LAND OFF ALLITHWAITE ROAD, KENTS BANK, GRANGE-OVER-SANDS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation – Phase 1

Client: Holbeck Homes and Lancet Homes

Planning Application Ref.: SL/2018/0897

NGR: 339248 476075 (centre)

August 2022

The Site	
Site Name	Land off Allithwaite Road, Kents Bank, Grange-over-Sands
County	Cumbria
NGR	339248 476075 (centre)

Client	
Client Name	Holbeck Homes and Lancet Homes

Planning	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	SL/2018/0897
Condition number	17
Condition requirement	Archaeological evaluation
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?	Yes, and geophysical survey
Trenching area required	1,054m square
Approximate number and dimensions of trenches proposed	31 trenches 20m long

Archiving	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Cumbria Archive Centre Kendal
Relevant HER	Cumbria County Council
Relevant Museum	Kendal Museum

Staffing	
Desk-based assessment	Dan Elsworth
Site work	Dan Elsworth, Tom Mace, Iain McNicol
Report writing	Dan Elsworth
Report editing	Jo Dawson
Illustrations	Tom Mace
Date(s) site work carried out	08/06/2022 – 16/06/2022

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Contents

Illustrations

List of Figures

List of Plates

Summary

Following submission of two planning applications for a largely residential development of land off Allithwaite Road, Kents Bank, Cumbria an archaeological evaluation was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology. This followed on from an archaeological desk-based assessment in 2016 and geophysical survey in 2019. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 42 approximately 20m long evaluation trenches, some of which targeted possible features of archaeological interest identified by the geophysical survey. The evaluation was carried out between 6th and 16th June 2022. This report covers the area forming Phase 1 of the development proposals, comprising 31 trenches along the west and central part of the wider site area.

The desk-based assessment identified the archaeological potential of the site. The site lies 80m to the south-east of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery which was excavated at Church Road in 2001 and less than 50m to the east of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery which was excavated in 2015. Prehistoric finds from the area include lithics from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic periods, while evidence for subsequent activity is less obvious, but local place-names containing the element 'kirk' hint at an early church nearby.

Maps show the site has been open fields since at least the early 19th century and a site visit revealed no obvious features of archaeological interest within the proposed development area. The site comprises part of a much larger area of improved pasture and the only constraint to further archaeological work was the presence of overhead cables across parts of the site.

The evaluation revealed broadly the same sequence of deposits encountered in all of the trenches, comprising a thin layer of topsoil above a subsoil on top of the 'natural' geological layer. Several trenches showed signs of ploughing as evidenced by plough scars cut into the natural, particularly in the two large strip fields, which probably derived from this having taken place from the medieval period onwards. None of the possible features identified in the geophysical survey data were found to be of archaeological interest, with the exception of a u-shaped ditch, which seems to represent the line of a double linear feature, but was cut into the subsoil and so clearly not very old. The only archaeological features, other than plough scars, were a small post-medieval pit of unknown purpose, and a larger shallow pit filled with stone, that perhaps represents the remains of a cairn. This could not be dated directly, although some charcoal was recovered from a sample, which was radiocarbon dated to the 14th/15th century AD. This does not help explain the function of the feature, but at least demonstrates its archaeological interest and confirms that it was not associated with the nearby area of Bronze Age cremations

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Holbeck Homes and Lancet Homes for commissioning the project. Specific thanks are due to Heath Broadbent and Tom Whitehead at Brookhouse Group, Erica Kemp and Dermot McKee at Envance, and Andrew Fox and Claire Greenhalgh at Holker Estates, for their help setting up the project. Further thanks are due to Laura Magee at Duddon Hire for organising the provision of welfare facilities, and Dan Luscombe at Luscombe Plant Hire for providing the excavator, which was expertly driven by Peter Kellett. Thanks, are also due to Robert Lowry, the tenant farmer, for help with moving livestock, and Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council, for his input and comments during the project.

The flot from the environmental sample was assessed by Lynne Gardiner at Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, and the animal bone was commented on by Hannah Russ at Archaeology.biz.

1. Introduction

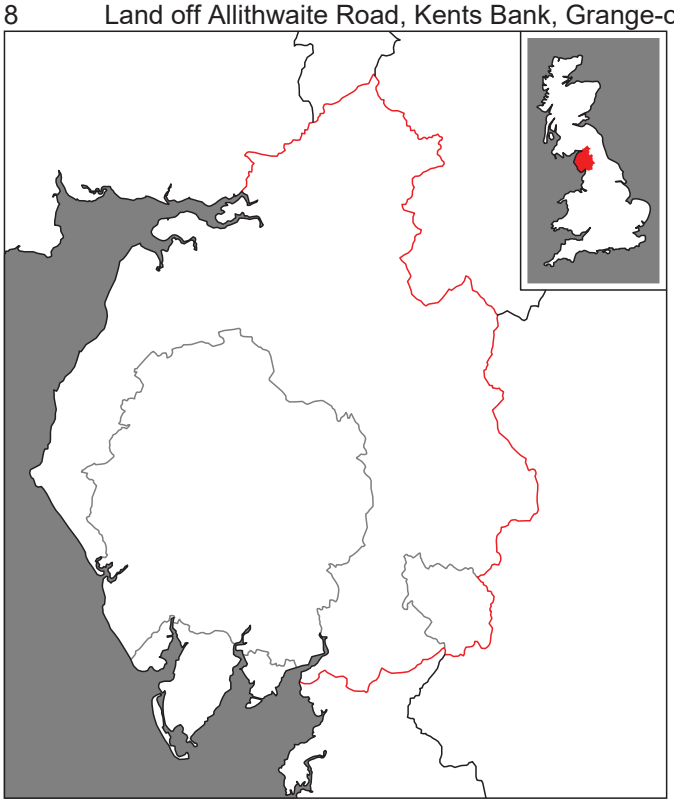
1.1 Circumstances of the Project

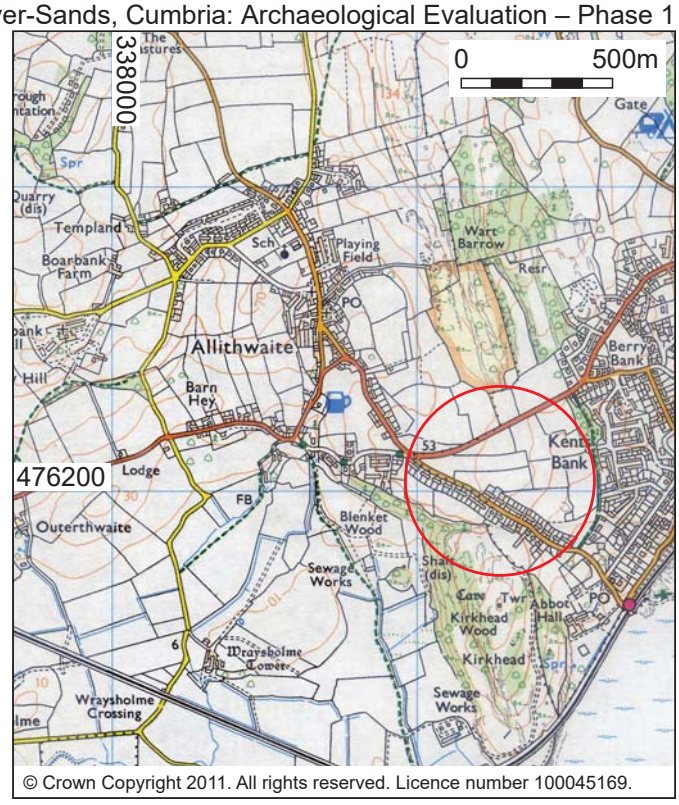
1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is to the south-east side of Allithwaite, on the western edge of Kents Bank (Figure 1), located *c*1.5km to the south-west of Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria, on a peninsula of land between the Levens and Kent estuaries on the northern coast of Morecambe Bay (Ordnance Survey 2011; Figure 1).

1.2.2 The solid geology is Lower Carboniferous Limestone (Moseley 1978, figure 1) which is overlain in places by limestone scree and boulder clay in the valley bottoms (Countryside Commission 1998, 72). The surrounding fields are largely pasture and in places the underlying limestone bedrock emerges into pavement formations. The site is approximately 40-60m above sea level.





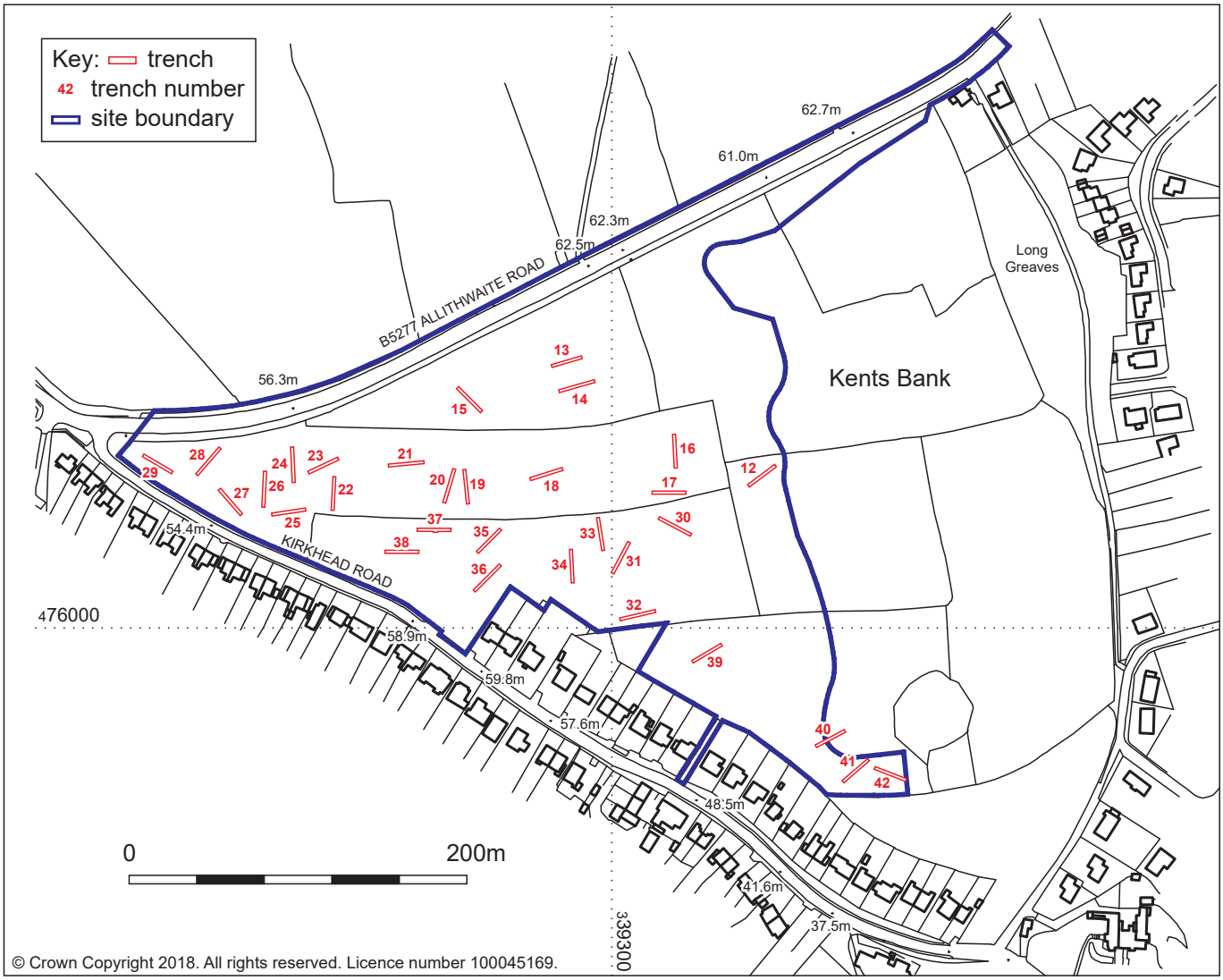


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Holbeck Homes and Lancet Homes

2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in 2016 (Greenlane Archaeology 2016) in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). This principally comprised examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. The bulk of the information has been gleaned from an earlier archaeological investigation carried out in Allithwaite (Greenlane Archaeology 2014). A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- ***Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER)***: this is a list of all the known sites of archaeological interest within the county, which is maintained by Cumbria County Council and is the primary source of information for an investigation of this kind. All of the known sites of archaeological interest within approximately 750m radius of the proposed development were examined; each identified site comes with a grid reference, description and source and any additional information which was referenced was also examined as necessary. In addition, unpublished reports of archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site were examined;
- ***Cumbria Archive Centre, Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B))***: primary sources, in particular Ordnance Survey and other maps, but also secondary sources held here were also consulted;
- ***Cumbria Archive Centre, Kendal (CAC(K))***: additional primary sources were examined here, in particular another early estate map;
- ***Greenlane Archaeology library***: additional secondary sources, used to provide information for the site background, were examined.

2.2 Archaeological Evaluation

2.2.1 The evaluation was carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and comprised the excavation of 31 evaluation trenches, numbered here from 12 to 42, carried out as part of a single piece of work alongside Phase 2 (where the trenches were numbered 1-11). Each trench was approximately 1.7m wide and 20m long and targeting anomalies of possible archaeological interest revealed in the earlier geophysical survey (Phase Site Investigations 2019; Figure 3 and Figure 5). The area of trenching totalled *c*1,100m^2. Excavation was discontinued once the natural geology was reached, which was typically around 0.3m below the ground surface at a height of between 37m and 65m above sea level.

2.2.2 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 trenches were located using Juniper Geode GPS, accurate to within 0.3m. Spot heights for each trench were also obtained in the same manner, shown to a single decimal place;
- ***Drawings***: drawings were produced on site as follows:
    i. features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10, as appropriate.

2.3 Finds and Samples

2.3.1 ***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.

2.3.2 ***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.

2.3.3 ***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*).

2.4 Environmental Samples

2.4.1 ***Strategy***: a total of 50 litres of soil were collected from two different contexts (Sample 1: 20 litres from ***3602*** and Sample 2: 30 litres from ***3702***) from two different features (***3603*** and ***3703*** respectively). Since Sample 1 was evidently post-medieval in date, only a single bucket of 10 litres of material from Sample 2 was processed. A summary of all of the samples taken is presented in *Appendix* 4.

2.4.2 ***Processing***: the sample was wet sieved by hand; the light fragments were floated off and collected in 250µm and 500µm sieves with the coarse component (retent) collected on a 1mm mesh. The flot and retent were then dried: the flot was sent for specialist assessment (see *Appendix 5*) and the retent was sorted by eye and any ecofacts and artefacts extracted.

2.4.3 ***Assessment and recording***: the methodology for the assessment of the flot is presented in *Appendix 5*.

2.5 Archive

2.5.1 The archive of the project will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report, together with a copy of the report. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c). In addition, details will be submitted to the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public. A paper 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. 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***: although there are early, typically county-wide, maps that include the area, they are generally very small scale and so the first useful maps of the area do not appear until the early 19th century. As a result, it is primarily maps from that date onwards that are discussed below.

3.2.2 ***A Plan of the Division of Lower Allithwaite, 1807***: this map was produced as part of the process of enclosure of land carried out across the Cartmel Peninsula in the early 19th century, although unusually it covers areas that were presumably already enclosed at that time. The proposed development area was clearly undeveloped. The village's road network at that date was essentially the same as it is now and the field system is very similar to the current arrangement, albeit with some additional subdivision (CAC(K) WPR 89/14/1/2 1807; Plate 1; cf. Figure 1).

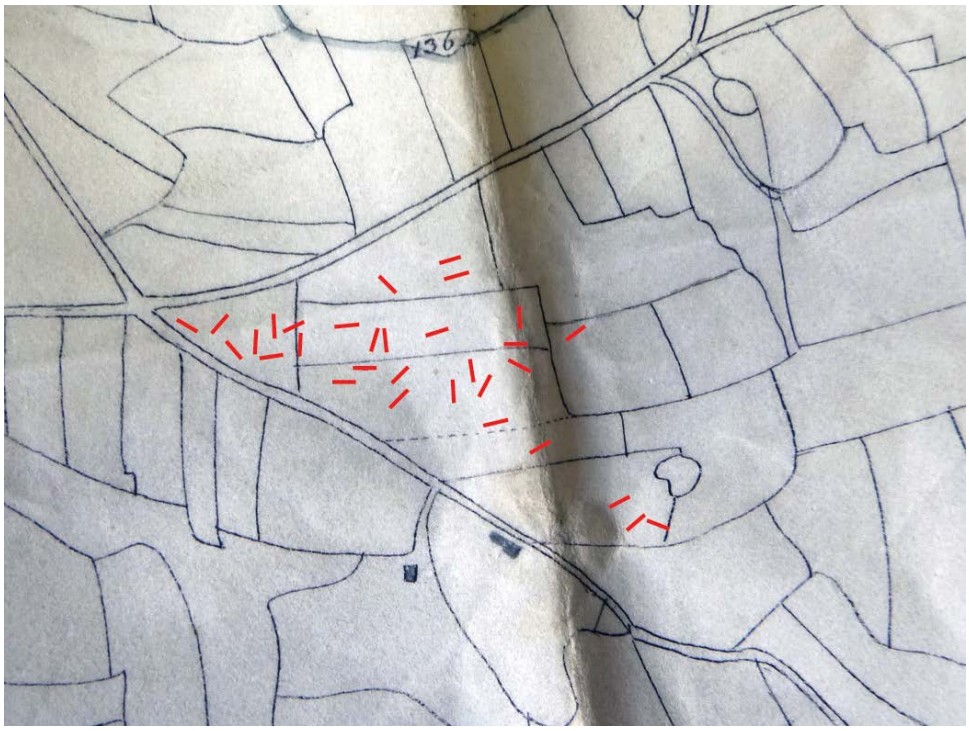


Plate 1: Extract from the enclosure map of 1807 (CAC(K) WPR 89/14/1/2 1807)

3.2.3 ***Ordnance Survey 1851***: this is the earliest available detailed plan of the site. The proposed development area is still undeveloped, although some of the field boundary subdivisions have been removed (Plate 2), making it closer to the current arrangement.

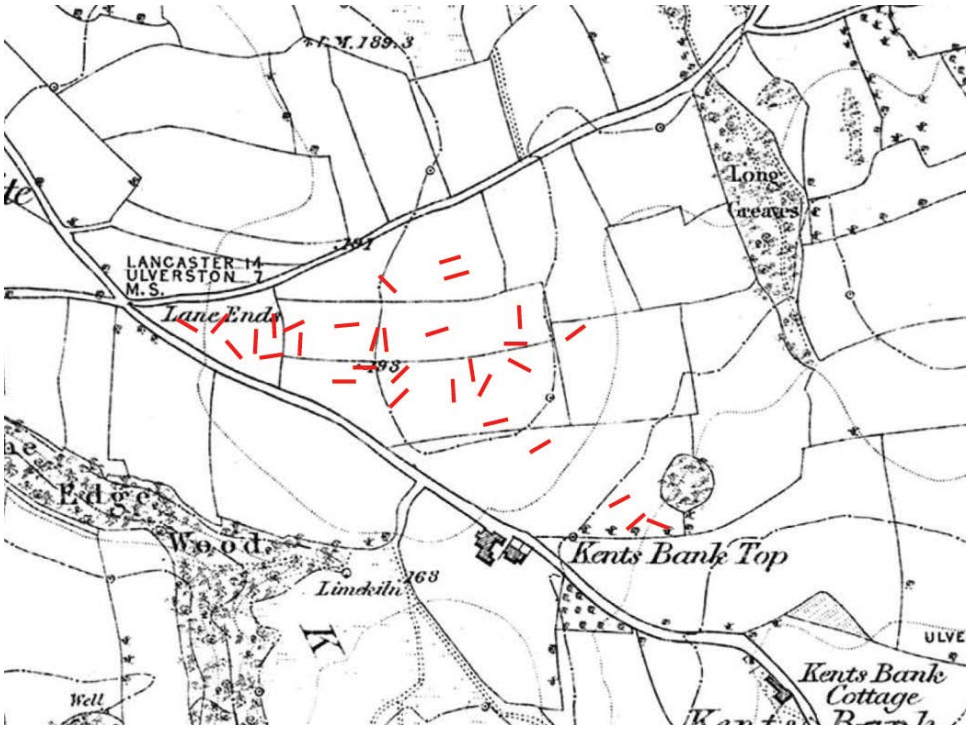


Plate 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851

3.2.4 ***Sales Particulars, 1858***: this is a remarkably detailed plan, with several of the fields within the proposed development area forming part of Lot 1 of the sale, which is land associated with the nearby Lane Side farm (CAC(B) DDHJ/4/5/5 1858). Unfortunately, the accompanying schedule does not give any names for the fields, despite them all being individually numbered. The site is clearly largely unchanged in comparison with the earlier maps (Plate 3).

Plate 3: Extract from sales particulars of 1858 (CAC(B) DDHJ/4/5/5 1858)

3.2.5 ***Sales Particulars, 1879***: a later set of sales particulars, primarily for Abbot Hall and Lane Side Farm, include all of the proposed development site and all of the field names (CAC(K) WDB/35/1/225 1879). These are listed in Table 1 below. Of these a number are of possible archaeological interest, in

particular No. 84 'Kirkead or Kirket Wood', which might suggest that a church or chapel is located nearby, but it is more likely this is simply in reference to the larger land mass nearby named Kirkhead. Also of interest is 'Bow Groves' and 'Bow Groves Wood', the second element of which may refer to excavation of some form, perhaps even mining, and be of similar origin to 'Long Greaves wood' (see *Section 3.4.6*), while the first element almost certainly refers to a curved piece of land in some fashion (see Bowness-on-Solway and Bowness at Windermere for comparison; Armstrong *et al* 1950, 123). Wan Dale almost certainly derives from the Old English word 'wan' meaning dark and Norse 'dalr' meaning valley, or possibly the Norse van meaning a 'hunting place or track or fishing place' (see Wandale in Westmorland by comparison; Smith 1967, 33), while 'Cross Close' might be indicative of a cross being situated nearby, which is interesting given the proximity to the cross roads and also its proximity to Kirkhead Close. Perhaps more interesting are the fields immediately to the east of the proposed development site, which contain the elements 'Sunbarrow' and 'Sea Barrow', both of which might be taken to indicate the presence of burial mounds.

Field No.	Occupier	Name
78	James Cleminson	Bow Groves Wood
79	In hand	Bow Groves Wood
80	James Cleminson	Bow Groves
81	James Cleminson	Cross Longlands
82 (part of)	James Cleminson	Wan Dale
83	James Cleminson	Great Longlands
84	James Cleminson	Kirkhead or Kirket Close
85	James Cleminson	Longlands
86	James Cleminson	How Ridding
252	John Moore	Cross Close
253	John Moore	Longlands

Table 1: Field names within the proposed development area given in the sales particulars of 1879 (CAC(K) WDB/35/1/225 1879)

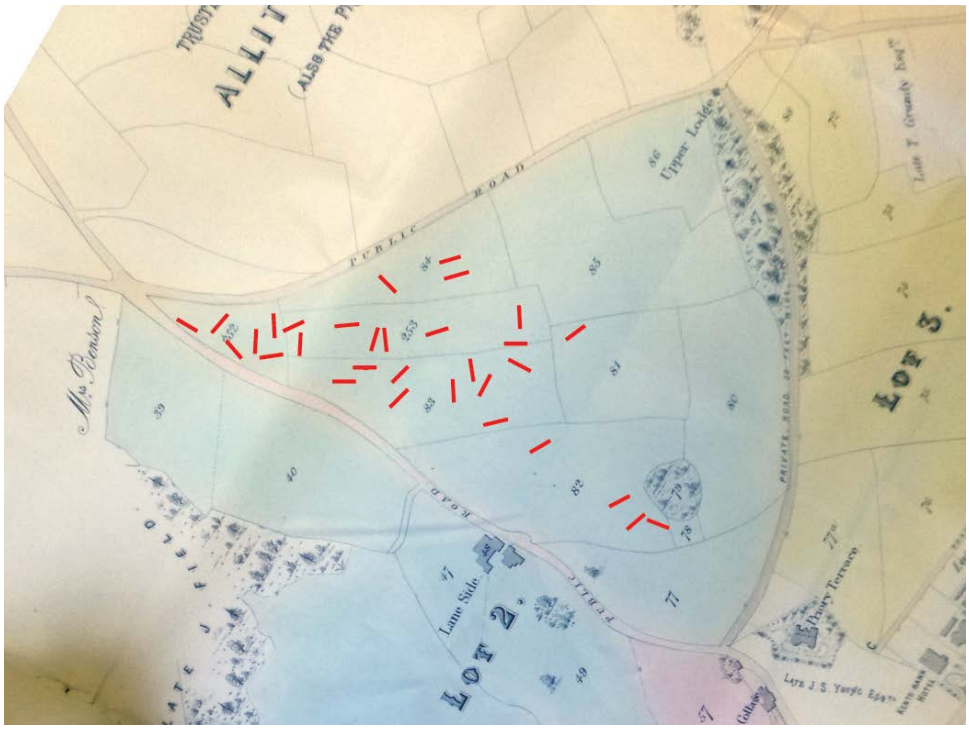


Plate 4: Extract from sales particulars of 1879 (WDB/35/1/225 1879)

3.2.6 ***Ordnance Survey 1890-1891***: the proposed development area is largely unchanged from 1858 (Plate 5; cf. Plate 3).

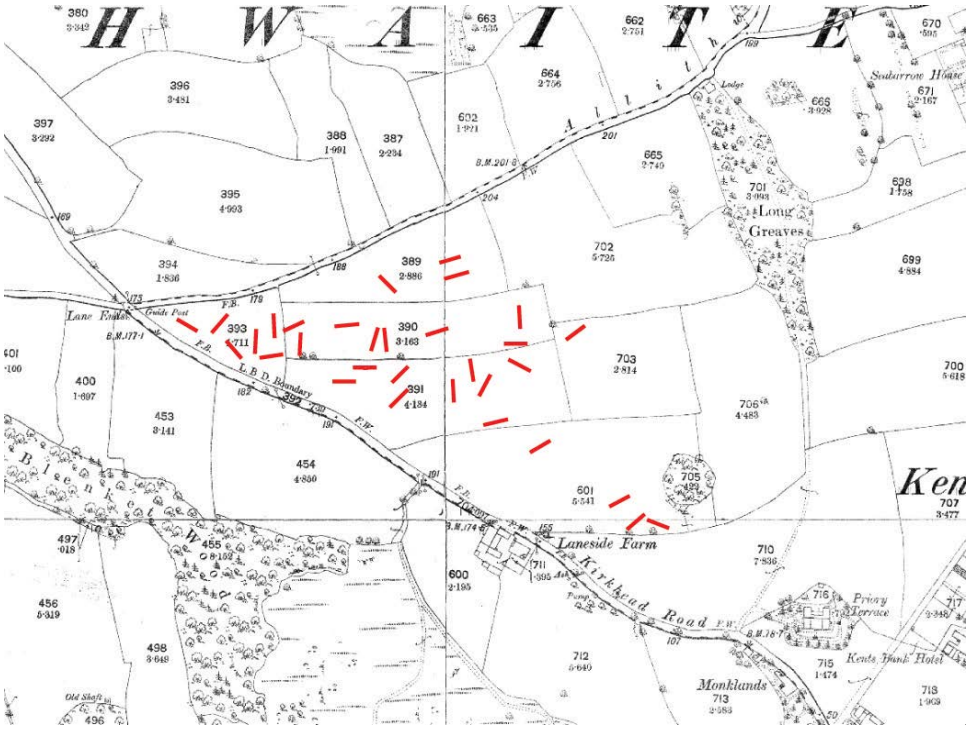


Plate 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey maps of 1890-1891

3.2.7 ***Ordnance Survey 1913***: again the site is largely unchanged apart from some minor changes to the field boundaries (Plate 6).

Plate 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey maps of 1913

3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

3.3.1 Several previous pieces of archaeological work have been carried out within the study area, although the earlier ones tend to be relatively vaguely located. A number of more recent pieces have also been undertaken, the results of which are summarised below:

- antiquarian and later excavations at Kirkhead cave revealed late Neolithic, Bronze Age, and possibly Romano-British activity at the site (see *Appendix 1*);
- excavations at Kents Bank Cave from 1992 to 1994 recovered evidence of Late Upper Palaeolithic human occupation of the area, with a human bone later dated 10,380-10,190 BP (Sheppard 1994; Salisbury 1997, 8-9; Smith *et al* 2013);
- a group of Bronze Age cremation burials was uncovered at Church Road by the Lancaster University Archaeology Unit in 2001 (Wild 2001; 2003);
- a desk-based assessment and watching brief were carried out during the construction of a caravan park near Blenkett Wood in 2007 (OA North 2008). No features of archaeological significance were discovered;
- Greenlane Archaeology conducted a watching brief during groundworks for a residential development on the site of a former village hall in 2010 but no significant archaeological finds or features were observed (Greenlane Archaeology 2010);
- Greenlane Archaeology carried out a desk-based assessment and subsequent evaluation and excavation on land immediately to the west of the site at Jack Hill. A group of 11 Bronze Age features associated with cremation burials, eight of which had vessels, were discovered during the evaluation and subsequent excavation (Greenlane Archaeology 2014; 2015).

3.4 Site History

3.4.1 ***Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1st century AD)***: the earliest evidence of human occupation in the area was found in Kirkhead Cave, *c*450m south-west of the proposed development area, which has late Upper Palaeolithic (*c*11,000-8,000 BC) remains (Salisbury 1992, 3). Palaeolithic blades have also been found at Lindale Low Cave to the north-east of Kirkhead (*ibid*; Salisbury 1988) and human and animal bones were also recovered from Kents Bank Cave, of which one of the human bones was more recently dated to the end of the Late Upper Palaeolithic or beginning of the Mesolithic period (Smith *et al* 2013). Mesolithic flints have also apparently been found at Kirkhead Wood, although the source for this information is uncertain (Greenlane Archaeology 2014, 12).

3.4.2 Several Neolithic (*c*4,000 – 2,500 BC) polished stone axes have been found in the vicinity and Neolithic or possibly Early Bronze Age flints were found at Kirkhead Cave (*ibid*).

3.4.3 Bronze Age (*c*2,500 – 600 BC) finds from the area include mid-to-late Bronze Age finds at Kirkhead Cave (Salisbury 1997, 3) and in 1834 a small urn and cremation was found in Yew Tree Field, Allithwaite (although it was considered to be Roman by earlier antiquarians; Watkin 1883, 215). Two Bronze Age cremation cemeteries have also been discovered in Allithwaite, one on Church Road (Wild 2003, 23) and the other at Jack Hill (Mace *et al* 2019; Mace 2020). The cemetery at Church Road, excavated in 2001, contained the remains of between 12 and 15 bodies (Wild 2003). The burials, four of which were contained in urns, were placed in natural holes in the buried limestone pavement (*ibid*). The 2015 excavation at Jack Hill revealed a cluster of Bronze Age cremation-related features and burials containing the cremated human remains of 12 individuals (Mace *et al* 2019; Mace 2020). Some of the burials were deposited in upright urns, one urn was inverted, and some were unurned (*ibid*).

3.4.4 ***Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1st century AD – 11th century AD)***: there have been occasional finds of Roman coins from the general area (e.g. Shotter 1989, 41), but evidence has yet to be confirmed of settlement in the area from the period. There has been discussion about the likelihood of Roman military occupation in the Cartmel and Furness Peninsulas for some time (Elsworth 2007), and while there is some evidence it is not entirely convincing.

3.4.5 The early medieval period is not well represented in the area in terms of physical archaeological remains, which is a common situation throughout the county. The Cartmel Peninsula is recorded in a grant made by King Ecgfrith in the 670s or 680s AD to St Cuthbert, which was seemingly made in collusion with the local British nobility who had clearly survived in the area until at least that period (Edmonds 2013, 20). The local area as a whole has a complex mixture of place-names of Celtic British,

Anglian (Old English), and Norse type, suggesting that the early medieval period was a time of dynamic and rapid population change (Edmonds 2013). Again, physical evidence for settlement of this date is very limited. The place-name 'Allithwaite' is thought to come from a Norse name similar to *Eilifr* and the word 'thwaite', which means clearing (Ekwall 1922, 196), although Blenkett (Wood) immediately to the east of the site, derives from the native British and means 'edge of the wood' (*ibid*). It is perhaps not a coincidence, therefore, that it is named 'Edge Wood' on the earliest Ordnance Survey map (Plate 2). The existence of a pre-Conquest chapel is inferred by the earliest known charter pertaining to the Allithwaite area, dated 1199 (Collingwood 1926, 38): the name 'Kierkepol' or 'Church pool' is mentioned, which must have been in the Kirkhead area.

3.4.6 ***Medieval Period (11th century AD – 16th century AD)***: the village of Allithwaite is located in the township of Lower Allithwaite which is first mentioned in *c*1160. The exact origins and the history of the village of Allithwaite are unclear although it was linked to Furness Abbey from an early date (Ekwall 1922, 196). Again, the more minor place-names within and around the site itself, as depicted on the various maps, are of some interest in particular the woodland in the north-east corner of the site named 'Long Greaves'. This is potentially indicative of early mining, 'greave' being a term literally meaning 'grave' but more typically used in describing areas of excavation such as early mines (Ekwall 1922, 11). In this case, however, there is no certainty that it is describing this rather than a natural feature.

3.4.7 ***Post-medieval Period (16th century AD – present)***: agriculture remained the chief industry of the parish during this period, with some fishing for cockles and mussels in Morecambe Bay (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 256). The parish church at Allithwaite village was constructed in 1865 by the Lancaster architects Paley and Austin (Price 1998, 72). It is clear from the cartographic evidence that the site remained largely undeveloped throughout the 19th century (see *Section 3.2*).

3.5 Lidar

3.5.1 Lidar data is freely available for the area online and examination of this reveals features of potential archaeological interest within the site boundary, including areas of ridge and furrow. There is a possible linear feature running broadly parallel to the south side of Allithwaite Road (most visible running north-east/south-west through the triangular field), which could be a relict field boundary or boundaries.

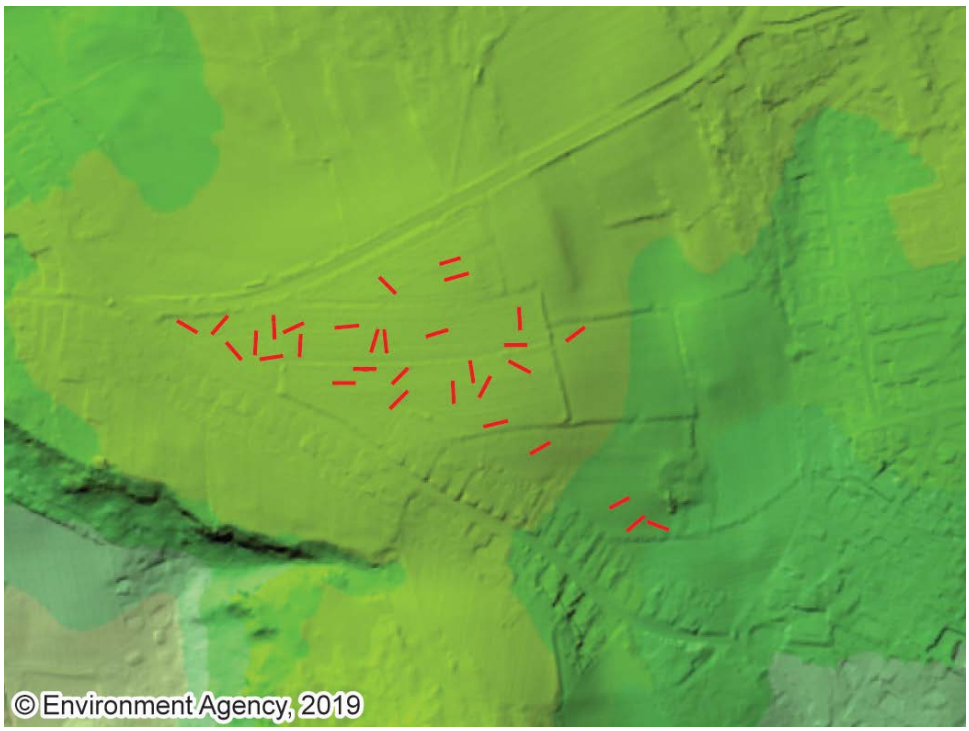


Plate 7: Lidar imagery of the site

3.6 Conclusion

3.6.1 Although there are no known sites of archaeological interest within the proposed development area, the desk-based assessment identified the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the site, especially those of Bronze Age date. Cremation burials relating to this period were unearthed at Jack Hill across the road from the proposed development site to the west (Greenlane Archaeology 2015, Mace *et al* 2019; Mace 2020).

3.6.2 The site has seen little previous disturbance although is likely to have been subject to ploughing. However, this did not prevent remains being discovered from a similarly undeveloped site across the road (Greenlane Archaeology 2015) and it is worth noting that in the case of the 13 cremations found in 2001 these were positioned in natural hollows in buried limestone pavement (Wild 2001; 2003).

4. Fieldwork Results

4.1 Trench 12

4.1.1 Trench 12 was *c*20m long by 1.8m wide and aligned approximately south-west/north-east (see Figure 2). The 0.1m thick brownish-grey silt topsoil (***1200***) overlay a mid orangey-brown sandy-silt subsoil (***1201***), up to 0.2m thick. Below that, the natural (***1202***) was a mid brownish-orange sandy-clay (Plate 8 and Plate 9).

Plate 8 (left): Trench 12 viewed from the south-west

Plate 9 (right): Trench 12 viewed from the north-east

4.2 Trench 13

4.2.1 Trench 13 was *c*18.6m long by 1.7m wide and aligned south-west/north-east (see Figure 2). The mid greyish-brown sandy-silt topsoil (***1300***) was *c*0.2m thick on top of a 0.25m thick slightly clayey silt subsoil (***1301***). The mid orangey-brown to yellowish-brown slightly sandy clay natural (***1302***) was encountered at a depth of *c*0.3m to 0.4m (Plate 10 and Plate 11).

Plate 10 (left): Trench 13 viewed from the north-east

Plate 11 (right): Trench 13 viewed from the south-west

4.3 Trench 14

4.3.1 Trench 14 was aligned south-west/north-east and measured *c*22.0m by 1.7m (see Figure 2). The mid greyish-brown silt topsoil (***1400***) was 0.15m to 0.20m thick above a greyish-brown clayey-silt subsoil (***1401***), 0.2m thick, and a orangey- to yellowish-brown slightly sandy clay natural (***1402***) (Plate 12 and Plate 13).

Plate 12 (left): Trench 14 viewed from the north-east

Plate 13 (right): Trench 14 viewed from the south-west

4.4 Trench 15

4.4.1 Trench 15 was *c*20m by 1.8m and aligned north-west/south-east (see Figure 2). The topsoil (***1500***) was a 0.15m thick mid brownish-grey silt on top of a 0.25m thick layer of orangey-brown sandy-silt (***1501***) above the firm sandy silt natural (***1502***) (Plate 14 and Plate 15).

Plate 14 (left): Trench 15 viewed from the south-east

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

4.5 Trench 16

4.5.1 Trench 16 was 20m long by 1.8m wide and aligned north/south (see Figure 2). The grey silt topsoil (***1600***) was 0.1m thick. Below that was a greyish-brown sandy silt subsoil (***1601***), 0.2m thick, and the brownish-orange sandy clay (***1602***) (Plate 16 and Plate 17).

Plate 16 (left): Trench 16 viewed from the north

Plate 17 (right): Trench 16 viewed from the south

4.6 Trench 17

4.6.1 Trench 17 was *c*20m by 1.8m and aligned east/west (see Figure 2). The topsoil (***1700***) was a soft grey silt, 0.1m thick. The subsoil layer (***1701***) was a mid orangey sandy silt and the natural (***1702***) was a firm, brownish orange sandy clay (Plate 18 and Plate 19). Possible plough scars were noted.

Plate 18 (left): Trench 17 viewed from the east

Plate 19 (right): Trench 17 viewed from the west

4.7 Trench 18

4.7.1 Trench 18 was *c*20m by 1.8m and aligned east/west (see Figure 2). The topsoil (***1800***) was a mid-grey silt, 0.1m thick. The subsoil (***1801***) was a mid-brownish grey sandy-silt, up to 0.25m thick, and below that the natural (***1802***) was a brownish-orange firm sandy clay (Plate 20 and Plate 21).

Plate 20 (left): Trench 18 viewed from the west

Plate 21 (right): Trench 18 viewed from the east

4.8 Trench 19

4.8.1 Trench 19 was 20.4m long north/south and 1.7m wide (see Figure 2). The topsoil (***1900***) was a mid-greyish brown slightly sandy silt, 0.1m to 0.15m thick, and below that was a clayey-silt subsoil (***1901***). The orangey to yellowish-brown sandy clay natural (***1902***) was encountered at a depth of 0.3m along the trench (Plate 22 and Plate 23).

Plate 22 (left): Trench 19 viewed from the south

Plate 23 (right): Trench 19 viewed from the north

4.9 Trench 20

4.9.1 Trench 20 was 20.1m long south-west/north-east and 1.8m wide (see Figure 2). The mid greyish-brown silt topsoil (***2000***) was 0.1m thick above an orangey brown sandy silt subsoil (***2001***), 0.25m thick. The brownish-orange sandy clay natural (***2002***) was below that (Plate 24 and Plate 25).

Plate 24 (left): Trench 20 viewed from the south-west

Plate 25 (right): Trench 20 viewed from the north-east

4.10 Trench 21

4.10.1 Trench 21 was *c*20m long by 1.7m wide and orientated east/west (see Figure 2). The mid brownish-grey silt topsoil (***2100***) was 0.1m thick on top of an orangey-brown sandy silt subsoil (***2101***), 0.25m thick, and the brownish-orange sandy clay natural (***2102***) (Plate 26 and Plate 27).

Plate 26 (left): Trench 21 viewed from the east

Plate 27 (right): Trench 21 viewed from the west

4.11 Trench 22

4.11.1 Trench 22 was 19.9m long by 1.7m wide and aligned approximately north/south (see Figure 2). The greyish-brown silt topsoil layer was *c*0.15m thick. Below that, a U-shaped cut (***2202***) was noted in section, cutting through the subsoil (***2203***) and into the natural (***2204***). The fill of the cut (***2201***) was a mid-greyish brown silty clay. The cut itself (***2202***) was aligned approximately east/west and was *c*0.6m wide and 0.25m deep, with a gently concave base (Figure 6; Plate 30). The subsoil (***2203***) was a mid-greyish brown to orangey-brown clayey-silt, *c*0.2m thick, above the firm mid orangey-brown clay natural (***2204***) (Plate 28 and Plate 29). Some plough furrows were noted in the south end of the trench, aligned east/west.

Plate 28 (left): Trench 22 viewed from the south

Plate 29 (right): Trench 22 viewed from the north

Plate 30: Section through ditch *2202*, viewed from the east

4.12 Trench 23

4.12.1 Trench 23 was 19.5m long and 1.8m wide (see Figure 2). It was aligned south-west/north-east. The mid brownish-grey silt topsoil (***2300***) was 0.1m to 0.2m thick above an orangey brown sandy silt subsoil (***2301***), 0.2m thick. The brownish-orange sandy clay natural (***2302***) was encountered throughout the trench (Plate 31 and Plate 32) and east/west plough furrows were noted at the south-west end.

Plate 31 (left): Trench 23 viewed from the south-west

Plate 32 (right): Trench 23 viewed from the north-east

4.13 Trench 24

4.13.1 Trench 24 was 20.8m long by 1.8m wide and orientated north/south (see Figure 2). The brownish-grey silt topsoil (***2400***) was 0.1m thick. Below that was a brownish-grey sandy-silt subsoil (***2401***), 0.2m to 0.3m thick. The brownish-orange sandy-clay natural (***2402***) was below that (Plate 33 and Plate 34) with firmer, more clayey deposits noted east/west across the trench at 1.5m wide and at 1m separation. These are thought possibly to relate to ridge and furrow.

Plate 33 (left): Trench 24 viewed from the south

Plate 34 (right): Trench 24 viewed from the north

4.14 Trench 25

4.14.1 Trench 25 was 20.2m long by 1.8m wide and aligned east/west (see Figure 2). The topsoil (***2500***) was a mid brownish-grey silt, 0.1m thick, above a greyish-brown sandy-silt subsoil (***2501***), 0.25m thick. The firm mid brownish-orange sandy-clay natural (***2502***) was encountered across the trench (Plate 35 and Plate 36), with some evident east/west plough furrows (*c*0.1m wide) noted at the east end.

Plate 35 (left): Trench 25 viewed from the east

Plate 36 (right): Trench 25 viewed from the west

4.15 Trench 26

4.15.1 Trench 26 was 21.2m long north/south by 1.8m wide (see Figure 2). The topsoil (***2600***) was mid brownish-grey silt, 0.1m thick, above a mid grey-brown to orange-brown clayey-silt subsoil (***2601***), 0.2m thick. The mid yellowish-brown firm clay natural (***2602***) was encountered at a depth of 0.3m throughout the trench (Plate 37 and Plate 38). Plough scars were noted east/west across the trench, spaced *c*1m apart. These were particularly noticeable to the north end of the trench, each 0.05m to 0.1m wide, leaving a very shallow cut into the natural, *c*0.02m deep.

Plate 37 (left): Trench 26 viewed from the north

Plate 38 (right): Trench 26 viewed from the south

4.16 Trench 27

4.16.1 Trench 27 was 19.9m long north-west/south-east by 1.8m wide (see Figure 2). The topsoil (***2700***) was a mid brownish-grey soft silt, 0.1m thick. Below that, an orangey brown/grey silty sand subsoil (***2701***), 0.2m thick, and brownish-orange sandy clay natural (***2702***) (Plate 39 and Plate 40). The natural was cut by *c*0.1m wide, east/west plough scars, *c*1m apart.

Plate 39 (left): Trench 27 viewed from the south-east

Plate 40 (right): Trench 27 viewed from the north-west

4.17 Trench 28

4.17.1 Trench 28 was *c*21m long and *c*1.8m wide and aligned approximately south-west/north-east (see Figure 2). The topsoil (***2800***) was mid greyish-brown silt, 0.15m thick, above a mid-grey brown silt subsoil (***2801***). A possible plough scar (***2803***) was noted, east/west across the trench, which was in-filled with something akin to the subsoil in colour and consistency (***2802***). This possible plough scar was only caught in the base of the trench and was not visible in section. It spread to 0.22m wide but was only *c*0.05m deep, with shallow, concave base and sides (Figure 7; Plate 41 and Plate 42). The natural (***2804***) was a firm sandy clay (Plate 43 and Plate 44).

Plate 41 (left): Feature *2803* pre-excavation

Plate 42 (right): Feature *2803* fully excavated

Plate 43 (left): Trench 28 viewed from the south-west

Plate 44 (right): Trench 28 viewed from the north-east

4.18 Trench 29

4.18.1 Trench 29 was 1.8m wide and 20.1m long, orientated south-east/north-west (see Figure 2). The topsoil (***2900***) was mid brownish-grey soft silt, 0.1m thick. Below that, the silty clay subsoil (***2901***) was up to 0.25m thick above the firm, brownish-orange sandy clay natural (***2902***) (Plate 45 and Plate 46). East/west plough scars were noted, 0.1m to 0.2m wide at 1m separation.

Plate 45 (left): Trench 29 viewed from the north-west

Plate 46 (right): Trench 29 viewed from the south-east

4.19 Trench 30

4.19.1 Trench 30 was 21.5m long by 1.7m wide and approximately north-west/south-east (see Figure 2). The greyish-brown silt topsoil (***3000***) was 0.1m to 0.15m thick above the clayey silt subsoil (***3001***). The firm orange- to yellowish-brown clay natural (***3002***) was encountered at 0.3m deep throughout the trench (Plate 47 and Plate 48) and east/west plough scars were noted at the north-west end, following the line of the hedge to the north-east of the trench.

Plate 47 (left): Trench 30 viewed from the south-east

Plate 48 (right): Trench 30 viewed from the north-west

4.20 Trench 31

4.20.1 Trench 31 was 20.8m long and 1.8m wide and aligned approximately south-west/north-east (see Figure 2). The brownish-grey silt topsoil (***3100***) was 0.1m thick above a mid-greyish/orangey-brown sandy silt subsoil (***3101***), which was up 0.25m thick above the orange sandy clay natural (***3102***) (Plate 49 and Plate 50). Possible 0.1m wide, east/west aligned, plough scars were noted at the south-west end of the trench.

Plate 49 (left): Trench 31 viewed from the north-east

Plate 50 (right): Trench 31 viewed from the south-west

4.21 Trench 32

4.21.1 Trench 32 was 21.3m long by 1.7m wide and aligned approximately east/west (see Figure 2). The topsoil (***3200***) was *c*0.1m thick on top of a greyish- to orangey-brown sandy-clay subsoil (***3201***). The mid brownish-orange sandy clay natural (***3202***) was below that at a depth of *c*0.3m throughout the trench (Plate 51 and Plate 52). There was at least one very obvious plough furrow up the middle of the trench.

Plate 51 (left): Trench 32 viewed from the west

Plate 52 (right): Trench 32 viewed from the east

4.22 Trench 33

4.22.1 Trench 33 was 19.7m long by 1.7m wide and aligned approximately north/south (see Figure 2). The mid greyish-brown silt topsoil (***3300***) was 0.15m thick. Below that, the grey-brown clayey-silt subsoil (***3301***) was 0.2m thick. The mid orange- to yellowish-brown clay natural (***3302***) was encountered at *c*0.3m depth throughout the trench (Plate 53 and Plate 54).

Plate 53 (left): Trench 33 viewed from the south

Plate 54 (right): Trench 33 viewed from the north

4.23 Trench 34

4.23.1 Trench 34 was 19.8m long by 1.7m wide and aligned north/south (see Figure 2). The 0.15m thick topsoil layer (***3400***) was a mid greyish-brown silt. Below that, the subsoil (***3401***) was very similar to the topsoil only firmer, between 0.2m and 0.25m thick, and the orangey- to yellowish-brown clay natural (***3402***) was *c*0.35m deep throughout the trench (Plate 55 and Plate 56). Some east/west plough furrows were noted.

Plate 55 (left): Trench 34 viewed from the south

Plate 56 (right): Trench 34 viewed from the north

4.24 Trench 35

4.24.1 Trench 35 was 19.4m long by 1.7m wide and aligned north-east/south-west (see Figure 2). The 0.1m thick topsoil (***3500***) was a mid greyish-brown silt above a orangey-brown sandy-silt subsoil (***3501***). The brownish-orange sandy clay natural (***3502***) was *c*0.35m deep throughout the trench (Plate 57 and Plate 58).

Plate 57 (left): Trench 35 viewed from the south-west

Plate 58 (right): Trench 35 viewed from the north-east

4.25 Trench 36

4.25.1 Trench 36 was 21.8m long, north-east/south-west, by *c*1.7m wide (see Figure 2). The topsoil (***3600***) was a mid greyish-brown silt between 0.1m and 0.15m thick. Below that, the subsoil (***3601***) was a mid greyish-brown clayey-silt, noted to be firmer than the topsoil, *c*0.15m thick. The natural (***3604***) was a mid-to-light orangey-brown clay (Plate 59 and Plate 60). A shallow, sub-oval-shaped pit (***3603***), with concave sides and an uneven base, was cut into the natural to the south-west end of the trench (Figure 8). It was *c*0.4m across and up to 0.15m deep and filled with a clayey-silt (***3602***), very like the subsoil (Plate 61 and Plate 62).

Plate 59 (left): Trench 36 viewed from the south-west

Plate 60 (right): Trench 36 viewed from the north-east

Plate 61 (left): Feature *3603* pre-excavation

Plate 62 (right): Feature *3603* half-sectioned

4.26 Trench 37

4.26.1 Trench 37 was aligned east/west and measured *c*20m by 1.8m (see Figure 2). The topsoil (***3700***) was a soft, brownish-grey silt, 0.1m thick. Below that was a greyish/orangey-brown sandy silt subsoil (***3701***), up to 0.3m thick, and the natural (***3704***), which was a firm, yellowish-brown clay (Plate 63 and Plate 64). Cut into the natural about midway along the trench on the south side was a sub-square pit

(***3703***), with rounded corners (Figure 9; Plate 65). It had slightly concave sides and irregular edges and an undulating, slightly uneven base, sloping down to the north-east corner despite appearing fairly flat in section (Figure 10; Plate 66). When fully exposed it was slightly longer east/west and measured *c*1.1m by 1.2m (Plate 67). It was filled by a very stony deposit (***3702***), containing an unusual mix of rocks, including abundant slate and limestone fragments, in a brownish-orange to greyish-brown clayey-silt/silty-clay (Plate 68). The upper extent of the fill was noted to be particularly stony, mostly containing flat slate fragments, 0.1m to 0.25m on a side and less than 0.03m thick. The pieces of limestone were more rounded and around 0.3m to 0.4m on a side.

Plate 63 (left): Trench 37 viewed from the east

Plate 64 (right): Trench 37 viewed from the west

Plate 65 (left): Feature *3703* pre-excavation

Plate 66 (right): Feature *3703* half-sectioned

Plate 67 (left): Feature *3703* fully exposed in plan

Plate 68 (right): Feature *3703* fully exposed, showing section

4.27 Trench 38

4.27.1 Trench 38 was aligned east/west and measured 19.5m by *c*1.7m (see Figure 2). The topsoil (***3800***) was a soft mid brownish-grey silt, *c*0.1m thick, the subsoil (***3801***) was a mid-greyish brown/orange sandy silt, 0.25m thick, and, below that, the natural (***3802***) was a brownish orange sandy clay (Plate 69 and Plate 70).

Plate 69 (left): Trench 38 viewed from the east

Plate 70 (right): Trench 38 viewed from the west

4.28 Trench 39

4.28.1 Trench 39 was *c*20m long, east/west, by 1.7m wide (see Figure 2). The topsoil (***3900***) was a soft, mid greyish-brown silt, 0.1m thick above the orangey, sandy-silt subsoil (***3901***), 0.2m thick. Below that, the natural (***3902***) was a pale, yellowish-orange, sandy-clay (Plate 71 and Plate 72), with a gravellier patch noted to the north side at the east end.

Plate 71 (left): Trench 39 viewed from the east

Plate 72 (right): Trench 39 viewed from the west

4.29 Trench 40

4.29.1 Trench 40 measured 19.5m by 1.7m and was aligned approximately north-east/south-west (see Figure 4). The topsoil (***4000***) was a soft, mid brownish-grey silt, 0.1m thick, above a layer of orangey grey/brown sandy-silt subsoil (***4001***), between 0.2m and 0.3m thick. Below that, the natural (***4002***) was a brownish-orange sandy-clay, changing to a very firm yellowish-brown sandy-clay to the north-east (Plate 73 and Plate 74).

Plate 73 (left): Trench 40 viewed from the north-east

Plate 74 (right): Trench 40 viewed from the south-west

4.30 Trench 41

4.30.1 Trench 41 was approximately north-east/south-west and measured *c*20m by 1.7m (see Figure 4). The topsoil (***4100***) was a mid-greyish brown silt, 0.15m thick. Below that was a soft, sandy-silt subsoil (***4101***), 0.25m thick. The natural (***4102***) was a brownish-orange sandy-clay (Plate 75 and Plate 76). There was a void from an animal burrow near the centre of the trench.

Plate 75 (left): Trench 41 viewed from the south-west

Plate 76 (right): Trench 41 viewed from the north-east

4.31 Trench 42

4.31.1 Trench 42 was *c*20m long, north-west/south-east, by *c*1.7m wide (see Figure 4). The topsoil (***4200***) was a soft, mid brownish-grey silt, 0.1m thick. Below that was a soft, mid greyish- to orangey-brown sandy silt subsoil (***4201***), 0.2m thick, and at the bottom of the trench was the firm, brownish-orange, sandy clay natural (***4202***) (Plate 77 and Plate 78).

Plate 77 (left): Trench 42 viewed from the north-west

Plate 78 (right): Trench 42 viewed from the south-east

Key:
- spot height
- limit of excavation
- edge uncertain
- plough scar
- 42 trench number
- (100) deposit number
- [101] cut number

N

B5277

KIRKHEAD ROAD

476100

476000

339100

339200

339300

339400

13 63.5m 63.3m (1302)

14 gravel 65.4m 63.6m (1402)

60.2m (1502) 15 61.7m

56.3m

16 63.4m (1602) 63.6m

12 56.7m (1202) 60.4m

17 63.7m (1702) 62.8m

18 63.1m 63.4m (1802)

21 59.7m 59.4m (2102)

20 61.5m (2002) 60.9m

19 61.9m (1902) 53.3m

23 57.4m (2302) plough scars

24 57.5m 55.8m (2402) 56.89m

22 57.6m [2202] (2204) 59.0m

25 58.9m 57.4m (2502)

26 56.8m plough scars (2602) 56.5m

27 54.8m (2702) 55.6m

28 53.5m plough scar? [2803] (2804) 53.6m

29 53.1m (2902) 53.8m

54.4m

37 61.1m 61.7m (3704) [3703]

35 62.3m (3502) 63.4m

38 60.1m 61.2m (3802)

36 62.7m (3604) [3603] 61.27m

33 63.0m (3302) 63.0m

30 63.7m plough scars (3002) 63.7m

62.4m 34 (3402) 63.3m

(3102) 64.1m 31 64.6m

32 62.7m 61.9m (3202)

39 gravel 57.8m 58.5m (3902)

58.9m

59.8m

57.6m

Client: Holbeck Homes and Lancet Homes

Figure 2: Trenches 12 to 39 location plan

Key:
limit of excavation
42 trench number

N

B5277
56.3m
KIRKHEAD ROAD
54.4m
58.9m
476100
476000
339400
RF?

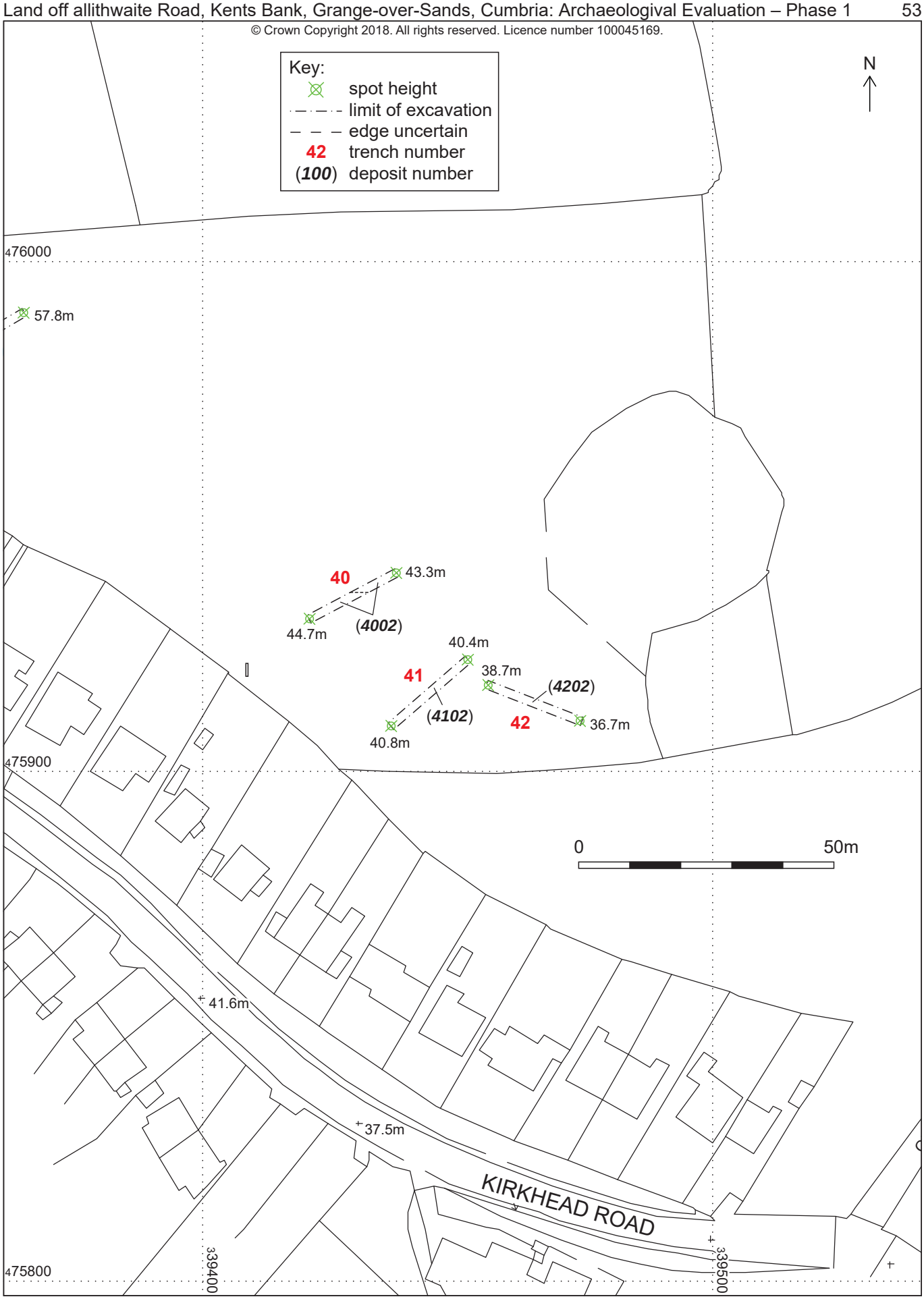
ANOMALY TYPE	INTERPRETATION
ISOLATED BIPOLAR RESPONSE (SHOWING POSITIVE COMPONENT AND EXTENT OF ANOMALY)	SURFACE / NEAR-SURFACE FERROUS OR FIRED MATERIAL (PROBABLE MODERN)
LIMIT OF VERY STRONG RESPONSE	INTERFERENCE CAUSED BY MODERN MAGNETIC FEATURE (FEATURE MAY BE LOCATED BEYOND THE SURVEY AREA)
APPROXIMATE ORIENTATION OF WEAK, BROADLY PARALLEL POSITIVE LINEARS	AGRICULTURAL FEATURES. PROBABLE MODERN PLOUGHING REGIME BUT SOME RESPONSES COULD BE RELATED TO THE REMNANTS OF RIDGE AND FURROW

ANOMALY TYPE	INTERPRETATION
RF? APPROXIMATE ORIENTATION OF BROADLY PARALLEL POSITIVE LINEARS	AGRICULTURAL FEATURES. POSSIBLE RIDGE AND FURROW BUT COULD BE CAUSED BY LATER PLOUGHING ACTIVITY
BROAD, DIFFUSE AREA OF POSITIVE AND / OR NEGATIVE RESPONSES	PROBABLE NATURAL FEATURE / VARIATIONS ALTHOUGH SOME RESPONSES COULD BE RELATED TO RELATIVELY MODERN MATERIAL
LINEAR / CURVI-LINEAR TREND (WEAK OR DIFFUSE RESPONSE)	UNCERTAIN ORIGIN. POSSIBLE SUB-SURFACE FEATURE / REMNANT OF FEATURE

ANOMALY TYPE	INTERPRETATION
ISOLATED POSITIVE RESPONSE	PROBABLE GEOLOGICAL / PEDOLOGICAL VARIATION BUT COULD ALSO BE DEEPER BURIED FERROUS / FIRED MATERIAL OR INFILLED ISOLATED FEATURE
LINEAR / CURVI-LINEAR POSITIVE RESPONSE	INFILLED FEATURE. POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUT COULD BE RELATIVELY MODERN IN ORIGIN

Figure 3: Trenches 12 to 39 location plan overlaid on the interpretation of the geophysical survey data

Client: Holbeck Homes and Lancet Homes



Client: Holbeck Homes and Lancet Homes

Figure 4: Trenches 40 to 42 location plan

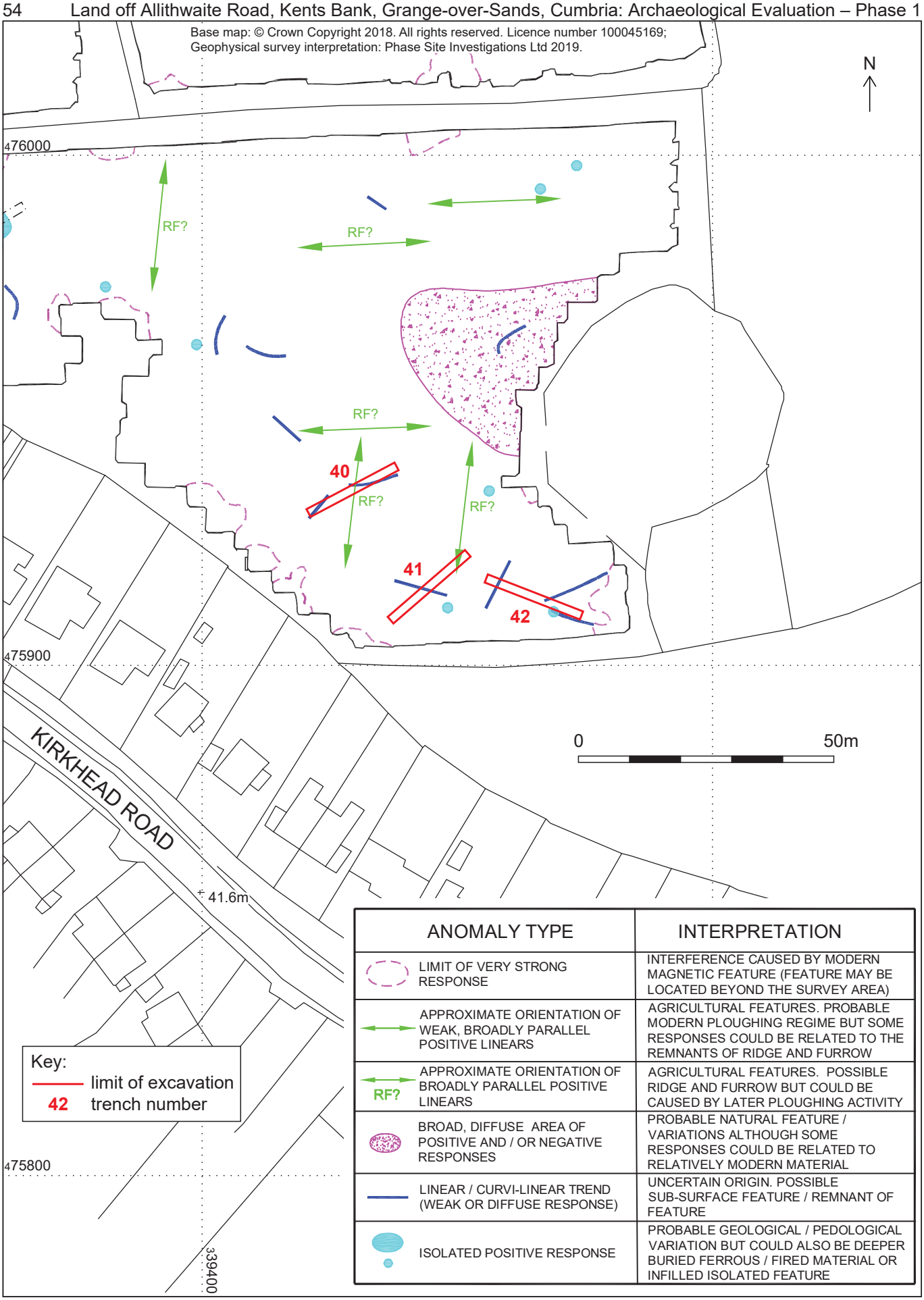
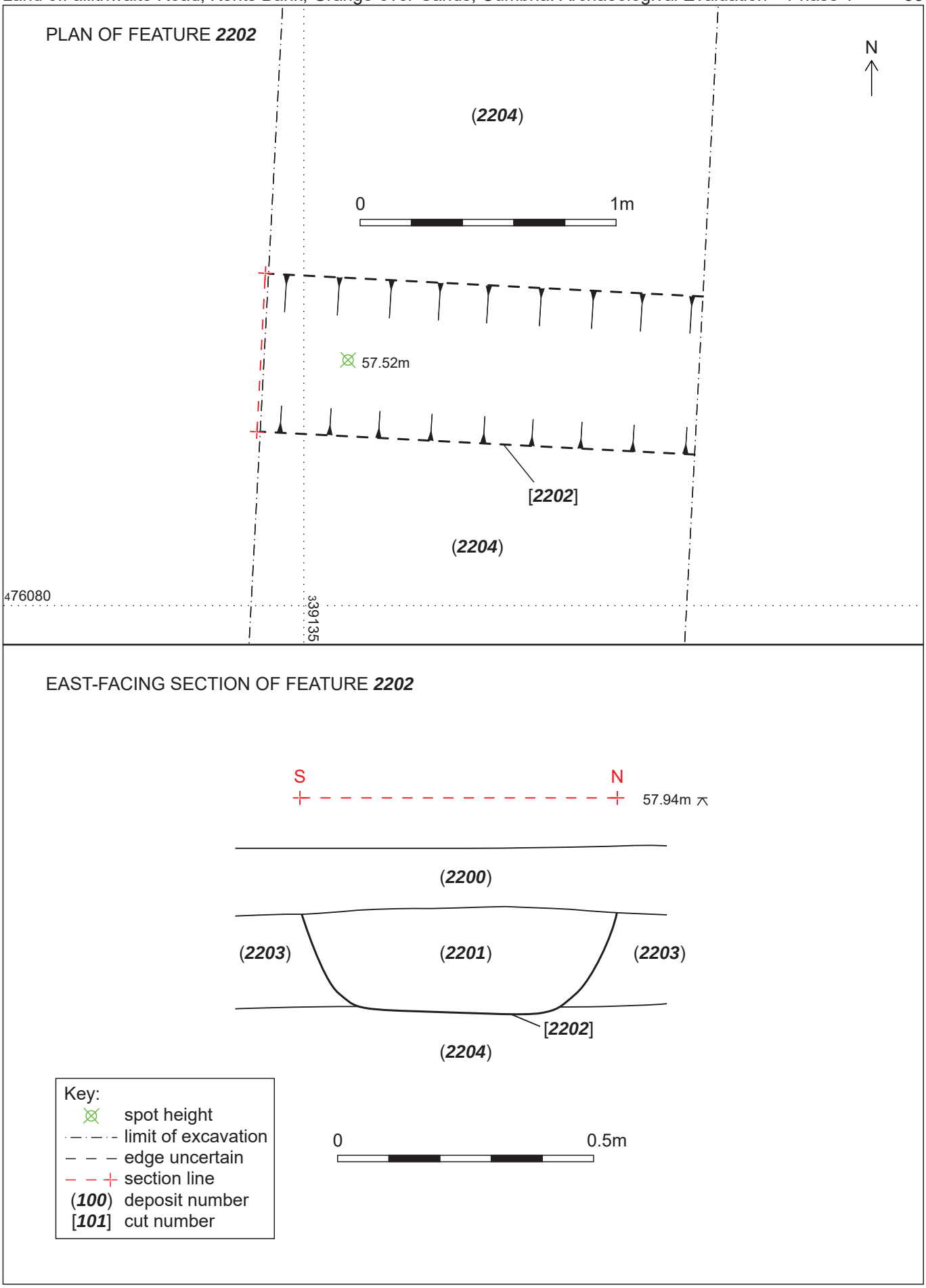


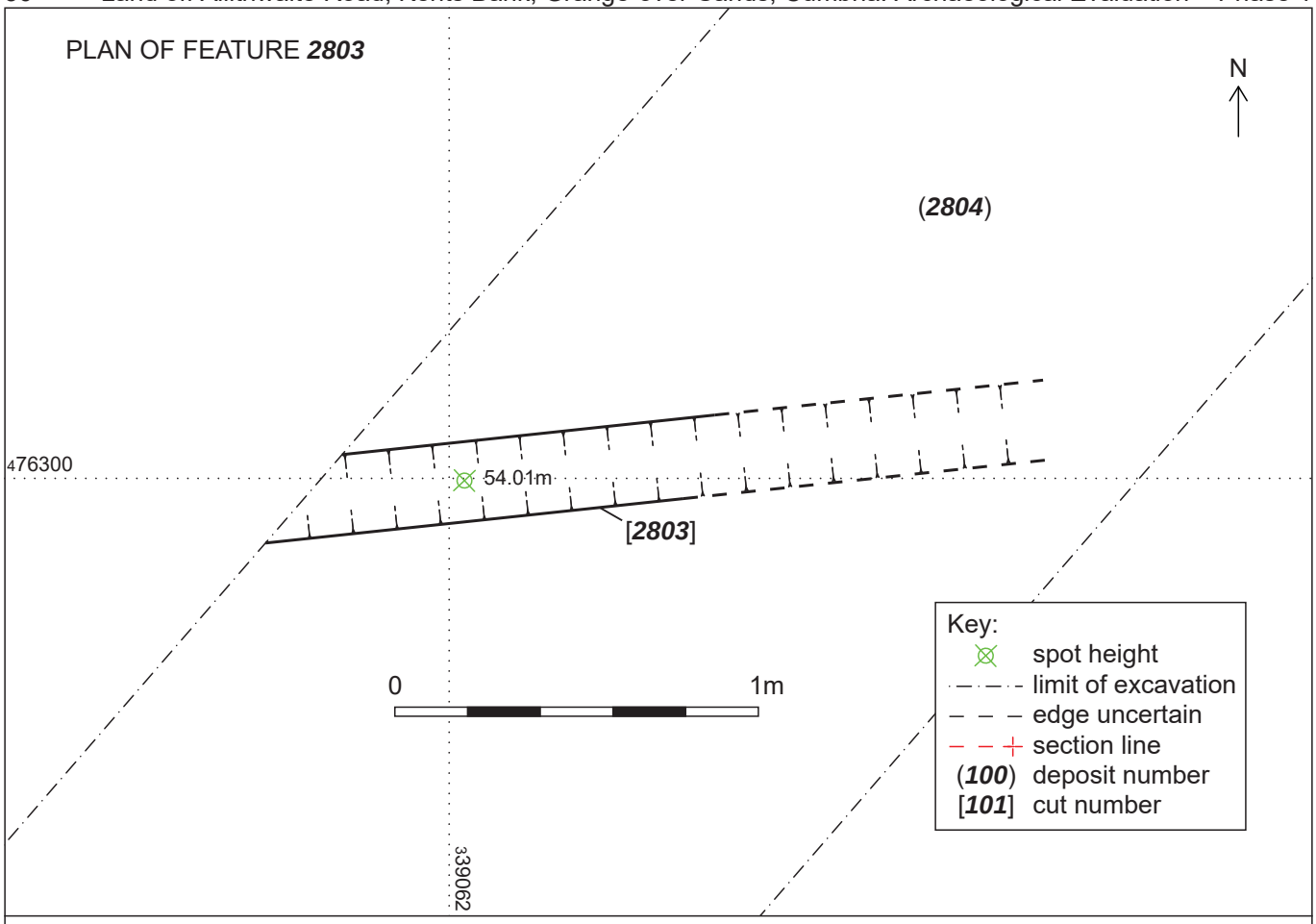
Figure 5: Trenches 40 to 42 location plan overlaid on the interpretation of the geophysical survey data

Client: Holbeck Homes and Lancet Homes



Client: Holbeck Homes and Lancet Homes

Figure 6: Feature *2203*



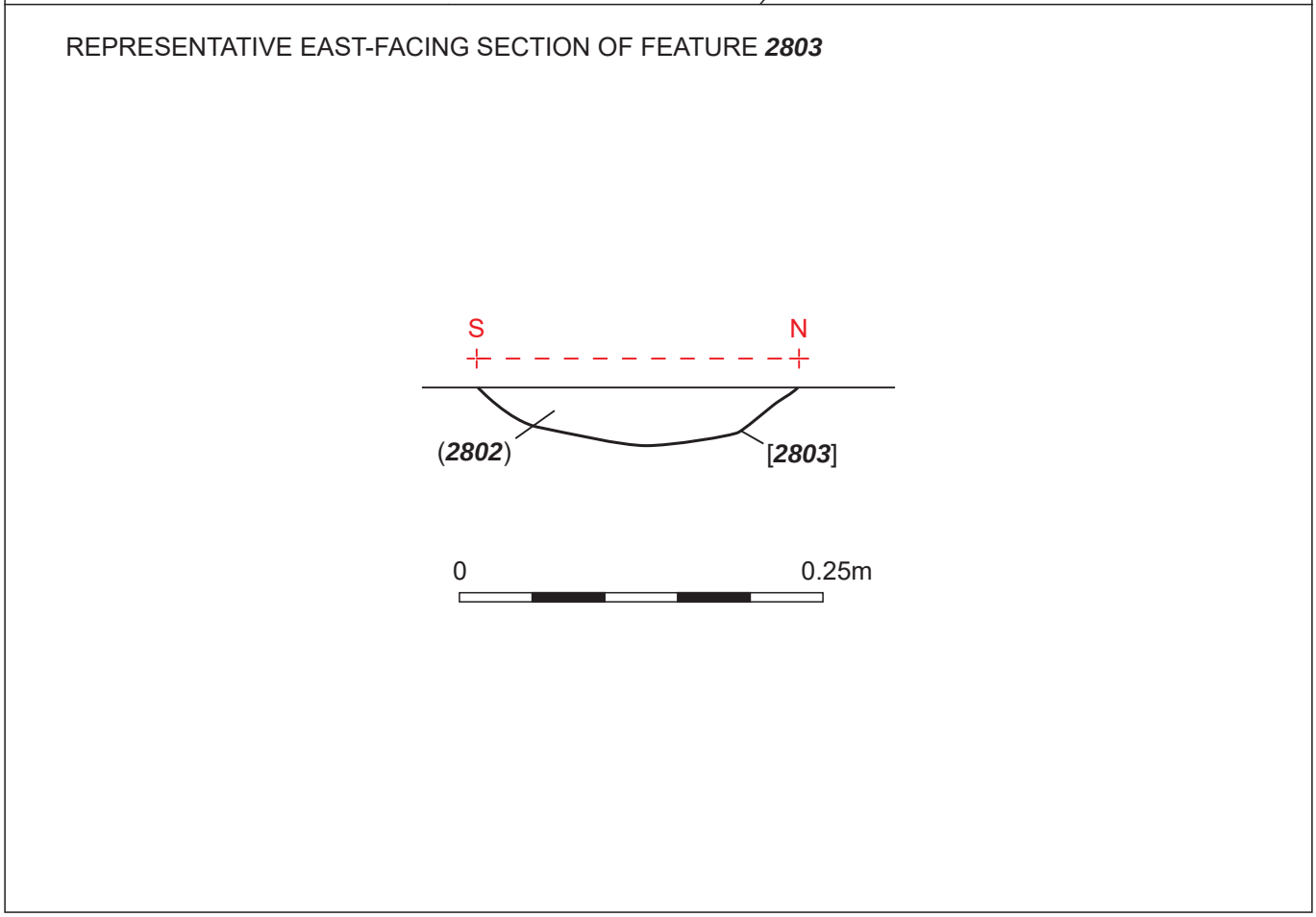
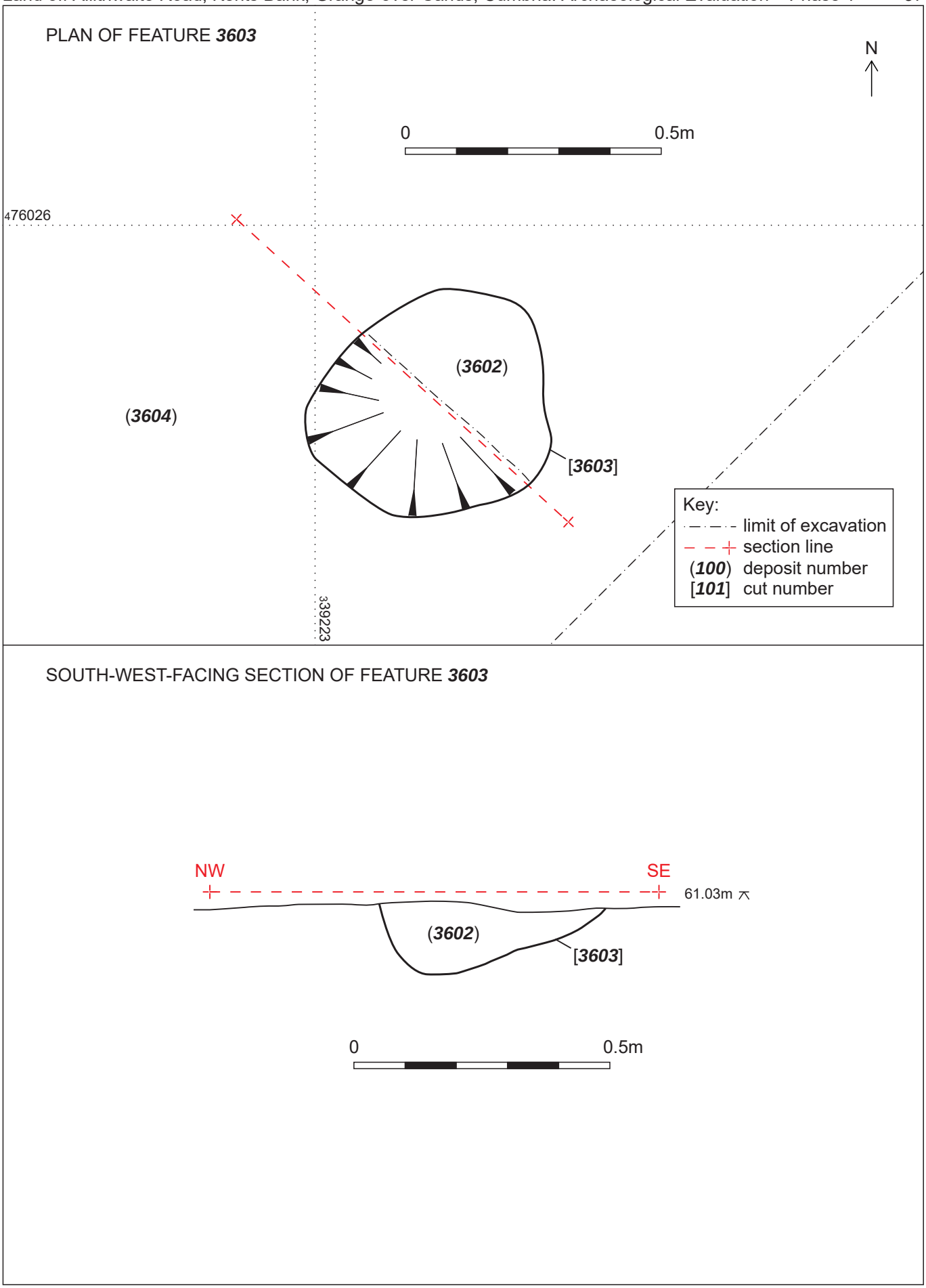


Figure 7: Feature *2803*

Client: Holbeck Homes and Lancet Homes



Client: Holbeck Homes and Lancet Homes

Figure 8: Feature *3603*

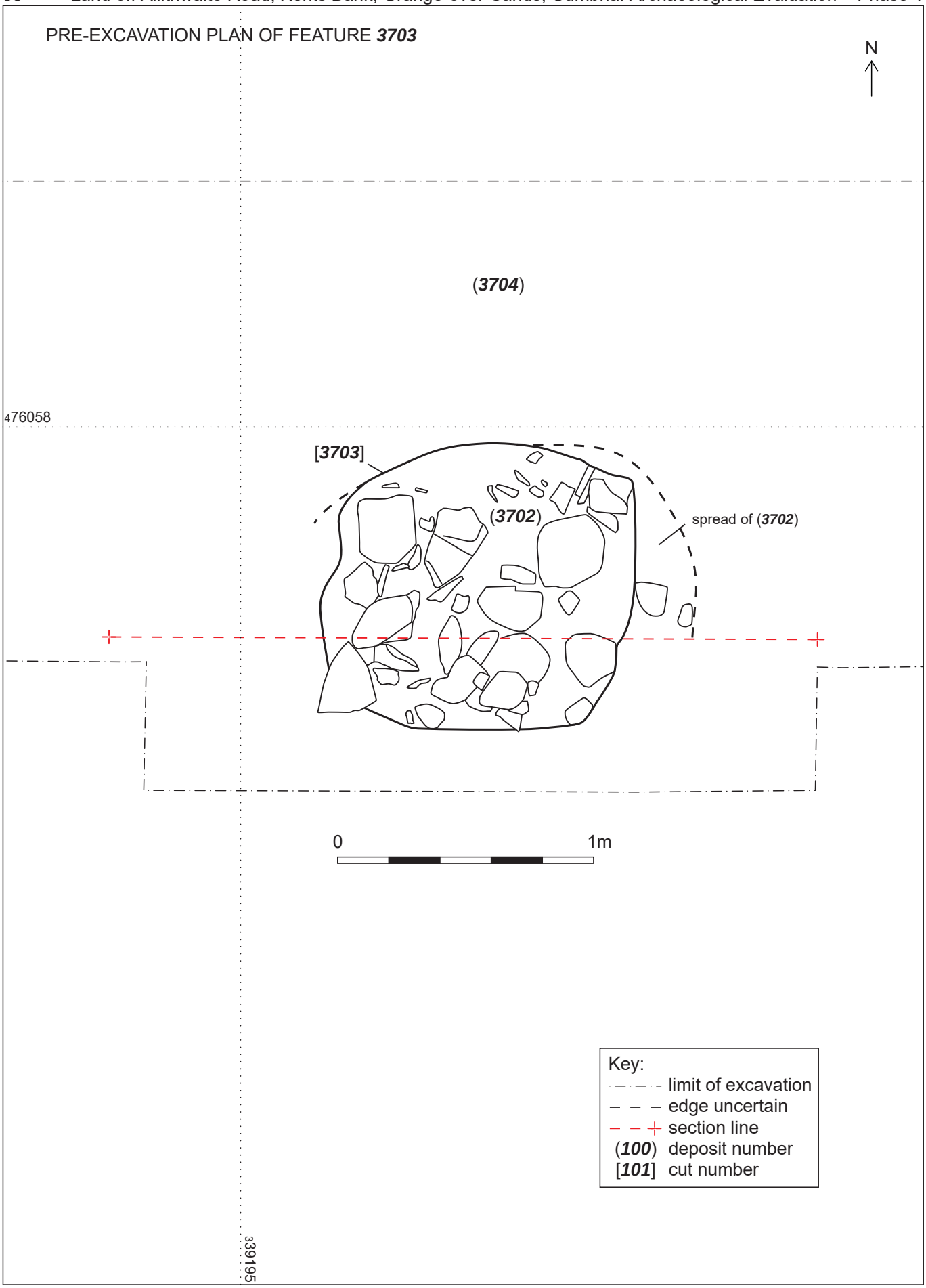
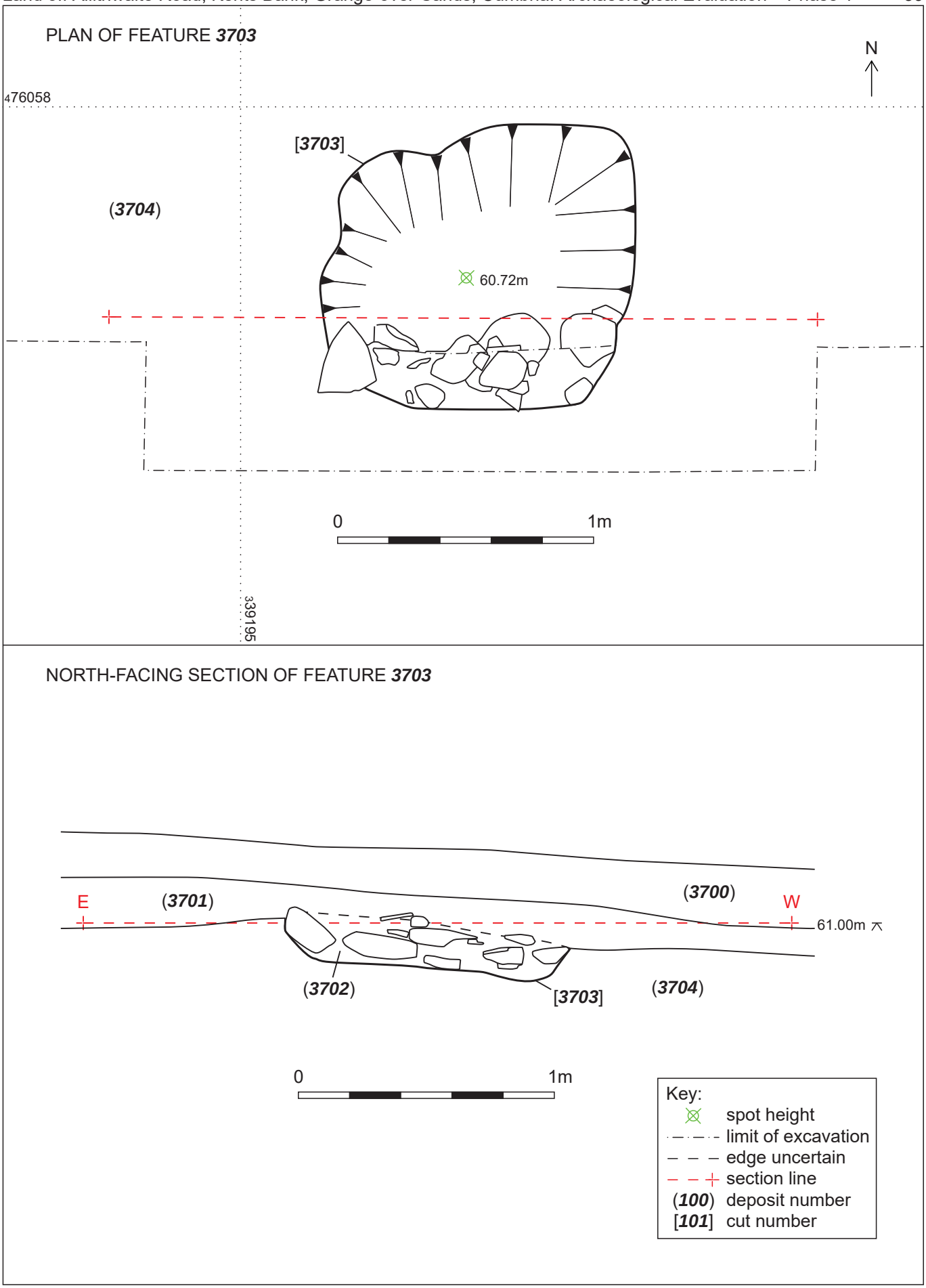


Figure 9: Pre-excavation plan of feature *3703*

Client: Holbeck Homes and Lancet Homes



Client: Holbeck Homes and Lancet Homes

Figure 10: Feature 3703

4.32 Finds

4.32.1 ***Introduction***: in total, 498 finds were recovered by hand during the evaluation, the majority of probable or definite post-medieval date and recovered from topsoil and/or subsoil deposits. A full list of the finds is presented in *Appendix 3* with a discussion below.

4.32.2 ***Medieval ceramic material***: nine small abraded fragments of medieval ceramic material were recovered during the evaluation from contexts ***2201***, ***2801***, ***2901***, ***3001***, ***3100***, ***3700***, ***3701***, and ***4000***. The material is described in generic terms (e.g. *gritty ware*) with no attempt to link to specific fabrics or specific sources. Brief descriptions of the sherds are given in *Appendix 3* following *Guidelines for the Processing and Publication of Medieval Pottery from Excavations* (Blake and Davey 1983) and *Pottery in Archaeology* (Orton *et al* 2008). Vessel forms are classified using terminology provided by the *Medieval Pottery Research Group* (1998).

4.32.3 The material comprised mostly body sherds; however, a thickened rim fragment was recovered from ***3700***. This fragment could be a gritty ware fragment, which broadly dates from the 12th and early 13th century, based on assemblages excavated elsewhere in the region (McCarthy and Brooks 1992, 22). The material predominantly comprises sandy wares, which dominate 12th and early 13th century assemblages in the region and persist into the 14th century. The fragment from ***2201*** has similarities to Partially Reduced Grey ware, which 'increases in prominence through the 13th century, probably ousting all the other sandy wares, to become the dominant type by the 14th century' (Brooks 2000, 140).

4.32.4 ***Post-medieval ceramic***: the vast majority of the finds, 411 fragments, comprised ceramic of post-medieval date, which was found in every trench. This was predominately from pottery vessels, but included other items such as tile and a possible ceramic door handle. The majority of typical domestic fabric types was present, in particular red earthenware, which was used in a variety of coarsewares, and white earthenware, often with transfer printed or painted decoration, which was used in more polite tablewares. Other types also used for tablewares, such as bone china, pearlware, and factory produced wares were also present, as well as stoneware, the majority of which are 18th to 19th or 20th century in date. Some mottledware and tin-glazed earthenware of late 17th to 18th century date was also present. The majority of this material will have been incorporated onto the fields as part of 'nightsoil', which was collected from domestic rubbish heaps and middens and used as fertiliser.

4.32.5 ***Glass***: 19 fragments of glass were recovered, all except one (which was a piece of window pane) from bottles of probable 19th to 20th century date. As with the post-medieval pottery, these probably represent material added to the fields with nightsoil or accidental losses.

4.32.6 ***Metal and metal alloy objects***: 20 iron objects, the majority nails of various types, but also other items such as chain, part of a horse shoe, a large nut, a corroded disk and a small sickle, were recovered. In addition, one composite item, a shotgun cartridge end, a small thin piece of lead sheet, and a copper alloy rod were also recovered. All of these undoubtedly represent accidental losses or material forming part of the nightsoil, and are of probable or definite post-medieval date.

4.32.7 ***Smoking materials***: 14 clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered during the course of the evaluation, comprising 13 plain stem fragments and a bowl fragment, which was undecorated. Two of the fragments had relatively wide boreholes, suggesting a possible 17th century date for these pieces (from ***4101*** and one fragment from ***2901***); however, overall the group is fairly coherent in its contents, with the remaining fragments all having 5/ and 6/64" diameter boreholes, indicative of a probably 18th to 19th century date for this material (after Davey 2013). In addition to the clay tobacco pipe fragments, a pipe mouthpiece, possibly made from vulcanised rubber, ebonite or lucite, was also recovered from ***3301***. This is probably early 20th century in date.

4.32.8 ***Industrial material***: a single haematite lump was recovered from each of Trenches 17, 20 and 36. Although naturally occurring in the local area, its presence might indicate extraction nearby or its transportation. In addition, coal and coke was recovered from Trench 29, glassy blast furnace type slag from Trench 38 and two lumps of fired or melted material and possible slag from Trench 42. While of interest in indicating the presence of industrial activity in the wider area, such material was utilised as

hardcore for making tracks and surfaces and so cannot be taken as indicative of iron production and the like being carried out in close proximity to the site.

4.32.9 ***Stone***: a single fragment of white flint was recovered from Trench 14 and a possible piece of dark grey or black chert from Trench 22. While potentially indicative of prehistoric activity, perhaps late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic although neither was particularly diagnostic, in the area, they are more likely to represent wider 'background' evidence, as is found over much of the wider region. In addition, a piece of a broken slate pencil with the pointed end present was recovered from Trench 25. These were widely used for writing on slate boards in schools and in domestic settings.

4.32.10 ***Plastic***: a yellow lid or cap was recovered from Trench 15 and a moulded piece perhaps from a car from Trench 29. These undoubtedly both represent modern rubbish.

4.32.11 ***Animal bone***: the local soils make bone preservation uncommon and therefore only a small amount was recovered, comprising small burnt fragments, and two more complete animal bones, from context ***3101***, ***3501***, ***4100*** and ***4200***. These comprised a naturally shed antler from a roe deer from context ***3101*** (*Capreolus capreolus*), which was presumably modern. A cattle-size rib fragment was recovered from ***4200*** and showed signs of butchery as it was sawn at one end, which indicates a post-medieval date. The small fragments from ***3501*** and ***4100*** had been burnt. It is assumed that these are animal rather than human, although given the proximity of prehistoric cremations to the site it is possible that they represent the remains of scattered cremation debris. The date for this material is otherwise uncertain.

4.33 Environmental Samples

4.33.1 ***Introduction***: two bulk sediment samples were recovered from suitable contexts during the evaluation (summarised in *Appendix 4*). The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains and to determine the potential of the material for indicating the character and significance of the deposit. Of these, only Sample 2 was processed as Sample 1 was clearly from a feature of post-medieval date and so if limited significance. The results of the assessment are presented in *Appendix 5*.

4.33.2 ***Retents***: no material of archaeological interest was recovered from the retent of Sample 2.

4.33.3 ***Flots***: charcoal was evident in the flot of Sample 2. The majority of it comprised wood charcoal derived from ash, or possibly oak, although rose was also present and there was potentially enough of this to be able to obtain a radiocarbon date. A full assessment is presented in *Appendix 5*.

4.33.4 The suitable material from Sample 2 (context ***3702***) was subsequently radiocarbon dated and a determination of 505 +/- 32 BP was obtained, making it mid-14th to mid-15th century in date (see *Appendix 6*).

5. Discussion

5.1 Results

5.1.1 Across all of the trenches, a very similar sequence of deposits was encountered, comprising topsoil, subsoil and the 'natural' geological layer:

- the topsoil was fairly consistently a soft or friable mid brownish or greyish silt, between 0.1m and 0.2m thick across the site;
- the subsoil was usually greyish-brown to orangey-brown and comprised soft sandy-silt or clayey-silt/silty-clay. It was almost always up to 0.2m thick, sometimes 0.25m thick and never exceeding 0.3m thick;
- the natural was usually between a brownish orange and yellowish-brown firm clay to sandy-clay.

5.1.2 Most of the trenches did not contain any archaeological features. Only four features were recorded in total, including:

- feature ***2202***, which is of no great antiquity as it was cut into the subsoil, but appears to correspond with a double linear anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey;
- feature ***2803***, which is most likely a particularly deep plough scar, and of probable post-medieval date on the basis of the finds recovered from it;
- feature ***3603***, which is a small post-medieval pit of unknown purpose;
- feature ***3703***, the possible remains of a cairn or shallow pit filled with stone, which was subsequently dated to the medieval period.

5.1.4 Despite all of the trenches purposefully targeting anomalies detected by the geophysical survey instances where there may have been correlation between the interpretation of the geophysical survey and results of the archaeological evaluation were limited. These include:

- the approximate location of feature ***3603***;
- the approximate location of feature ***3703***;
- a patch of gravel in Trench 39.

5.1.5 'Plough scars' were recorded in 12 trenches: Trenches 17, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 34, which were all within the two long strip fields running east-west across the site. Remnants of ridge and furrow may also account for firmer, possibly more clayey stripes across Trench 24. It is noteworthy that much of the medieval pottery came from this same area, indicating that these fields have been ploughed for a considerably time, which probably accounts for their long strip form.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 Of the four features discovered, ***2202*** was evidently relatively late stratigraphically as it cut into the subsoil. This seems to be the only area where something correlating to the long double linear feature revealed in the geophysical survey was found, and indicates that this feature is not old, despite passing through the line of a field boundary shown in the earliest maps of the area. It was observed during the evaluation that a section of the hedge, approximately at the point where this feature would have crossed, was notably different in form, being composed of elder rather than hawthorn (Plate 79). This suggests that the hedge was partly removed when this feature was created and has since grown back; it seems likely, therefore, that it represents the remains of a temporary track associated with the construction of the houses to the south-east, in the early 20th century.

Plate 79: Working shot at Trench 37, showing the change in the field boundary

5.2.2 The small pit in Trench 36 (***3603***) cannot be accurately dated stratigraphically, but contained a single fragment of post-medieval pottery, demonstrating that it is of no great age.

5.2.3 Again, the shallow pit in Trench 37 (***3703***) cannot be accurately dated on the basis of stratigraphy and no finds were recovered from its fill. Its form is perhaps suggestive of it representing the remains of a small cairn, although some of the stone content was reminiscent of early roofing slate (albeit with no peg holes observed). It seems likely that this feature is of archaeological interest and perhaps late prehistoric to medieval in date, but without scientific dating it is impossible to be certain.

5.3 Discussion

5.3.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation demonstrate the inherent difficulty of reliably interpreting geophysical survey data and the necessity of investigating the anomalies shown by hand to determine their origin. The area has also undoubtedly been subject to subsequent disturbance through ploughing, animal burrowing, and other processes and this, as well as the generally shallow depth of deposits, would also account for the scarcity of features observed during the course of the evaluation.

5.3.2 The few features of archaeological interest observed could not be accurately dated, with the exception of the probable plough furrow (***2803***) and small pit (***3603***), which are both likely to be post-medieval on the basis of finds recovered from their fills. The relative stratigraphy of feature ***2202*** indicates that it is relatively modern, indicating that the long double-linear feature revealed in the geophysical survey is of a similar date. Only the shallow pit, possibly the remnants of a cairn, in Trench 37 (***3703***) was of any archaeological interest; subsequent radiocarbon dating demonstrated that it is medieval. Its purpose remains obscure since no finds were recovered from it – it may have simply been an attempt to remove unwanted stone by burying it, which is not uncommon on medieval sites in urban contexts (see for example Whitehead *et al* 2013) but perhaps unexpected in a rural location. What is clear, however, is that this feature does not relate to the nearby Bronze Age cremation cemetery.

5.3.3 It should also, however, be noted that it is not possible to guarantee that the geophysical survey will identify all subsurface features and that other as yet unknown archaeological features could be present at the site, provided they were of sufficient depth below ground not to have been destroyed by later ploughing activity at the site.

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CAC(K) WDB/35/1/225, 1879 *Particulars of Most Valuable & Peculiarly Attractive Freehold Mansion and Estates Known as "Abbot Hall"… Together with the Valuable Estate of Lane Side Farm and "Kirkhead Hill and Tower" and Other Properties*

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Appendix 1: Project Design

The Site	
Site Name	Land off Allithwaite Road, Kents Bank, Grange-over-Sands
County	Cumbria
NGR	339364 476083 (centre)

Client	
Client Name	Holbeck Homes and Lancet Homes

Planning	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	SL/2018/0897
Condition number	17
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?	Yes
Trenching area required	1,054m square
Approximate number and dimensions of trenches proposed	31 trenches 20m long

Archiving	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Cumbria Archive Centre Kendal
Relevant HER	Cumbria County Council
Relevant Museum	Kendal Museum

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Cover Sheet

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

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have worked continuously in commercial archaeology since 2000 and 1999 respectively, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct. The various elements of the project will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a-c).

1.3 Staff

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

1.3.2 ***Tom Mace (BA (Hons), MA, MCIfA)*** has extensive experience of working on a variety of archaeological projects, especially watching briefs, but also excavations, evaluations, and building recordings, as well as report writing and illustration production. He joined Greenlane Archaeology in 2008 having worked for several previous companies including Archaeological Solutions and Oxford Archaeology North. He currently works on a broad range of projects and is also responsible for the production of all illustrations for reports and publications as well as some post-excavation assessments. He is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

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

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

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

2. Objectives

2.1 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment

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

2.2 Archaeological Evaluation

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

2.3 Report

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

2.4 Archive

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

3. Methodology

3.1 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment

3.1.1 Where an archaeological desk-based assessment has not already been carried out in a previous phase of work, a rapid examination of easily available sources, particularly maps, relating to the site will be carried out. The sources that will be used as part of the desk-based assessment will include:

- ***Record Office/Archive Centre***: the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this project design. Of principal importance are early maps of the site, particularly Ordnance Survey maps but also the Tithe Map, but other relevant primary sources such as the census, taxation records, parish registers, wills, deeds and other documents will also be consulted. In addition relevant secondary sources will also be consulted and all of this information will be utilised to better understand the historical and archaeological development of the site and set it in context;
- ***Historic Environment Record***: this is a list of all of the recorded sites of archaeological interest recorded in the county, and is the primary source of information for a study of this kind. Each site is recorded with any relevant references, a brief description and location related to the National Grid. The HER will be consulted and relevant information relating to any sites in close proximity to or within the proposed development area. In addition, relevant secondary sources, particularly previous archaeological investigations in the immediate area and aerial photographs, will also be examined;
- ***Online Resources***: where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and tithe maps will be consulted online;
- ***Greenlane Archaeology***: a number of copies of maps and local histories are held by Greenlane Archaeology. These will be consulted in order to provide information about the site.

3.2 Archaeological Evaluation

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

- The trenches will be excavated with regard to the position of any known constraints, focussing on the areas of high archaeological interest or potential, and avoiding areas which are likely to have been severely damaged or truncated by later activity, unless they are considered to have a high potential;
- The overburden, which is unlikely to be of any archaeological significance, will be removed by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist until the first deposit beneath it is reached;

- All deposits below the overburden will be examined by hand in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale. Deposits will only be sampled, rather than completely removed, below the first identified level of archaeological interest, unless specified by the Planning Archaeologist (see cover sheet), with the intension of preserving as much *in situ* as possible;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. Negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include hand-drawn plans and sections, typically at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, respectively, and photographs in photographs in colour digital format (both RAW files and JPEG format at at least 12meg resolution) will be taken;
- All deposits, trenches, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the evaluation for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant quantities of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the evaluation, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have, for example, preserved environmental remains, industrial residues, and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 20 and 60 litres in volume (or 100% of smaller features), depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (e.g. gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.4* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;
- Any human remains discovered during the evaluation will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The Planning Archaeologist will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will be carried out under the guidance of the local coroner, and a licence obtained from the Ministry of Justice, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- The evaluation trenches will be backfilled following excavation although it is not envisaged that any further reinstatement to its original condition will be carried out.

3.2.2 Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the evaluation these will immediately be brought to the attention of the Planning Archaeologist so that the need for further work can be confirmed. Any additional work will be carried out following discussion with the Planning Archaeologist and subject to a new project design, and the ensuing costs will be agreed with the client.

3.3 Report

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

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the rapid desk-based assessment;

- Results of the evaluation, including finds and samples;
- Discussion of the results including phasing information;
- Bibliography;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:

  - a site location plan related to the national grid;

  - a plan showing the location of the evaluation trenches in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;

  - plans and sections of any features discovered during the evaluation;

  - photographs of any features encountered during the evaluation and general shots of the evaluation trenches;

  - extracts from historic mapping.

3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the evaluation trenches, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this project design, together with a copy of the report. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA (CIfA 2014c). In addition details will be submitted to the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

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

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

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project on the date specified on the Order Form, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the elements of the project will carried out in the following order:

- ***Task 1***: rapid desk-based assessment (where this has not already been carried out as a previous phase of archaeological work);
- ***Task 2***: archaeological evaluation;
- ***Task 3***: processing and assessment of finds and samples;
- ***Task 4***: production of draft report including illustrations;
- ***Task 5***: feedback on draft report, editing and production of final report;
- ***Task 6***: finalisation and deposition of archive.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access and clearance

5.1.1 Access to the site will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s).

5.2 Health and Safety

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

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£1,000,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

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

6. Bibliography

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

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

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

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

Appendix 2: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
1200	Deposit	Mid brownish-grey, soft, silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
1201	Deposit	Mid orangey-brown soft, sandy-silt, up to 0.2m thick, continuing into plough furrows east/west and north/south at the south-west end, each 0.1m wide	Subsoil
1202	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish-orange sandy-clay, with 5% rounded gravel	Natural
1300	Deposit	0.2m thick, mid greyish-brown, slightly sandy silt, with <1% sub-angular pebble inclusions	Topsoil
1301	Deposit	0.25m thick max., slightly clayey silt; noted deeper in Field 1; friable, mid greyish-brown; post-medieval pottery and clay pipe finds; very infrequent small sub-angular pebbles (<1%)	Subsoil
1302	Deposit	Mid orangey-brown to yellowish-brown, slightly sandy clay at depth of 0.3-0.4m throughout trench; well-sorted sub-angular pebbles (2-5%) and sub-rounded cobbles (<2%)	Natural
1400	Deposit	0.15-0.2m thick, mid greyish-brown, slightly sandy friable silt, <1% sub-angular pebbles	Topsoil
1401	Deposit	0.2m thick mid greyish-brown clayey silt, soft/friable; post-medieval pottery finds and few sub-angular pebble inclusions	Subsoil
1402	Deposit	Mid orangey-brown to yellowish-brown, slightly sandy clay; fairly firmly compacted, possibly dryer and gravellier to north-east end; well-sorted sub-angular pebbles and gravel 5-10%; sub-rounded cobble <2%; encountered throughout trench *c*0.3m deep	Natural
1500	Deposit	Mid brownish-grey, soft, silt; 0.15m thick	Topsoil
1501	Deposit	Mid orangey-brown sandy silt; soft; 0.25m thick	Subsoil
1502	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish-orange, sandy silt, 5% rounded gravel	Natural
1600	Deposit	Soft, mid grey silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
1601	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish-brown; soft, sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
1602	Deposit	Firm; compact mid brownish-orange sandy clay, with 25% rounded gravel	Natural
1700	Deposit	Mid grey soft silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
1701	Deposit	Mid orangey-grey soft sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
1702	Deposit	Mid brownish-orange firm, sandy-clay, 10% rounded gravel, possible east/west plough scars, 0.3-0.4m wide	Natural
1800	Deposit	Mid grey soft silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
1801	Deposit	Mid brownish-grey, soft, sandy silt, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
1802	Deposit	Mid brownish-orange, firm, sandy clay, 10% rounded gravel	Natural
1900	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown friable slightly sandy silt; very few (<1%) sub-angular pebbles; 0.1-0.15m thick	Topsoil
1901	Deposit	Same colour as ***1900***; clayey-silt, softer than ***1900***; sub-angular pebbles and cobbles (<2%)	Subsoil
1902	Deposit	Mid orangey to yellowish-brown, slightly sandy clay; sub-angular pebbles (2-5%) and sub-rounded cobbles (<2%); dry, fairly firm	Natural
2000	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown soft silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
2001	Deposit	Mid orangey-brown soft sandy silt; 0.25m thick	Subsoil
2002	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish-orange sandy clay; 10-20% rounded gravel	Natural
2100	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish-grey silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
2101	Deposit	Soft, mid orangey-brown sandy silt, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
2102	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish orange sandy clay, 15% rounded gravel	Natural
2200	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown, friable, silt, *c*0.15m thick; <1% sub-angular pebbles	Topsoil
2201	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty-clay fill of ***2202***; 2-5% sub-angular pebbles; friable	Fill of ***2202***
2202	Cut	Linear feature immediately below topsoil (***2200***); cutting ***2203***; aligned east/west; observed in section and very shallow overcut into natural (***2204***); c0.6m wide; very gently concave base and sides at 60° to horizontal; max. 0.25m deep	Linear 'cut' feature
2203	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown to orangey-brown clayey-silt; firm; c0.2m thick, <2% sub-angular pebbles	Subsoil

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
2204	Deposit	Firm, mid orangey-brown, clay; well-sorted sub-angular pebbles (2-5%) and sub-rounded cobbles (<2%)	Natural
2300	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish-grey silt, 0.1-0.2m thick, thicker at south-west end	Topsoil
2301	Deposit	Soft, mid orangey-brown, sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
2302	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish-orange, silty clay; <10% rounded gravel	Natural
2400	Deposit	Mid brownish-grey, soft, silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
2401	Deposit	Mid brownish-grey, soft, sandy-silt, 0.2-0.3m thick	Subsoil
2402	Deposit	Mid brownish-orange, firm, sandy-clay, with patches of firmer more clayey deposits east/west across the trench, *c*1.5m wide and 1m apart - remnants of ridge and furrow?	Natural
2500	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish-grey silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
2501	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish-brown, sandy silt, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
2502	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish-orange, sandy-clay; 10% rounded gravel, 2% rounded cobbles	Natural
2600	Deposit	Mid brownish-grey soft silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
2601	Deposit	Mid grey-brown to orange-brown, clayey-silt; <2% sub-angular pebbles; 0.2m thick	Subsoil
2602	Deposit	Mid yellowish brown firm clay at 0.3m depth; gravelly to south end; 5-10% sub-angular pebbles and gravel and <2% sub-angular cobbles	Natural
2700	Deposit	Mid brownish-grey soft silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
2701	Deposit	Mid orangey brown/grey soft silty sand, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
2702	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish-orange sandy clay; 10% rounded gravel	Natural
2800	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown friable silt, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
2801	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silt, slightly firm; up to 0.2m thick; <1% sub-angular pebbles	Subsoil
2802	Deposit	Fill of ***2803***; same description as ***2801***	Fill of ***2803***
2803	Cut	East/west aligned; spread to 0.22m wide, *c*0.05m deep; cut into ***2804***; shallow concave base and sides	Plough scar?
2804	Deposit	Firm, stony, slightly sandy clay, with sub-angular pebbles (2-5%) and sub-angular cobbles (<2%)	Natural
2900	Deposit	Mid brownish-grey soft silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
2901	Deposit	Mid brownish-grey orange soft silty-slay, up to 0.25m thick	Subsoil
2902	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish-orange, firm sandy clay, with 10% rounded gravel	Natural
3000	Deposit	0.1-0.15m thick, mid greyish-brown, friable, silt, <2% sub-angular pebbles	Topsoil
3001	Deposit	0.15-0.2m thick; slightly clayey silt; mid greyish brown, with few sub-angular pebbles	Subsoil
3002	Deposit	Very dry, firm, mid orange-brown to yellowish brown clay; <2% sub-angular pebbles and <1% sub-rounded cobbles	Natural
3100	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish-grey silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
3101	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish/orangey-brown sandy-silt; up to 0.25m thick	Subsoil
3102	Deposit	Firm, mid orange sandy-clay; 5% rounded gravel	Natural
3200	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish-grey, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
3201	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish- to orangey-brown sandy-clay, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
3202	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish-orange sandy-clay, 10% rounded gravel	Natural
3300	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown, friable silt, 0.15m thick <1% sub-angular pebbles	Topsoil
3301	Deposit	Firm, slightly clayey silt, mid grey-brown; up to 0.2m thick; very few sub-angular pebbles	Subsoil
3302	Deposit	Mid orange- to yellowish-brown, very firm/well-compacted clay with <2% sub-angular pebbles and <1% sub-angular cobbles	Natural
3400	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown, friable silt, 0.15m thick; <1% sub-angular pebbles	Topsoil
3401	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown silt; firmer than ***3400***; 0.2-0.25m thick	Subsoil
3402	Deposit	Firm, mid orangey- to yellowish-brown clay; 2-5% sub-angular pebbles and gravel and <2% sub-angular and sub-rounded cobbles; c0.35m deep throughout the trench; <1% larger stones	Natural
3500	Deposit	Mid brownish-grey, soft, silt; 0.1m thick	Topsoil
3501	Deposit	0.25m thick soft, mid orangey-brown sandy-silt	Subsoil
3502	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish-orange, sandy-clay; 5% rounded gravel	Natural

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
3600	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown, friable silt; 0.1-0.15m thick; <1% sub-angular pebbles	Topsoil
3601	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown clayey-silt, firmer than 3600; 0.15m thick; sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles <2%	Subsoil
3602	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown clayey-silt; like ***3601***; <1% sub-angular pebbles; fill of ***3603***	Fill of ***3603***
3603	Cut	Sub-oval shaped, 0.42m by 0.36m, slightly longer north/south; concave sides, steeper to north-west side; up to 0.15m deep; cut into ***3604***; uneven base	Post-medieval pit
3604	Deposit	Mid-to-light orangey-brown clay; firm, dry, gravelly; 2-5% sub-angular pebbles; <1% sub-angular cobbles	Natural
3700	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish-grey silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
3701	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish-orangey brown, sandy-silt, up to 0.3m thick	Subsoil
3702	Deposit	80% angular cobbles; fill of ***3703***; contained mix of volcanic rock, slate (mostly flat slate to the top of the deposit, 0.1m to 0.25m on a side and less than 0.03m thick) and limestone (the limestone was more rounded and up to 0.3-0.4m on a side) in a soft/friable mid brownish-orange silty-clay to greyish-brown clayey-silt; particularly stony in upper extent	Fill of ***3703***; possibly a small cairn covering or filling a shallow pit
3703	Cut	Sub-rectangular/almost square pit, with rounded corners; *c*1.1m north/south by *c*1.2m east/west; slightly concave sides and irregular edge; undulating, slightly uneven base, sloping down to the north-east, despite appearing fairly flat in section	Shallow pit, possibly covered (capped?) or filled by stone
3704	Deposit	Firm, yellowish-brown clay; 2-5% sub-angular pebbles and gravel; <1% sub-rounded cobbles	Natural
3800	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish-grey silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
3801	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish-brown/orange, sandy-silt, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
3802	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish-orange, sandy-clay; 10% rounded gravel	Natural
3900	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish-brown, silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
3901	Deposit	Soft, mid orangey sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
3902	Deposit	Pale, yellowish-orange, compacted, sandy-clay; 5% rounded gravel, apart from patch 1.25m by 0.5m on the north side, which was a darker orange and contained more angular gravel	Natural
4000	Deposit	0.1m thick, soft, mid brownish-grey silt	Topsoil
4001	Deposit	0.2-0.3m thick, soft, mid orangey grey/brown sandy-silt	Subsoil
4002	Deposit	Mid brownish-orange sandy-clay, changing to north-east end to very firm, mid yellowish brown sandy-clay with patches of mid brown sandy clay with 20% rounded cobbles	Natural
4100	Deposit	Mid, greyish-brown, soft, silt, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
4101	Deposit	Mid brownish-grey/orange soft, sandy-silt, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
4102	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish-orange, sandy-clay; 5% rounded gravel	Natural
4200	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish-grey silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
4201	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish-brown to orangey-brown, sandy-silt; 0.2m thick	Subsoil
4202	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish-orange, sandy-clay; 5% rounded gravel	Natural

Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
1200	Pottery	1	High-fired brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware body fragment	Late 17th – 19th century
1201	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
1201	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot body fragment	19th – early 20th century
1201	Pottery	1	Creamware body fragment	Mid – late 18th century
1201	Pottery	2	White earthenware bowl base and relief-moulded fragment with blue slip-coated interior	Late 18th – early 20th century
1201	Fe	2	Very corroded objects: possibly bolt head or nut, and part of possible plough blade or similar?	19th – early 20th century?
1301	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware with white slip-coated interior	19th – early 20th century
1301	Ceramic	1	Red earthenware with no surfaces present – possibly pottery	19th – early 20th century?
1301	Pottery	3	Pearlware/white earthenware, including two fragments from drainer on soap dish/sponge dish	Late 18th – 19th century
1301	Pottery	3	White earthenware, including blue transfer-printed pattern featuring a crab	19th – early 20th century
1301	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment, length: 29mm; oval-shaped section, 7-9mm; 6/64” borehole diameter	18th – 19th century
1401	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
1401	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 18th century?
1401	Pottery	1	Green-glazed grey-bodied stoneware hollowware body fragment	Late 18th – early 20th century?
1401	Pottery	3	White earthenware	19th – early 20th century
1401	Pottery	5	Bone china, including doll’s plate rim and Broseley transfer-printed pattern hollowware rim	19th – early 20th century
1401	Stone	1	Lump of white flint, some cortex remaining, possible evidence for flake removal, perhaps part of a small core	Late Mesolithic – early Neolithic?
1501	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-bodied earthenware coarseware base fragment	Late 17th – early 18th century
1501	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied earthenware fineware	Late 17th – early 18th century
1501	Pottery	2	High-fired brown-glazed red earthenware fineware	Late 17th – early 18th century?
1501	Pottery	1	Pearlware blue shell edge plate fragment	Late 18th – early 19th century
1501	Pottery	2	White earthenware, including blue ridged body fragment	19th – early 20th century
1501	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment, length: 19mm; 7.5mm diameter section; 5/64” borehole diameter	18th – 19th century
1501	Plastic	1	Yellow lid/cap	Late 20th – early 21st century
1600	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
1600	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment, length: 15mm; oval-shaped section, 7-9mm; 5/64" borehole diameter	18th – 19th century
1601	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
1601	Pottery	1	Tin-glazed earthenware	Late 17th – early 18th century?
1601	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment, length: 39.5mm; 8mm diameter section; 6/64" borehole diameter	18th – 19th century
1701	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
1701	Pottery	1	Porcelain hollowware fragment with relief-moulded ridges and blue painted pattern	Mid – late 18th century
1701	Pottery	1	White earthenware with Willow transfer-printed pattern	19th – early 20th century
1701	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied stoneware jar base	Late 19th – early 20th century
1701	Industrial residue	1	Haematite lump	Not closely dateable
1800	Pottery	1	High-fired black-glazed red earthenware fineware	Late 17th – early 18th century?
1800	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th –early 20th century
1800	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied earthenware fineware	Late 17th – early 18th century?
1801	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
1801	Pottery	1	Factory-produced glazed light brown earthenware	Late 18th – early 20th century
1801	Pottery	2	White earthenware including green transfer-printed pattern	19th – early 20th century
1801	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied stoneware ridged jar rim	19th – early 20th century
1801	Pottery	1	Bone china	19th – early 20th century
1801	Ceramic building material	1	White-glazed firebrick fragment	19th – early 20th century
1900	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
1900	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied earthenware plate rim with pie crust edge and red slip stripe	Late 17th – early 18th century
1901	Pottery	1	White earthenware jug handle with blue transfer-printed Cracked Ice and Prunus pattern	19th – early 20th century
2000	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
2001	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware fineware	Late 17th – early 20th century
2001	Pottery	1	Mottledware fineware	Late 17th –early 18th century
2001	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-bodied earthenware	18th – early 20th century
2001	Pottery	1	Factory-produced glazed buff-bodied earthenware	Late 18th – early 20th century
2001	Pottery	4	White earthenware: factory-produced slipware bowl rims, and blue transfer-printed patterns	19th – early 20th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
2001	Industrial residue	1	Haematite lump	Not closely dateable
2101	Pottery	4	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware, including pancheon rim with white slip stripe, and body fragment with white slip stripes	Late 17th – early 20th century
2101	Pottery	1	Creamware plate base	Mid – late 18th century
2101	Pottery	1	White eartheneware with blue transfer-printed pattern	19th – early 20th century
2101	Pottery	2	Bone china, including one with transfer-printed pattern	19th – early 20th century
2101	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior	19th – early 20th century
2101	Glass	1	Light turquoise bottle fragment	19th – early 20th century
2200	Pottery	1	Parian (?) ware relief-moulded fragment	19th – early 20th century
2200	Glass	1	Dark green bottle base	17th – 18th century
2201	Pottery	1	Soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric, with light reddish-orange ?inner margin and surface and mid-to-light grey core and light grey outer margin and surface below a thin flaky light yellowish-green glaze applied externally	12th – 14th century
2201	Pottery	1	High-fired brown-glazed red earthenware	Late 17th – early 18th century?
2201	Pottery	2	Mottledware on cream-bodied earthenware	Late 17th – early 18th century
2201	Pottery	1	Glazed cream-bodied earthenware base fragment	Late 17th – early 18th century
2201	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
2201	Pottery	1	Majolica body fragment	Late 18th – early 19th century
2201	Pottery	2	Creamware	Mid – late 18th century
2201	Pottery	5	White earthenware, including blue transfer-printed pattern	19th – early 20th century
2201	Stone	1	Small flake of dark grey/black chert?	Late Mesolithic – early Neolithic?
2201	Glass	1	Dark green bottle fragment	18th – 19th century
2201	Fe	4	Corroded nail (?) fragments	Post-medieval?
2300	Pottery	1	Tin-glazed earthenware with blue painted pattern	Late 17th – early 18th century?
2300	Pottery	1	White earthenware with blue slip stripe	19th – early 20th century
2301	Pottery	4	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
2301	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior	19th – early 20th century
2301	Pottery	1	Pearlware Broseley transfer-printed pattern lid fragment	Early 19th century
2301	Pottery	3	White earhtneware, including factory-produced slipware bowl fragments	19th – early 20th century
2301	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment, length: 31mm; 7mm diameter section; 5/64” borehole diameter	18th – 19th century
2301	Glass	1	Dark blue bottle fragment	19th – early 20th century
2301	Fe	1	Corroded interlocking chain links x 3	Late 18th – 20th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
2401	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
2401	Pottery	1	Glazed laminated red and white earthenware	Late 17th – early 20th century
2401	Pottery	3	White earthenware, including blue transfer-printed pattern	19th – early 20th century
2401	Pottery	3	Bone china	19th – early 20th century
2401	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment, length: 32mm; oval-shaped, 7-8mm section; 6/64" borehole diameter	18th – 19th century
2401	Glass	1	Colourless bottle/vessel rim	19th – early 20th century
2501	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware, including one with white slip stripe	Late 17th – early 20th century
2501	Pottery	2	Creamware	Mid – late 18th century
2501	Pottery	2	White earthenware, including burnt fragment	19th – early 20th century
2501	Pottery	1	Bone china	19th – early 20th century
2501	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment, length: 32mm; slightly pointed, oval-shaped, 8-10mm section; off-centre 6/64" borehole diameter	18th – 19th century
2501	Ceramic building material	1	Buff-glazed pale orange tile with embossed text 'B3…' on base	Late 19th – 20th century
2501	Stone	1	Slate pencil end	19th – early 20th century?
2600	Pottery	2	White earthenware – factory-produced slipware carinated bowl fragment and blue transfer-printed pattern	19th – early 20th century
2601	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
2601	Pottery	1	Mottledware on buff-bodied earthenware	Late 17th – early 18th century
2601	Pottery	2	Creamware	Mid – late 18th century
2601	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior	19th – early 20th century
2601	Pottery	3	White earthenware, including blue sponge-printed pattern and painted pattern	19th – early 20th century
2601	Pottery	2	Bone china: lilac sprig, and Broseley transfer-printed pattern	19th – early 20th century
2700	Pottery	1	Mottledware	Late 17th – early 18th century
2700	Pottery	1	Pearlware	Late 18th – early 19th century
2700	Pottery	1	White earthenware	19th – early 20th century
2701	Pottery	1	Low-fired brown-glazed orange earthenware handle fragment	Late 17th – early 18th century?
2701	Pottery	1	Staffordshire-type slipware plate base fragment with trailed and combed decoration	Late 17th – early 18th century
2701	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-bodied stoneware fineware with rouletted decoration	Late 17th – early 18th century?
2701	Pottery	5	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware, including one with white slip-coated exterior and brown decoration	Late 17th – early 20th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
2701	Pottery	3	Red earthenware flower pot fragments	Late 18th – early 20th century
2701	Pottery	2	Pearlware: blue shell edge plate rim, and purple transfer-printed pattern	Late 18th – early 19th century
2701	Pottery	2	White salt-glazed stoneware	Late 17th – early 18th century
2701	Pottery	2	Factory-produced buff-bodied earthenware, one with slip stripes	Late 18th – early 20th century
2701	Pottery	3	White earthenware	19th – early 20th century
2701	Pottery	2	Bone china	19th – early 20th century
2701	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Plain stem fragments: 1x length: 28mm; 9mm diameter section; off-centre 5/64" borehole diameter; 1x length: 30mm; flattened oval-shaped, 7-9mm section; off-centre 6/64" borehole diameter	18th – 19th century
2701	Ceramic building material	1	White glazed buff-bodied earthenware door handle (?) fragment	19th – early 20th century
2800	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
2800	Pottery	1	White earthenware	19th – early 20th century
2801	Pottery	1	Much abraded, soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric, with very few grit inclusions; light grey fabric with patchy light orange ?inner margin and surface	12th – 14th century
2801	Pottery	11	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
2801	Pottery	3	Mottledware	Late 17th – early 18th century?
2801	Pottery	2	Tin-glazed earthenware with blue-painted and blue and orange painted patterns	Late 17th – early 18th century?
2801	Pottery	1	Creamware	Mid – late 18th century
2801	Pottery	1	Pearlware with earth colours painted pattern	Late 18th – early 19th century
2801	Pottery	4	White earthenware	19th – early 20th century
2801	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware with rouletted pattern	Late 18th – early 20th century
2801	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment, length: 39mm; *c*8mm diameter section; off-centre 6/64" borehole diameter	18th – 19th century
2802	Fe	1	Corroded nail (?)	Post-medieval?
2802	Pottery	1	Orange earthenware fragment	Late 17th – early 18th century
2900	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
2900	Pottery	1	Low-fired brown salt-glazed buff-bodied stoneware	Late 17th – early 18th century?
2900	Pottery	1	Pearlware	Late 18th – early 19th century
2900	Pottery	2	White earthenware	19th – early 20th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
2901	Pottery	2	1x very small, much abraded fragment in a fabric very similar to that from ***2801*** (soft, sandy fabric, with very few grit inclusions, light grey fabric with patchy light orange surface); 1x soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric, variable pale yellowish-brown to buff and light reddish-orange fabricc	12th – 14th century
2901	Pottery	7	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 18th century
2901	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-bodied earthenware fineware	Late 17th – early 18th century
2901	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed light orange/buff-bodied earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 18th century
2901	Pottery	1	Salt-glazed grey-bodied stoneware tankard/jug body fragment with blue striped decoration (German or English copy)	16th -18th century?
2901	Pottery	1	Creamware	Mid – late 18th century
2901	Pottery	2	Pearlware hollowware base fragments, with blue painted pattern	Late 18th – early 19th century
2901	Pottery	14	White earthenware, including blue shell edge plate rim, and blue transfer-printed patterns including Broseley and Fibre	19th – early 20th century
2901	Pottery	2	Bone china	19th – early 20th century
2901	Clay tobacco pipe	3	Plain stem fragments: 1x length: 45mm; 9mm diameter section; 8/64" borehole diameter; 1x length: 38mm; flattened oval-shaped, 6-8mm section; off-centre 5/64" borehole diameter; And 1x very small bowl rim fragment, appears plain	17th – 19th century
2901	Glass	1	Green bottle fragment	Late 19th – 20th century
2901	Industrial residue	4	Coke x 3, coal x 1	18th – 20th century
2901	Fe	2	Corroded fragments	Post-medieval?
2901	Plastic	1	Relief-moulded and painted car (?) fragment	Late 20th century
3000	Pottery	1	White earthenware with grey transfer-printed pattern	19th – early 20th century
3000	Pottery	1	Bone china	19th – early 20th century
3000	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware with rouletted pattern	19th – early 20th century
3001	Pottery	1	Much abraded, soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric, with very few grit inclusions; light grey fabric with light orange patches on the inner margin and surface (similar to fabric from ***2801***)	12th – 14th century
3001	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware, one with white slip stripe	Late 17th – early 20th century
3001	Pottery	2	Mottledware	Late 17th – early 18th century
3001	Pottery	1	Salt-glazed buff-bodied stoneware	Late 17th – 18th century?
3001	Pottery	10	White earthenware, including blue transfer-printed Willow and Asiatic Pheasants	19th – early 20th century
3001	Pottery	2	Factory-produced buff-bodied earthenware	Late 18th – early 20th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
3001	Fe	1	Corroded S-shaped fragment	Post-medieval?
3100	Ceramic building material	1	Chunk of soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric, with very few grit inclusions; light grey fabric with light orange ?outer margin and surface	12th – 14th century
3100	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware refitting coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
3100	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware	18th – early 20th century
3100	Composite	1	Shotgun cartridge end?	20th century?
3101	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
3101	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware bottle base	Late 18th – early 20th century
3101	Pottery	1	White earthenware	19th – early 20th century
3101	Animal bone	1	Deer antler	Modern?
3201	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware, including lid (?) fragment	Late 17th – early 20th century
3201	Pottery	3	White earthenware, including Willow transfer-printed pattern	19th – early 20th century
3201	Pottery	1	Factory-produced buff-earthenware with rouletted decoration	Late 18th – early 20th century
3201	Pottery	2	Bone china	19th – early 20th century
3201	Glass	1	Dark green bottle fragment	17th – 18th century?
3300	Pottery	2	White earthenware, including green transfer-printed pattern	19th – early 20th century
3301	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed and black-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
3301	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied fineware	Late 17th – early 18th century
3301	Pottery	1	White earthenware	19th – early 20th century
3301	Glass	1	Dark green bottle fragment	Late 17th – 19th century
3301	Vulcanite (vulcanised rubber) and sulphur mixture, ebonite or lucite?	1	Mouthpiece, including tip, broken before the peg; the mouthpiece is a long oval in section, with a round 8/64" diameter opening, and is curved slightly along its length towards where it would have joined the bowl	Early 20th century
3400	Pottery	1	White earthenware	19th – early 20th century
3400	Pottery	1	Bone china	19th – early 20th century
3401	Pottery	4	Black-glazed and brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
3401	Pottery	1	White earthenware	19th – early 20th century
3401	Pottery	2	Bone china, including polychrome overglaze transfer-printed pattern featuring lily of the valley	Late 19th – 20th century
3500	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
3500	Pottery	1	White earthenware Willow transfer-printed pattern	19th – early 20th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
3501	Animal (?) bone	1	Very small fragment of burnt bone *c*5mm; calcined fragment	Not closely dateable
3501	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware, including one with scratched and white slip-trailed decoration	Late 17th – early 20th century
3501	Ceramic	3	Low-fired pale orange earthenware fragments	Probably post-medieval
3501	Pottery	2	White earthenware, including Broseley transfer-printed pattern	19th – early 20th century
3600	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
3600	Pottery	1	White salt-glazed stoneware	Late 17th – early 18th century?
3601	Pottery	3	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
3601	Pottery	1	White earthenware with blue transfer-printed pattern	19th – early 20th century
3601	Pottery	1	Bone china	19th – early 20th century
3601	Glass	2	Very light turquoise refitting bottle base fragments	19th century
3601	Industrial residue	1	Haematite lump	Not closely dateable
3602	Pottery	1	Pearlware plate rim	Late 18th – early 19th century
3700	Pottery	1	Surprisingly lightweight rim fragment from a thick-walled, coarse vessel; thickened rim, with external thickening; the fabric is fairly soft, lightly gritted, and very pale/buff-coloured with a more orange outer surfaced and light brown hue along the top of the rim	12th – 14th century
3700	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware dish rim	Late 17th – early 20th century
3701	Fe	2	Corroded disc and horse shoe(?) fragment	Post-medieval?
3701	Pottery	1	Much abraded, soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric, with very few grit inclusions; light orange patches with possibly light grey core, missing surfaces (similar in some respects to fabric from ***2801***)	12th – 14th century
3701	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware base fragment	Late 17th – early 18th century
3800	Glass	3	Dark green bottle fragments	18th – early 20th century
3800	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot fragment	Late 18th – early 20th century
3800	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated exterior	Late 17th – early 20th century
3801	Fe	1	Large corroded nut	Late 18th – 20th century
3801	Industrial residue	1	Glassy blast furnace(?) slag lump	Late 18th – 20th century
3801	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
3801	Pottery	1	High-fired brown-glazed red earthenware fineware	Late 17th – early 18th century?
3801	Pottery	1	White earthenware with blue transfer-printed pattern	19th – early 20th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
3900	Pottery	1	High-fired brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – 18th century?
3900	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot rim	Late 18th – early 20th century
3900	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-bodied stoneware closed vessel fragment	Late 18th – early 20th century
3900	Pottery	1	Pearlware factory-produced slipware hollowware rim with engine turned (?) decoration	Late 18th – early 19th century
3900	Pottery	1	White earthenware with Broseley transfer-printed pattern	19th – early 20th century
3901	Pottery	1	(Brown-glazed?) red earthenware, with no glazed surface present	Late 17th – early 20th century
3901	Pottery	3	White earthenware	19th – early 20th century
3901	Pottery	1	Bone china with green transfer-printed pattern	19th – early 20th century
4000	Pottery	4	Black-glazed and brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
4000	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware fineware mug (?) strap handle terminal	Late 17th – early 20th century
4000	Pottery	6	White earthenware, including Broseley transfer-printed x 2	19th – early 20th century
4000	Pottery	1	Low-fired, soft, smooth fabric; light orange earthenware	Medieval?
4000	Glass	1	Very light turquoise flat pane fragment	19th – early 20th century
4001	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware with white slip-coated interior: refitting pancheon rims	19th – early 20th century
4001	Pottery	1	White salt-glazed stoneware plate fragment with relief-moulded pattern	Late 17th – early 18th century?
4001	Pottery	1	Creamware	Mid – late 18th century
4001	Pottery	1	White earthenware	19th – early 20th century
4001	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware fineware	Late 17th – early 20th century
4100	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th -early 20th century
4100	Pottery	1	Mottledware coarseware hollowware rim	Late 17th – early 18th century?
4100	Pottery	2	Pearlware: earth colours painted pattern with scalloped rim, and factory-produced slipware carinated bowl fragment	Late 18th – early 19th century
4100	Pottery	5	White earthenware, including Willow and Asiatic Pheasants transfer-printed patterns	19th – early 20th century
4100	Pottery	2	Factory-produced buff-bodied earthenware	Late 18th – early 20th century
4100	Pottery	2	Bone china	19th – early 20th century
4100	Animal (?) bone	2	Calcined fragments: small fragments of burnt bone 9-14mm long	Not closely dateable
4100	Fe	1	Corroded nail	Post-medieval
4101	Pottery	4	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
4101	Pottery	1	Mottledware coarseware	Late 17th – early 18th century
4101	Pottery	1	Creamware	Mid – late 18th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
4101	Pottery	2	Pearlware brown transfer-printed pattern clobbered with earth colours	Late 18th – early 19th century
4101	Pottery	12	White earthenware, including earth colours painted pattern, purple transfer-printed pattern, Albion and Asiatic Pheasants transfer-printed patterns, and dark red band and stripe hotelware	19th – early 20th century
4101	Pottery	1	Bone china	19th – early 20th century
4101	Pb	1	Folded sheet fragment	Not closely dateable
4101	Cu alloy	1	Circular-section rod, with blunted point at one end and flared but broken section at the other	Post-medieval
4101	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment, length: 16mm; oval-shaped, 6-8mm section; 8/64" borehole diameter	17th century
4101	Fe	1	Corroded thin curved blade, small sickle	Post-medieval
4200	Animal bone	1	Large mammal rib fragment, sawn at one end	Post-medieval
4200	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17th – early 20th century
4200	Pottery	1	Red earthenware coarseware	Late 18th – early 20th century
4200	Pottery	1	Mottledware coarseware	Late 17th – early 18th century
4200	Pottery	1	High-fired mottledware fineware	Late 17th – early 18th century
4200	Pottery	1	Low-fired red earthenware	Post-medieval?
4200	Pottery	2	Factory-produced buff-bodied earthenware	Late 18th – early 20th century
4200	Pottery	2	Pearlware, including Willow (?) transfer-printed rim	Late 18th – early 19th century
4200	Pottery	2	White earthenware	19th – early 20th century
4200	Glass	1	Light green bottle fragment	19th – early 20th century
4200	Industrial residue	2	Lumps of amorphous melted or fired material, 1 x reddish brown, 1 x white and glassy, possibly melted glass	Post-medieval
4201	Pottery	7	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware, including two with no glazed surfaces present	Late 17th – early 20th century
4201	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware fineware	Late 17th – early 20th century
4201	Pottery	1	Slipware (glazed buff-bodied earthenware with red slip decoration)	Late 17th – early 18th century
4201	Pottery	1	Low-fired brown salt-glazed orange stoneware coarseware rim	Late 18th – early 20th century
4201	Pottery	2	Factory-produced buff-bodied earthenware	Late 18th – early 20th century
4201	Pottery	5	Creamware	Mid – late 18th century
4201	Pottery	21	White earthenware, including blue transfer-printed patterns including Willow x 2, grey transfer-printed pattern, factory-produced blue-striped slipware, and dark red band and stripe hotelware	19th – early 20th century
4201	Pottery	2	Bone china	19th – early 20th century
4201	Ceramic	1	Low-fired orange earthenware	Post-medieval?

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
4201	Pottery	1	Low-fired pale green-glazed buff-bodied stoneware	Late 18th – early 20th century?
4201	Industrial residue	1	Lump of light weight slaggy material, brownish orange, possibly fuel ash or slag	Post-medieval?
4201	Fe	4	Corroded nails?	Post-medieval?
4201	Glass	2	Dark green bottle fragments	18th – 19th century?
4201	Glass	1	Dark green bottle fragment	19th – early 20th century
4201	Glass	1	Dark brown bottle base	19th – early 20th century

Appendix 4: Environmental Sample Data

Sample number	Context number	Size (litres)	Context type
1	***3602***	20	Fill of pit [***3603***]
1	***3702***	30	Fill of pit [***3703***]

Table 2: Summary of samples taken

Appendix 5: Flot Assessment Report

Introduction

Wardell Armstrong LLP undertook an environmental assessment of a single flot (split into two fractions henceforth referred to as sub-flots) which was the resulting flot of a bulk environmental sample processed by Greenlane Archaeology Ltd.

Methodology

The flot was fully recorded and sorted (cf. Table 1) with some of the fragments undergoing identification. This was identified to species, as far as possible, using Hather (2000), Schweingruber (1982) and the author's reference collection with nomenclature following Stace (2010). Both the sub-flots and the charcoal have been retained.

Results

The fine fraction sub-flot (<500µm; recovered using 250µm flot retention mesh) presented a flot consisting mostly of sand. Very small fragments of comminuted charcoal were observed (but not recovered). These were deemed too small for any identification purposes.

The sub-flot recovered from the 500µm mesh was mostly of very fine rootlets. A couple of uncharred fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) were observed. Charcoal, albeit very small fragments, were recovered and collectively weighed 0.15g.

Solely for the purposes of ascertaining suitability for radiocarbon determination an attempt was made with regards to identification. Rosaceae and possible ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) was observed. The fragments were so small that oak (*Quercus* sp.) was also considered a possibility rather than ash.

Discussion

The provenance of the sample is unknown; as are the volume and weight. However, the fragment sizes do not correspond to any in situ burning or even deposition as part of rubbish disposal.

The paucity of any significant environmental material would not allow for an in-depth discussion.

Radiocarbon suitability

Only five fragments had identification attempted; the remainder being too small. The Rosaceae (numbered 1,2 or 5 in the archive) may have the most potential for radiocarbon determination. However, it is recommended that these three fragments are submitted together as a single sample for determination and the resulting date written up with a caveat that states there were three fragments submitted due to their very small size.

It should also be noted that any resulting date would provide a radiocarbon age for the fill and not the cut.

Statement of potential and recommendations

The sub-lots and the charcoal are both currently held in the archives at Wardell Armstrong LLP in Carlisle.

No further work is warranted on this assemblage and if no radiocarbon determination is sought then it is recommended that the flot and charcoal may be discarded prior to the site being deposited in an archive.

Bibliography

Hather, J.G., 2000. The Identification of the Northern European Woods: A Guide for Archaeologists and Conservators. Archetype, London

Schweingruber, F.H., 1982. *Microscopic Wood Anatomy* (2nd Ed), Swiss Federal Institute of Forestry Research, Zurich

Stace, C., 2010. *The New Flora of the British Isles.* 3rd edition. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge

Table 1: sub-flot descriptions for (3702) <2>

Flot size	W (g)	V (ml)	Description	Charcoal identification
<500µm	21.24	25	Sand 95%: very fine rootlets 3%: fine comminuted charcoal 2%	None
>500µm	1.53	25	Very fine rootlets 90%: sand 5%: comminuted charcoal 5%	Rosaceae and probable Fraxinus excelsior

Key: W(g)= weight (g), V (ml)= volume (ml)

Appendix 6: Radiocarbon Dating Certificate for Context *3702*

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

18 October 2022

Laboratory Code	SUERC-106451 (GU62413)
Submitter	Dan Elsworth Greenlane Archaeology Lower Brook Street Ulverston Cumbria LA12 7EE
Site Reference	Allithwaite Road, Allithwaite, Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria
Context Reference	3702
Sample Reference	2
Material	Charcoal : Rose (Rosaceae)
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.0 ‰ assumed
Radiocarbon Age BP	505 ± 32

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

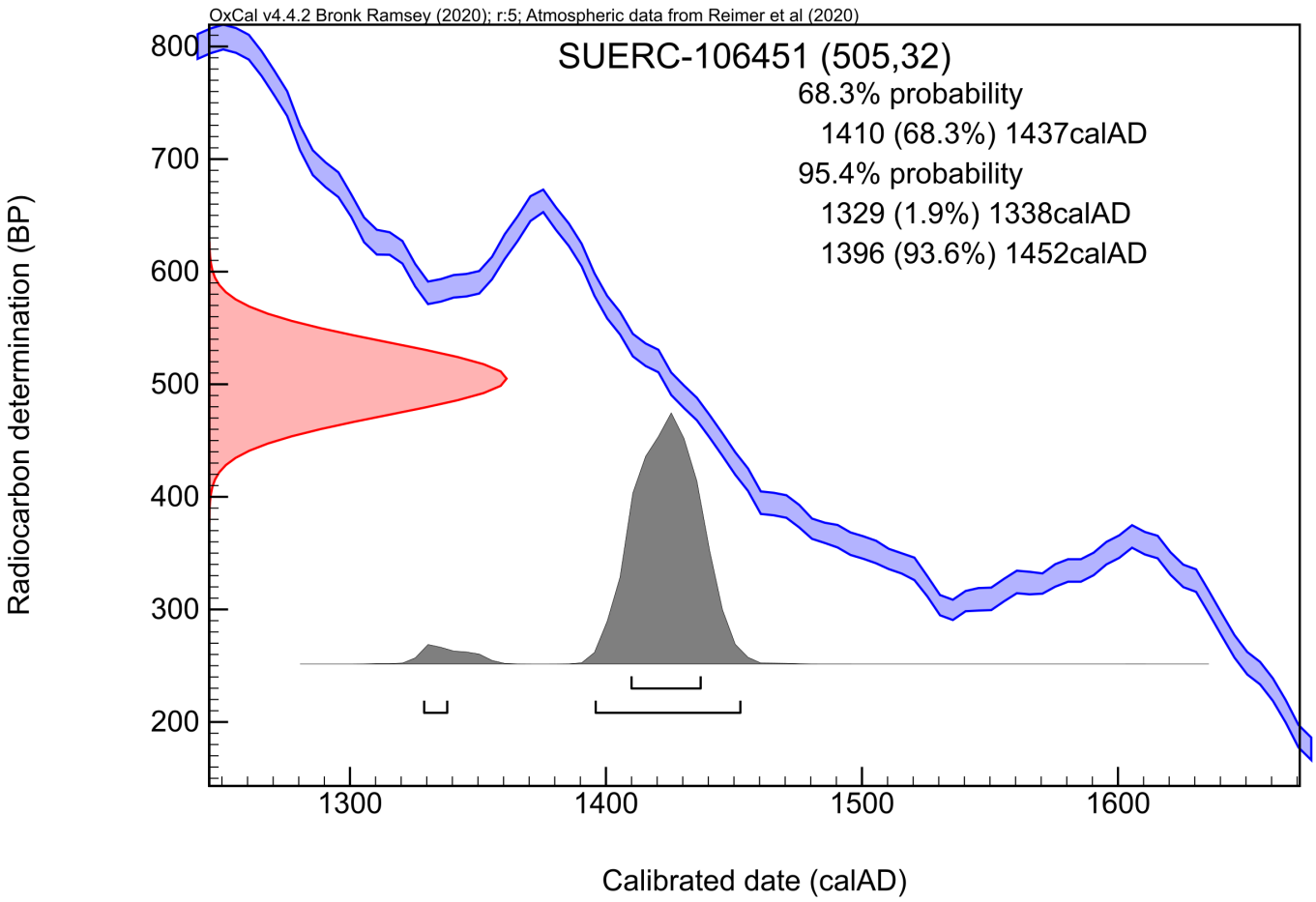
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayont



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon 62(4) pp.725-57*