

# FORMER UNION INN, UNION STREET, ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

## Archaeological Watching Brief



Client: Leck Construction

NGR. 328797 478402

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April 2023



<b>The Site</b>	
Site Name	Former Union Inn, Union Street, Ulverston
County	Cumbria
NGR	328797 478402

<b>Client</b>	
Client Name	Leck Construction
Client's architect/agent	Craig & Meyer Architects

<b>Planning</b>	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	SL/2021/0600
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	Demolition of single storey lean-to outriggers and conversion of former public house to 2 dwellings and construction of 2 new dwellings
Condition number	7
Local Planning Authority	South Lakeland District Council
Planning Archaeologist	Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer
Groundworks subject to watching brief	Groundworks associated with construction of new dwellings

<b>Archiving</b>	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Barrow-in-Furness
Relevant HER	Cumbria County Council
Relevant museum	Kendal Museum

<b>Staffing</b>	
Desk-based assessment	Dan Elsworth
Watching brief	Dan Elsworth
Report writing	Dan Elsworth
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Illustrations	Tom Mace
Date on site work carried out	October 2022 – January 2023

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## Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for the redevelopment of the Former Union Inn, Union Street, Ulverston, Cumbria, into residential units, and including the construction of new dwellings on the former beer garden, a condition was placed requiring an archaeological watching brief on the associated groundworks. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out this watching brief and the work was undertaken between October 2022 and January 2023.

While there is evidence for human activity in the wider area from the end of the last Ice Age onwards, the site is located on the edge of the medieval town centre in an area known to have had buildings and associated gardens from at least the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. A pub, later the Union Inn, was located on the west corner of the plot by at least the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and the area that became the beer garden was occupied by the photographic studio of SS Crewdson during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The watching brief revealed deep deposits evident across parts of the site, with the original ground level evidently sloping down to the south-east towards the beck that runs through the town. The earliest deposit of archaeological interest contained a mixture of medieval and early post-medieval pottery, as well as animal bone and iron working slag, perhaps from iron smelting. Above this was a substantial deposit of soil that contained large amounts of glass, pottery, animal bone and other finds, indicating that the area had been used for dumping rubbish in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps immediately following the closure of the photographic studio. More recent deposits associated with the demolition of structures on the site as well as more recent topsoil were also present.

Although no features of archaeological interest were discovered, the presence of medieval pottery and evidence for early iron working, possibly smelting, are, however, both significant in adding to the wider understanding of the town's development in the medieval and post-medieval periods. The collection of post-medieval finds also includes several interesting examples of complete and partial bottles relating to various companies, including several local ones.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Leck Construction for commissioning and supporting the project, in particular Chris Mulgrew for information about the project, and Chris Whinn, Matty Looker, and Dave Evans, for their assistance on site. The animal bone assessment was carried out by Jessica Waterworth and supervised by Hannah Russ, both 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 c90m north of the large roundabout on the A590 close to Ulverston town centre (Figure 1; Ordnance Survey 2011). It is approximately 20m above sea level (*ibid*).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology comprises Bannisdale slates of the Silurian period (Moseley 1978, plate 1), which is overlain by glacially derived boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 66). The topography of the site is essentially urban, as it is located on the edge of the town centre.

**Figure 1: Site location**



## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 The rapid desk-based assessment, intended to place the results of the watching brief in their local and regional context, was produced in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

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

### 2.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

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

2.2.2 All aspects of the archaeological recording were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and Greenlane Archaeology's own excavation manual (2007). The deposits encountered were recorded in the following manner:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits were made using Greenlane Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in colour digital format (both 12 meg JPEG and RAW file format) were taken of the site as well as general working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Drawings:** drawings were produced on site as follows:
  - i. a site plan was drawn at a scale of 1:100;

### 2.3 Environmental Samples

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

### 2.4 Finds

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

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

## 2.5 Archive

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

2.5.2 The finds will be offered to the museum named on the cover sheet of this report. If they do not wish to retain them a full record will be made before they are discarded.

### 3. Site History

#### 3.1 Map Regression

3.1.1 **Wood's Plan, 1832:** the site appears to comprise an open field, owned by G. Webster Esq., to the north side of 'Brewery Dam' (Plate 1).

3.1.2 **Ordnance Survey, 1850:** a building has been built in the east corner and a track is marked north-west/south-east across the site (Plate 2; cf. Plate 1).

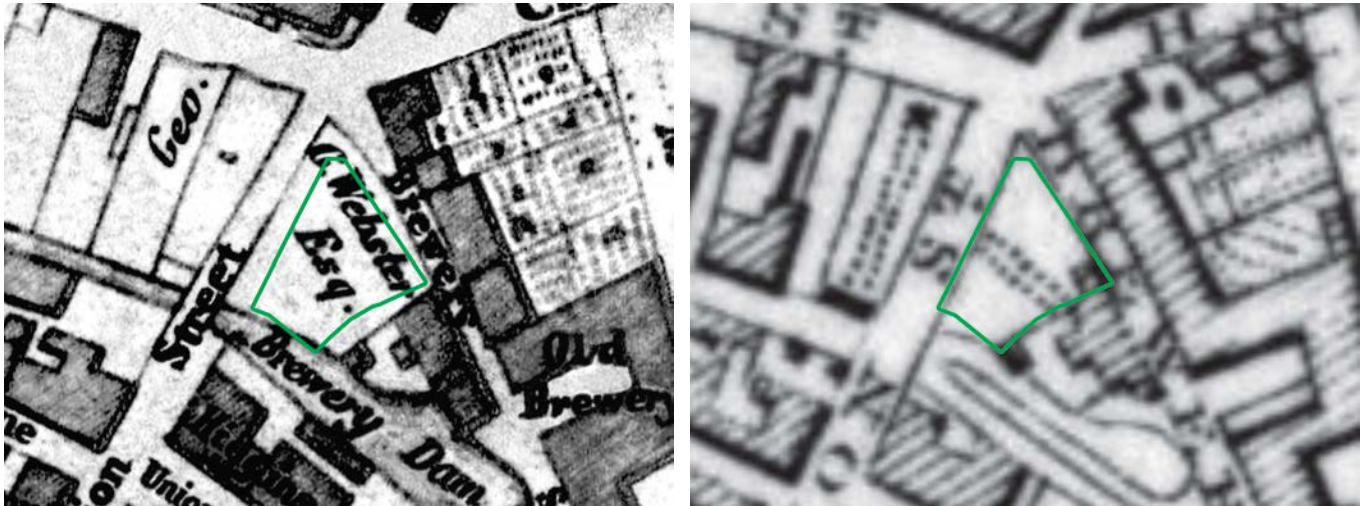


Plate 1 (left): Extract from Wood's map of 1832

Plate 2 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1850

3.1.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1852:** this map shows a similar site arrangement to the 1850 edition but in more detail (Plate 3; cf. Plate 2), including additional paths across the site and a weir to the south-west of the area.



Plate 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1852

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1891:** Union Street and Brewery Street both appear to have been widened and Brewery Dam is no longer shown (Plate 4; cf. Plate 3). The site has seen substantial development since the earlier edition of the map, especially along the roadsides but also infilling the yard space to the rear.

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** this edition shows a similar site arrangement to the 1891 edition (Plate 5; cf. Plate 4). The public house (P.H.) is now labelled as such at the corner of Union Street and Brewery

Street. A building formerly marked to the south side of the yard is no longer shown and the building to the west side is shown as open-sided towards Union Street.



Plate 4 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

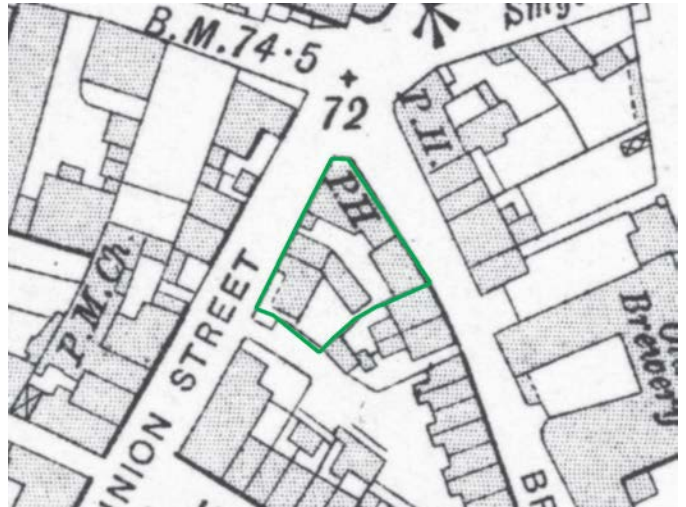


Plate 5 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.1.6 **Photograph, late 19<sup>th</sup> century:** a photograph exists of the site showing the photographic studio of SS Crewdson, photographer (Lowe and Bennett 2006, 3), which occupied the south-west part of the site (Plate 6). These buildings clearly correspond with those shown in grey on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 (Plate 4), which were still apparently present in the 1913 (Plate 5) and 1933 (Plate 7), although Crewdson died in November 1891 (*ibid*).



Plate 6: Photograph of SS Crewdson's premises on the site (after Lowe and Bennett 2006, 3)

3.1.7 **Ordnance Survey, 1933:** the site appears unchanged (Plate 7; cf. Plate 5).

3.1.8 **Ordnance Survey, 1941:** most of the buildings to the south and west side of the area have been removed (Plate 8; cf. Plate 7).

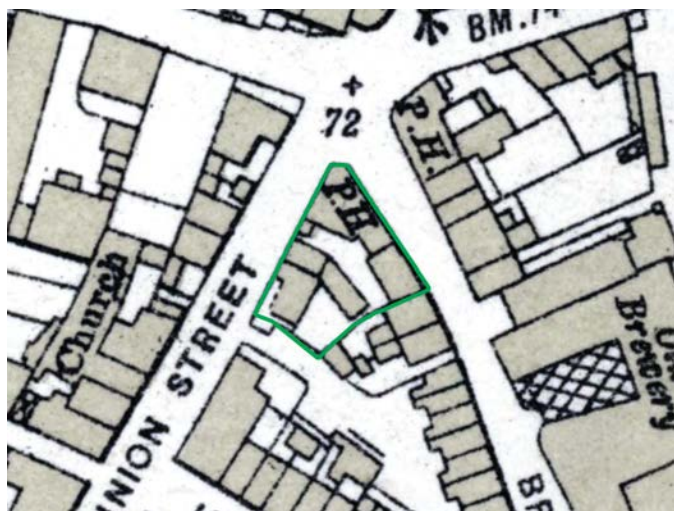


Plate 7 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1933

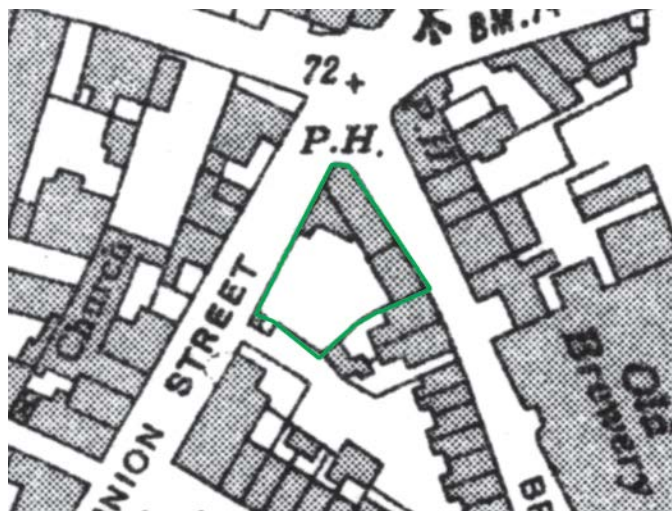


Plate 8 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1941

3.1.8 **Conclusion:** the area was undeveloped in 1832 (Plate 1) and the east side of the site saw development first by the late 1840s (Plate 2). The roads were widened and the site developed along the sides of the roads, with some infilling of the courtyard space behind those properties, by the end of the 1880s (Plate 4). The site remained largely unchanged until much of the development to the south-west of the area was cleared between 1932 and 1938 (Plate 7; cf. Plate 8). The south-west side of the former inn was further extended more recently (Plate 8; cf. Figure 1).

## 3.2 Background History

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

## 3.3 Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD)

3.3.1 There is limited evidence for activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age; excavations of a small number of cave sites have found artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type and the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country (Young 2002), with human remains found in one of these caves also dated to the end of this period (Smith *et al* 2013). The county was clearly inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered during field-walking and eroding from sand dunes along the coast, but these are typically concentrated in the west coast area and on the uplands around the Eden Valley (Cherry and Cherry 2002). In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear in the region and one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the county, having been manufactured at Langdale (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still. Burials in the form of cremations are also one of the typical features of the period known from the wider area (Barrowclough 2010, 149-152). While there is evidence for prehistoric activity from the general area of the town in the form of casual finds such as stone axes and axe hammers, generally dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age (CCC and English Heritage 2002, map D), the extent of any associated settlement is much less certain. However, a large enclosure identified on Hoad, to the north of town, is considered likely to be of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age origin (Elsworth 2005; 2014). Sites that can be specifically dated to the Iron Age (c600 BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD) are very rare; the enclosure on Hoad may represent a hillfort, a typical site of this period, but it has not yet been scientifically dated.

## 3.4 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1<sup>st</sup> century AD – 11<sup>th</sup> century AD)

3.4.1 Late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century antiquarians considered a Roman military presence in the Furness area beyond question, but by the 20<sup>th</sup> century there was a complete reversal of opinion (summarised in Elsworth 2007, 31-37). It is evident that in this part of the country, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74), but ultimately the evidence suggests a strong Roman influence or “background” presence in the peninsula during the Roman period, which doubtless would have been attractive for its rich iron reserves (Shotter 1995, 74; Elsworth 2007, 37, 41-43). While there have been occasional finds of Roman coins and pottery from around the town no evidence has yet been confirmed of settlement in the immediate area from that period, although there is a possible concentration of pottery finds in the area around the Gill (Elsworth 2007). A recent reappraisal of the evidence for Roman activity in the general area suggests that a road or roads may have passed close to or through Ulverston and that this could have had an associated settlement (Elsworth 2007). One of the suggested routes of the roads follows the route of Daltongate and then part of the current A590, immediately to the north of the Blue Light Hub site boundary, where it also forms part of a parish boundary (*ibid*).

3.4.2 Finds and sites of early medieval date are extremely rare in the whole region, although they are represented by some spectacular discoveries such as the 10<sup>th</sup> century hoard of silver coins found recently near Stainton. The nature of settlement across the wider area following the collapse of Roman administration at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century is highly debateable but initially at least it is likely that Furness as a whole was part of a post-Roman area inhabited by the Britons who formed into regional groups and who were evidently present in the area as demonstrated by various place-names (Edmonds 2013, 21). It is perhaps possible that Furness was part of a kingdom known as Rheged, the extent of which is unclear

but may have been based around the Lyvennet Valley in north-east Cumbria or Carlisle, although it stretched across the modern border into Scotland and may have had an influence as far as North Yorkshire (Clarkson 2010, 68-78). By the late 7<sup>th</sup> century the southern part of Cumbria at least had come under the control of the Angles based in the North East as Cartmel is named in a grant made by King Ecgfrith to Cuthbert, apparently in collusion with the native British nobility (Edmonds 2013, 20). How much direct control the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria actually had is difficult to determine. From the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> century and into the early 10<sup>th</sup> century the Irish Sea coast began to see considerable movement of Norse Vikings, who had originally come from what is now Norway and settled in Scotland, the Isle of Man, and Ireland (Griffith 2010). Some of those in Ireland were forcibly expelled by the Irish in 902 and as a result many settled along the North West coast in what is now Cumbria and Lancashire (*ibid*). Place-name evidence demonstrates that they were particularly prevalent in Furness; the name Ulverston is probably from the Anglo-Saxon personal name 'Wulfthere', under the influence of the Norse pronunciation, although it has also been suggested that it was vill of the manor of Hougoun (SLDC 2005, 4). The latter idea is perhaps further supported by the notion that it may derive from 'how-town', from the Norse or 'haug-tun' meaning hill-town – it was commonly known as 'Ooston' in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (Elsworth 2005, 15). It is also possible that at least part of the Furness Peninsula came under the influence of the Kingdom of Strathclyde, which extended its area of influence in the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries and may have even taken direct control of part or all of what became Cumberland (Elsworth 2018).

### 3.5 Medieval Period (11<sup>th</sup> century AD – 16<sup>th</sup> century AD)

3.5.1 Ulverston has pre-medieval origins but much of the town centre is based on planned burgage plots laid out during the medieval period, and it is from this time that it grew in size and prosperity. It was granted a market charter in 1280, although it was forced to compete with the market at Dalton, which was under the patronage of Furness Abbey, from an early date and this may have impeded the town's growth (SLDC 2005, 6). During the early 14<sup>th</sup> century it was also considerably damaged by raids from Scotland, which left considerable areas in waste (*ibid*). Finds and structures of this period are relatively rare. One of the most significant medieval sites within the town is Nevill Hall. The origins of Nevill Hall are uncertain, but it was the focus of a minor manor that took the same name. It seems to have grown from a grant made by William de Lancaster to Lawrence de Cornwall in the 1280s of a messuage, mill and lands in Ulverston, which, through inheritance, passed to Sir Edmund de Nevill by 1332 (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 351). It passed through their family, which was based at Liversedge in Yorkshire, until Sir John de Nevill took part in the Northern Rising of 1569 and as a result forfeited his property to the Crown (*op cit*, 352). The estates were subsequently sold off but a valuation of 1570 reveals that the manor of Nevill Hall included lands largely on the southern side of Ulverston, probably also including what became Swarthmoor Hall estate (Brownbill 1929; although there was clearly some dispute regarding this with Conishead Priory; Gaythorpe 1906, 237-238). The hall then seems to have passed through a number of private hands, including members of the Corker and Coward families, one of whom is probably responsible for the date stone of 1618, which suggests that it was partially rebuilt at that time. It is considered possible that Nevill Hall originally comprised a pele tower, perhaps of 14<sup>th</sup> century date (Perriam and Robinson 1998, 387).

3.5.2 The site is close to the medieval town of Ulverston and Nevill Hall, and a watching brief carried out on Hart Street recovered a piece of medieval pottery (Minerva Heritage 2009). Another piece was recovered during an evaluation in Tarn Side, less than 50m to the north (Greenlane Archaeology 2015).

### 3.6 Post-Medieval Period (16<sup>th</sup> century AD – present)

3.6.1 During the post-medieval period Ulverston's prosperity increased mainly as a result of its connections to iron mining and smelting industries (SLDC 2005, 7). Its port also gained from the trade in this material and through connections to ports along the Irish Sea coast and by the 18<sup>th</sup> century the town owned many ships (*ibid*). This peaked with the construction of the Ulverston canal in 1796, which considerably increased the capacity of the town for maritime trade (*ibid*) by effectively creating a large quay. Ulverston's industries continued to prosper throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although the railway ultimately replaced the canal, and as a result the town expanded and was subject to regular

improvements and expansion (*op cit*, 8-9). The site itself is of some interest during this period – not only was it directly adjacent to a public house built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (see *Section 3.1* above), latterly the Union Inn, it was also where the photographic studio of SS Crewdson was located (see *Section 3.1.6*). Crewdson established his business in c1862 at the age of about 23 and died in November 1891 aged 52 (Lowe and Bennett 2006, 3).



## 4. Watching Brief

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The watching brief comprised the monitoring of a number of areas of groundworks, initially the areas beneath the former buildings to the east of the former Union Inn, which stands on the north corner of the site, and the outshuts to the south-west of the Union Inn. This was followed by deep excavation for attenuation tank and associated drainage on the south-west side of the site, and finally the excavation of footings for the new building across the centre of the site.

### 4.2 Results

4.2.1 **Areas below demolished buildings:** these were only observed once the structures had been demolished and the rubble cleared. In the area of the single-storey buildings to the east of the former Union Inn, a layer of disturbed mid-grey loose silt less than 0.1m thick was observed (**1000**), essentially just remaining demolition material. Below this was a loose gravelly mid-orange sandy clay natural (**1001**) (Plate 9). Immediately outside of the footprint of the demolished building a range of deposits were observed in section (Plate 10); initially a thicker topsoil below the modern brick surface of the former pub beer garden, up to 0.3m thick and comprising a dark grey soft silt (**1002**). Below this was a buried soil comprising a pale grey sandy silt with 10% angular gravel up to 0.1m thick (**1003**). The area below the outshut on the south-west side of the former Union Inn was almost entirely disturbed by existing drains and the footings of the outshut (Plate 11) but there was some potentially earlier cobble-filled overburden present (**1004**), essentially the same as **1000**, and the natural sandy gravel below (**1001**).



Plate 9 (left): Deposits revealed following the demolition of buildings to the east of the former Union Inn, viewed from the west

Plate 10 (right): Deposits revealed in section following the demolition of buildings to the east of the former Union Inn, viewed from the north-east



**Plate 11: Deposits revealed following the demolition of the outshuts to the south-west of the former Union Inn, viewed from the south-east**

**4.2.2 Attenuation tank and drainage:** this initially revealed an overburden of recently disturbed material and topsoil comprising a pale brown silty clay up to 0.2m thick (**1005**). Below this was a dark grey loose gravelly silt 0.6m-0.9m thick containing large amounts of post-medieval glass, pottery, bone, and other finds as well as substantial lenses of ash (**1006**) (Plate 12). It was cut by an old iron water pipe running north-west/south-east across the centre of the excavated area. **1006** in turn lay on a mid-brown loose sandy clay between 0.2m and 0.3m thick, and with several areas of more concentrated cobbles (**1007**). Below this was a gravelly orange fairly compacted sandy clay with 75% rounded cobbles (**1008**), undoubtedly the equivalent of **1001** but at considerably greater depth (Plate 13), suggesting that the original ground surface sloped down from north to south. To the south-east end of the attenuation tank area the ground was heavily disturbed by the presence of an existing inspection chamber and there was lots of red brick and concrete, the bricks typically machine made and marked 'CLAUGHTON MANOR BRICK Co CATON', and with parts of a wall still evident in section, indicating that this represented the remains of a former building (**1009**). It was also apparent that the boundary wall to the south-west was built onto **1008** (Plate 14), while the concrete wall edging the path along the south-east was only built onto deposit **1006** (Plate 15), although there was considerable disturbance associated with this and a ceramic pipe that ran along the south-east end of this area of excavation (Plate 16).



**Plate 12 (left):** The north-west end of the attenuation tank trench, viewed from the south-east

**Plate 13 (right):** Deposits revealed in section in the north-west end of the attenuation tank trench, viewed from the south-east



**Plate 14 (left):** The south-west boundary wall footings exposed in the attenuation tank trench, viewed from the north-east

**Plate 15 (right):** The concrete block wall footings exposed to the south-east of the attenuation tank trench, viewed from the north



**Plate 16: Disturbed deposits exposed in the south-east end of the attenuation tank trench, viewed from the west**

4.2.3 **Foundation trenches:** excavation began on the south-west side immediately adjacent and cutting into the area excavated for the attenuation tank (Plate 17). The sequence of deposits was therefore essentially the same, that is an initial layer of disturbed topsoil and dumped material (**1005**), over a thick buried topsoil containing large quantities of post-medieval finds (**1006**), over a buried soil (**1007**) and finally onto the natural (**1008**). On the south-west side these were all a similar depth to that found in the attenuation tank trench, with the foundations extending to a total depth of c2m below the surface. The natural (**1008**) apparently became more solid and raised in height slightly towards the south-east end of the south-west foundation (Plate 18), and it was apparent on cutting the south-east foundation how much the original ground level rose up from south to north, as a result of which the foundations were only up to 1m deep or less on the north side (Plate 19). The north-east end of the south-east foundation was cut through by the concrete block wall of the former outshut [**1011**] with the area to the north-east filled with loose brick rubble (**1010**) (Plate 22). The area immediately adjoining this and exposed in the central footing trench was also extensively disturbed. The north-east footing excavated along the area already disturbed by earlier drains and the outshut but was shallow and excavated onto the natural (**1008**) (Plate 20), as was the area in the central trench, although this was only disturbed at its south-east end (Plate 21). The ground below the north-west footing was also very disturbed due to the former boundary wall, which had clearly been recently rebuilt on the north-east end as it had solid concrete foundations. The south-west end, however, revealed the foundations of the older boundary wall, although this sat on top of an earlier foundation, slightly to the south-east of the line of the current wall (**1012**) (Plate 23 and Plate 24). These footings evidently continue along the whole of the north-west side. To the north-west of the wall line, below the pavement, was a mid-brown soft sandy clay with some brick and pottery between 0.6m and 0.8m thick (**1013**), cut by some later gravel-filled holes, which presumably represent parts of the road make up deposits beyond (Plate 25 and Plate 26).

**Figure 2: Site plan**





**Plate 17 (left): South-western foundation trench, viewed from the west**



**Plate 18 (right): South-east end of the south-western foundation trench showing natural (1008), viewed from the west**



**Plate 19 (left): North-eastern foundation trench, viewed from the south-west**



**Plate 20 (right): North-western foundation trench, viewed from the south-east**



**Plate 21 (left): Central foundation trench, viewed from the south**

**Plate 22 (right): Modern wall [1011] and rubble (1010) viewed in section, from the south-east**



**Plate 23 (left): North-west boundary wall and earlier foundation (2012) to the south-east, viewed from the south**

**Plate 24 (right): North-west boundary wall and foundations in section, viewed in section (2012) from the north-east**





**Plate 25 (left): Deposit (1013) revealed in section in the north-west side of the north-west foundation trench, viewed from the south**

**Plate 26 (right): Deposit (1013) revealed in section in the north-west side of the north-west foundation trench, viewed from the south-east**

## 4.3 Finds

4.3.1 **Introduction:** a total of 317 finds were recovered during the watching brief. These are discussed by type below and a complete list of all the finds is provided in *Appendix 3*.

4.3.2 **Medieval pottery:** the medieval pottery is described in generic terms (e.g. *gritty ware*) with no attempt to link to specific fabrics or 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).

4.3.3 Three fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from **1007**, comprising one fragment of gritty ware and two fragments of sandy ware. The fragments of sandy ware were not refitting but were potentially from the same vessel. Gritty and sandy wares dominate 12<sup>th</sup> and early 13<sup>th</sup> century assemblages in the region (McCarthy and Brooks 1992, 22; Whitehead *et al* 2013) and persist into the 14<sup>th</sup> century (Bradley and Miller 2009, 664).

4.3.4 **Post-medieval pottery:** a total of 202 fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the Union Inn with the majority, 165 pieces, coming from deposit **1006** and dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century. One fragment of white earthenware with transfer print (Willow pattern) dating to the same period came from deposit **1002**. 36 fragments of mottledware and earlier brown-glazed red earthenware dating to the 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century (or slightly later) came from **1007**. The same deposit produced three fragments of medieval pottery (see above) strongly suggesting that this context predates deposits **1006** and **1013**. The general character of the pottery deposited in **1006** is typically domestic with types found in the region, ranging from a small number of early types such as glazed buff coloured earthenware with brown/yellow speckled glaze of late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century date, and fragments of mottled red/buff earthenware and mottledware, which could perhaps be as early as the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. However, the vast majority of the assemblage dates from the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century (with some fragments perhaps as early as 18<sup>th</sup> century), including factory produced slipwares, white earthenwares with a range of printed and painted patterns such as "Willow", "Asiatic pheasant" and "Broseley", creamware, pearlware, and red earthenware.

4.3.5 The very late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century date of the ceramic assemblage is reflected well by the glass finds that can be dated to the same period (see below). The majority of the ceramics assemblage undoubtedly represents domestic waste from the local area generally accumulated during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and very early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the dump deposit **1006** being the most substantial. It clearly represents a number of successive deposits of a relatively large number of different vessel types that were broken and then dumped as rubbish. The domestic wares do not only include tablewares and storage vessels but also fragments of sanitary wares, such as fragments of chamber pots, wash basins and other items. These were mainly white/grey in colour. There is an almost complete inkwell made from stoneware, as well as a number of other stoneware items, notably storage jars, marmalade and preserve jars. Of local interest is a marked stoneware fragment with the remains of the transfer print '[JAMES] ORMEROD A[ND PARTNER BRITANNIA WORKS COLNE LANCASHIRE]' which contained either marmalade or "genuine" jam (Plate 27). Noteworthy are also the four fragments of white earthenware with a grey transfer print pattern dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century, one of which still retains the name of the pattern, 'Fibre', printed in elegant cursive script on its base (Plate 28). The only ceramic objects from deposit **1006** that were not vessel fragments are two porcelain figurine fragments, perhaps from a hollow, moulded horse/beast figurine.



Plate 27 (left): Stoneware jar fragment with local company name from 1006

Plate 28(right): Base fragment of a white earthenware vessel with “Fibre” transfer print from 1006

4.3.6 **Glass:** a total of 86 glass fragments/complete vessels were recovered: 85 fragments and complete bottles from 1006 and only one glass fragment from 1007. The great majority (over 80%) of complete and fragmentary vessels were beer, wine and soda/mineral water bottles but there are also a few inkwells and glass containers for powdered(?) chemicals, ink and dye. 17 bottles survive complete or mainly complete; the rest are 67 fragments of bases, walls and tops. Out of the complete bottles 13 were made from white/clear glass and four were made from green/olive glass. Almost all of them retain some form of punt mark and an indication of content. three large beer bottles had been manufactured by Nuttall & Co at St Helen’s, then Lancashire between 1872-1913 (Toulouse 1971, 380f) for R&P HARTLEY ULVERSTON, the company logo which was used from c1896, on both bottles and stoppers (Lockhart *et al* 2018a). There is one almost complete Codd bottle for carbonated drinks marked J&Co on the base and JONES & Co BARROW on the side (logo used from 1872), as well as six smaller unmarked bottles and inkwells. One ink bottle bears the punt mark REEVES LONDON and another MABIE TODD & SWAN INK (both early 20<sup>th</sup> century). Two bottles bear the punt mark YGCo on the page referring to the York Glass Company which produced bottles with that logo between 1870-1930 (Lockhart *et al* 2020). One of the bottle is unmarked, the other was made for R WILLAN PHARMACIST ULVERSTON. There is also a dye bottle marked with the punt mark 754 on the base and WHITAKER & Co COLOUR WORKS KENDAL ENGLAND which were in operation between 1919-1947 (<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/c/F167400>; [https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/archives/online\\_catalogues/nonofficial/collections.asp](https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/archives/online_catalogues/nonofficial/collections.asp)). The glass finds also include four complete bottles made from dark green/olive colour glass, one of which is a large unmarked wine bottle. A further two wine bottles carry the N&Co punt mark on the base, indicating that they had been produced by Nuttall & Co at St Helen’s, then Lancashire, between 1872-1913 (Lockhart *et al* 2018a). In this case they had been made for HUDSON & CO WINE MERCHANTS ULVERSTON. The fourth bottle was also made by Nuttall & Co but in this instance, it had been produced for R.F. CASE & Co Ltd ULVERSTON & BARROW, bearing the B and arrow trademark (Plate 29). R.F. Case & Co was founded in Ulverston in 1860 but had moved to Barrow-in-Furness by 1865 (<https://brewerytrays.co.uk/cms/index.php/r-f-case-co-ltd-round-alloy.html.html>).



**Plate 29 (right): Complete bottle produced for R.F. Case & Co. Ltd / Ulverston and Barrow from 1006**

4.3.7 The 67 glass fragments include 15 marked and 28 unmarked fragments of white/clear glass, 1 marked and 13 unmarked fragments of green/olive glass and 10 fragments of unmarked bright blue/blue or blue-tinged glass. The fragments of blue/blue tinged glass are likely from large sweet(?) jars, a drinking glass and smaller bottles. The 28 fragments of unmarked clear/white glass include 26 fragments of Codd bottles, wine bottles and ink and other jars/bottles and 2 fragments of window glass, while the marked white/clear glass fragments can be compared to the complete ones discussed above. There are several fragments (some still with stoppers) marked R&P HARTLEY ULVERSTON dating from c1896 (Plate 31), as well as fragments of wine bottles with Ulverston/Barrow punt marks. One fragment is marked with CODDS BOTTLE MAKER DAN RYLANDS BARNESLEY dating from 1884-1901 (Lockhart *et al* 2018b), whilst another bears the label of Thomas Dickson: [D]IC[KSON'S] MINERAL W[ATER] W[ORKS] HANLEY and the punt mark of REDFEARN BROS Ltd BARNESLEY dating from the 1900s (Lockhart *et al* 2019; <https://www.stokebottles.com/dickson.php>). There is also a bottle fragment marked [WIL]LIAM JOHNSO[N & SONS ULVERSTON with the remains of a man holding a bird and another bird to the right; it is reminiscent of bottles with the 'dandy' logo, but this particular one could not be identified any further. There is also the lower half and base of a rectangular bottle marked with SCOTT'S [E]MULSION [COD L]IVER OIL [WITH] LIME & SODA (1890-1920) and a very small bottle with the letters [...]SSER, potentially the remains of [MINERALWA]SSER, the German term for sparking or natural spring water (Plate 30). There is a white powder/residue adhering to and around this sherd potentially indicating that it may have contained a chemical that created sparking or carbonated water when mixed with water. There are also 14 fragments of green/olive glass, only one of which carried the punt mark N&Co, for Nuttall&Co; it had been manufactured for HUDSON & CO WINE MERCHANTS ULVERSTON.



Plate 30 (left): Glass bottle fragment with white residue, marked [...]SSER from 1006

Plate 31 (right): Glass bottle neck and complete stopper marked R&P HARTLEY ULVERSTON from 1006

4.3.8 **Metal and mixed material:** only one metal object was recovered, a slightly bent, twisted strip of lead-alloy from 1006. Originally this may have been a part of window lead but it is fully twisted now, and much distorted from its original shape. The item made from 'mixed materials' is a threaded bottle stopper, probably made from a mixture of cork and metal. It came from a beer bottle; three stoppers of similar type were recovered from 1006 still sealing beer bottles (see glass section above). The stopper is marked "CASE & Co BARROW / TRADEMARK REGISTERED", with the B and arrow trademark for B(Arrow) suggesting it takes from c. 1904 which is the date of the trademark registration ([http://breweryhistory.com/wiki/index.php?title=Case %26 Co. Ltd](http://breweryhistory.com/wiki/index.php?title=Case_%26_Co._Ltd))

4.3.8 **Clay tobacco pipe:** 15 clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from 1006, including two marked stem fragments and an almost complete bowl. The almost complete bowl was milled around the rim and stamped IB in relief on the rear of the bowl (facing the smoker) (Plate 32-33). Its profile suggests a 17<sup>th</sup> century date (Atkinson and Oswald 1969, fig 1). Two clay pipe bowls with potentially the same maker's mark (IB within a cog/circle), from the Lancaster and Welshampton (West Midlands) areas have been recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database [www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk), under the Finds IDs (WREX-ED2805 and LANCUM-458932). They were dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. A second bowl fragment with near vertical sides from the Union Inn site is probably of late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date (ibid) and, although not refitting, conceivably belongs with the separate stem/bowl fragment recovered from the same context. One of the two marked stem fragments is marked '...LAWTON WHITE...' along the length of the fragment and the second marked fragment is marked '122...', again along its length (Plate 35-35).



**Plate 32 (left):** Left side of the near complete clay tobacco pipe bowl from 1006

**Plate 33 (right):** Right side of the near complete clay tobacco pipe bowl from 1006



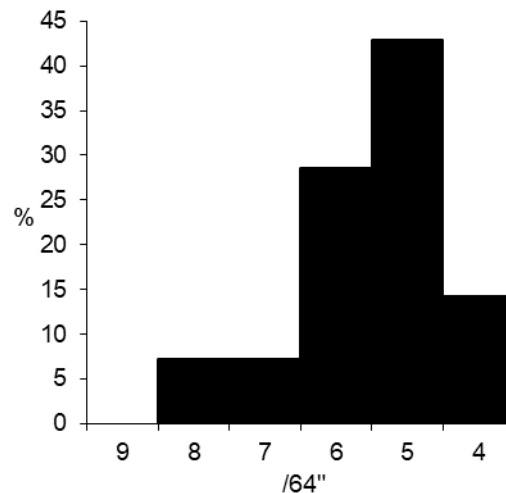
**Plate 34:** IB relief stamp on the rear of the near complete clay tobacco pipe bowl from 1006



**Plate 35 (left):** Stem fragment marked '...LAWTON WHITE...'

**Plate 36 (right):** Stem fragment marked '122...'

4.3.9 Analysis of the stem bore diameter histogram suggests that the assemblage is predominantly 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century in date with a small quantity of 17<sup>th</sup> century material present (after Davey 2013).



**Plate 37: Histogram of clay tobacco pipe stem borehole diameters**

4.3.10 **Leather:** two larger fragments and a number of smaller fragments of leather were recovered from **1006**. They were almost certainly parts of leather soles/shoes of late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. One of the fragments still retains its original outline (front part of the shoe) which is still lined with small iron shoe nails/rivets.

4.3.11 **Molluscs:** four molluscs were recovered from **1006**: two oyster shells and two cockle shells which are not closely datable but were likely deposited at the same time as most of the other ceramic and glass, around the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century.

4.3.12 **Industrial residue:** six large lumps of slag (industrial residue) were recovered from **1007**. They are porous but weighty suggestive of an earlier date when techniques for extracting iron were less efficient. It is possible that they represent evidence for iron smelting, perhaps in a bloomery.

4.3.13 **Animal bone:** a full assessment of the animal bone is presented in *Appendix 4*, but in summary it comprised 57 fragments from contexts **1006** and **1007**, dominated by domestic species, primarily cattle and sheep/goat, but also pig and some horse. A single bone from a hare was also part of the assemblage. Evidence for butchery was present in several cases as well as some examples of gnawing by both carnivores, such as dogs, and rodents. Overall, the collection is typical for the post-medieval period in the area, with evidence for domestic animals kept for food, textiles/leather, and traction all present. The hare is more unusual but probably also represents an animal exploited for food.

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Results

5.1.1 The watching brief revealed a range of deposits, although the majority were probably or definitely post-medieval date. The finds recovered from some of them give a quite specific date range, while others are vaguer. In total, five phases of activity could be identified.

5.1.2 **Phase 1 (natural):** across the site the natural comprised a mid-orange or orangey brown sandy clay with stones and gravel, showing a much finer structure at depth, designated as **1001** on the north-east side and **1008** to the south-west. This was undoubtedly deposited as boulder clay during the last Ice Age. The slope of the deposits suggests that it dipped down to the south-west, which would be towards the position of the beck that runs through the town and outside the south-west boundary of the site.

5.1.3 **Phase 2 (late medieval – 18<sup>th</sup> century):** the earliest deposit of archaeological origin is represented by **1007**, which is likely the former ground level prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Finds recovered from it comprised a mixture of pottery types more typical of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century, as well as (presumably residual) medieval pottery, animal bones, and some iron working slag. This is of particular interest because it suggests that iron working, perhaps smelting given the density of the slag, was being carried out nearby in the late medieval or early post-medieval period. However, it should be noted that such material was essentially indestructible and was sometimes moved from its original location to be used as hard-core and for road surfaces and similar.

5.1.4 **Phase 3 (19<sup>th</sup> century?):** deposit **1013**, which appears to have made up the early layers of the road running along the north-west boundary of the site (Union Street), contained finds suggesting a 19<sup>th</sup> century date. It probably represents several phases of deposition, but would be broadly consistent with the map evidence which shows that this street existed from at least 1832. The wall foundation (**1012**) probably belongs to this phase too. The north-west boundary wall was clearly original continuous along the whole site boundary before being partially demolished, apparently prior to the construction of Crewdson's photographic studio and possibly to accommodate it (see Plate 6).

5.1.5 **Phase 4 (late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century):** deposit **1006**, which directly overlays **1007**, contained large amounts of finds, many of which could be closely dated to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. These included several complete bottles, animal bones, and other large items, which suggest that the area was being used for the dumping of rubbish at this time. The documentary evidence shows that the site was occupied by a photographic studio until at least 1891, so it is conceivable that when this fell out of use rubbish was dumped on the site, or that some of this deposit accumulated underneath the buildings, which were clearly essentially timber sheds, while they were still standing. It is likely that deposit **1003** dates to essentially the same period, although this could not be dated. Similarly, the brick rubble (**1009**) relates to a small structure shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891, probably an outside toilet.

5.1.6 **Phase 5 (20<sup>th</sup> century and later):** a number of very late deposits were encountered as well as overburden or demolition deposits – **1000**, **1002**, **1004**, **1005**. These represent either the most recent topsoil or demolition/overburden relating to the buildings that formerly stood on the north-east and north-west sides of the site. Only **1002** contained any finds; a single fragment of probably 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery. In addition, deposit **1010** and **1011** evidently represent the remains of a 20<sup>th</sup> century outshut and its subsequent demolition.

### 5.2 Significance

5.2.1 Although no features of archaeological interest were discovered, substantial deposits containing a large number of finds, ranging from the medieval period to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, were encountered. While post-medieval finds were the most common, the medieval finds are of particular interest in further demonstrating the extent of activity in the town in this period. The presence of iron working residue is also significant because it provides further evidence for iron working, perhaps smelting, taking place in Ulverston as early as the medieval period, which was also found to be the case at another recent site on the south side of the town centre (Greenlane Archaeology 2019). The collection of post-medieval finds is



also of interest because it includes several examples of complete or near-complete bottles for various companies, including several local ones.

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## Appendix 1: Project Design

The Site	
Site Name	Former Union Inn, Union Street, Ulverston
County	Cumbria
NGR	328797 478402

Client	
Client Name	Leck Construction
Client's architect/agent	Craig & Meyer Architects

Planning	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	SL/2021/0600
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	Demolition of single storey lean-to outriggers and conversion of former public house to 2 dwellings and construction of 2 new dwellings
Condition number	7
Local Planning Authority	South Lakeland District Council
Planning Archaeologist	Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer
Groundworks subject to watching brief	Groundworks associated with construction of new dwellings

Archiving	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Barrow-in-Furness
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 an archaeological watching brief.

### 1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

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

### 1.3 Staff

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

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

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

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

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

## 2. Objectives

### 2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

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

### 2.2 Watching Brief

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

### 2.3 Report

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

### 2.4 Archive

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

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

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

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

### 3.2 Watching Brief

3.2.1 The relevant area of groundworks will be monitored, with one archaeologist on site. If there are several areas being excavated concurrently it may be considered necessary to have more than one archaeologist on site.

3.2.2 The watching brief methodology will be as follows:

- All excavation will be carried out under supervision by staff from Greenlane Archaeology;
- All deposits of archaeological significance will be examined by hand if possible in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. If possible, negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include detailed plans and sections at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 where practicable or sketches where it is not and photographs in both colour print and colour digital format. In addition, photographs will also be taken of the site before work begins and after completion;
- All deposits, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;

- All finds will be recovered during the watching brief for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant amounts of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the watching brief as far as is practically and safely possible, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have, for example, preserved environmental remains, industrial residues, and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 20 and 60 litres in volume (or 100% of smaller features) where possible, depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (e.g. gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors, who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;
- Any articulated human remains discovered during the watching brief will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The client will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will require a Home Office licence, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, which will be applied for should the need arise;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the watching brief these will immediately be brought to the attention of the Planning Archaeologist so that the need for further work can be confirmed. Any additional work will be carried out following discussion with the Planning Archaeologist and subject to a new project design, and the ensuing costs will be agreed with the client.

### 3.3 Report

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

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



## 3.4 Archive

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

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

## 4. Work timetable

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

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

## 5. Other matters

### 5.1 Access and clearance

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

### 5.2 Health and Safety

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

### 5.3 Insurance

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

### 5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

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

## 6. Bibliography

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

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

## Appendix 2: Context List

Context	Type	Location	Description	Interpretation
1000	Deposit	North-east side	Mid-grey loose silt, less than 0.1m thick	Demolition material and bedding layer
1001	Deposit	North-east side	Mid orange sandy clay and gravel	Natural
1002	Deposit	North-east side	Soft dark grey silt, up to 0.3m thick	Topsoil
1003	Deposit	North-east side	Pale grey sandy silt, 10% angular stone, 0.1m thick	Buried soil
1004	Deposit	North-west side	Loose cobble filled mixed greyish orange clay	Overburden/demolition
1005	Deposit	South-west side	Pale brown silty clay, 0.2m thick	Overburden/demolition
1006	Deposit	South-west side	Soft dark grey loose gravelly silt, typically 0.6m-0.7m or more thick	Former topsoil/dumped deposit
1007	Deposit	South-west side	Mid brown loose sandy clay, lots of lenses of cobbles, 0.2m – 0.3m thick	Buried soil
1008	Deposit	South-west side	Compacted orangey brown clay, 75% rounded cobbles, but becoming finer with depth. At least 0.6m thick	Natural
1009	Deposit	South-east side	Loose red brick rubble; bricks marked 'CLAUGHTON MANOR BRICK Co CATON'	Remains of structure
1010	Deposit	North-east side	Area of loose concrete block rubble, c1m wide	Infill
1011	Deposit	North-east side	Concrete block wall running north-west/south-east	Outshut wall
1012	Deposit	North-west side	Loose slate rubble, more than 0.8m deep, 0.5m wide	Boundary wall footing
1013	Deposit	North-west side	Soft mid brown sandy clay with some brick, 0.6m-0.8m thick	Dumped deposit north-west of wall, lower surface of road?

## Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
1002	Pottery	1	White earthenware with transfer print "Willow pattern"; rim fragment	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	7	Black-glazed red earthenware: joining fragments from a large pancheon	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	1	Rim fragment of unglazed red earthenware	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	11	Black-glazed red earthenware, coarseware, various vessel form	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware, coarseware	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	2	Red earthenware rim (1) and wall (1) sherds	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	1	Mottled red/buff earthenware bowl or plate fragment	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	2	Mottled ware: one large base and one small wall fragment	18 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	1	Tile fragment made from fine blue fabric	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	3	Glazed buff coloured earthenware with brown/yellow speckled slip/glaze	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> - early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	24	Rim and bowl fragments of white/light grey sanitary ware: basin/toilet rim (1), moulded handled (1), base (1), moulded wall fragments (1), undecorated fragments (19)	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	1	Stoneware ink pot/ink well, complete except for chip missing at rim	19 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	10	Stoneware fragments from the same vessel, all fragments partially covered with black tar-like residue on the outside	19 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	7	Stoneware: marmalade jar fragments with vertical grooves	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	8	Stoneware fragments from different jars	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	2	Joining stoneware fragments from a bottle or tall jar	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	1	Rim fragment from stoneware jar (for marmalade or jam) with transfer print/maker's mark: [JAMES] ORMEROD A[ND PARTNER] / TRAD[E... BRITANNIA WORKS COLNE LANCASHIRE]	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	6	Brown-glazed stoneware fragments	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	9	Creamware fragments, one with painted decoration (floral, blue and brown)	Mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	1	Porcelain with lustre, saucer fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	5	Porcelain fragments: with gilded strip (2), gilded garland (1) and moulded fluted decorated (2) – the latter could be 18 <sup>th</sup> rather than 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	2	Porcelain figurine fragments: horse/beast eye and face fragment and vase fragment with moulded floral garland or wreath	19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
1006	Pottery	9	Pearlware fragments: 4 rims, two of which are feathered (one green, one blue), one with moulded palmette and one with transfer pattern (flowers); 2 wall sherds with blue transfer printed flowers, 2 plain	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> /early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	20	White earthenware, undecorated, different vessel types	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	1	White earthenware, factory-produced mocha ware	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	2	White earthenware, slipware	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	4	White earthenware with black/dark brown transfer print "Fibre"	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	2	White earthenware with blue transfer print "Broseley"	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	2	White earthenware with sponge print	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	6	White earthenware with transfer print "Asiatic pheasant"	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Pottery	13	White earthenware with transfer print "Willow pattern"	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Glass	85	<p>17 complete bottles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 13 complete vessels made from white/clear glass: 3 large beer bottles made by Nuttall &amp; Co, St Helen's, Lancashire (N&amp;Co logo on base) (1872-1913) for R&amp;P HARTLEY ULVERSTON (company logo on bottles and stoppers) (from 1896), 1 almost complete Codd bottle for carbonated drinks marked J &amp; Co on base and JONES &amp; Co BARROW on side (from 1872) 1 large oval bottle (unmarked), 2 ink wells (unmarked), 2 small bottles (unmarked), 1 small ink bottle marked REEVES LONDON (early 20<sup>th</sup> century), 1 ink bottle marked MABIE TODD &amp; CO SWAN INK (early 20<sup>th</sup> century), 2 bottles made by the York Glass Company (both have the YGCo logo on the base) (1870-1930) – one unmarked, the other made for R WILLAN PHARMACIST ULVERSTON, 1 dye bottle marked 754 on the base and made for WHITAKER &amp; Co COLOUR WORKS KENDAL ENGLAND (1919-1947).</li> <li>- 4 complete bottles made from green/olive glass: 1 large wine bottle (unmarked), 1 bottle made by Nuttall &amp; Co, St Helen's, Lancashire (N&amp;Co logo on base) (1872-1913) for R.F.CASE &amp; Co Ltd ULVERSTON &amp; BARROW (B and arrow trademark) (R.F. Case &amp; Co were founded in 1860 in Ulverston, but had moved to Barrow by 1865), 2 wine bottles made by Nuttall &amp; Co, St Helen's, Lancashire (N&amp;Co logo on base) (1872-1913) for HUDSON &amp; CO WINE MERCHANTS ULVERSTON</li> </ul> <p>67 glass vessel fragments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 15 marked fragments of white/clear glass: 3 lower body/base torpedo-shaped codd bottle fragments marked [...]ISON [ULVER]STON, 1 wall fragment [...]NDE[...], 2 tops with stopper marked R&amp;P HARTLEY ULVERSTON (from 1896), 1 wall</li> </ul>	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			<p>fragment marked WI[NE MER]CHAN[TS], 3 fragments marked with remains of Ulverston/Barrow labels, 1 fragment marked CODDS BOTTLE MAKER DAN RYLANDS BARNLEY (1884-1901), 1 lower half and base marked with the label of Thomas Dickson: [D]IC[KSON'S] MINERAL W[ATER W]ORKS HANLEY, bottle made by REDFEARN BROS Ltd BARNLEY (1900s), 1 codd bottle fragment [WIL]LIAM JOHNSO[N &amp; SONS ULVERSTON] with man holding a bird, 1 lower half and base of rectangular bottle SCOTT'S [E]MULSION [COD L]IVER OIL [WITH] LIME &amp; SODA (1890-1920), 1 small base with [MINERALWA?]SSER on the side and white residue in and around the glass, potentially soda?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 28 unmarked fragments of white/clear glass: 2 window pane fragments, 26 fragments from codd bottles, wine bottles, ink and other jars/bottles.</li> <li>- 14 fragments of green/olive glass: 1 large fragment (lower half and base) of a wine bottle made by Nuttall &amp; Co, St Helen's, Lancashire (N&amp;Co logo on base) (1872-1913) for HUDSON &amp; CO WINE MERCHANTS ULVERSTON and 13 further, unmarked, fragments mostly from wine bottles</li> <li>- 10 fragments of bright blue, blue or blue-tinged glass from large sweet(?) jars, one drinking glass and bottles, all unmarked</li> </ul>	
1006	Clay tobacco pipe	15	<p>10 plain stem fragments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1x length: 26mm, oval-shaped cross-section, 7.5-8.5mm across, with off-centre 4/64" diameter borehole;</li> <li>• 1x length: 49mm, slightly oval-shaped cross-section, 6.5-7mm across, with central 4/64" diameter borehole;</li> <li>• 1x length: 31mm, oval-shaped cross-section, 6-7mm across, with central 5/64" diameter borehole;</li> <li>• 1x length: 37mm, slightly oval-shaped cross-section, 6.5-7mm across, with fairly central 5/64" diameter borehole;</li> <li>• 1x length: 58mm, 8mm diameter cross-section, with off-centre 5/64" diameter borehole;</li> <li>• 1x length: 50mm, slightly oval-shaped cross-section, 7-8mm across, with off-centre 5/64" diameter borehole;</li> <li>• 1x length: 56mm, 7mm diameter cross-section, with central 5/64" diameter borehole;</li> <li>• 1x length: 35.5mm, slightly oval-shaped cross-section, 6.5-7mm across, with central 6/64" diameter borehole;</li> <li>• 1x length: 35mm, 7mm diameter cross-section, with 6/64" diameter borehole;</li> <li>• 1x length: 33mm, 7mm diameter cross-section, with central 6/64" diameter borehole.</li> </ul> <p>2x stamped stem fragments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1x stem fragment with stamp, potentially a number, "122[...]"; length: 17mm, slightly oval-</li> </ul>	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			<p>shaped cross-section, 6.5-7mm across, with central 6/64" diameter borehole;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1x stem fragment with stamp [...]LAWTON WHITE[...]; length: 37mm, slightly oval-shaped cross-section, c8mm across, with off-centre 7/64" diameter borehole.</li> </ul> <p>1x stem/bowl junction: the rear side if the bowl is near vertical from the stem possibly suggesting a late 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century profile (it is not inconceivable that it belongs with the plain bowl fragment below, although not refitting); remaining section of stem has slightly oval-shaped cross-section, 7.5-8mm across, with central 5/64" diameter borehole.</p> <p>1x plain bowl fragment: around a quarter of the circumference of the bowl remains; however, the entire of the rim and the stem/bowl junction is missing (it is not inconceivable that it belongs with the stem/bowl junction above, although not refitting); it appears to be near-vertical sided, suggesting a probably a late 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century profile (Atkinson and Oswald 1969, fig 1).</p> <p>1x large fragment (part of stem and bowl remains), bowl is almost complete apart from chip to rim, stamped IB in relief on the rear of bowl (facing smoker) and with milled decoration around the rim; flat heel at stem/bowl junction; 17<sup>th</sup> century profile (Atkinson and Oswald 1969, fig 1); stem is c9mm diameter with central 8/64" diameter borehole.</p>	
1006	Leather	2	2 large and a number of small fragments of leather shoe soles; with rows of small nails still around outside	Prob 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Mollusc	4	Two oyster shells; two cockle shells	Not closely datable
1006	Mixed material	1	Bottle stopper, threaded. "CASE & CO BARROW TRADEMARK REGISTERED" with B and arrow trademark in the centre. Founded 1860 in Ulverston but moved to Barrow by 1865. Registered company 1904.	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1006	Lead-alloy	1	Thin strip of lead-alloy, possibly from a window pane. Twisted (secondary use?)	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1007	Pottery	3	<p>1x gritty ware: small body fragment of a thin-walled vessel (c4mm); this hard-fired sherd has a pale buff-coloured, lightly gritted fabric, with a browner outer margin and surface and 'sooting' externally; the fairly frequent inclusions are generally less than 1mm, but up to 1.5mm in size;</p> <p>2x sandy ware: very lightly gritted soft sandy fabric (it will mark paper); lightly abraded, body fragments of a pale buff-coloured fabric with more orange-coloured and slightly darker (but still fairly pale) surfaces; wall thickness: 8-9mm; not refitting but potentially from the same vessel</p>	c12 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> century
1007	Pottery	1	Stoneware: rim fragment from a jar, high fired	19 <sup>th</sup> century
1007	Pottery	4	Mottled ware: rim and base fragment from same(?) vessel, two fragments from two other, smaller, vessels	16 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
1007	Pottery	2	Brown glazed red earthenware: two rim fragments from two plates(?)	16 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
1007	Pottery	4	Brown-glazed red earthenware with cream slip decoration: plate rim fragment (1), rim and base fragment from a bowl (2), rim fragment	16 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
1007	Pottery	2	Black-glazed buff earthenware: large rim and small base sherd from two different vessels	16 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
1007	Pottery	15	Brown- and black-glazed red earthenware, some from the same over-fired vessel (6)	16 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
1007	Pottery	1	Pearlware with shell-edge: rim sherd from a small plate or saucer	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> /early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
1007	Pottery	1	Pearlware, hand-painted fragment of domed teapot lid	18 <sup>th</sup> century
1007	Glass	1	Base fragment, clear glass with blue tinge. No marks.	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1007	Industrial residue	6	Undiagnostic, iron working slag, porous and heavy, probably from smelting iron ore	Not closely datable
1013	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware, wall fragment, slightly over-fired, very dense	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century
1013	Pottery	2	Two joining fragments (rim and bowl) of white/light grey sanitary ware, possibly from a wash basin/chamber pot	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century

## Appendix 4: Animal Bone Assessment

Assessment of animal bone from Union Inn, Ulverston, Cumbria  
UI22

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### Introduction

Animal remains comprising mammals (57 fragments, weighing 1.4kg) were recovered via hand collection during an archaeological watching brief at Union Inn, Ulverston, Cumbria (NGR: 328797 478402) by Greenlane Archaeology in 2022 (UI22). This assessment includes quantification of the assemblage recovered with identification at species level where possible, an assessment of significance and recommendation(s) for any further work.

### Methods

The animal remains were identified to element, side and to as low a taxonomic level as possible using the Author's reference collection and published and online identification guides (Hillson 2003; 2005). Quantification for mammal remains used the diagnostic zone method as presented by Dobney and Rielly (1988). A taphonomic assessment of each fragment was undertaken, recording the presence and absence of cut and chop marks, burning and calcination, any evidence for animal activity (canid or rodent gnawing), and surface preservation; any other surface modifications of note were also recorded. At this stage, no attempt was made to sex any of the remains, or to measure any elements. Sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goat (*Capra hircus*) distinctions were also not considered. Fragments of bones that could be identified to element but not any specific species were grouped as far as possible using size and class or order categories. Results were recorded in an electronic proforma in Microsoft Excel.

This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019), a written scheme of investigation for the site (Greenlane Archaeology 2022) and with reference to the North West England Regional Research Framework for the post medieval period and industrial and 20th century (Miller 2023; Nevell 2023; NWERRF, accessed March 2023).

### Results

Mammal remains (57 fragments, weighing 1.4kg) were recovered from two contexts, 1006 and 1007, during the archaeological watching brief at Union Inn, Ulverston, in 2022 (Table 1).

Identified mammal remains included equid (*Equus* sp. – horse/donkey/mule), domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*), pig (*Sus domesticus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and European hare (*Lepus europaeus*), Table 1; fragments of a cattle skull with attached horncore were refitted (count = 14, MNE = 1 (minimum number of elements)) as well as a sheep/goat mandible (count = 3, MNE = 1). Additional remains were identified within size categories at clade (ungulate) or class (mammal) level (39%, count = 22).

Context	Equid	Cattle	Pig	Sheep /Goat	Hare	Small Ungulate	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Total
1006		4	3	8	1	2	13	6	37
1007	1	15		3		1			20
Total	1	19	3	11	1	3	13	6	57

Table 1: Summary of animal bone from contexts 1006 and 1007 at Union Inn, Ulverston, Cumbria (UI22), count.



## Taphonomic assessment

### Bone surface preservation and fragmentation

Bone surface preservation was varied across the assemblage, ranging from 'good' (2) to 'poor' (4), on a scale of 1 to 5 from 'excellent' to 'very poor'. Most specimens presented 'moderate' surface preservation (3; count = 41, 72%). Fragmentation was moderate throughout the assemblage, with only three fully intact bones recovered.

### Butchery

Evidence for butchery in the form of chop, cut and saw marks was recorded on 25 specimens across both contexts. These remains comprised 11 rib and vertebrae fragments assigned to the large and medium mammal size classes, three limb bones assigned to the size category 'small ungulate', 10 fore- and hind-limb bones identified as domestic cattle, pig and sheep/goat, and one cattle skull with an attached horncore that had evidence for both chop and saw marks present. The butcher's saw comes into consistent use in Britain during the mid-18th century (e.g., Cameron *et al.* 2019), with those remains recorded with evidence for saw marks unlikely to date any earlier than this. Site-wide, evidence for carcass processing was moderate to high.

### Animal interaction

Carnivore gnawing activity was observed on two specimens: a tibia identified as sheep/goat and a femur identified as pig. Evidence for rodent gnawing activity was observed on three specimens: phalanx and pelvis fragments identified as cattle, and an ulna identified as pig. No evidence for animal interaction was identified on remains from context 1007. Evidence for carnivore and rodent gnawing activity indicate that these animals were present on site and had access to the remains after their deposition.

### Pathology

Only one specimen was identified with a skeletal abnormality, possibly resulting from disease, injury or age – a pig ulna, which had a crease identified on the surface of the proximal articulation.

### Burning and calcination

No burnt or calcined bones were recovered.

### Potential for measurements

Five bones were identified as being suitably complete to allow measurement for size estimation. These comprised two 1st phalanges and a calcaneum identified as cattle, one metacarpal identified as equid, and one astragalus identified as sheep/goat.

### Potential for ageing and sexing

Bone fusion data for estimation of age at death was recorded for one or both epiphyses of four specimens, representing equid, cattle, sheep/goat. One mandible identified as sheep/goat (refitted from three fragments) was recorded as suitable for providing age at death data, representing an individual of between 2-3 years (Payne 1973). No animal remains were suitable for identifying sex.

## Discussion

The range of taxa identified at Union Inn, Ulverston, were consistent with those to be expected from late post-medieval to recent deposits in Cumbria. Horses/donkey/mules would have been kept for transportation and/or traction, cattle for meat, traction, milk and/or leather, pigs for meat, and sheep/goat for meat, milk and/or wool; these taxa are all common features within the assemblages of animal bones recovered from sites within the region and throughout Britain, being four of the main domestic livestock animals from the Bronze Age onwards (Baker and Worley 2019, 3). The hare tibia may result from human activity, with exploitation of this wild species

for meat and/or fur; however, it may also result from natural death. The absence of butchery marks on the hare bone prevents any further discussion of its potential role in human diet or other economic activities. The remains assigned to the size category (small ungulate) and size classes (large and medium mammal) likely represent the domestic species already identified, although it is possible that some of the remains could represent wild taxa such as deer. The species present, along with carcass processing evidence, suggest that the majority of the remains represented food waste.

Due to the small size of the assemblage, it is not possible to comment further on the role of these animals at the site. The assemblage is of low local significance with limited future research potential beyond the information contained within this report and associated spreadsheet.

## Recommendations for future analysis and dissemination

No further work is recommended for the animal remains recovered from Union Inn, Ulverston, in 2022. This report and associated data should be retained within the site archive and integrated into any site-wide reporting or publication. The animal remains may be discarded on completion of the project.

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