

LAND AT MILL LANE, LOW MILL, CATON, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation



Client: MH Stainton Ltd

NGR: 352633 464806

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February 2022



The Site	
Site Name	Land at Mill Lane, Low Mill, Caton
County	Lancashire
NGR	352633 464806 (centre)

Client	
Client Name	MH Stainton Ltd

Planning	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	1/2018/00002/FUL
Condition number	4
Local Planning Authority	Lancaster City Council
Planning Archaeologist	Doug Moir, Lancashire County Council

Archaeological work	
Any previous archaeological work?	Desk-based assessment by North Star Archaeology and geophysical survey by Phase Site Investigations
Trenching area required	Approximately 340m square
Approximate number and dimensions of trenches proposed	10 trenches approximately 20m long and 1.7m wide

Archiving	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Lancashire Record Office, Preston
Relevant HER	Lancashire County Council
Relevant Museum	Lancaster City 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	17 th – 21 st January 2022

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Summary

Following to the submission of a planning application for the residential development of land at Mill Lane, Caton, Lancashire, an archaeological evaluation was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology. This followed on from an archaeological desk-based assessment in 2018 and geophysical survey in 2021. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 10 evaluation trenches, some of which targeted possible features of archaeological interest identified by the geophysical survey.

The desk-based assessment highlighted the potential to find undisturbed archaeological remains within the site boundary and recommended that a geophysical survey be carried out across the southern half of the development followed by a programme of targeted trial trenching. The geophysical survey data was dominated by magnetic disturbance caused by modern features and material, probably related to the use of the site as a material storage compound and work area from the early 1990s onwards, which could mask other, potentially earlier subsurface features in the area that may have been present. Several possible features of uncertain origin were noted, but again these were thought probably to relate to modern activity and material.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of 10 trenches, each approximately 20m long. The same sequence of deposits was encountered in most of the trenches, being a thin layer of topsoil above a subsoil on top of the 'natural' geological layer. None of the possible features identified through interpretation of the geophysical survey data were of archaeological interest. Plough scars were recorded cut into the underlying natural in Trench 2, demonstrating that the area had been ploughed previously. It was perhaps as a consequence of this disturbance that no features of archaeological interest were encountered. However, despite this a number of flint artefacts were recovered from the subsoil in Trenches 3, 4 and 8, located to the north and east sides of the site. Other finds, principally medieval and post-medieval pottery, were also recovered from the same deposits, demonstrating that these have been quite extensively disturbed, almost certainly by ploughing.

Lithic material such as this has tended to be found in concentrations in coastal areas and along river valleys, as is the case here; the current course of the River Lune being around 200m to the north-west of the site. Similar material has been found eroding from the banks of the river at the Crook O'Lune to the west, and was recovered during archaeological work a short distance from the site in 2002. Further archaeological work in order to investigate the lithic material, concentrating on the north-east side of the site, is recommended.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank MH Stainton Ltd for commissioning the project, in particular Michael Stainton for his assistance with the project. Thanks are also due to Stuart for driving the plant, which was provided by the client.

1. Introduction

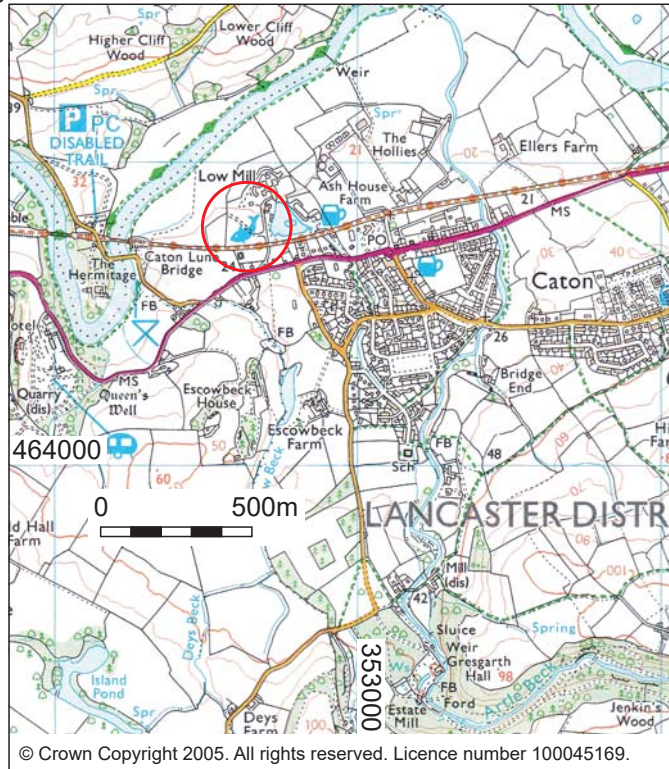
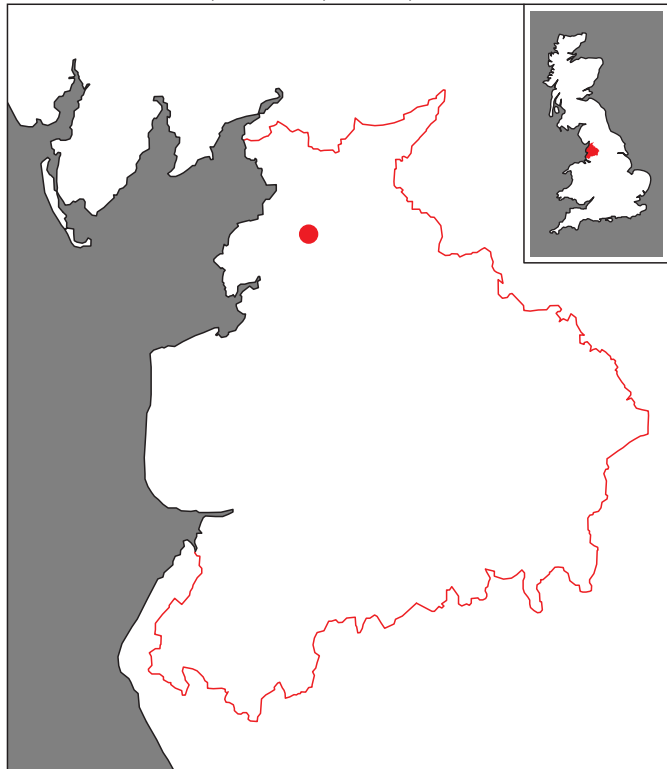
1.1 Circumstances of the Project

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 to the north-west side of the village of Caton, which is approximately 5km north-east of Lancaster (Ordnance Survey 2005; Figure 1). The site lies approximately 20m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2005).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology is dominated by Namurian millstone grit (Moseley 1978, plate 1), which is overlain by glacially derived boulder clay on the higher ground and extensive alluvial deposits of gravel and silt within the wide Lune Valley (Countryside Commission 1998, 93). The site itself is situated within the lower part of the Lune Valley, which is dominated by gently undulating topography, supporting lush pasture with occasional woodland (*op cit*, 91).



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Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment had been carried out prior to the evaluation (North Star Archaeology 2018). This did not reveal any specific sites of archaeological interest within the site, other than a former field boundary, but it did note that prehistoric flints of Mesolithic to late Neolithic date had been discovered at a number of locations nearby.

2.2 Geophysical Survey

2.2.1 A geophysical survey of the site was carried out prior to the evaluation (Phase Site Investigations 2021). These revealed that considerable disturbance was present across the site although a few linear anomalies were also revealed that were considered to be of potential archaeological interest (*Appendix 1*).

2.3 Archaeological Evaluation

2.3.1 The evaluation was carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and according to a project design (*Appendix 2*). It comprised the excavation of 10 evaluation trenches, some of which were targeting anomalies of potential archaeological interest revealed in the geophysical survey (Phase Site Investigations 2021). Each trench was approximately 1.7m wide and 20m long. Excavation was discontinued once the natural geology was reached, which was typically around 0.3m to 0.4m below the current ground surface at a height of between 22.6m and 24.5m above sea level.

2.3.2 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 3*) 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 trenches and topographic features were surveyed using a Leica reflectorless total station which captures the survey data in as a digital .DXF file that can then be processed in AutoCAD. This enabled the location of each trench to be positioned and allowed levels above Ordnance Datum to be provided through reference to a nearby spot height;
- **Drawings:** drawings were produced on site as follows:
 - i. annotated sketches were produced of each trench on trench record sheets;
 - ii. site plan at a scale of 1:500 was produced using a plane table with levels added using a 'dumpy level' based on a nearby spot height. These are therefore only accurate to 10cm.

2.4 Finds and Samples

2.4.1 **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.

2.4.2 **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.

2.4.3 **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 4*).

2.5 Environmental Samples

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

2.6 Archive

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



Geophysical survey: © Phase Site Investigations Ltd 2021.
 Base map: © Crown Copyright 2021. All rights reserved. Licence number 100045169.

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Figure 2: Trench location plan overlaid on the interpretation of the geophysical survey data

3. 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. This was carried out by North Star Archaeology in 2018 and revealed that the site had seen relatively little change according to the available maps, although there were some changes to the field boundary in the south-west corner compared to the current arrangement, and the land is described as arable on the tithe map of 1843. More significant is the range of prehistoric flints found to the south and west of the site, probably of Mesolithic to Neolithic date.

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 **Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1st century AD):** while there is limited evidence for human activity in the region in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, this is typically found in the southernmost part on the north side of Morecambe Bay. Finds from the Palaeolithic period (c11,000-8,000 BC) are relatively scarce in Lancashire. Evidence for activity in the Mesolithic is better represented, including concentrations of lithic material found in wetland and upland areas and coast and river valleys (Barrowclough 2008, 48-65; Middleton *et al* 1995, 202), which is a general pattern in the wider region (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 26) and finds of this period are encountered across the wider Morecambe Bay area (Elsworth 1998). Finds of Mesolithic date were found during archaeological work on the edge of a former river channel in advance of the construction of the 'Bay Gateway' to the north side of Lancaster (Bradley and Howard-Davis 2018), reaffirming that such material can often be encountered in these sorts of locations. Closer to the site flint artefacts of Mesolithic to Neolithic date have been found in several locations around the Crook O'Lune, c950m to the west of the current site. These include finds found in a ploughed field and eroding from the river bank (Penney 1978, 43; Williams 1998) but also a programme of archaeological work carried out in advance of the installation of a water pipeline, which yielded Mesolithic and Neolithic flint and chert artefacts, including burins, microliths and leaf-shaped arrowheads (OA North 2006, 18-19).

3.2.2 In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear nationally, although this was seemingly quite a gradual process in the North West (Barrowclough 2008, 74-75). One of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the wider region, having been manufactured at Langdale in the central Lake District (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). Evidence is generally fairly sparse for activity in this period in North Lancashire, with stray finds, albeit sometimes in quite large numbers, being the norm (Barrowclough 2008, 78-84), and evidence for settlement again perhaps concentrated in the lowlands along the coast and in the river valleys (Middleton 1996, 40). Neolithic pottery was discovered *in situ* in the centre of Lancaster on Church Street (White 2003, 26) and flints of this date were also found on the Bay Gateway project, demonstrating the continuity that existed on some sites (Bradley and Howard-Davis 2018).

3.2.3 During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still. Burial remains, typically in the form of cremations in urns, are found across the region, and there is a particular concentration in Lancaster (Barrowclough 2008, 98-99; Iles 2009). Other finds such as Bronze tools and weapons are also present in the region, but often as stray finds discovered accidentally in the 19th and early 20th century, often in wetland locations, or more recently through the use of metal detectors, with several regional groups defined (op cit, 150-176). By contrast settlements from this period are still very rare; although it is likely that many continued in use into the Iron Age, few have been studied in enough detail to ascertain this with any certainty, although some non-funerary remains of Bronze Age date were also found on the Bay Gateway project (Bradley and Howard-Davis 2018). A possible fragment of Bronze Age pottery was found during the course of an archaeological watching brief c135m south-west of the site at Caton River Terrace (OA North 2006; North Star Archaeology 2018, 13, site 54).

3.2.4 Sites and remains thought to belong to the Iron Age (c600 BC – 1st century AD) are very rare. Settlements thought to be of this period are often revealed as crop marks in aerial photographs but they are typically undated and little understood. However, there is likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period, and it is evident that in this part of the country, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74).

3.2.5 **Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1st century AD – 11th century AD):** during the Roman period a fort was established in Lancaster in the AD 70s on the hill later occupied by the medieval castle (Shotter and White 1990, 18). It acquired a civilian settlement, the *vicus*, by at least the 2nd century (*op cit*, 32), which extended outwards from the east side of the fort. Outside of Lancaster itself the settlement pattern is less well understood as many rural sites probably continued to be used from the Iron Age, and Roman settlement of the area may have had minimal impact upon established Iron Age agricultural practices (North Star Archaeology 2018, 13). Caton itself is on the route of a Roman road out of Lancaster along the south bank of the River Lune to Over Burrow (Margary 1957, 114; North Star Archaeology 2018, 13-14).

3.2.6 The place-name Caton probably combines Old Norse and Old English elements (Ekwall 1922, 177) and perhaps derives from *cae* (hedge) and *ton* (town), meaning a hedged town (Bulmer 1913, 242; North Star Archaeology 2018, 14). However, physical evidence for activity in the early medieval period is generally quite limited. In Lancaster it is primarily found in a few objects such as pieces of carved stone cross and coin finds (Edwards 1988), but recent archaeological work in Lancaster demonstrates the potential for waterlogged early medieval remains to survive on the edge of the former line of the River Lune (Elsworth and Mace 2017).

3.2.7 **Medieval Period (11th century AD – 16th century AD):** Caton was first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086, as one of the twelve manors granted to Torfin, a Norman baron (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 79). By the 13th century it became part of the manor held by the Gernet family of Heysham who adopted the surname Caton (Potts 1984, 26). The origins of Caton church may also be traced back to the 13th century (Caton Village Exhibition Committee 1979; North Star Archaeology 2018, 14). Pottery production is evidenced nearby, in the form of wasters and kiln fabric discovered during the course of an archaeological watching brief at Escowbeck Farm in 2002, c200 to the south; however, no kiln structures were discovered during the watching brief or the subsequent open area excavation (OA North 2003, 3; North Star Archaeology 2018, 15, sites 40 and 41).

3.2.9 **Post-medieval Period (16th century AD – present):** Caton grew from a predominantly agricultural community into a textile manufacturing area in the early post-medieval period (Caton Village Exhibition Committee 1979). Caton mills manufactured a variety of textiles, including silk, flax and cotton, and bobbins. The railway line between Lancaster and Clapham opened in 1847. Other nearby sites of post-medieval date close to the site include the road bridge, c450m west of the site, at the Crook o' Lune, originally built in 1806 and rebuilt in 1883, and two Grade II listed railway viaducts nearby, originally built in 1849, now used as footbridges (North Star Archaeology 2018, 15, sites 19, 22 and 29). The site is recorded as arable on the tithe map of 1843.

3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 While the desk-based assessment revealed no known sites archaeological interest within the site area, and no features, apart from a variation in the south-western field boundary, were recorded in the early maps, it is clear that the wider area contained a range of archaeological remains. The most significant of these is probably the flint and chert artefacts recovered from the area around the Crook O'Lune, to the west of the site.

4. Fieldwork Results

4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 Trench 1 was 19m long by 1.5m wide and aligned approximately north/south (Figure 1). The topsoil (**100**) was a thin, friable blackish-brown silt, 0.1m to 0.15m thick, with very few inclusions. Below this layer was a very firmly compacted dump of red and yellow brick fragments (**101**) (Plate 1 and Plate 2). It had no structure and was not, for instance, a laid floor. This dumped deposit was up to 0.5m thick to a maximum depth of c0.8m below the surface (Plate 3). It appeared to have possible remains of tarmac from the centre and towards the north end of the trench. At the north end of the trench, this deposit was next to and apparently cutting a layer of dark grey clay (**102**) (Plate 4). The clay was very firm with no inclusions. The clay was apparently below the dumped deposit and immediately below the topsoil at the north end. Due to the firm compaction and thickness of this dumped layer, the trench was effectively abandoned.



Plate 1 (left): Trench 1 viewed from the north end
Plate 2 (right): Trench 1 viewed from the south end



Plate 3 (left): Oblique view of slot through 101 at the north end of Trench 1

Plate 4 (right): Section through 101 and 102 at the north end of Trench 1

4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 Trench 2 was 18.7m long by 1.5m wide and aligned approximately north-west/south-east (Figure 1; Plate 5 and Plate 6). The topsoil (**200**) was a dark grey/blackish-brown friable silt, with very few inclusions, 0.1m to 0.15m thick. Some loose modern/post-medieval tiles were noted on the surface but not retained. Below that was a subsoil (**201**), 0.15m to 0.2m thick. This comprised a loose, mid grey-brown slightly clayey silt, with no inclusions. There was a dump (**202**) of concrete kerbstones, tyres, machine-made red brick fragments, and plastic tags, among other things, extending up to 3.8m in from the south-east end of the trench (Plate 6). This material appeared to lie directly on top of the natural (**204**) at this end, at a maximum depth of 0.6m, and appeared to cut the subsoil (**201**). The concrete kerbstones were 1.2m by 0.2m by 0.15m. There were plough scars (**203**) towards the north end of the trench, aligned almost perpendicularly to the trench edge. The scars comprised two main 'sets', both c0.3m wide of three scars each, each scar being c0.04m wide and similarly shallow (Plate 7). The natural (**204**) into which all of the features in this trench were cut was a mid-orange sandy-clay. It was compacted, but crumbled easily, and had no inclusions. The natural was overcut at the north-west end (Plate 5).



Plate 5 (left): Trench 2 viewed from the north-west

Plate 6 (right): Trench 2 viewed from the south-east



Plate 7: Plough scars in Trench 2

4.3 Trench 3

4.3.1 Trench 3 was 22.5m long by 1.5m wide and aligned approximately north/south (Figure 1). The uppermost layer (**300**) was a dark, friable, blackish-brown, slightly sandy silt, 0.1m to 0.15m thick, with no finds and no inclusions. The subsoil (**301**) in this trench was a similar thickness to the topsoil (**300**). It comprised a mid-orange-brown sandy silt, with scarce inclusions. It was fairly uniform with some medieval and post-medieval pottery recovered from within it. The natural (**302**) was a mid-orange sandy-clay, slightly more orange and more compact and more clayey than the subsoil. The natural was exposed throughout the trench at a depth of c0.3m (Plate 8 and Plate 9). A sondage was excavated at the south end and the interface between the subsoil and natural was cleaned by hand to recover additional flint finds; however, no archaeological features were revealed.



Plate 8 (left): Trench 3 viewed from the south



Plate 9 (right): Trench 3 viewed from the north

4.4 Trench 4

4.4.1 Trench 4 was 20.7m long by 1.5m wide and aligned north/south (Figure 1). The deposits in this trench were effectively the same as those in Trench 3 and can be considered continuations of those deposits. The topsoil (**400**) was a soft, dark grey-brown silt, c0.2m thick on top of a soft mid orange-brown sandy silt subsoil (**401**), 0.1m thick. The natural (**402**) was a firm mid orange sandy silt (Plate 10 and Plate 11). A sondage was excavated at the south end and, as in Trench 3, the interface between the subsoil and natural was cleaned by hand to recover additional flint finds.



Plate 10 (left): Trench 4 viewed from the north

Plate 11 (right): Trench 4 viewed from the south

4.5 Trench 5

4.5.1 Trench 5 was 19.7m long by 1.5m wide and aligned north-east/south-west (Figure 1). The topsoil (**500**) comprised friable, dark greyish-brown silt, 0.1m to 0.15m thick. Below that, the subsoil (**501**) was a mid-orangey-brown silty clay subsoil, 0.1m thick, with less than 1% sub-rounded cobbles. The natural (**502**) was a soft, orangey-brown sandy clay and slightly gravelly to the north-east end, with angular gravel and sub-rounded cobble-sized inclusions. The natural was encountered throughout the trench at a maximum depth of 0.4m below the surface (Plate 12 and Plate 13).



Plate 12 (left): Trench 5 viewed from the south-west



Plate 13 (right): Trench 5 viewed from the north-east

4.6 Trench 6

4.6.1 Trench 6 was 20.1m long by 1.5m wide and aligned approximately north-east/south-west (Figure 1). The thin topsoil layer (**600**), 0.1m to 0.15m thick, comprised blackish-brown, friable, slightly sandy silt with no inclusions. Below that, the subsoil (**601**) was very similar to the topsoil: slightly sandy silt, dark grey-brown, up to 0.15m thick. A clay tobacco pipe stem and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil. The natural (**602**) was encountered throughout the trench at a depth of 0.3m to 0.35m below the surface (Plate 14 and Plate 15). This was a mid-brown to yellowish-brown, firm, silty clay with less than 1% sub-rounded stone inclusions.



Plate 14 (left): Trench 6 viewed from the south-west

Plate 15 (right): Trench 6 viewed from the north-east

4.7 Trench 7

4.7.1 Trench 7 was 21.7m long by 1.5m wide and aligned approximately north/south (Figure 1). The topsoil (**700**) was a dark greyish brown soft silt, 0.2m thick, with 1% rounded cobbles and various modern inclusions such as plastic and brick. The subsoil (**701**) was a mid-brownish-orange, soft silty clay, 0.1m thick, on top of a mid-orange, firm sandy clay 'natural' (**702**) with 2% sub-angular cobbles (Plate 16 and Plate 17).



Plate 16 (left): Trench 7 viewed from the south

Plate 17 (right): Trench 7 viewed from the north

4.8 Trench 8

4.8.1 Trench 8 was 20.6m wide by 1.5m wide and aligned north/south (Figure 1). The topsoil (**800**) was a dark, greyish-brown soft silt, c0.2m thick on top of a mid-brownish-orange, soft, sandy-silt subsoil (**801**), c0.1m thick. Below that was a firm mid-orange sandy clay (**802**) with 10% sub-angular cobbles (Plate 18 and Plate 19). A c0.8m section of the topsoil was left in due to the presence of a deep borehole covered by a scaffold plank (Plate 20 and Plate 21). The trench overall was c0.3m deep and the natural was encountered north and south of the section with the borehole.



Plate 18 (top left): Trench 8 viewed from the south

Plate 19 (top right): Trench 8 viewed from the north

Plate 20 (bottom left): Borehole covered by scaffold plank in Trench 8

Plate 21 (bottom right): Scaffold plank put to one side to reveal the borehole in Trench 8

4.9 Trench 9

4.9.1 Trench 9 was 20.8m long by 1.5m wide and aligned approximately north-east/south-west (Figure 1). The topsoil (**900**) was a mid-greyish brown soft silt, c0.2m thick above a mid-brownish-orange soft silty clay subsoil (**901**), c0.1m thick. The natural (**902**) was a mid-orange firm clay with 75% sub-angular gravel and cobbles. Overall, the trench was excavated to natural at a depth of c0.3m along its length (Plate 22 and Plate 23).



Plate 22 (left): Trench 9 viewed from the south-west

Plate 23 (right): Trench 9 viewed from the north-east

4.10 Trench 10

4.10.1 Trench 10 was 21.8m long by 1.5m wide and aligned approximately north-east/south-west (Figure 1). The topsoil (**1000**) was a mid-greyish-brown soft silt, c0.2m thick above a mid-brownish-orange soft sandy clay subsoil (**1001**), c0.1m thick. The natural (**1002**) was a firm mid orange sandy clay with 20% sub-angular cobbles (Plate 24 and Plate 25).



Plate 24 (left): Trench 10 viewed from the north-east

Plate 25 (right): Trench 10 viewed from the south-west

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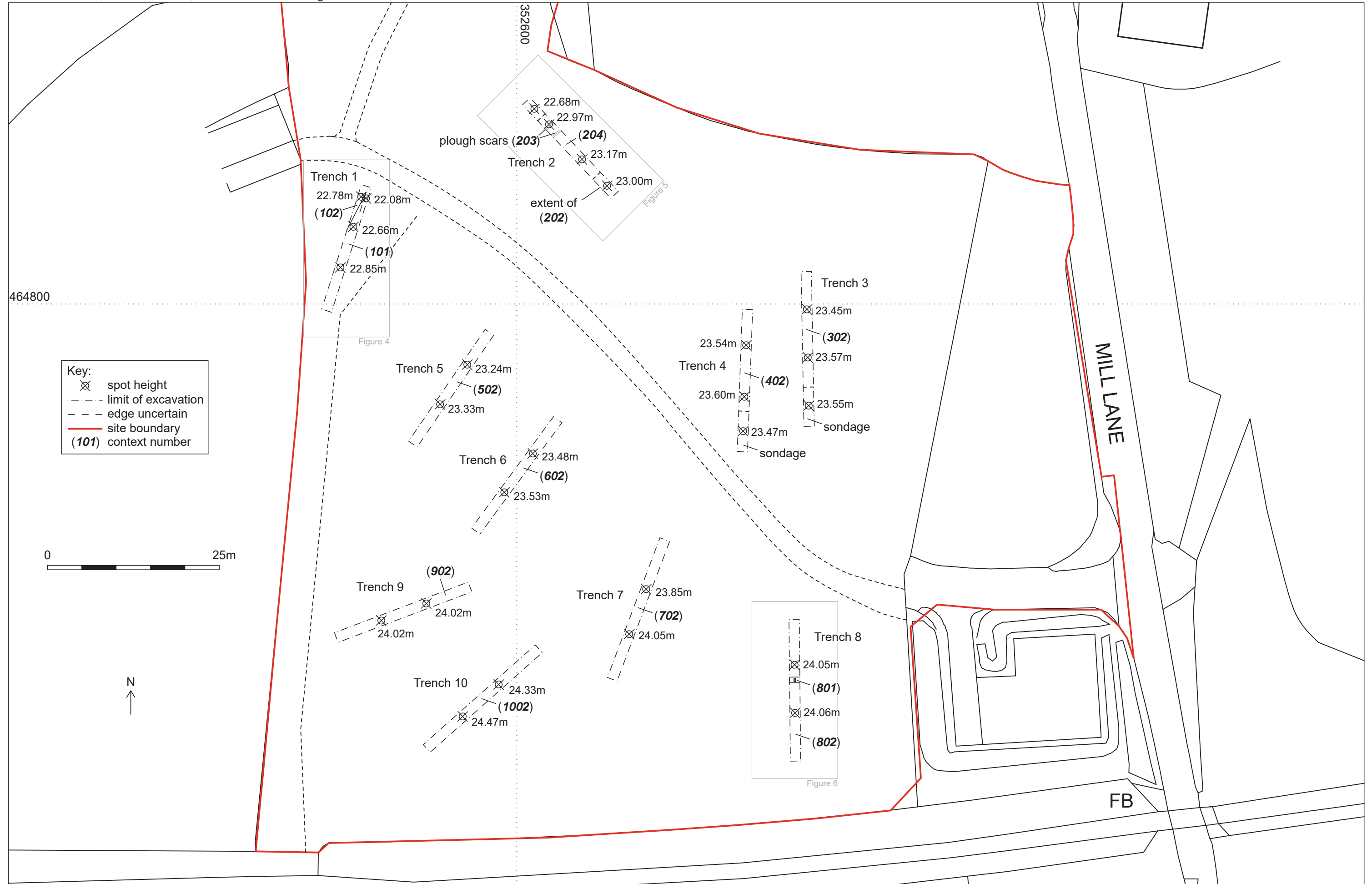


Figure 3: Trench location plan

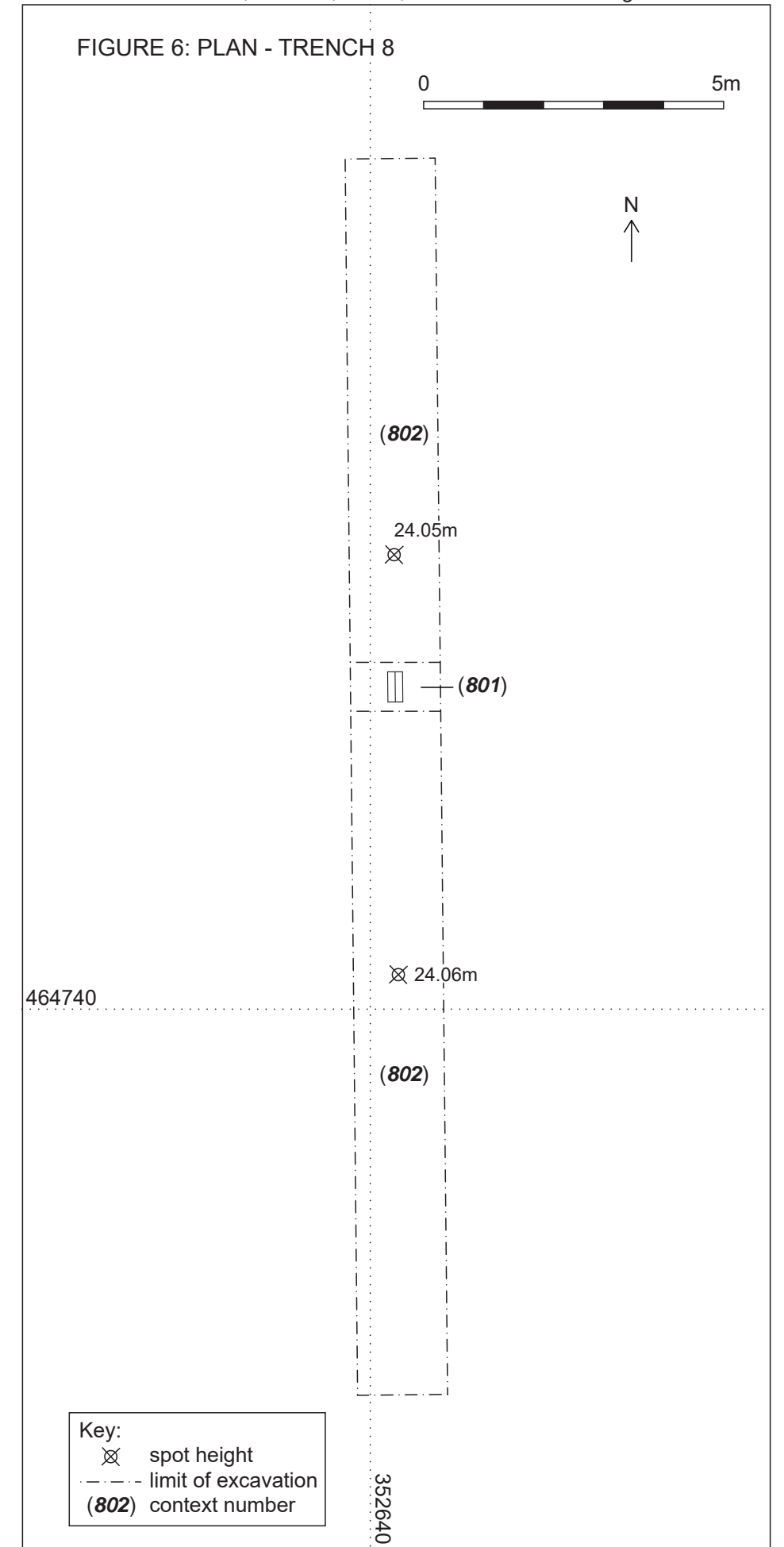
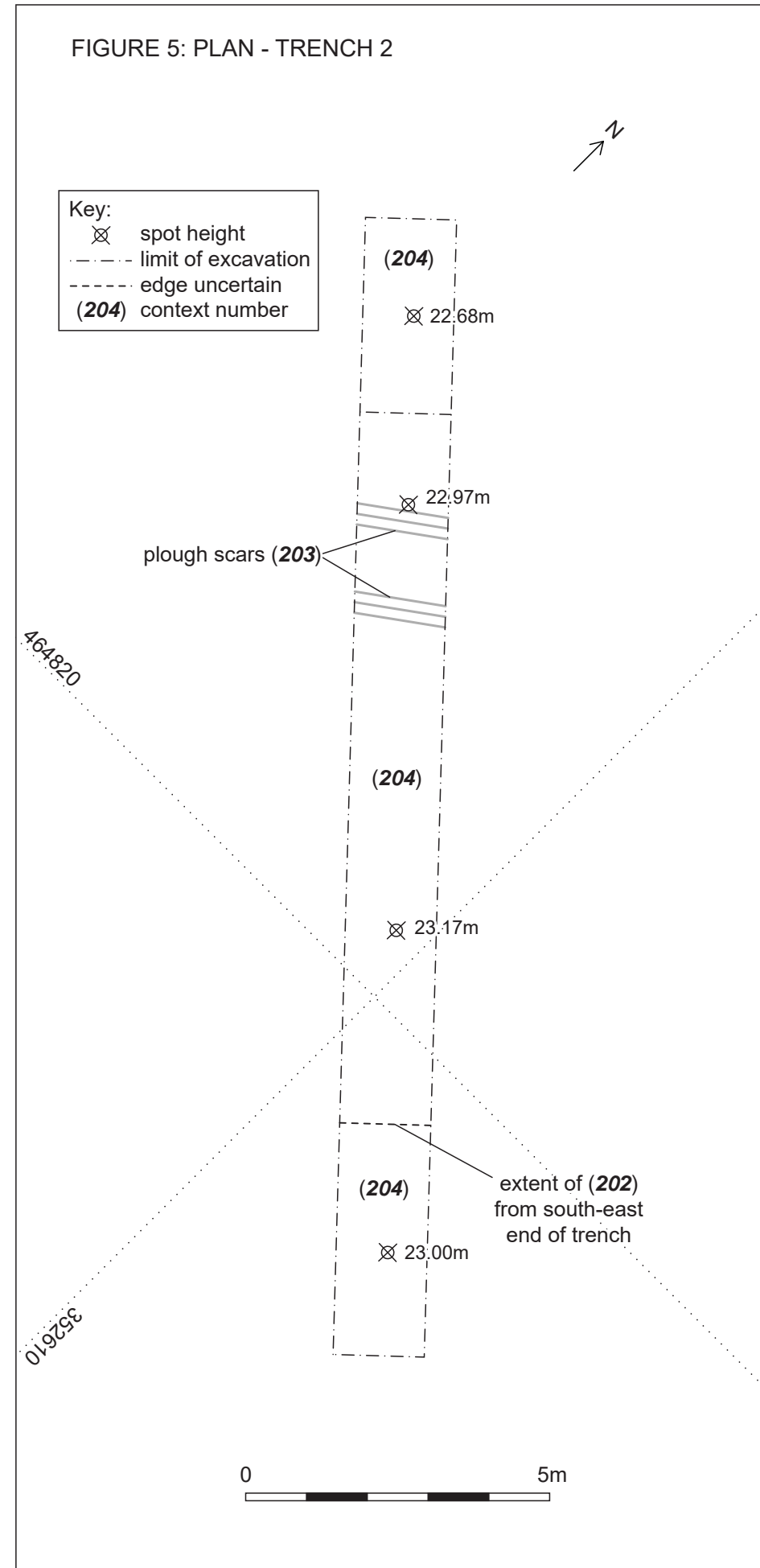
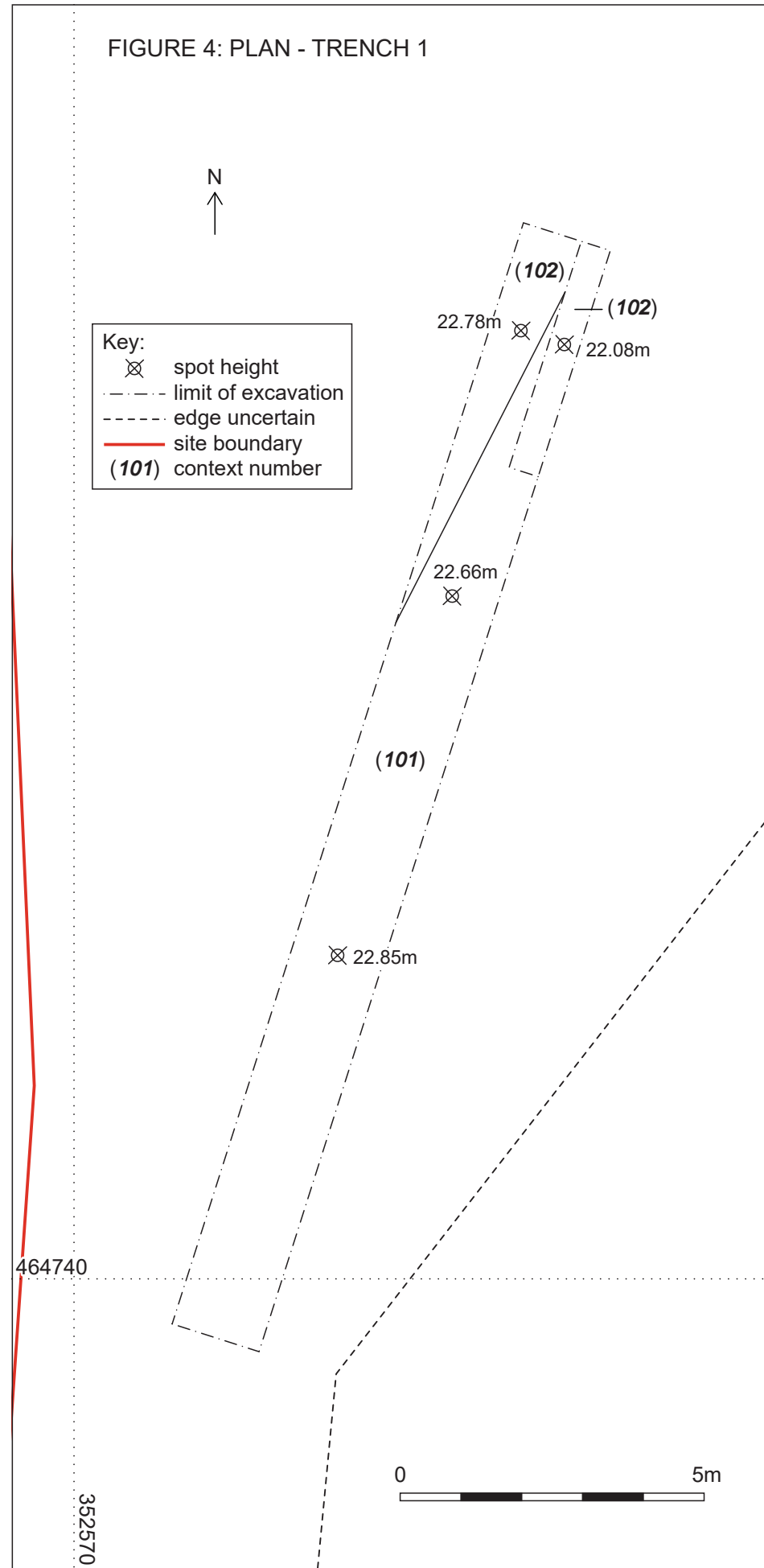


Figure 4 (left): Trench 1 plan; Figure 5 (centre): Trench 2 plan; Figure 6 (right): Trench 8 plan

4.11 Finds

4.11.1 **Introduction:** in total, 61 finds were recovered by hand during the evaluation. A full list of the finds is presented in *Appendix 4* with a discussion below.

4.11.2 **Lithic material:** a total of 12 pieces of lithic material were recovered, split between four in chert, six in flint, and two in an uncertain material, perhaps shale or lignite. Of the flint and chert these included a snapped end blade scraper and a thumbnail scraper, but the majority were waste chunks and flakes. Although not particularly diagnostic in many cases there were enough features, e.g. the presence of flake scars for the production of small blades and the end blade scraper, to suggest a likely Mesolithic to early Neolithic date, as per the discoveries made near the Crook O'Lune.

4.11.2 **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 4* 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). Four fragments were recovered from across three contexts (**301**, **401** and **800**). Gritty ware fragments, probably dating from the 12th to 14th century (e.g. McCarthy and Brooks 1992, 22; Brooks 2000, 139; Bradley and Miller 2009, 663-4;), were recovered from the subsoil in Trenches 3 and 4, comprising two rim fragments and an obtuse-angled base fragment. The sherd from the topsoil in Trench 8 is Late Medieval Reduced Grey ware, part of the Reduced Greenware tradition, which was introduced in the 14th century and dominates 15th and 16th century assemblages in the region (Bradley and Miller 2009, 664; Brooks 2000, 140).

4.11.3 **Post-medieval pottery:** in total, 40 fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the evaluation trenches, mostly from subsoil deposits. These typically comprised the usual range of 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, but also finewares such as white earthenware, bone china, and pearlware - which can be more closely dated to the late 18th or early 19th century. In addition, a more unusual piece of fine black basalt wear of probable 18th to 19th century date was recovered. All of the types present are very common for the area and the period, and most likely represent waste from domestic settings.

4.11.4 **Clay tobacco pipe:** one plain clay tobacco pipe stem fragment was recovered from **601** (see *Appendix 4*). 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 wide borehole diameters (8/64") suggests a 17th century date (following Davey 2013).

4.11.5 **Glass:** four fragments of glass were recovered, primarily probable window glass of relatively modern date, but also a green glass bottle base.

5. Discussion

5.1 Results

5.1.1 The same sequence of deposits was encountered in most of the 10 trenches. In all trenches, the topsoil was a dark-coloured silt between 0.1m and 0.2m thick. There was no subsoil in Trench 1, above the dump of brick (**101**), but elsewhere it was generally around 0.1m to 0.15m of soft brown sandy silt to silty clay. The natural was fairly consistently encountered between 0.3m and 0.4m below the current ground surface and varied across the site from a firm dark grey clay in Trench 1 to a typically orange sandy-clay elsewhere, with a higher content of gravel and cobble-sized stone inclusions in trenches located to the south side of the track (see Figure 1). Modern materials were encountered on the surface and in the topsoil, especially in Trenches 2 and 7. Plough scars in Trench 2 indicate that the area had formerly been ploughed and finds from multiple periods were often recovered from topsoil and subsoil layers. No significant archaeological features were found but a locally important collection of lithic artefacts of probable Mesolithic to early Neolithic date was recovered from Trenches 3, 4 and 8.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 **Phase 1:** the earliest human activity at the site dates to the prehistoric period. Although no features of archaeological interest were recorded, various flint and chert artefacts were recovered from the subsoil, with possible small concentrations recovered from the subsoil layers in Trenches 3, 4 and 8. These are probably of Mesolithic to early Neolithic date and add to an existing collection of similar material already found in the immediate area around the Crook O'Lune to the west. These indicate that the area was of some interest to groups living in the area, at what was a key transition from a hunter-gatherer economy to a more settled agrarian society. The proximity to the river is something that is increasingly apparent with these types of sites and presumably related to the exploitation of fish, perhaps seasonal spawning salmon.

5.2.2 **Phase 2:** some medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil in Trenches 3 and 4 and the topsoil from Trench 8, indicating medieval activity nearby possibly from the 12th to 16th century. It seems likely that this derived from household waste added to the land as fertiliser during cultivation and it is probable that the area was ploughed from at least this date.

5.2.3 **Phase 3:** a larger quantity of post-medieval pottery fragments, glass, and a clay tobacco pipe fragment were recovered, indicating activity at or near to the site from the 17th to 20th century. As with the medieval period, this is likely to have accumulated as a result of the deposition of domestic rubbish from middens in a deliberate effort to fertilise the ground during cultivation. The site was undoubtedly being ploughed by this date.

5.2.4 **Phase 4:** the modern era is represented by various waste materials dumped, stored or forgotten at the site in recent decades including concrete, brick and plastic items, mostly observed on the surface and in the topsoil, especially around Trenches 2 and 7. This was most noticeable in Trench 1, where a large amount of compacted brick rubble had been deposited.

5.3 Conclusion

5.3.1 Activity at or near to the site is demonstrated through artefactual remains dating from prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval and modern times. Unfortunately, all of this material was recovered from mixed subsoil and topsoil layers and no significant archaeological features were observed.

5.3.2 The presence of lithic material is of some interest. This material came from the subsoil in Trenches 3, 4 and 8. Trenches 3 and 4 are to the north-east corner of the site and Trench 8 is almost immediately south of Trench 3 to the far east side of the site. Medieval material was also recovered from the same areas.

5.3.3 The presence of the lithic material, which was all recovered by hand, indicates that there was undoubtedly activity on this site, and much of the surrounding area, during the Mesolithic and early

Neolithic. Further archaeological investigation would certainly recover more material, and sieving deposits would enable smaller pieces to be collected, following the production of a suitable strategy.

6. Bibliography

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Appendix 1: Geophysical Survey

Appendix 2: Project Design

Archaeological Evaluation Cover Sheet and Project Design

The Site	
Site Name	Land at Mill Lane, Low Mill, Caton, Lancaster
County	Lancashire
NGR	352633 464806 (centre)

Client	
Client Name	LAB Property Developments Ltd

Planning	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	1/2018/00002/FUL
Condition number	n/a
Local Planning Authority	Lancaster City Council
Planning Archaeologist	Doug Moir, Lancashire County Council

Archaeological work	
Desk-based assessment done as previous phase of work?	Yes, by North Star Archaeology
Trenching area required	Dependant on results of geophysical survey (magnetometry)
Approximate number and dimensions of trenches proposed	Dependant on results of geophysical survey

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Cover Sheet

1.1.1 All the details specific to this project are set out on the cover sheet of this project design. The project design itself covers all elements that are involved in 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	Hannah Russ
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	Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, Carlisle
Human bone	Malin Holst
Industrial residue	Gerry McDonnell
Medieval pottery	Tom Mace in house
Miscellaneous find types, for example Roman glass and medieval and earlier metalwork	Christine Howard-Davis/Dot Boughton
Prehistoric pottery	Blaise Vyner
Prehistoric lithics	Anthony Dixon (OA North) or Dan Elsworth in house
Radiocarbon dates	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Roman pottery	Ruth Leary
Samian	Gwladys Monteil
X-ray/conservation 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 intention 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 JPEG and RAW file format at a size of 12meg, using a Panasonic Lumix DC-FZ82 with a sensor size of over 18 megapixels will be taken in accordance with the guidance produced by Historic England (2015);
- 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;
- Index to the project archive;
- 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 It is anticipated that any significant finds will be deposited at the museum named on the cover page; a project notification form has been filled out for this and is attached to this project design. Any finds not considered suitable for deposition or not wanted by the museum will be offered to the legal owner (assumed to be the landowner) or discarded if not wanted by them, in which case they would be fully recorded as appropriate for the find type, but as a minimum photographed, weighed, and measured.

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

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

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Appendix 3: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Deposit	Friable blackish-brown silt, 0.1m to 0.15m thick, with very few inclusions	Topsoil
101	Deposit	Very firmly compacted red and yellow brick fragments up to 0.5m thick to a maximum depth of c0.8m	Dump of brick
102	Deposit	Very firm dark grey clay with no inclusions	Natural; geological layer
200	Deposit	Dark grey/blackish-brown friable silt, with very few inclusions, 0.1m to 0.15m thick	Topsoil
201	Deposit	Loose, mid-grey-brown slightly clayey silt, with no inclusions; 0.15m to 0.2m thick	Subsoil
202	Deposit	Dump of concrete kerbstones, tyres, machine-made red brick fragments, plastic tags, etc.; extends up to 3.8m in from the south-east end of the trench; kerbstones: 1.2m by 0.2m by 0.15m	Dump of modern materials
203	Cut and fill	Shallow linear cuts, aligned perpendicular to the trench; two main 'sets' of three scars each, each scar being c0.04m wide and similarly shallow; filled by 201	Plough scars
204	Deposit	Mid-orange sandy-clay; compacted, but crumbled easily; no inclusions; overcut at the north-west end	Natural
300	Deposit	Dark, friable, blackish-brown, slightly sandy silt; 0.1m to 0.15m thick; no finds; no inclusions	Topsoil
301	Deposit	Mid-orange-brown sandy silt, with scarce inclusions	Subsoil
302	Deposit	Mid-orange sandy-clay, slightly more orange and more compact and clayey than the subsoil; exposed throughout the trench at a depth of c0.3m	Natural
400	Deposit	Soft, dark grey-brown silt, c0.2m thick	Topsoil
401	Deposit	Soft mid-orange-brown sandy silt, 0.1m thick	Subsoil
402	Deposit	Firm mid-orange sandy silt	Natural
500	Deposit	Friable, dark greyish-brown silt, 0.1m to 0.15m thick	Topsoil
501	Deposit	Mid-orangey-brown silty clay subsoil, 0.1m thick, with less than 1% sub-rounded cobbles	Subsoil
502	Deposit	Soft, orangey-brown sandy clay; slightly gravelly to the north-east end, with angular gravel and sub-rounded cobble-sized inclusions; encountered at a maximum depth of 0.4m below the surface	Natural
600	Deposit	Blackish-brown, friable, slightly sandy silt with no inclusions; 0.1m to 0.15m thick	Topsoil
601	Deposit	Slightly sandy silt, dark grey-brown, up to 0.15m thick	Subsoil
602	Deposit	Mid-brown to yellowish-brown, firm, silty clay with less than 1% sub-rounded stone inclusions; encountered throughout the trench at a depth of 0.3m to 0.35m	Natural
700	Deposit	Dark greyish brown soft silt, 0.2m thick, with 1% rounded cobbles; plastic and brick	Topsoil
701	Deposit	Mid-brownish-orange, soft silty clay, 0.1m thick	Subsoil
702	Deposit	Mid-orange, firm sandy clay with 2% sub-angular cobbles	Natural
800	Deposit	Dark, greyish-brown soft silt, c0.2m thick	Topsoil
801	Deposit	Mid-brownish-orange, soft, sandy-silt c0.1m thick	Subsoil
802	Deposit	Firm mid-orange sandy clay with 10% sub-angular cobbles	Natural
900	Deposit	Mid-greyish brown soft silt, c0.2m thick	Topsoil
901	Deposit	Mid-brownish-orange soft silty clay c0.1m thick	Subsoil
902	Deposit	Mid-orange firm clay with 75% sub-angular gravel and cobbles	Natural
1000	Deposit	Mid-greyish-brown soft silt, c0.2m thick	Topsoil
1001	Deposit	Mid-brownish-orange soft sandy clay, c0.1m thick	Subsoil
1002	Deposit	Firm mid-orange sandy clay with 20% sub-angular cobbles	Natural

Appendix 4: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Quantity	Description	Date range
201	Pottery	3	Glazed red earthenware coarseware with white slip coating, including dish rim	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
301	Stone	2	1 x large chunk of brown flint with some cortex, numerous flake scars and retouch, probably a core rejuvenation flake or from axe sharpening, 1 x pale whiteish grey flint with grey banding, narrow end blade scraper, snapped at the proximal end	Mesolithic – Early Neolithic
301	Pottery	2	Soft gritty ware fragments; abundant small stone and quartz inclusions <1mm in size; no glaze apparent; 1x obtuse-angled base fragment, with oxidised orange surfaces, pale orange margins and reduced dark grey core, wall thickness: 7mm; 1x clubbed and lid-seated rim fragment, with mid-orange external surface and dark grey margins, core and inner surface, wall thickness: c5mm	12 th – 14 th century
301	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware dish rim with white slip lines	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
301	Pottery	10	White earthenware including carinated bowl rim, factory-produced slipware hollowware body fragment, and Willow transfer-printed dish base	19 th – early 20 th century
301	Pottery	2	Bone china saucer base and hollowware rim	19 th – 20 th century
301	Glass	1	Colourless fragment, flat one side and ridged the other	20 th century?
401	Stone	4	1 x dark grey/black Pennine chert with yellow speckles, crude thumbnail scraper, 2 x pale yellowish brown flint fragments, evidently from flint working, cortex on one, 1 x lump of pale yellowish-brown flint with some cortex, possibly rolled core	Mesolithic – Early Neolithic
401	Stone?	1	Black fragment of very light material, perhaps shale or lignite, with some possible flaking and retouch giving the appearance of a broken thumbnail scraper	Not closely dateable
401	Pottery	1	Rim fragment of gritty ware; hard-fired, gritty, buff-coloured sandy fabric with reduced dark grey core; abundant small stone and quartz inclusions <1mm in size; c100mm diameter opening; no glaze remaining; lid-seated rim with <i>external</i> bevel; possibly from a wall thickness: c4mm	12 th – 14 th century
401	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware body fragments, one with white slip stripes	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
401	Pottery	8	Pearlware, including blue shell edge plate rim, factory-produced slipware refitting body fragments, blue transfer-printed fragments, and painted earth colours rim fragment	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
401	Pottery	3	White earthenware	Late 18 th century – early 20 th century
401	Pottery	1	Black basalt fineware machine-turned (?) thin rim fragment	Late 18 th – 19 th century
401	Glass	2	One colourless and one very light turquoise, flat, pane fragments	19 th – early 20 th century
501	Pottery	2	White earthenware fragments, including plate rim with blue transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century
601	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment, length: 36mm; 8-9.5mm, slightly oval-shaped cross-section; 8/64" central borehole	17 th century?

601	Pottery	1	White earthenware hollowware rim fragment with painted decoration	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
700	Pottery	1	Glazed cream-bodied earthenware coarseware base	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
800	Pottery	1	Fragment of hard-fired, uniform, dark grey fabric of Reduced Grey ware, with dull, slightly mottled, mid-green-brown glaze applied internally and externally; walls c6mm thick	14 th – 16 th century
800	Pottery	1	Pearlware fragment with blue decoration	Late 18 th – 19 th century
800	Pottery	1	White earthenware fragment with brown transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century
800	Pottery	1	Bone china hollowware body fragment with gilded decoration	19 th – 20 th century
800	Glass	1	Green bottle base fragment	18 th – early 20 th century
801	Stone	4	3 x dark grey/black Pennine chert, 2 just chunks or rough flakes, 1 with cortex, 1 a rough curving blade, 1 x chunk of pale brown flint with some cortex, evident blade flakes from dorsal side and hinge break on ventral	Mesolithic – Early Neolithic
801	Stone?	1	Black very shiny fragment of light material, perhaps lignite or shale, some flakes from the surface and polished on one side	Not closely dateable
901	Pottery	1	White earthenware plate rim	19 th – early 20 th century
1001	Pottery	1	Olive-glazed grey-bodied stoneware coarseware body fragment	Late 18 th – early 20 th century