobbles in a dark greyish brown silty matrix, which also contained brick fragments, marine shell, and post-medieval pottery and glass and was up to 1m thick and extended up to 2m into the trench from its south-west end (**401**) (Plate 21 and Plate 22). It appeared to be filling a natural steep drop in the ground level, although it is possible it represents the fill of a very large feature (Figure 3). In the rest of the trench a soft dark orangey-brown sandy clay subsoil no more than 0.2m thick with 20-30% rounded gravel (**402**) was present below the topsoil. The underlying natural comprised a mid-orange firm sandy clay with 40% sub-angular gravel and some boulders (**403**) (Plate 23 and Plate 24).



Plate 21 (left): Dumped deposit **401** at the south-west end of Trench 4, viewed from the north-west



Plate 22 (right): Dumped deposit **401** at the south-west end of Trench 4, viewed from the east



Plate 23 (left): Trench 4 excavated, viewed from the south-west

Plate 24 (right): Trench 4 excavated, viewed from the north-east

4.5 Trench 5

4.5.1 This was approximately 20m long by 1.7m wide and orientated approximately east/west. The topsoil comprised a soft mid-greyish brown silt up to 0.2m thick and with 1% angular cobbles (**500**). Below it was a soft mid-greyish orange silty clay subsoil no more than 0.1m thick and with 50% rounded gravel (**501**). This sat on the natural, which comprised a firm mid-brownish orange sandy clay, typically with 10% rounded gravel although the last c2m at the west end was considerably more stony and there was possible bedrock exposed at the east end (**502**) (Plate 25 and Plate 26). No archaeological features were encountered.



Plate 25 (left): Trench 5 excavated, viewed from the west

Plate 26 (right): Trench 5 excavated, viewed from the east

4.6 Trench 6

4.6.1 This was approximately 20m long by 1.7m wide and orientated approximately north-west/south-east. The topsoil comprised a soft mid-greyish brown silt up to 0.2m thick with 2% angular pebbles (**600**). Below this was a subsoil comprising a soft mid-brownish orange sandy clay no more than 0.1m thick and with 30% rounded gravel (**601**). The natural below this comprised a firm mid-brownish orange sandy clay with 75% angular gravel (**602**) (Plate 27 and Plate 28). No features of archaeological interest were recorded.



Plate 27 (left): Trench 6 excavated, viewed from the south-east

Plate 28 (right): Trench 6 excavated, viewed from the north-west

4.7 Trench 7

4.7.1 This was approximately 20m long by 1.7m wide and orientated approximately north-east/south-west. The topsoil comprised a soft mid-greyish brown silt up to 0.2m thick with 1% rounded pebbles (**600**). Below this was a subsoil comprising a soft orangey brown sandy clay no more than 0.1m thick and with 30% rounded gravel (**601**). The natural below this comprised a firm mid-brownish orange clay with 75% sub-angular gravel (Plate 29 and Plate 30). No features of archaeological interest were recorded.



Plate 29 (left): Trench 7 excavated, viewed from the south-west

Plate 30 (right): Trench 7 excavated, viewed from the north-east

4.8 Trench 8

4.8.1 This was approximately 21m long and 1.7m wide and orientated approximately north-west/south-east. The topsoil comprised a soft mid-greyish brown silt up to 0.2m thick with 1% rounded pebbles (**600**). Below this across a large part of the central section of the trench, was a similar dark greyish brown soft silt with 10% sub-angular cobbles, as well as some brick fragments, pieces of iron, and post-medieval glass and pottery, extending to a depth of up to 0.5m (**801**). This was evidently part of the fill of a large depression, and beneath it was a layer of loose ashy clinker less than 0.05m thick (**802**), beneath which was a firm mid-brown silty clay with 3% rounded pebbles (**803**) (Plate 31 and Plate 32; Figure 3). The underlying natural comprised a mid-brownish orange firm clay with 75% angular cobbles and some bedrock at either end (**804**) (Plate 33 and Plate 34), with the depression in the centre of the trench between these outcrops reaching a maximum depth of 1m.



Plate 31 (left): North-west facing section in Trench 8, showing deposits 801-803, viewed from the north

Plate 32 (right): South-east facing section in Trench 8, showing deposits 801-803, viewed from the south



Plate 33 (left): Trench 8 excavated, viewed from the north-west

Plate 34 (right): Trench 8 excavated, viewed from the south-east

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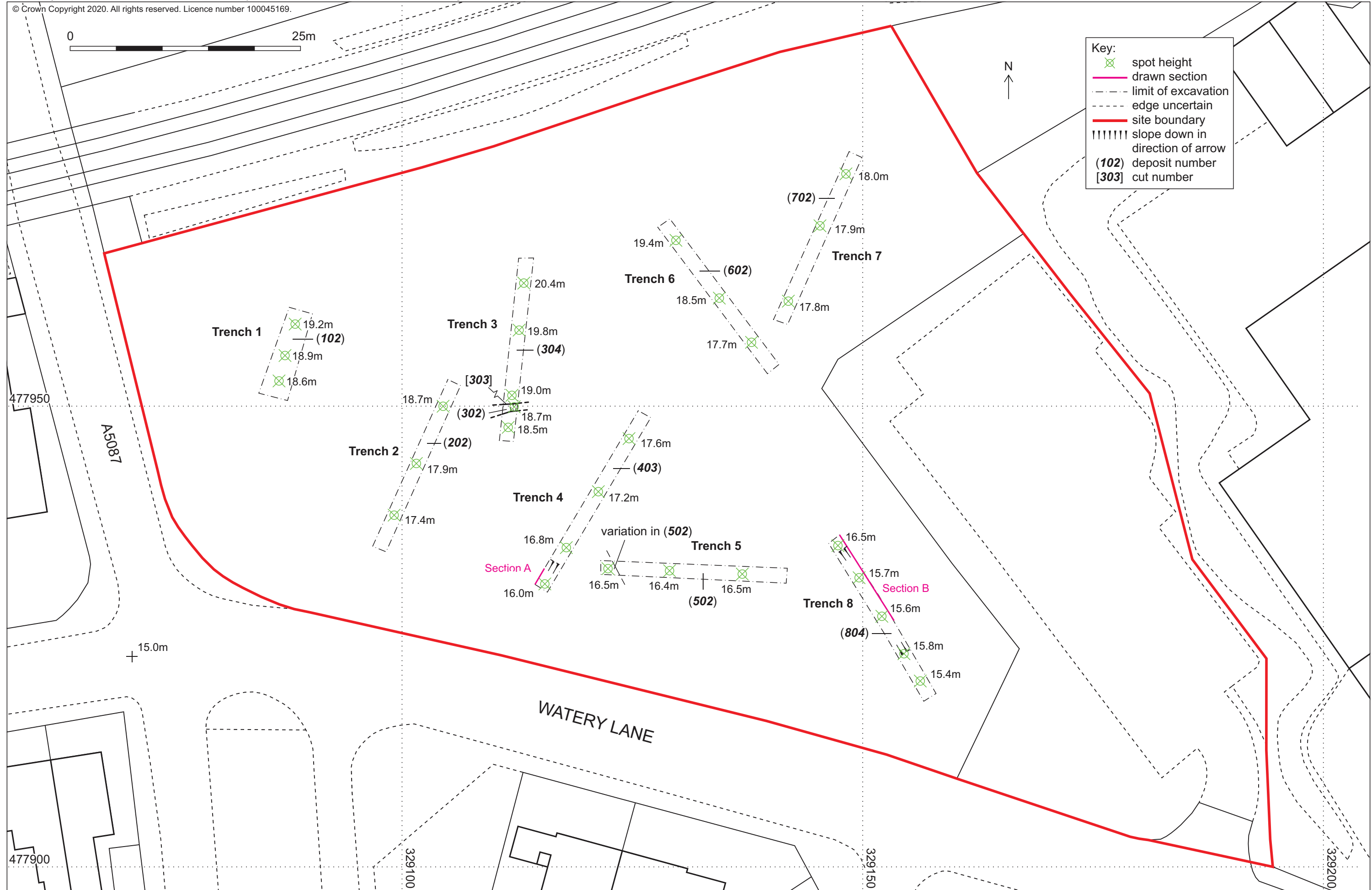


Figure 2: Trench plan

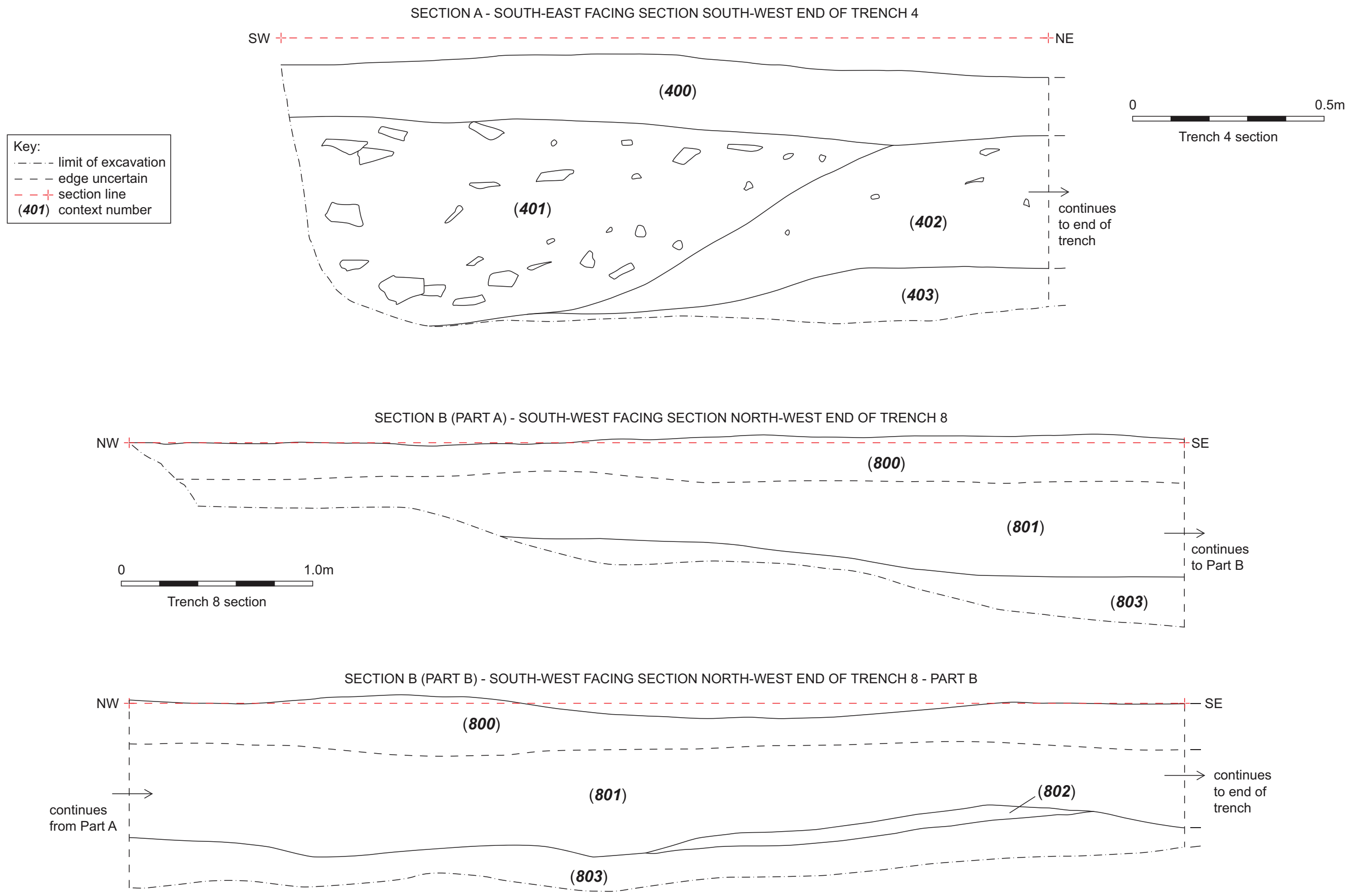


Figure 3: Measured sketch sections of Trenches 4 and 8

4.9 Finds

4.9.1 **Introduction:** in total, 253 finds were recovered by hand during the evaluation, all of which are of probable or definite post-medieval date and the majority recovered from topsoil deposits. A full list of the finds is presented in *Appendix 3* with a discussion below.

4.9.2 **Pottery:** in total, 195 fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered from across the site, 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, mottledware of late 17th to early 18th century date, and glazed buff-bodied stoneware dated to the 19th to early 20th century. The finewares were more closely dateable, the earliest being a white salt-glazed stoneware dated to the late 17th to 18th century. There was also creamware, white earthenware fragments (some with blue transfer-printed patterns – Broseley, Willow, and Asiatic Pheasants), and factory produced wares including a brown-glazed buff-bodied earthenware coffee pot lid and bone china tea wares. All of these types are very common for the area and the period, and most likely represent waste from domestic settings, either deposited accidentally or as nightsoil, although in the case of deposits **401** and **801** this is evidently due to deliberate dumping with other material.

4.9.3 **Clay tobacco pipe:** in total 26 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered, all stem fragments; a full list is provided in *Appendix 4*. Assessment of the bore diameter indicates that most are probably 19th century, although some earlier 17th and 18th century examples are also present. Of most interest is a stem marked with the name Thomas Atharton, a maker most probably based in Rainford or Liverpool.

4.9.4 **Glass:** 28 fragments of glass were recovered, predominately from vessels such as bottles from the topsoil across the site, dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, with some potentially earlier examples. In addition, a collection 10 thick pieces of window glass were recovered from dumped deposit **801** along with a bottle base dating from c1900-1915.

4.9.5 **Stone:** a single piece of worked purple Welsh slate, evidently part of a writing slate, was recovered from context **700**. Slates such as this would have been widely used for school work in the 19th and early 20th century.

4.9.6 **Metal:** two items of copper alloy were recovered from topsoil contexts **100** and **600**. The first, a heavy strip of brass with upturned ends probably represents part of a piece of machinery, and was clearly relatively modern. The second, a thin strip of brass with rivets fixing to corroded iron probably represents a small folding knife, and is likely to be post-medieval in date.

4.9.7 **Animal bone:** a single small mammal long bone fragment was recovered from dumped deposit **401**. It was sawn at one end and although not easily dateable this type of finish suggests a post-medieval date is likely.

5. Discussion

5.1 Results

5.1.1 Three features of archaeological interest were encountered during the evaluation, although of these two were probably entirely natural and resulted from attempts to level the field, while the third could not be dated. Specific discussion of these features is presented in the following sections.

5.1.2 **Trench 3:** the shallow linear feature [302] in Trench 3 was not dated and was very indistinct, suggesting it was produced through a relatively non-invasive process. It is possible it represents a particularly deep and wide plough furrow or other feature relating to agricultural activity; indeed, it potentially corresponds with the possible ridge and furrow visible in the lidar data. As such it is unlikely to be earlier than the medieval period in origin and is of limited archaeological significance.

5.1.3 **Trench 4:** the dumped deposit of stone at the south-west end of Trench 4 (401) is evidently of post-medieval date. The more readily datable finds recovered from it are suggestive of an early 19th century origin. It seems likely that this represents an attempt to level the lower part of the field behind the high retaining wall along Watery Lane, which would explain why the ground level is so much higher inside the field relative to the road to the south. This wall was presumably constructed as a result of the development of the railway and the new bridge allowing the road to the south to pass below it. The dating of the finds essentially supports such a proposal, assuming these were 'old' items discarded as part of the stony deposit (401).

5.1.4 **Trench 8:** the large depression across the central part of the trench again probably represents a natural hollow, which had initially begun naturally filling in the 19th century, as represented by deposit 803. As with deposit 401 the remainder of this hollow was then deliberately backfilled, presumably to level this part of the field, first with a thin layer of ash and clinker (802) and then a thick layer of topsoil-like material (801). The finds recovered from 801 suggest that this took place in the late 19th or early 20th century. It is noteworthy that this corresponds with the period during which the nearby skating rink to the east was demolished, and it is possible that some of the material in 801 derived from this, especially given the relatively large number of thick pieces of window glass.

5.1.5 Across the site a range of finds of post-medieval date were recovered from the topsoil. These almost certainly derived primarily from rubbish disposal as part of nightsoiling and midden collection, and represent fairly typical vessels and items dating to the 17th to 20th century found in the area. Of particular note is the unusual clay tobacco pipe stem manufactured by Thomas Atherton dating to the early 18th century, which is one of very few recorded examples (see *Appendix 4*).

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 The evaluation did not reveal any features of archaeological significance. The only features are likely to relate to agricultural activity or derived from the dumping of material on the site in the 19th and 20th century in order to level the field. Further archaeological investigation is therefore not considered worthwhile for the site.

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Appendix 1: Project Design

Archaeological Evaluation Cover Sheet and Project Design

The Site	
Site Name	Land Adjacent to Marl Business Park, Watery Lane, Ulverston
County	Cumbria
NGR	329117 477957

Client	
Client Name	Blake Henderson Watery Lane Ltd

Planning	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	SL/2018/0311
Condition number	6
Local Planning Authority	South Lakeland District Council
Planning Archaeologist	Jeremy Parsons, Cumbria County Council

Archaeological work	
Desk-based assessment done as previous phase of work?	No
Approximate number and dimensions of trenches proposed	Eight trenches, each 20m long

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



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 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 ClfA (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.

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 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 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

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

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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 greyish brown soft silty clay, 10% rounded gravel, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
101	Deposit	Dark greyish brown loose sandy clay, 50% rounded gravel, less than 0.1m thick	Subsoil
102	Deposit	Mid brownish orange firm sandy clay, 75% angular gravel	Natural
200	Deposit	Mid grey soft silty clay, 10% angular gravel, up to 0.2m thick	Topsoil
201	Deposit	Mid greyish orange loose sandy clay, 50% rounded gravel, less than 0.1m thick	Deposit
202	Deposit	Mid brownish orange firm sandy clay, 75% sub-angular gravel	Deposit
300	Deposit	Mid grey soft silt, 10% rounded gravel. 0.2m thick	Topsoil
301	Deposit	Mid greyish brown soft sandy silt, 50% rounded gravel, less than 0.1m thick	Subsoil
302	Deposit	Mid brown soft silt, less than 0.05m thick, up to 0.7m wide	Fill of linear
303	Cut	Linear, approximately east/west orientation, 0.7m wide by 0.05m deep, shallow u-shaped profile	Cut of linear
304	Deposit	Pale and mid orange firm sandy clay, 75% angular and rounded gravel	Natural
400	Deposit	Mid greyish brown soft silt, 2% rounded gravel, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
401	Deposit	Loose angular cobbles in dark greyish brown silt matrix, with some brick fragments, pottery, marine shell, up to 1m thick and 2m wide	Dumped deposit
402	Deposit	Dark orangey brown soft sandy clay, 20-30% rounded gravel, up to 0.2m thick	Subsoil
403	Deposit	Mid orange firm sandy clay, 40% sub-angular gravel and some boulders	Natural
500	Deposit	Mid greyish brown soft silt, 1% sub-angular cobble, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
501	Deposit	Mid greyish orange soft silty clay, 50% rounded gravel, typically 0.1m thick	Subsoil
502	Deposit	Mid brownish orange firm clay, mostly 10% rounded gravel but considerably more stone in the last 2m at the west end	Natural
600	Deposit	Mid greyish brown soft silt, 2% angular pebbles, up to 0.2m thick	Topsoil
601	Deposit	Mid orangey brown soft sandy clay, 50% rounded gravel 0.1m thick	Subsoil
602	Deposit	Mid brownish orange firm sandy clay, 75% angular gravel	Natural
700	Deposit	Mid greyish brown soft silt, 1% rounded pebble, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
701	Deposit	Mid brownish orange soft sandy clay, 30% rounded gravel, less than 0.1m thick	Subsoil
702	Deposit	Mid brownish orange firm sandy clay, 75% angular gravel	Natural
800	Deposit	Dark greyish brown soft silt, 1% rounded stone, up to 0.2m thick	Topsoil
801	Deposit	Dark greyish brown soft silt, 10% sub-angular cobble, some brick and pottery, up to 0.5m thick	Dumped deposit
802	Deposit	Lense of loose ashy clinker less than 0.05m thick	Dumped deposit
803	Deposit	Mid brown firm silty clay, 3% rounded pebble	Dumped deposit/subsoil
804	Deposit	Mid brownish orange firm clay, 75% angular cobble some outcropping bedrock, dipping in the centre of the trench to form a depression filled with 801-803 , at a total depth of 1m	Natural

Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Quantity	Description	Date range
100	Pottery	1	Very abraded small coarse red earthenware fragment with small patch of brown glaze	Late 17 th – early 18 th century?
100	Pottery	1	Mottledware hollowware rim fragment	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
100	Pottery	2	Pearlware: blue transfer-printed flatware fragment and relief-moulded handle terminal	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
100	Pottery	4	White earthenware including blue transfer-printed Albion plate base	19 th – early 20 th century
100	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied stoneware ribbed jar base	19 th – early 20 th century
100	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Stem fragments – see <i>Appendix 4</i>	19 th century
100	Glass	1	Dark green bottle base fragment	Late 17 th – 18 th century
100	Cu alloy	1	Heavy strip of brass with upturned ends, rectangular in section and evidently snapped off a larger piece, but with the main section forming a rough blade. Presumably a piece of machinery	19 th – 20 th century
200	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed orange earthenware coarseware base fragment	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
200	Pottery	1	Mottledware or similar later ware handle fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
200	Pottery	2	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware body fragments	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
200	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware fineware hollow-ware rim with white slip stripes	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
200	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot body fragment	Late 18 th – 20 th century
200	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware pancheon base fragment with white slip-coated interior	19 th – early 20 th century
200	Pottery	1	White salt-glazed stoneware fineware hollow-ware body fragment	Late 17 th – early 18 th century?
200	Pottery	5	Pearlware: blue transfer-printed patterned Willow plate rim fragments x 3, and Broseley lid rim fragment x 1; factory-produced slipware bowl rim x 1	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
200	Pottery	13	White earthenware including factory-produced slipware x 3, blue transfer-printed patterned Willow x 1 and landscape x 1, blue shell edge plate rim x 1, clobbered brown transfer x 1, and pink hollow-ware base x 1	19 th – early 20 th century
200	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied stoneware ribbed jar body	19 th – early 20 th century
200	Pottery	2	Bone china: saucer base with painted gilding, and hollow-ware rim fragment	19 th – 20 th century
200	Clay tobacco pipe	5	Stem fragments – see <i>Appendix 4</i>	17 th – 19 th century
200	Glass	1	Very light turquoise bottle fragment with embossed mark fragment 'T... / ... / DEWS...'	19 th century
200	Glass	1	Colourless relief-moulded vessel body fragment	19 th – 20 th century
200	Glass	1	Colourless complete bottle with mould seam over lip, with pont mark 'BVP Ltd'	20 th century
300	Pottery	2	Refitting brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware hollow-ware body fragments	Late 17 th – 19 th century

300	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed orange earthenware body fragment	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
300	Pottery	5	White earthenware including blue transfer-printed pattern Broseley hollow-ware rim fragments x 2, and probable Broseley side plate base and hollow-ware body fragment	19 th – early 20 th century
300	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Stem fragments – see <i>Appendix 4</i>	19 th century
400	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
400	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware body fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
400	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware bottle rim	Late 18 th – early 20 th century?
400	Pottery	2	Grey-bodied stoneware bottle body fragments	Late 18 th – early 20 th century?
400	Pottery	1	Pearlware hollow-ware rim fragment	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
400	Pottery	1	Factory-produced glazed buff-bodied earthenware hollow-ware rim fragment with brown stripe along rim	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
400	Pottery	4	White earthenware undecorated small fragments	19 th – early 20 th century
400	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Stem fragment – see <i>Appendix 4</i>	Late 17 th – 18 th century
400	Glass	5	Colourless bottle base fragments with embossed grid pattern on sides and pont mark 'PG No 14490' (?)	Early 20 th century
401	Pottery	3	Black-glazed red earthenware crock body fragments	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
401	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware body fragments	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
401	Pottery	4	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware hollow-ware fragments including refitting body and base	18 th – early 20 th century
401	Pottery	8	Pearlware including blue shell edge plate rims x 2, factory-produced slipware carinated body body fragment, and refitting blue transfer-printed pattern plate rim fragments with border matching The Hermit (c1800 (Neale 2005, 79))	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
401	Pottery	13	Late creamware/white earthenware (too heavily potted for creamware) including brown floral sponge-printed carinated bowl rim and body, hollow-ware rim with foliate handle terminal, factory-produced slipware body fragments x 2, and blue transfer-printed pattern	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
401	Glass	1	Green bottle body fragment	19 th – early 20 th century?
401	Animal bone	1	Small mammal bone, sawn at one end	Not closely dateable
500	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware including base	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
500	Pottery	2	Mottled brown-glazed red earthenware refitting hollow-ware rim fragments	Late 17 th – 19 th century
500	Pottery	1	Green-glazed grey-bodied stoneware strap handle fragment	19 th – early 20 th century
500	Pottery	1	Pearlware body fragment	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
500	Pottery	1	Bone china saucer rim	19 th – 20 th century

500	Glass	1	Green bottle fragment	19 th – 20 th century
500	Clay tobacco pipe	4	Stem fragments – see <i>Appendix 4</i>	19 th century
600	Pottery	1	Staffordshire-type slipware hollow-ware rim fragment with red slip decoration	Late 17 th – early 18 th century?
600	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware fragments, including one with external white slip coating	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
600	Pottery	1	High-fired black-glazed red earthenware coarseware hollow-ware body fragment from closed vessel (unglazed internally)	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
600	Pottery	2	Red earthenware flower pot body fragments	Late 18 th – 20 th century
600	Pottery	2	Glazed buff-bodied stoneware ribbed jar base and body fragments	19 th – early 20 th century
600	Pottery	1	Pearlware blue painted strap handle fragment	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
600	Pottery	5	White earthenware including blue transfer-printed Willow pattern saucer (?) rim and hollow-ware body fragment, and brown transfer-printed rim fragment	19 th – early 20 th century
600	Pottery	1	Bone china tea cup handle fragment	19 th – early 20 th century
600	Clay tobacco pipe	4	Stem fragments including Yorkshire bulbous type – see <i>Appendix 4</i>	17 th – 19 th century
600	Glass	1	Green bottle fragment	17 th – 18 th century
600	Cu alloy + Fe	1	Thin copper alloy sheet fixed with rivets to corroded section, with iron sandwiched between. Probably a small folding knife	Post-medieval
700	Pottery	2	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware base fragment and lid rim	Late 17 th -early 20 th century
700	Pottery	6	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware fragment including crock base and dish rim	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
700	Pottery	1	Tin-glazed earthenware fragment	Late 17 th – early 18 th century?
700	Pottery	2	Creamware body fragments	Mid – late 18 th century
700	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware, one with green-glazed interior	Late 18 th – early 20 th century?
700	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior	19 th -early 20 th century
700	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied stoneware ribbed jar body	19 th – early 20 th century
700	Pottery	2	Glazed factory-produced buff-bodied earthenware slipware body fragments	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
700	Pottery	16	White earthenware including blue transfer-printed pattern Willow egg cup or similar vessel fragment, Broseley saucer rim, Asiatic Pheasants plate rim and body fragments x 2, brown transfer-printed patterned fragment, purple sponge-printed plate rims, green painted plate fragments, and relief-moulded side plate and hollow-ware fragments	19 th – early 20 th century
700	Pottery	5	Bone china including Broseley transfer-printed pattern hollow-ware rim and enamel painted rim	19 th – early 20 th century
700	Clay tobacco pipe	5	Stem fragments including one with rolled mark – see <i>Appendix 4</i>	18 th and 19 th century
700	Glass	1	Dark green bottle base fragment	Late 17 th – 18 th century

700	Stone	1	Fragment of purple Welsh slate with smooth surfaces marked with scored lines, originally bordered by bevelled edges, some of which remain, although not parallel to the scored lines. Part of a writing slate.	19 th – early 20 th century
800	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed orange earthenware coarseware hollow-ware base with sooted exterior	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
800	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware base and body fragments	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
800	Pottery	1	White salt-glazed stoneware base fragment	Late 17 th – early 18 th century?
800	Pottery	1	Thin-walled red earthenware – small abraded fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
800	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior	19 th – early 20 th century
800	Pottery	1	Green-glazed grey-bodied stoneware body fragment	19 th – early 20 th century
800	Pottery	8	White earthenware including Willow blue transfer-printed pattern plate rim	19 th – early 20 th century
800	Pottery	4	Bone china including small blue transfer-printed side plate base and dark green transfer-printed hollow-ware	19 th – 20 th century
800	Ceramic building material	1	White glazed porcelain electrical insulator (?) fragment with impressed maker's mark 'MA[DE IN] / GT. [BRITAIN]'? / 'P.H...'	Early 20 th century?
800	Glass	1	Light blue opaque vessel (?) body fragment	19 th – early 20 th century
800	Glass	1	Very light green fragment, heat damaged	19 th – 20 th century?
801	Pottery	1	Mottledware coarseware fragment	Late 17 th – early 18 th century?
801	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware body fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
801	Pottery	1	Factory-produced speckled brown-glazed buff-bodied earthenware coffee pot (?) lid rim	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
801	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot body fragment	Late 18 th – 20 th century
801	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware hollow-ware rim	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
801	Pottery	11	White earthenware including factory-produced slipware carinated bowl body, cup handle, blue transfer-printed patterns, brown transfer-printed pattern plate rim, and floral relief-moulded child's plate (?) rim	19 th – early 20 th century
801	Pottery	7	Bone china including 3 refitting fragments from painted floral polychrome enamel tea cup/tea bowl rim and body	19 th – early 20 th century
801	Clay tobacco pipe	3	Stem fragments including decorated spur – see <i>Appendix 4</i>	19 th – early 20 th century
801	Glass	10	Very light turquoise thick flat pane fragments	19 th – early 20 th century
801	Glass	2	Colourless bottle base and body fragment, punt marked 'REGD No / 467562 / MM (?) / 760 (see Toulouse 1971, 365)	Probably 1900 – 1915
801	Glass	1	Light blue opaque vessel (?) fragment	19 th – early 20 th century
802	Pottery	1	White earthenware Willow transfer-printed pattern plate rim	19 th – early 20 th century

Appendix 4: Clay tobacco pipe assessment

Clay tobacco pipe fragments from Ulverston (WL20)

P J Davey
(Director: Curragh Environmental Consultancy)

Summary

Twenty-six fragments of clay tobacco smoking pipes were recovered from an archaeological assessment on the edge of Ulverston carried out in July 2020 by Greenlane Archaeology Ltd. The finds which were mostly from topsoil or disturbed deposits consist of 23 stem fragments, one stem/bowl junction and one mouthpiece.

The stem-bore values and the fabrics present strongly suggest a 19th-century date for most of the pieces, with four residual items.

A few pieces deserve specific mention

600

The stem-bowl junction in this group is of 'imported' clay but appears to be 17th-century in bore and width. Although very little of the bowl survives, this piece is close to examples of Yorkshire bulbous types that occasionally occur in the north-west, especially Cumbria. It is likely to derive from a major centre in which imported clay is already being used, so York or Hull would be the most likely. The likely production date is 1650-70.

700

Among the five stem fragments from this context one has a stem-bore of 6/64" and bears a rolled stamp on it. This is very worn and difficult to read. A framed name set within zones of parallel bands marks this out as a Rainford stamp type. Beginning with the clearest group of letters towards the end of the stampRTO..., the rest becomes clear under unbalanced lighting as THO:ATHARTON with five incised bands either side. The outer edges of the stamp consist of zig-zag lines of connected 'v's. The lower set is not well formed, possibly because it was poorly impressed or as a direct result of a lower quality die.

A small group of THO ATHARTON stamps was recovered from excavations in Liverpool in 1976 (Davey 1980-81). The Ulverston die appear to be the same as the Liverpool ones with poorly impressed lower margin. No further examples have been noted in the most recent overviews of this type of rolled stamp (Higgins 2008, Davey forthcoming). Thomas Atharton may be the pipe-maker buried in Rainford in 1766 (King 1982, 255) but the Liverpool finds certainly pre-date 1726, so it is possible that another Liverpool-based maker of the same name was responsible. Given the use of imported clay from the south-west peninsula at this early date, Liverpool seems the most likely as the makers based in Rainford continued to use local clays until the 1740s.

It should also be remembered that at least two Rainford makers moved to Cumbria and produced stamps of this type in the early 18th century. So, with only two findspots, it is not impossible that Atharton was based in Cumbria.

801

A spur and stem/bowl junction from this context is from a very common style of pipe dated normally to the period 1800 to 1850. It has a heart-shaped moulded symbol on other side of the heel. In the absence of maker's initials or a kiln group containing examples of this mould, it is not possible to say where it was produced. Given the wide distribution of makers in the early 19th century it is likely to be local, but there is nothing about it to confirm that.

801

The end of a mouthpiece with flattened section is of a type produced by clay pipe makers to copy an element from briar pipes which became significant competitor after the middle of the 19th century. This example probably dates to the end of the century or the beginning of the 20th.

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Close y Corvalley
Ballaugh
Mannin
8th August 2020

Context	7	6	5	4	U	T1	Stem	B	S/J	H	Sp	M	T2	A	B	C	M/4	Rim	Burnish	Comment
100			1	1		2	2						2			2				19th century
200	1		3	1		5	5						5		1	4				Mixed 17th and 19th century
300			1	1		2	2						2			2				19th century
400		1				1	1						1		1				1	Late 17th to 18th century
500			1	3		4	4						4			4				19th century
600	1		2			3	2		1				3	1		2				Quite likely to be a Yorkshire bulbous type; 1650-1670
700		1				1	1						1			1				THO: ATHARTON rolled stamp of Rainford type 1700-1725
700			2	3		5	5						5			5				19th century
801				1		1					1		1			1				Moulded symbol either side of spur; possibly a heart; 1800-1850
801				1		1						1	1			1				Briar skeuomorph; late 19th/early 20th century
801				1		1	1						1			1				19th century
Total	2	2	10	12		26	23						26	1	2	23				

7 to 4 = stem bore measurements in /64"

T1 = total of stem bores measured

Stem = number of stem fragments

B = number of bowl fragments

S/J = number of stem/bowl junctions

H = number of heel fragments

Sp = number of spur fragments

M = number of mouthpieces

T2 = total number of pipe fragments

A to C = fabric types: A = 17th imported, B = 17th/18th local, C = later imported

M/4 = degrees of milling round rim

Rim = method of finishing rim

Burnish = number burnished or not