

LAND NORTH OF OLD HALL FARM, OVER KELLET, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation



Client: Oakmere Homes

Planning Application Ref.:
1/2010/01050(OUT)

NGR:
352119 470256 (centre)

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October 2022



The Site	
Site Name	Land North of Old Hall Farm, Over Kellet
County	Lancashire
NGR	352119 470256 (centre)

Client	
Client Name	Oakmere Homes

Planning	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	1/2010/01050(OUT)
Proposal	Erection of up to 55 dwellings
Condition number	17
Local Planning Authority	Lancaster City Council
Planning Archaeologist	Peter Iles, Lancashire County Council

Archaeological work	
Desk-based assessment done as previous phase of work?	Yes, and geophysical survey (Greenlane Archaeology 2020)
Watching brief area	Construction of temporary haul road
Trenching area required	c620m square
Approximate number and dimensions of trenches proposed	14 trenches between 20m and 30m long

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

Staffing	
Desk-based assessment	Dan Elsworth
Site work	Dan Elsworth, Tom Mace
Report writing	Dan Elsworth
Report editing	Jo Dawson
Illustrations	Tom Mace
Date(s) site work carried out	Watching brief: 27-29/06/2022; Evaluation: 30/08-02/09/2022

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Summary

Following the submission of an outline application for a proposed residential development on land north of Old Hall Farm, Over Kellet, Lancashire an program of archaeological work was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology. This followed on from an archaeological desk-based assessment and geophysical survey in 2020, and comprised an archaeological watching brief on the construction of a haul road and the excavation of 14 archaeological evaluation trenches targeting features of potential archaeological interest revealed in the preceding desk-based assessment and geophysical survey. As part of this a range of extant earthworks within the proposed development area were also subject to topographical survey. The work took place between June and September 2022.

The site covers an area immediately north of Old Hall Farm and east of Hall Garth Gardens. Maps show that the majority of the site was open fields from an early date and that at least part of it was subdivided into smaller plots that appear to have in part been formal gardens. These were removed later in the 19th century and by the early 20th century the area had been encroached upon by the construction of a large walled garden, now containing a modern housing estate called Hall Garth Gardens. Extant earthworks recorded in aerial photographs of the site and also picked up by the geophysical survey evidently represent an early field system of uncertain but presumed medieval or post-medieval date. Various other anomalies revealed by the geophysical survey were also considered of potential archaeological interest but this could only be determined through further archaeological investigation. Areas of disturbance on the south side of the site probably related to areas of foot and mouth burials dating to c1967 and c2001.

Prior to the evaluation, the extant earthworks were subject to a topographical survey. Following this, excavation associated with the creation of a temporary track to aid in the removal of animal carcasses from the foot and mouth burials was monitored by watching brief. This took place in June 2022. The location on the areas affected by the removal animal burials were noted but this excavation was not monitored.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of 14 trenches, all of which targeted possible features of archaeological interest identified by the desk-based assessment, geophysical survey, and topographic survey. The same sequence of deposits was encountered in most of the trenches, being a layer of topsoil and occasional subsoil on top of the 'natural' geological layer. The area was criss-crossed by multiple phases of attempts at draining the land, including probable turf drains, stone-filled drains, ceramic land drains and plastic water pipes. None of the possible features identified through interpretation of the geophysical survey data were of archaeological interest and the only features of archaeological interest encountered were associated with probable ploughing, which had led to the development of the earthworks, and could be dated to the 12th – 14th century on the basis of medieval pottery recovered from the subsoil.

Much of the site had been extensively disturbed by the numerous drains, as well as the foot and mouth burials and it is considered unlikely that any further remains of archaeological interest will be present. The work has at least been able to fully investigate the relict field system and confirm that it is indeed medieval. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Oakmere Homes for commissioning the project and in particular Mark Brown, Technical Manager at Oakmere Homes. Thanks are also due Luscombe Plant Hire for providing the mechanical excavator and Peter Kellett for his excellent driving, and Ian Panter and Steve Allen at York Archaeology for processing and assessing the timber.

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 lies to the north side of Over Kellet, which is approximately 2km east of Carnforth and 8km north-east of the centre of Lancaster (Figure 1). Over Kellet is one of a number of villages situated on the north side of the lower Lune Valley to the north-east of Lancaster. The site is between approximately 40m and 60m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2005; 2011; Figure 2).

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

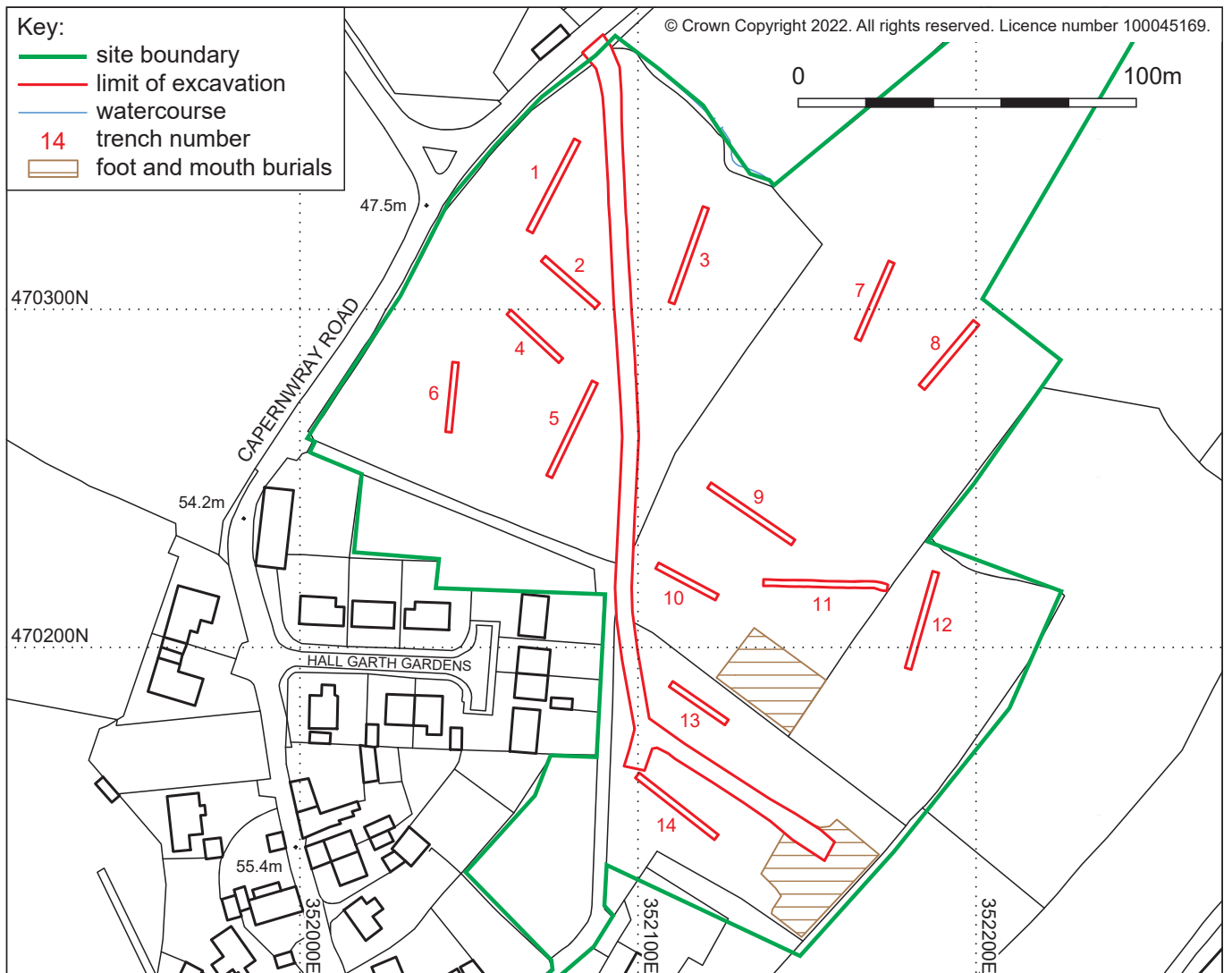
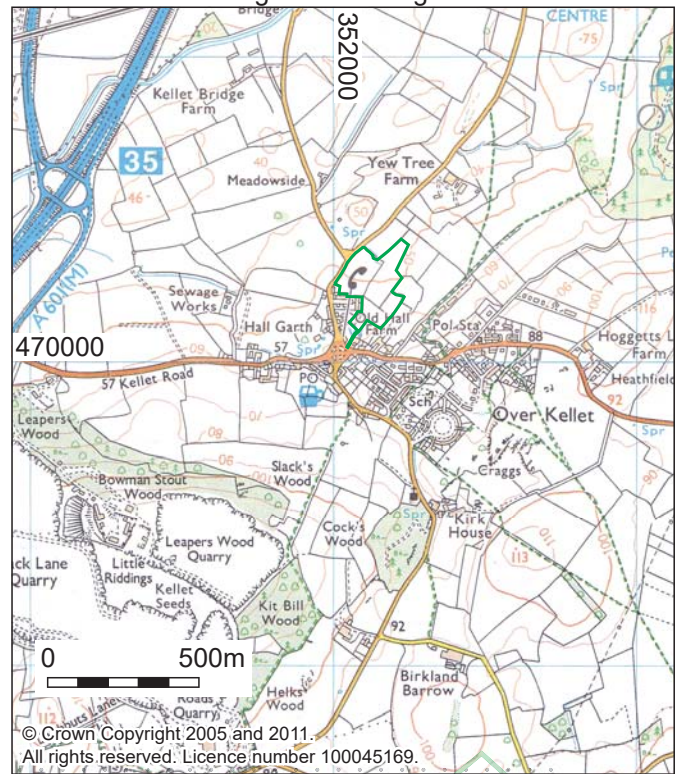
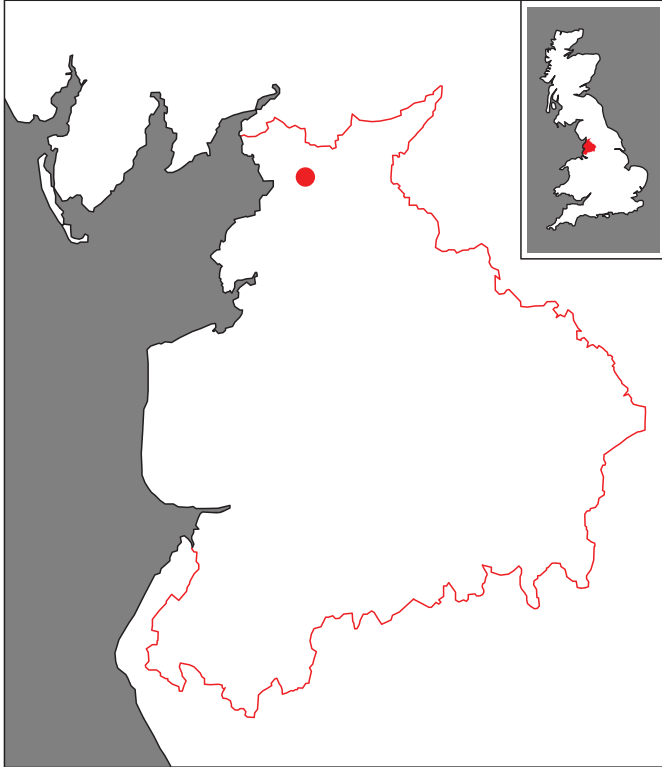


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Oakmere Homes

2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey

2.1.1 The desk-based assessment and geophysical survey were carried out as part of the previous phase of work and the methodology for each is detailed there (Greenlane Archaeology 2020). All of this work was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020a).

2.2 Topographic Survey

2.2.1 A rapid topographic survey of the earthworks of archaeological interest was carried out prior to the construction of the haul road and the evaluation. This was equivalent to a Level 2 survey as defined by Historic England (2017), and was carried out using a total station coupled to a portable computer operating AutoCAD in order to record the top and bottom break of slope of all features of interest. This was then plotted out onto paper and hand annotated to show detail, alongside the taking of digital photographs of each feature.

2.3 Watching Brief

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

2.3.2 All aspects of the archaeological recording were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020b) 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. A detailed description of the contexts encountered is presented in *Appendix 1*;
- **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 produced at a scale of 1:1,000, based on an existing plan of the site;

2.4 Archaeological Evaluation

2.4.1 The evaluation was carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and comprised the excavation of 14 evaluation trenches and the area of trenching totalled c700m². Excavation was discontinued once the natural geology was reached, which was at a height of between 46m and 59m above sea level.

2.4.2 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 a Juniper Geode GNS2 GPS, which is accurate to within 0.3m. This enabled the location of each trench to be positioned and allowed levels above Ordnance Datum to be provided;
- **Drawings:** drawings were produced on site as follows:
 - i. site plans were drawn at a scale of 1:1,000;
 - ii. trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50;
 - iii. trench sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20.

2.5 Finds and Samples

2.5.1 **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.

2.5.2 **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.

2.3.3 **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*). The timber was processed and assessed by Steve Allen at York Archaeology.

2.6 Environmental Samples

2.6.1 No samples were recovered during the evaluation as no suitable deposits were encountered.

2.7 Archive

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

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. Much of the information is taken from the desk-based assessment carried out by Greenlane Archaeology (2020) as part of an earlier phase of work. The full site outline is marked in green and the trenches and area of the haul road are marked in dark blue/purple on extracts from maps and photographs reproduced here.

3.2 Map and Image Regression

3.2.1 **Tithe map, 1840:** this is the earliest detailed map of the area and it clearly depicts the site as an area of open fields, much as they are on subsequent maps (LRO DRB 1/118 1840).



Plate 1: Extract from the tithe map of 1840

3.2.2 **Ordnance Survey, 1847:** the site occupies parts of several large fields and gardens or allotments, as per the earlier tithe map (Plate 2).

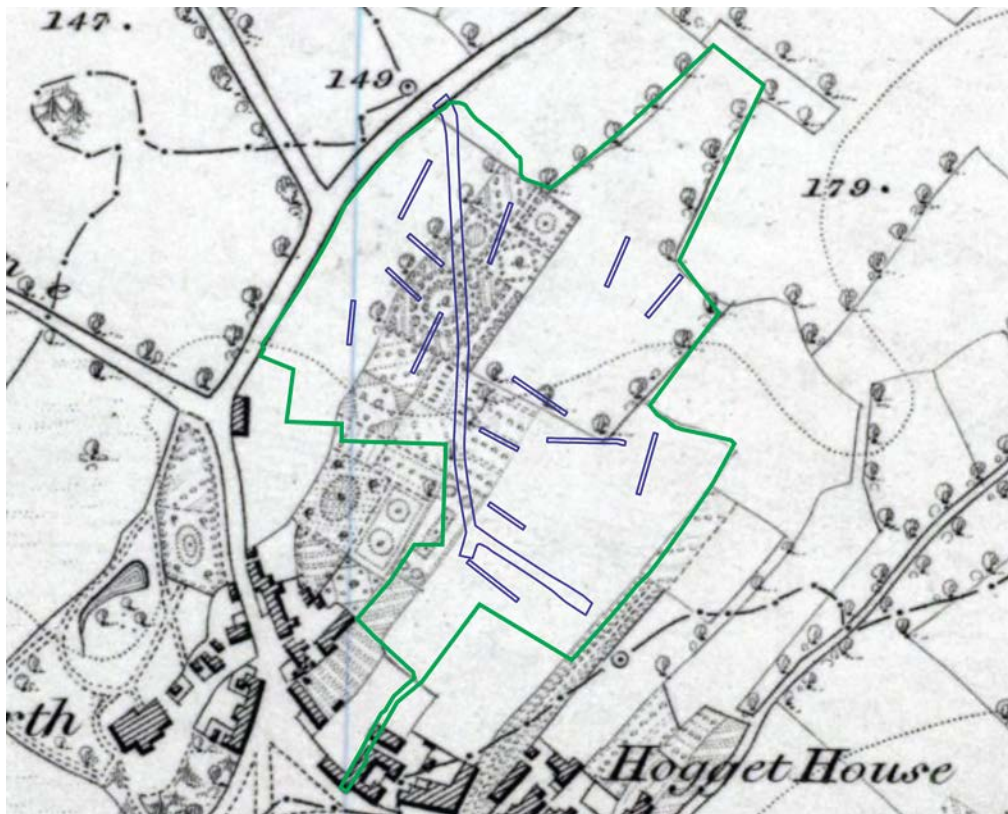


Plate 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1847

3.2.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1891:** some of the earlier field boundaries have been removed and the central swathe is shown as wooded (Plate 3).

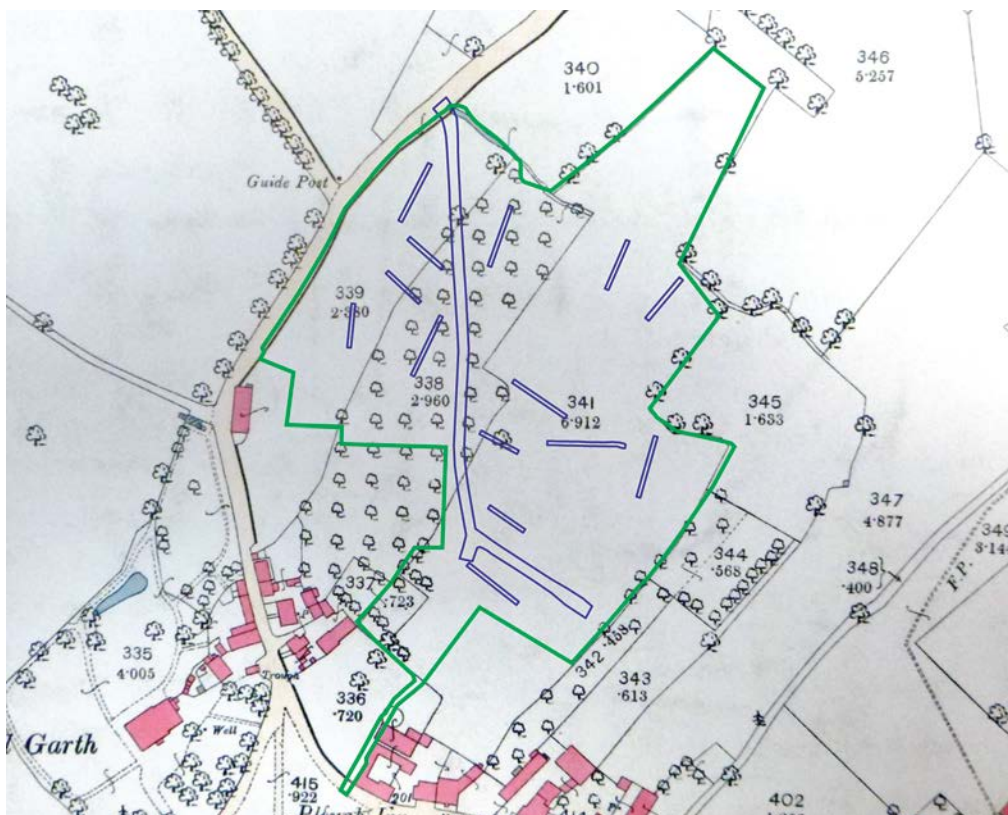


Plate 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

3.2.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1894:** the site is unchanged (Plate 4).

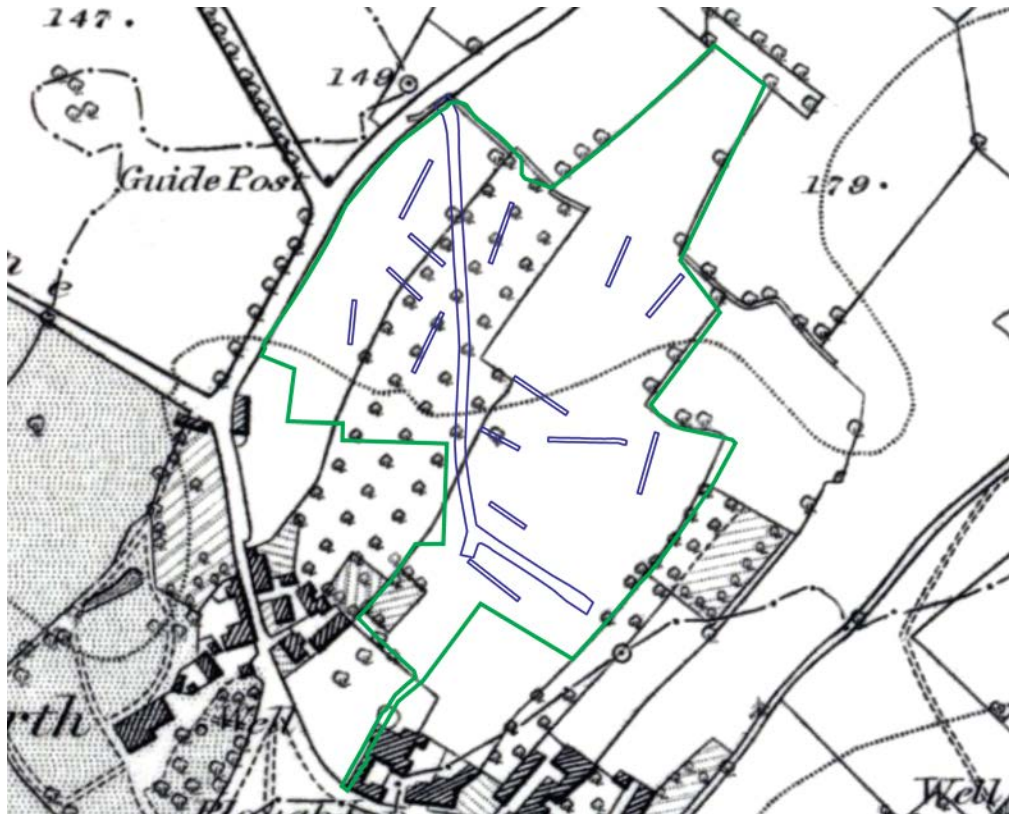


Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1894

3.2.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** some minor alterations have been made to field boundaries (Plate 5).

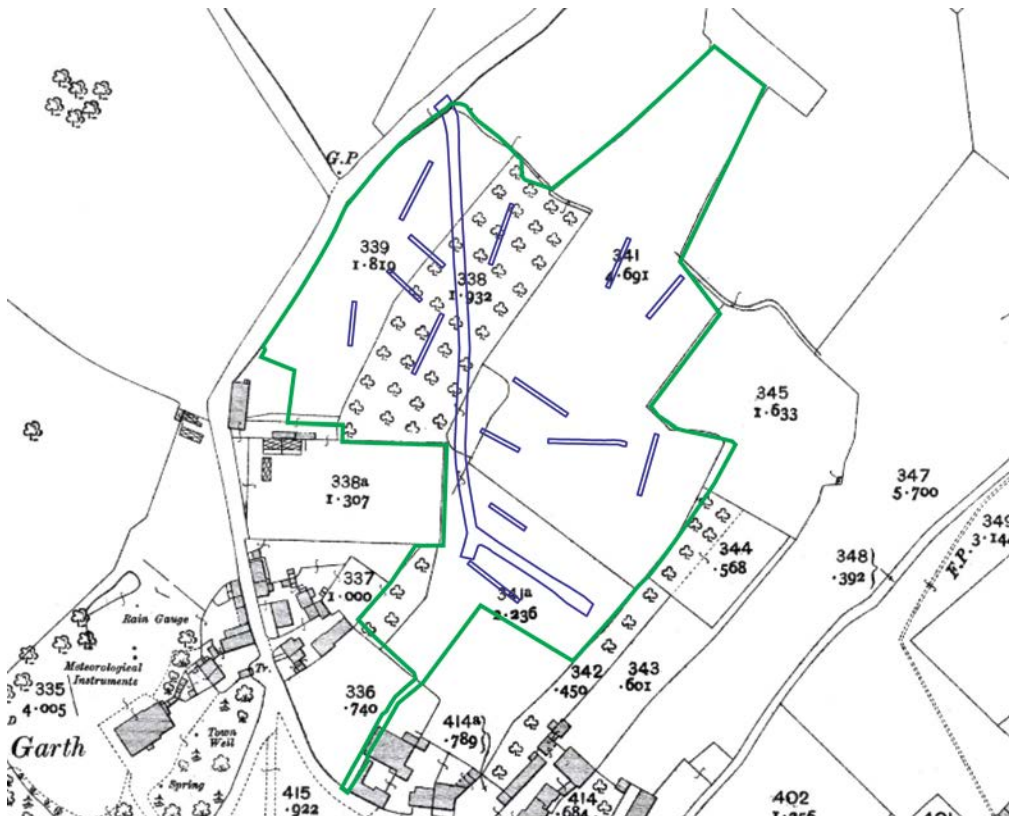


Plate 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.2.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1916:** the site is unchanged (Plate 6).

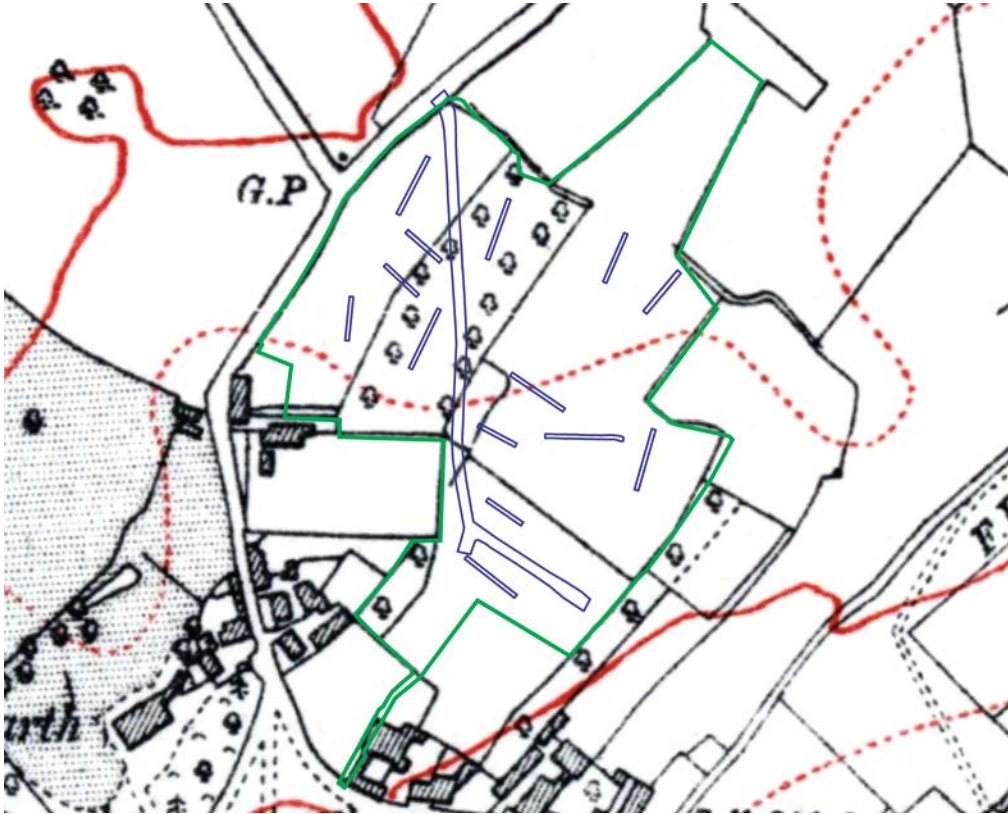


Plate 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1916

3.2.7 **Aerial photographs, c1984:** a series of aerial photographs of the site, taken in c1984, exist. These show a range of earthworks, the majority running approximately north/south across much of the site, but with a prominent one running approximately east/west towards the central part of the site. It is apparent that at least some of these correspond to the field boundaries shown in the early maps, but some are likely to represent much earlier field systems of probable medieval date, if not earlier.

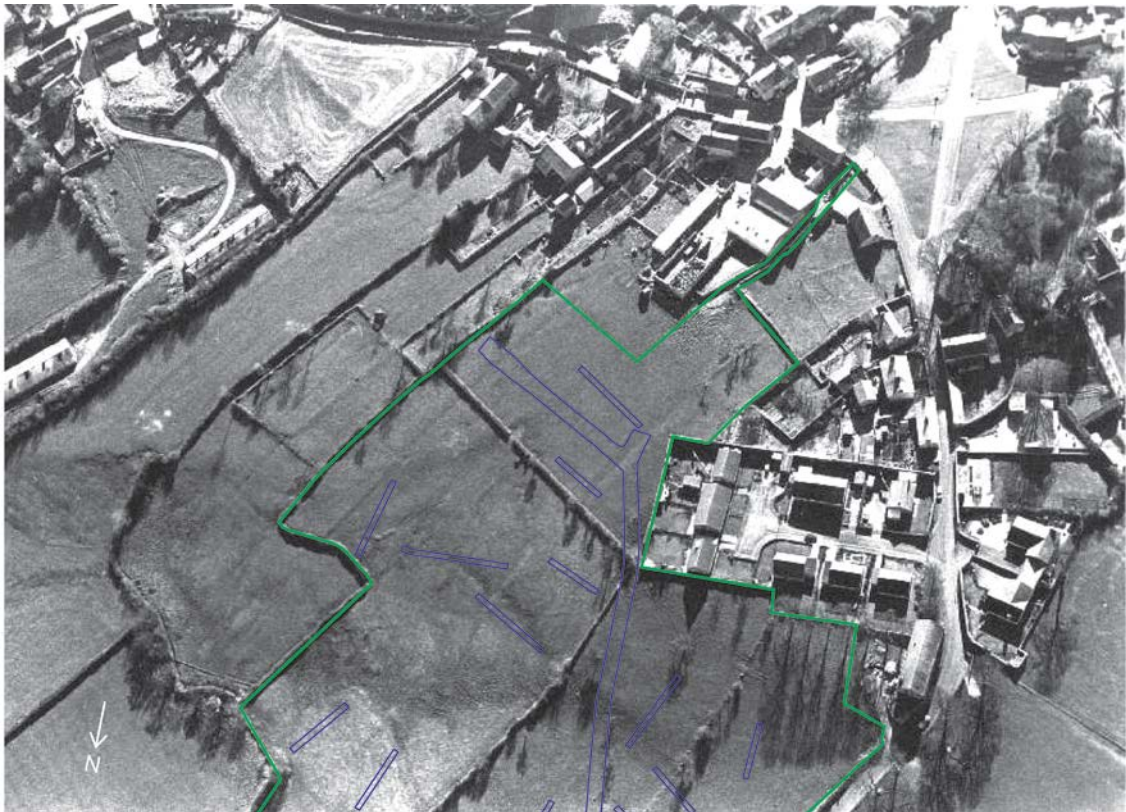


Plate 7: Extract from aerial photograph of c1984 (LUAU c1984)

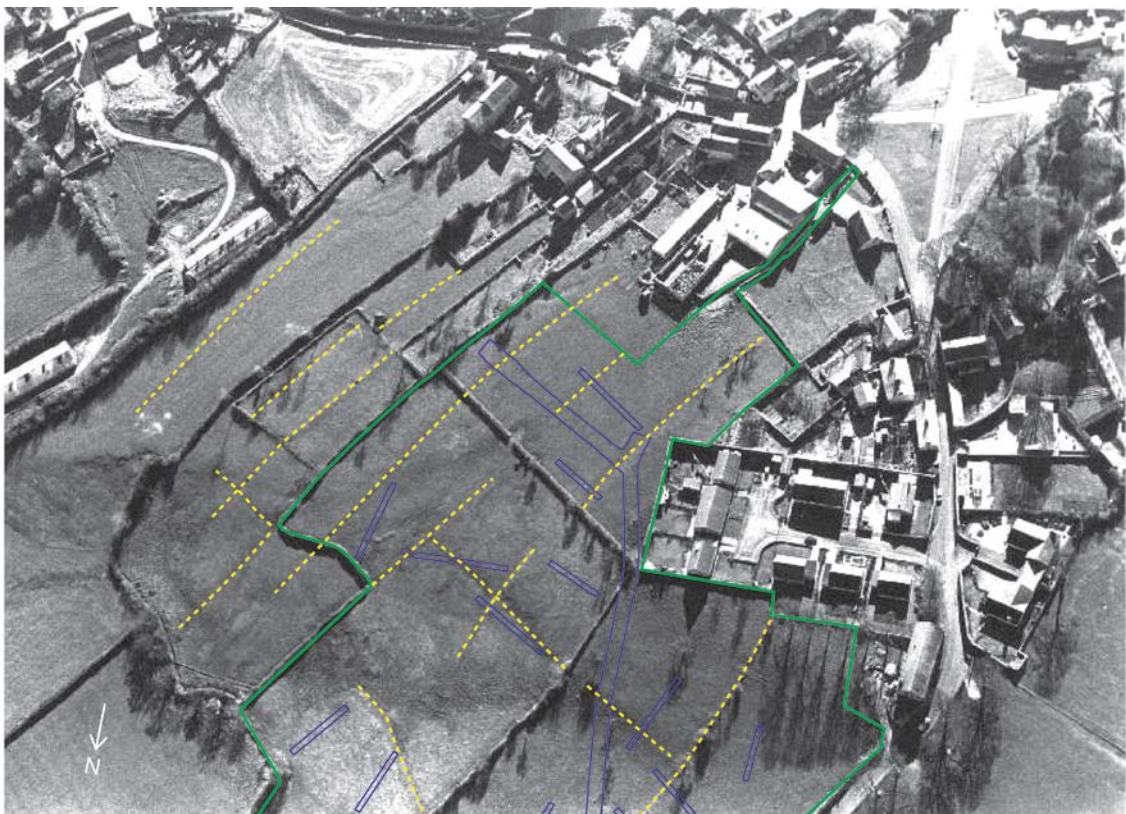


Plate 8: Extract from aerial photograph of c1984 (LUAU c1984), showing features of interest

3.3 Geophysical Survey

3.3.1 The geophysical survey, carried out as part of the previous phase of work (Greenlane Archaeology 2020) was not able to access some parts of the site due to dense vegetation and boggy ground. On the west side of the site, a range of linear anomalies were revealed, at least some of which corresponded to historic former field boundaries, some surviving as earthworks. Other more curvilinear features were also apparent, but at least some relate to former garden features. In addition, a row of strong dipolar anomalies were also present, but these run along the line of one of the former field boundaries and so perhaps represent metal posts or similar. In addition, large areas of strong dipolar anomalies and areas of strong magnetic response were present, which were thought likely to derive from buried material, perhaps the most likely areas of foot and mouth burials, and the line of a buried service pipe was also detected.

3.4 Site History

3.4.1 **Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1st century AD):** there is limited evidence for human activity in the region in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, and what there is is typically found on the north side of Morecambe Bay. Excavation of a small number of cave sites have found the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country and artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type (Young 2002). The earliest evidence of human occupation in the area was found in Kirkhead Cave, which has late Upper Palaeolithic (c11,000-8,000 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).

3.4.2 Evidence for activity in the Mesolithic period in the immediate vicinity of the study area is relatively limited, and the available published discussions regarding this in Lancashire tend to emphasise the larger concentrations of discoveries associated with wetland and upland areas and the coast and river valleys (Barrowclough 2008, 48-65; Middleton *et al* 1995, 202), which is a general pattern in the wider region (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 26). Finds of this period are encountered across the wider Morecambe Bay area (Elsworth 1998).

3.4.3 In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear nationally, although this was seemingly quite a gradual process in the North West (Barrowclough 2008, 74-75), while one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the wider region, having been manufactured at Langdale in the central Lake District (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). A polished stone axe was found in the garden of Wilson House, c40m to the south of the proposed development area (Ellis 1987), but evidence is generally fairly sparse for activity in this period in North Lancashire, with stray finds, albeit sometimes in quite large numbers, being the norm (Barrowclough 2008, 78-84).

3.4.4 During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC), monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still and many of the recorded finds reflect this. Burial remains, typically in the form of cremations in urns, are found across the region, and there is a particular concentration in Lancaster, c9km to the south (Barrowclough 2008, 98-99; Iles 2009). Other finds such as Bronze tools and weapons are also present in the region, but often as stray finds discovered accidentally in the 19th and early 20th century, often in wetland locations, or more recently through the use of metal detectors, with several regional groups defined (*op cit*, 150-176). Settlements from this period are still very rare and although it is likely that many continued in use into the Iron Age few have been studied in enough detail to be certain of this.

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

population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74). One of the classic 'type sites' of the Iron Age, the hillfort, is relatively well represented in the wider area, although these too are complex structures that were probably used over a considerable period of time (Elsworth 2014).

3.4.6 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1st century AD – 11th century AD): a Roman fort was established in Lancaster in the AD 70s, soon after the conquest of the area, on the hill later occupied by the medieval castle (Shotter and White 1990, 18). It acquired a civilian settlement, the *vicus*, by at least the 2nd century (*op cit*, 32), which extended outwards from the east side of the fort. Burials have been found in a number of areas, but the main site seems to have been on the south side of Lancaster, off what is now Penny Street (Iles 2009). Outside of Lancaster itself the settlement pattern is less well understood; however, as already discussed, many rural sites probably continued to be used and were seemingly well connected to the new Roman way of life with some significant sites showing how far this extended into the wider countryside (e.g. Edwards 2009).

3.4.7 Evidence for activity in the early medieval period is generally quite limited, particularly in more rural areas. Place-name evidence demonstrates that the area was settled and that a number of different groups influenced the development of the landscape. The names of both Nether Kellet and Over Kellet are thought to derive from the Old Norse *kelda*, meaning spring, and *hlið*, meaning slope, so the whole term essentially means 'the slope of the spring' and may be a reference to the high ground known as Kellet Seeds (Ekwall 1922, 187). A reference in the Chartulary of Cockersands Abbey to *Yerleskelde*, the 'earl's spring' may have been the one preserved in the name Kellet (*ibid*). The restored stone cross in the centre of the village green is of unknown date, but presumably originally dates from the early medieval period.

3.4.8 Medieval Period (11th century AD – 16th century AD): The Kelleets, of which Over Kellet was also known as Lesser Kellet, certainly existed in the medieval period proper as the name is recorded in the Domesday survey of the late 11th century and in several other sources from late 12th century and into the early 13th century (Ekwall 1922, 187; Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 140), although the size of the settlement at that time is not known. This being said, the village was clearly of some significance as it was built around a green of about an acre, located on the old high road between Lancaster and Kendal, and had its own mill and a church (dedicated to St Cuthbert and of at least 13th century date, c500m south-east of the centre of the village) and was assessed as three plough-lands (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 140-141 and 148). An aerial photograph of the site shows a number of earthworks that may be the remnants of strip-fields of probably medieval date.

3.4.9 The manor of Over Kellet was apparently separated from the single estate recorded in the Domesday survey at an early date and by at least 1212 it had been divided into moieties, meaning that there was a very complex descent through several local families (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 141-145). Of most relevance to the site perhaps is the Hall Garth estate. This formed part of the demense land of the Dacre moiety and passed in 1560 via tenant right to John Barwick and descended from him (*op cit*, 146).

3.4.10 A license for enclosing a park at Over Kellet was obtained by Randle de Dacre in 1278, and it was renewed in 1334, although it probably ceased to be a deer park after the onset of the Black Death about 1349 (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 142).

3.4.11 Post-medieval Period (16th century AD – present): Over Kellet remained primarily agricultural in nature into the post-medieval period with it stated in 1914 that '*The inhabitants are almost entirely devoted to agriculture*' while acknowledging the presence of numerous industrial enterprises, in particular limestone quarries and limekilns, and Over Kellet remained at an important intersection of roads (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 140-141).

3.4.12 It is clear from the map evidence that much of the site comprised open fields by at least the 19th century and included a number of small areas described as gardens in the tithe apportionment (LRO DRB 1/118 1847). A more recent impact on the site has been the burial of animal remains associated with two outbreaks of foot and mouth, in c1967 and c2001, although the exact location of these was uncertain (Geo Environmental Engineering 2017) until recent remediation work was carried out.

4. Fieldwork Results

4.1 Topographic Survey

4.1.1 Prior to the watching brief and evaluation being carried out the earthworks visible on site were subject to a rapid topographic survey; the results are shown in Figure 2. The earthworks comprised five different elements:

- **Earthwork A:** a substantial lynchet bank running approximately north-east/south-west along the north-west side of the site for over 100m, at its most 3m wide and just under 1m tall, but becoming lower and narrower at the south-west end (Plate 9 and Plate 10). A stone water trough is located on the north-west side near the south-west end (Plate 11);
- **Earthwork B:** a very wide, up to 10m, but low bank running north-west/south-east, apparently cut across at its north-west end by Earthwork A (Plate 12);
- **Earthwork C:** a continuation of Earthwork B in the next field, on a similar alignment but becoming narrower at its south-east end (Plate 13 and Plate 14);
- **Earthwork D:** an amorphous earthwork, initially essentially linear at its south-west end but becoming rounded and more irregular at its north-east end. Approximately 5m wide at its widest point but less than 0.5m tall, with the north-east end forming a possible recessed area interpreted as a possible kiln (Plate 15 and Plate 16);
- **Earthwork E:** a linear bank running approximately north-east/south-west on the south-east side of the site. Almost 100m long and very narrow and difficult to identify on the ground at the north-east end, where it is less than 1m wide and less than 0.3m tall. In the south-west end, in the adjoining field, it is considerably wider, up to nearly 10m and almost 1m tall.



Plate 9 (left): The north-east end of Earthwork A, viewed from the south

Plate 10 (right): The south-west end of Earthwork A, viewed from the north-east



Plate 11 (left): Stone water trough to the north-west of Earthwork A, viewed from the north-east

Plate 12 (right): General view of Earthwork B, from the north-west



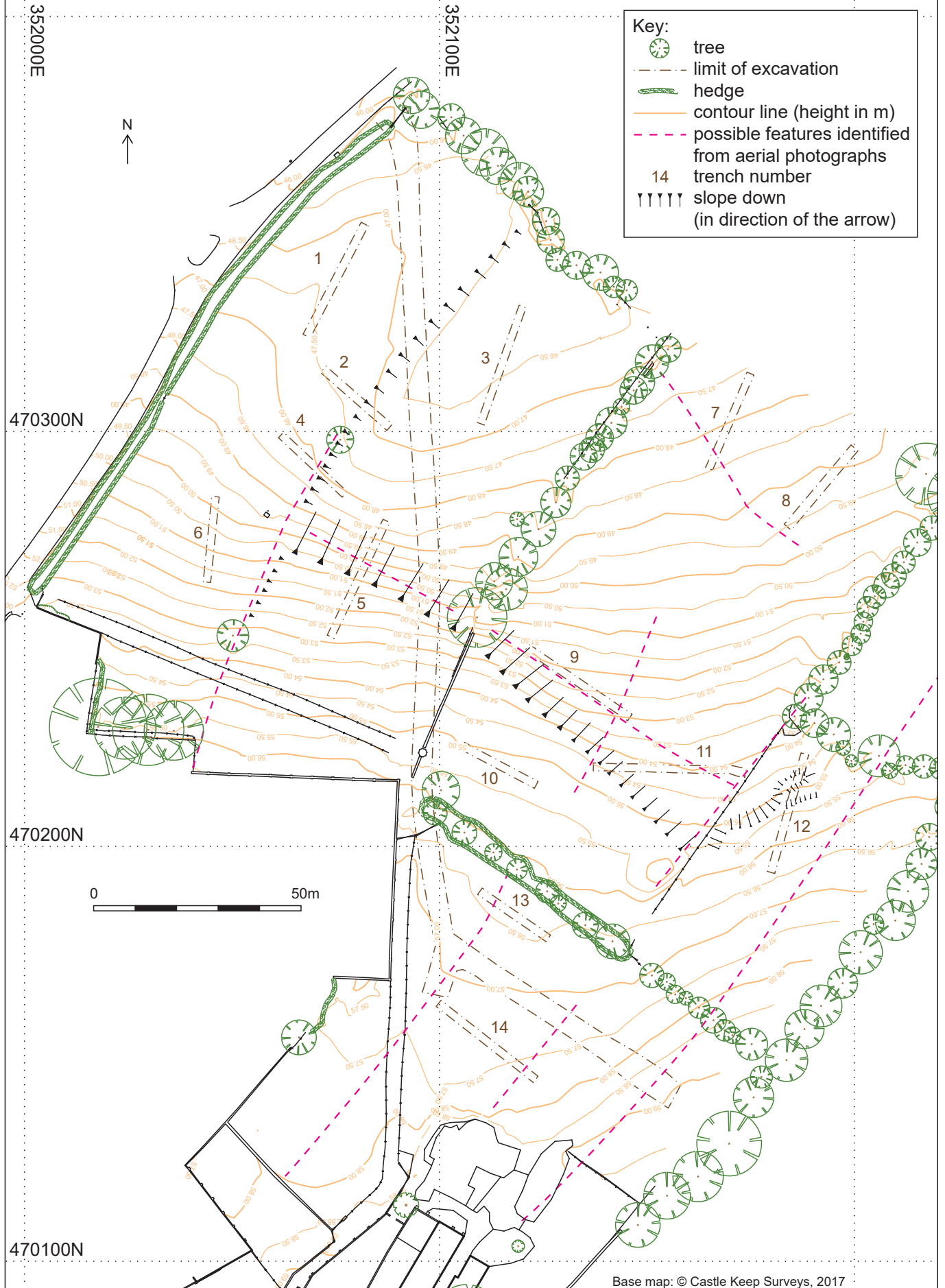
Plate 13 (left): General view of Earthwork C, from the north-east

Plate 14 (right): General view of Earthwork C, from the north-west



Plate 15 (left): General view of Earthwork D, from the south-west

Plate 16 (right): The north-east end of Earthwork D, from the north



Client: Oakmere Homes

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Figure 2: Topographic site plan showing surveyed earthworks compared to possible features identified from aerial photographs

4.2 Watching Brief

4.2.1 The groundworks began at the north end of the 'haul road' where an existing gateway had been widened. This area had already been substantially disturbed and large amounts of modern loose gravel were present and a telecoms cable running approximately north-east/south-west parallel to the field boundary (Plate 17 and Plate 18). The remnants of the former field boundary were also present as a spread of loose stone rubble. Beyond this the uppermost deposit, the topsoil, comprised a soft 0.2m thick mid-brownish grey silt (**2000**). Below this was a subsoil of varying types; at the north end it comprised a soft brown sandy silt approximately 0.1m thick (**2001**). Excavation did not typically continue through this and into the natural although the occasional boulder within this was caught by the machine and revealed it to typically be a firm mid-orange gritty sandy clay with numerous stones (**2002**).



Plate 17 (left): Stripping at the north end of the haul road to create the new entrance, viewed from the south-west

Plate 18 (right): Stripping at north end of the haul road to create the new entrance, viewed from west

4.2.2 As the excavation crossed over the line of the approximately north/south orientated bank (Earthwork A) there was a noticeable change in the deposits, with the topsoil becoming thicker, darker (probably mostly due to increased moisture) and stonier (**2003**) and initially the subsoil was not reached at this point (Plate 19 and Plate 20). Where the subsoil became apparent again to the south it was a lightly greenish grey colour (**2004**). Three linear features, evidently land drains, each 0.2-0.3m wide, orientated approximately north-east/south-west, 1-1.5m apart, and filled with loose gravel, were revealed, cut into this (Plate 21). Some of these features also contained a greenish grey sandy clay fill, presumably representing redeposited natural. As the excavation continued up the hill, the deposits returned to being similar to those to the north, with a topsoil (**2005**) and subsoil (**2006**) present, although **2006** was darker than **2001**. Cutting into the latter was a linear feature 0.4m wide and running north-east/south-west [**2008**], which was filled with a pale-yellow sandy clay (**2007**), which was undoubtedly another field drain. A second feature of the same form was present 11.4m to the south (also labelled **2008**; Plate 22). Investigation of this revealed it had a virtually square section 0.4m by 0.4m and near vertical sides with a uniform fill, getting softer and darker towards the base. The subsoil (**2006**) was noticeably gravellier as the excavation cut across the bank running east/west (Earthwork B).



Plate 19 (left): The change in deposits either side of the north/south earthwork, viewed from the north

Plate 20 (right): The change in deposits either side of the north/south earthwork, viewed from the south-east



Plate 21 (left): Land drains cut into deposit 2004, viewed from the north-east



Plate 22 (right): Linear 2008 viewed from the north

4.1.3 Towards the south end of the north/south section of the excavation area a section of field boundary was demolished – containing numerous red machine-made and frogged bricks marked ‘CLAUGHTON MANOR BRICK C° CATON’. Adjacent to this was a pile of rubble lying on the surface, which contained more bricks (including gridded examples) and concrete slabs, against a concrete water trough, all of which was removed as part of the groundworks. Beyond this another linear feature was revealed, running north-west/south-east and 0.5m wide [2010] (Plate 23). This was filled by a firm pale orangey-yellow clay (2009). Into the next field to the south, where the route of the ‘haul road’ turned to the east, the topsoil was generally thicker, at least 0.3m and up to 0.4m, and stonier (2011) and the subsoil was thinner and also darker and 25% angular cobbles (2012). Again, there was a row of three

linear features running approximately north/south, each typically 0.3m wide, 7m apart, and filled with a pale yellowish orange clay; these are also undoubtedly field drains (Plate 24). Towards the central area of this section was a raised spread of rounded gravel, essentially within the subsoil and c0.8m wide (**2013**). At the east end the topsoil becomes thinner where it reaches a very obvious bank and there is basically no subsoil at this point. The underlying deposit is instead a mottled firm brownish orange sandy clay with evident plastic, covering an area at least 9m wide (**2014**) extending to the end of the excavation area (Plate 25).



Plate 23 (left): Linear feature 2010, viewed from the north-east
Plate 24 (right): Field drain cut into 2012, viewed from the north



Plate 25: Raised ground 2014, viewed from the north-west

4.3 Trench 1

4.3.1 Trench 1 was c30m long and aligned approximately north-east/south-west (Plate 26 and Plate 27; see Figure 3). The c0.4m thick topsoil (**100**) was a mid-greyish brown silt, below which was the brownish-orange sandy/silty clay natural (**101**). Two large boulders, possibly large fragments of bedrock, were noted at the north-east end of the trench and areas of pebbles and gravel were also noted.



Plate 26 (left): Trench 1 viewed from the north-east

Plate 27 (right): Trench 1 viewed from the south-west

4.4 Trench 2

4.4.1 Trench 2 was c21m long and aligned approximately north-west/south-east (Plate 28 and Plate 29; see Figure 3). The topsoil (**200**) was a soft, greyish-brown silt. Below that was a thin, silty-clay subsoil (**201**). There was a stone and earth bank towards the centre of the trench (Plate 30 and Plate 31), which corresponded to the earthwork noted in the area, believed to be a former field boundary. The upper part of the bank comprised loose rounded pebbles within the subsoil. This stony area was 1.9m to 2m wide and spread perhaps another 0.95m to the south-east, and was 0.3m to 0.4m thick. Below this stony deposit, friable sandy-silt (**206**) was banked against another stony deposit (**207**), which extended 1.6m into the trench from the south-west side. This spread of stone to the south-east side of the bank was possibly spread from material further up in the bank (in **201**) or possibly a revetment or old plot boundary. The friable silt which formed the bank appeared to continue beyond the north-west limits of the trench. There was a gravel-filled north-east/south-west drain to the south-east of that, housing a black plastic pipe (fill **202** and cut **203**; Plate 32 and Plate 33). It appeared to be a re-cut of an earlier ceramic field drain, the cut for which had been filled with clay (fill **209** and cut **210**; Figure 8). There was a further stone-filled drain to the south-east end of the trench (fill **204** and cut **205**). The natural (**208**) varied between a light grey and, lower down, a yellow clay.



Plate 28 (left): Trench 2 viewed from the north-west

Plate 29 (right): Trench 2 viewed from the south-east



Plate 30 (left): Stony features in Trench 2 viewed from the north

Plate 31 (right): Stony features in Trench 2 viewed from the east



Plate 32 (left): Drain cut 203 viewed from the north

Plate 33 (right): Plastic pipe in 202 viewed from the north-east



Plate 34: Drain 205 viewed from the north-east

4.5 Trench 3

4.5.1 Trench 3 was c30m long and aligned almost north/south (Plate 35 and Plate 36; see Figure 3). The topsoil (**300**) was a greyish-brown silt, up to 0.4m thick. There was no discernible subsoil. Three drains cut the trench, two aligned north-east/south/west (**302** and **304**; Plate 37) and one aligned closer to north/south (**306**; Plate 38). Drain **302** was 0.2m wide, had near vertical sides, and was filled by a soft dark grey silt (**301**). Drain **304** and **306** were 0.4-0.5m wide, with vertical sides, and filled with loose cobbles and clay (**303** and **305**). The natural (**307**) was a firm silty-clay.



Plate 35 (left): Trench 3 viewed from the north-east

Plate 36 (right): Trench 3 viewed from the south-west



Plate 37 (left): Drains 302 and 304 viewed from the south-west

Plate 38 (right): Drain 306 viewed from the north

4.6 Trench 4

4.6.1 Trench 4 was c21m long and aligned north-west/south-east (Plate 39 and Plate 40; see Figure 3). The topsoil (**400**) was 0.2m to 0.35m thick greyish brown silt above a mid orangey brown subsoil (**401**). Two drains cut the trench (Plate 41), one, filled with loose angular gravel and black plastic pipe (fill **402** and cut **403**), cutting an earlier one filled with loose rounded cobbles in a dark greyish-brown silt (fill **404** and cut **405**). Both drains were at least 0.3m to 0.4m wide. The natural was a pale orangey-brown silty clay (**406**).



Plate 39 (left): Trench 4 viewed from the north-west

Plate 40 (right) Trench 4 viewed from the south-east



Plate 41: Drains 405 and 403 viewed from the north-east

4.7 Trench 5

4.7.1 Trench 5 was c31m long and aligned approximately north-east/south-west (Plate 42 and Plate 43; see Figure 3). The topsoil (**500**) was a greyish-brown silt, 0.3m to 0.4m thick above a 0.1m to 0.2m thick sandy-silt subsoil (**501**). Three drains cut across the trench, two of which were back-filled with clay (cut and fill **504** and **505** (Plate 44) and cut and fill **506** and **507**) and one that contained a stonier fill (cut and fill **502** and **503**; Plate 45). A possible pit (**509**), 0.45m in diameter, was investigated at the north-east end of the trench (Plate 46 and Plate 47); however, it was extremely shallow and most likely of natural origins, containing no finds. The firm clay natural (**508**) varied from pale yellowish orange to dark brown.



Plate 42 (left): Trench 5 viewed from the north-east
Plate 43 (right): Trench 5 viewed from the south-west



Plate 44 (left): Drain 505 viewed from the south-east



Plate 45 (right): Drain 503 viewed from the south-east



Plate 46 (left): Possible pit 509 pre-excitation



Plate 47 (right): Possible pit 509 half-sectioned

4.8 Trench 6

4.8.1 Trench 6 was 20.7m long and aligned approximately north/south (Plate 48 and Plate 49; see Figure 3). The silt topsoil (**600**) was 0.3m thick and below that was a lighter coloured subsoil (**601**), up to 0.2m thick. Two approximately north-west/south-east drains cut across the trench: the one to the north (**603**) was 0.5m wide and filled with loose, sub-angular cobbles (**602**) (Plate 50); the one to the south

(605) was 0.4m wide and 0.4m deep and filled with clay (604) and had a stone culvert in the base. The natural (606) was an orange sandy clay.



Plate 48 (left): Trench 6 viewed from the north

Plate 49 (right): Trench 6 viewed from the south



Plate 50: Drain 603 viewed from the east

4.9 Trench 7

4.9.1 Trench 7 was c25m long and aligned approximately north-east/south-west (Plate 51 and Plate 52; see Figure 3). The 0.2m to 0.3m thick topsoil was a greyish-brown silt. The subsoil below that was an orangey-brown, slightly sandier silt, 0.1m thick. Four clay-filled drains, each c0.4m wide, cut across the trench north-west/south-east (cuts **703** (Plate 53), **705** (Plate 54), **707**, and **709** and fills **702**, **704**, **706**, and **708** respectively) and a fifth (cut **711** and fill **710**; Plate 55) cut across at least two of these perpendicularly.



Plate 51 (left): Trench 7 viewed from the south-west

Plate 52 (right): Trench 7 viewed from the north-east



Plate 53: Drain 703 viewed from the north-west



Plate 54 (left): Drain 705 viewed from the north-west



Plate 55 (right): Drain 711 viewed from the south

4.10 Trench 8

4.10.1 Trench 8 was 25m long and aligned approximately north-east/south-west (Plate 56 and Plate 57; see Figure 3). The silt topsoil (**800**) was 0.2m to 0.3m thick above an orangey-brown, 0.1m thick subsoil (**801**). A wide, shallow, U-shaped ditch (**803**) cut across the north-east end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment (Plate 58 and Plate 59). It was filled with a sandy clay (**802**) which contained fragments of ceramic drain. Three loose pebble- and silt-filled drains cut the trench north-west/south-east (cuts **805**, **807** and **809** and fills **804**, **806** and **808** respectively; see Plate 60 and Plate 61) and a fourth clay-filled drain cut perpendicularly across one of these at the south-west end (cut **811**; fill **810**; see Plate 62 and Plate 63). The firm clay natural (**812**) had occasional boulders.



Plate 56 (left): Trench 8 viewed from the south-west

Plate 57 (right): Trench 8 viewed from the north-east



Plate 58 (left): Ditch 803 viewed from the west

Plate 59 (right): Ditch 803 viewed from the north



Plate 60 (left): Drain 805 viewed from the north-west

Plate 61 (right): Drain 807 viewed from the north-west



Plate 62 (left): Drain 811 viewed from the north-east

Plate 63 (right): Drains 809 and 811 viewed from the south-east

4.11 Trench 9

4.11.1 Trench 9 was 30m long and aligned approximately north-west/south east (Plate 64 and Plate 65; see Figure 4). The silt topsoil (**900**) was 0.25m thick above a sandy-silt subsoil (**901**), 0.1m thick. Two drains cut across the north-west end of the trench. Both had multiple fills: an upper silt fill and soft dark grey silt below compacted clay (fills **903** and **908** in cut **904** and fills **905** and **907** in cut **906**; Plate 69). To the south-east of these was a spread of cobbles up to 0.2m thick, forming a loose track (**902**), orientated north/south (Plate 66, Plate 67 and Plate 68). Below this was another drain (**911**) on a similar alignment and filled with deposits (**910**) similar to the lower ones in the other two drains in the trench.



Plate 64 (left): Trench 9 viewed from the north-west



Plate 65 (right): Trench 9 viewed from the south-east



Plate 66 (left): Track 902 viewed from the north

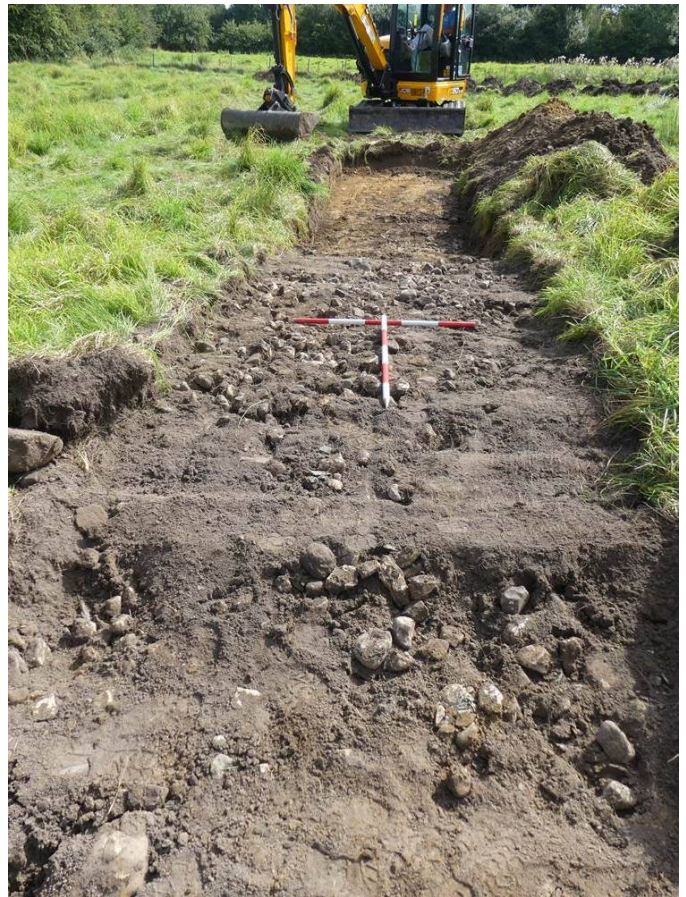


Plate 67 (right): Track 902 viewed from the north-west



Plate 68 (left): Track 902 viewed from the east



Plate 69 (right): Ditch 906 viewed from the north-east

4.12 Trench 10

4.12.1 Trench 10 was c20m long and aligned approximately north-west/south-east (Plate 70 and Plate 71; see Figure 4). The silt topsoil (**1000**) was 0.1m thick. The orangey sandy-silt subsoil (**1001**) below that was 0.3m thick. There was a loose stone-filled drain, aligned north-west/south-east, at the south-east end (cut **1003** and fill **1002**; Plate 72). This was cut by a north-east/south-west aligned drain with a

ceramic pipe at the base (cut **1005** and fill **1004**). There were two more ceramic drains to the north-west (cuts **1007** and **1009** and fills **1006** and **1008** respectively; Plate 73 and Plate 74). The natural (**1010**) was a pale clay.



Plate 70 (left): Trench 10 viewed from the south-east

Plate 71 (right): Trench 10 viewed from the north-west



Plate 72: Drain 1003 cut by drain 1005, viewed from the south



Plate 73 (left): Drain 1007 viewed from the south-west

Plate 74 (right): Drain 1009 viewed from the south-west

4.13 Trench 11

4.13.1 Trench 11 was c37m long and aligned east/west against the fence (Plate 75 and Plate 76; see Figure 4). The silt topsoil was 0.2m thick. Multiple land drains cut across the trench. A stone-filled land drain cut across the west end (cut **1102** and fill **1101**; Plate 77). At this end of the trench a firm, orange-brown sandy-clay (**1104**) was present immediately below the topsoil, which may have been the natural or possibly subsoil (Plate 78). East of that drain (and seemingly at the end of the extent of the possible subsoil) was a spread of smallish, loosely compacted cobbles (**1103**), possibly a track or area of hard standing (Plate 79 and Plate 80), below which was ceramic land drain in a vertically sided cut, c0.4m wide (cut **1123** and fill **1122**; Plate 81). Seven clay-filled drains cut across the centre and east end of the trench (Plate 82 to Plate 87), two aligned approximately north-west/south-east (cuts **1106** and **1114** and fills **1105** and **1113** respectively) and the other five aligned north-east/south-west (cuts **1108**, **1112**, **1116**, **1118** and **1121** and fills **1107**, **1111**, **1115**, **1117** and **1120** respectively). One of these appeared to cut the end of another possible stone-filled drain, aligned north-west/south-east (**1109**; Plate 84). An area of boulders was noted at the east end of the trench. The natural at this end of the trench (**1119**) was mid grey-brown clay, noted to be a muddier colour than elsewhere, and becoming a lighter grey with more boulders present at greater depth.



Plate 75 (left): Trench 11 viewed from the east
Plate 76 (right): Trench 11 viewed from the west



Plate 77 (left): Drain 1102 viewed from the west



Plate 78 (right): West end of Trench 11



Plate 79 (left): Track 1103 viewed from the west



Plate 80 (right): Track 1103 viewed from the south



Plate 81: Ceramic drain visible in the base of cut 1123 below track 1103



Plate 82 (left): Drain 1106 and track 1103 viewed from the north-east



Plate 83 (right): Drain 1108 viewed from the north-west



Plate 84 (left): Possible drain 1109 viewed from the north-east



Plate 85 (right): Drain 1112 viewed from the north-east



Plate 86 (left): Drains 1114 and 1116 viewed from the north



Plate 87 (right): Drain 1118 viewed from the north-east

4.14 Trench 12

4.14.1 Trench 12 was 29.7m long and aligned approximately north/south (Plate 88 and Plate 89; see Figure 4). The silt topsoil (**1200**) was 0.1m to 0.2m thick above a mid orangey-brown sandy-silt subsoil (**1201**), 0.2m thick. A stone-filled drain cut across the centre of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment (cut **1205** and fill **1204**; Plate 90). A similar stone-filled drain cut across the north end of the trench perpendicular to this (cut **1203** and fill **1202**). A further narrow curvilinear cut, probably another drain, cut across the south end (cut **1207** and fill **1206**; Plate 91). The natural was a brownish-grey/grey clay to the north end of trench (**1209**) and an orangey-brown, slightly sandy clay to south (**1208**).



Plate 88 (left): Trench 12 viewed from the north

Plate 89 (right): Trench 12 viewed from the south



Plate 90 (left): Drain 1205 viewed from the north-east

Plate 91 (right): Drain 1207 viewed from the north-east

4.15 Trench 13

4.15.1 Trench 13 was c20m long and aligned approximately north-west/south-east (Plate 92 and Plate 93; see Figure 4). The silt topsoil (**1300**) was 0.1m thick and the 0.4m thick subsoil (**1301**) below that was a sandy-silt. There was a narrow linear drain cut approximately east/west across the centre of the trench (cut **1302** and fill **1303**; Plate 94). Towards the east end of the trench was a 0.8m wide linear ditch (cut **1305** and fill **1304**) that led to a plastic barrel set in the ground to the north side (Plate 95 and Plate 96). The natural (**1306**) was mid orange to yellowish-orange clay.



Plate 92 (left): Trench 13 viewed from the south-east

Plate 93 (right): Trench 13 viewed from the north-west



Plate 94 (left): Drain 1303 viewed from the east

Plate 95 (right): Ditch 1305 viewed from the south-west



Plate 96: Ditch 1305 viewed from the south

4.16 Trench 14

4.16.1 Trench 14 was 29.7m long and aligned approximately north-west/south-east (Plate 97 and Plate 98; see Figure 4). The silt topsoil (**1400**) was up to 0.2m thick above a 0.3m thick sandy-silt subsoil (**1401**). The trench was crossed by three silt- and clay-filled drain cuts with ceramic drain pipes in the base (cuts **1403**, **1405** and **1407** and fills **1402**, **1404** and **1406** respectively; see Plate 99 and Plate 100), one of which also contained plastic pipe (cut **1403** and fill **1402**). Another silt- and clay-filled drain cut the trench north/south at the south-east end (cut **1409** and fill **1408**; Plate 101). The fill of this one contained a plastic sack. The natural (**1410**) was an orange sandy-clay.



Plate 97 (left): Trench 14 viewed from the south-east

Plate 98 (right): Trench 14 viewed from the north-west



Plate 99 (left): Drain 1403 viewed from the north-east



Plate 100 (right): Drain 1405 viewed from the north-east



Plate 101: Drains 1407 and 1409 viewed from the west

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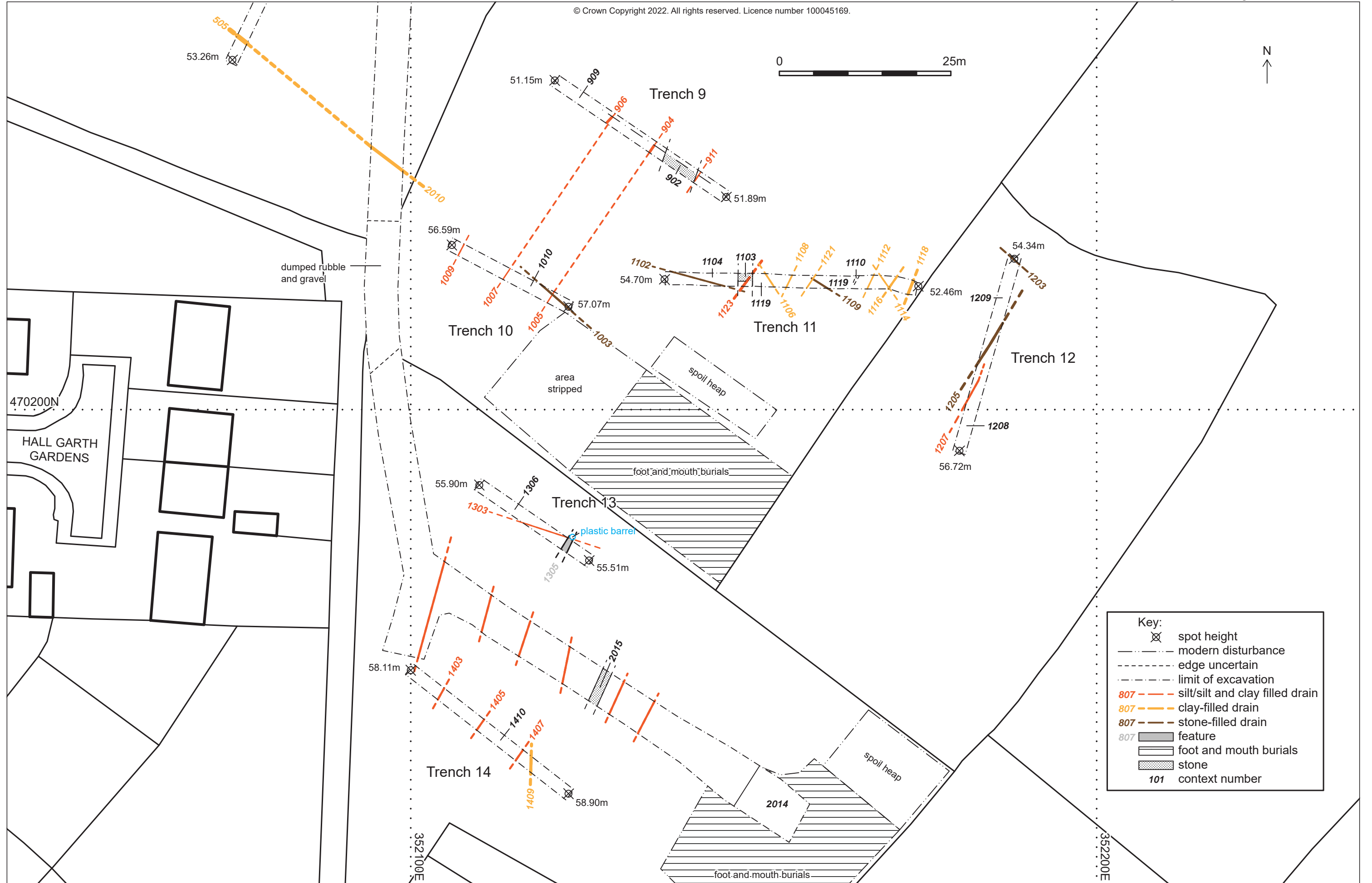


Figure 4: Watching brief area and evaluation trench plan, south end

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Geophysical survey interpretation: © Phase Site Investigations Ltd 2020.

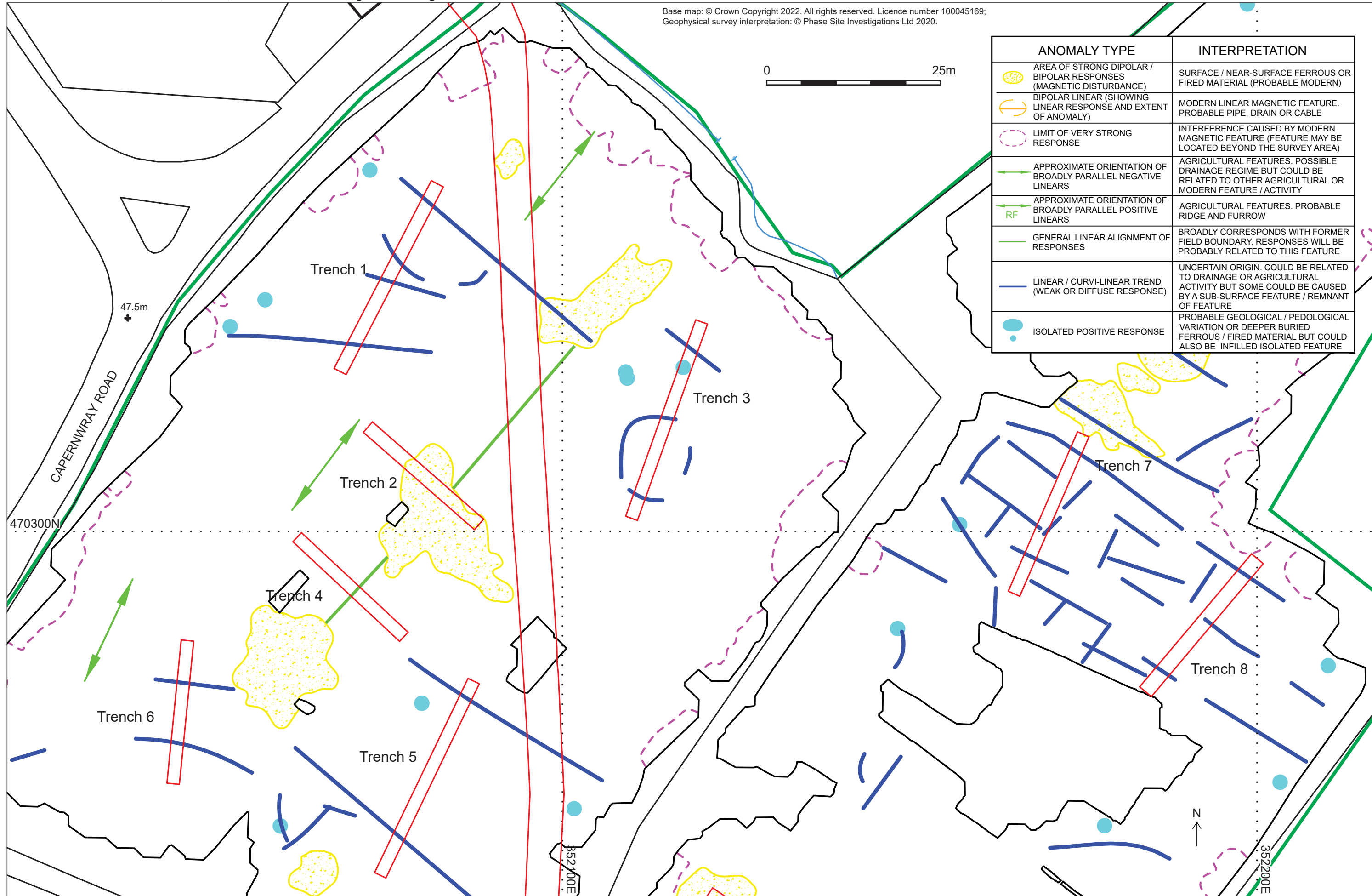


Figure 5: Excavation areas overlaid on the interpretation of the north end of the geophysical survey

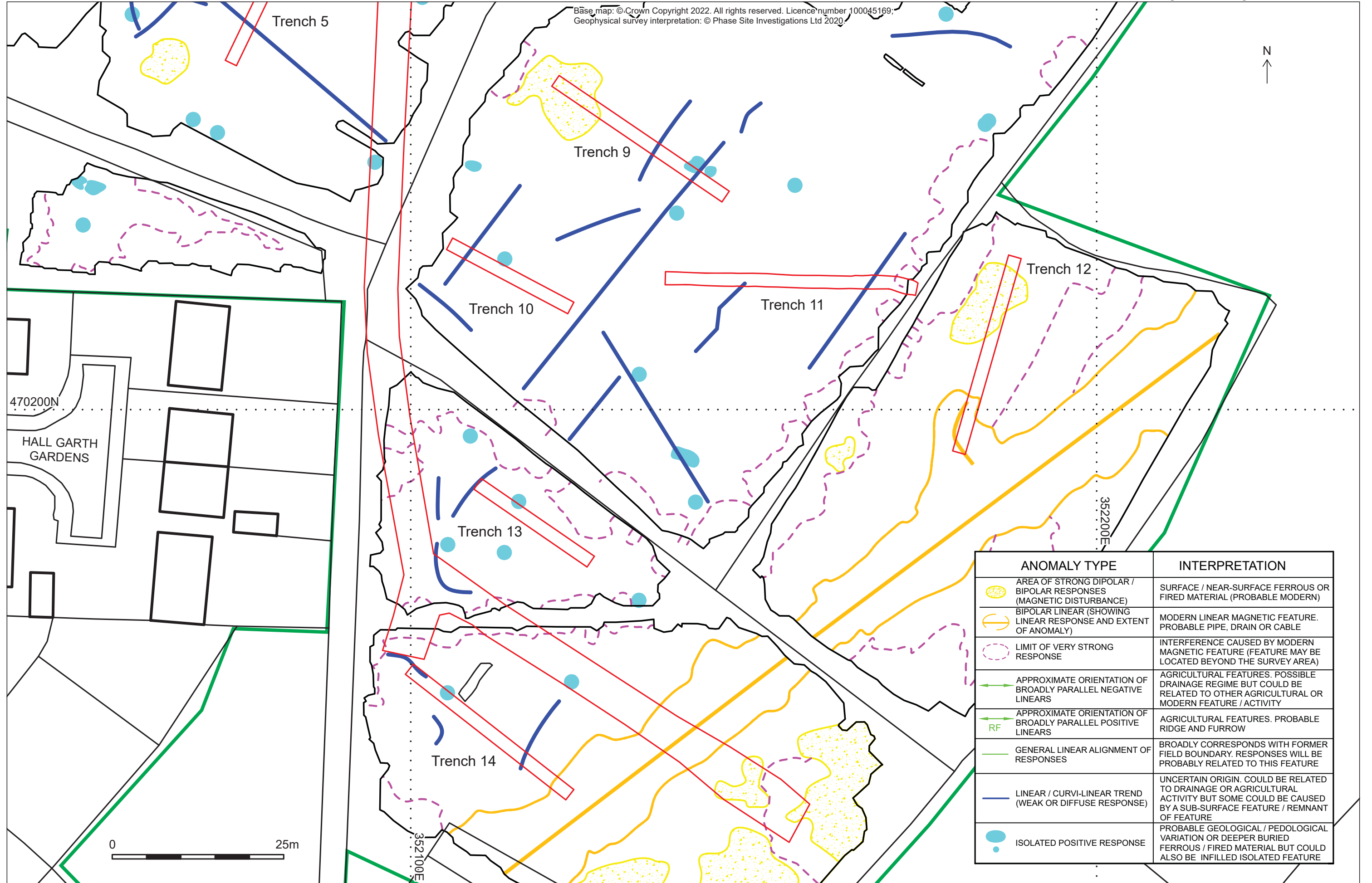
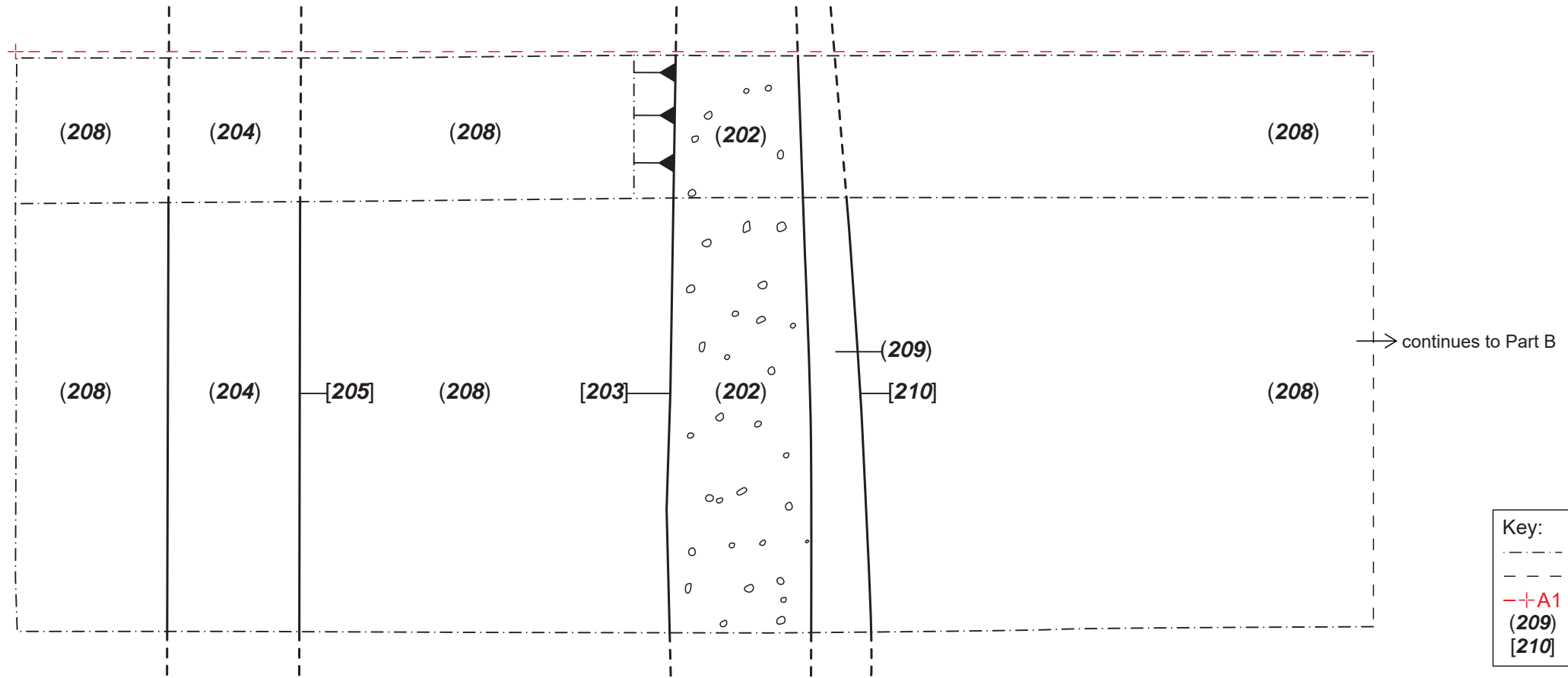


Figure 6: Excavation areas overlaid on the interpretation of the south end of the geophysical survey

PLAN - SOUTH-EAST END OF TRENCH 2 (PART A)



Key:

- - - - limit of excavation
- - - - edge uncertain
- +A1 section line
- (209) deposit number
- [210] cut number

PLAN - SOUTH-EAST END OF TRENCH 2 (PART B)

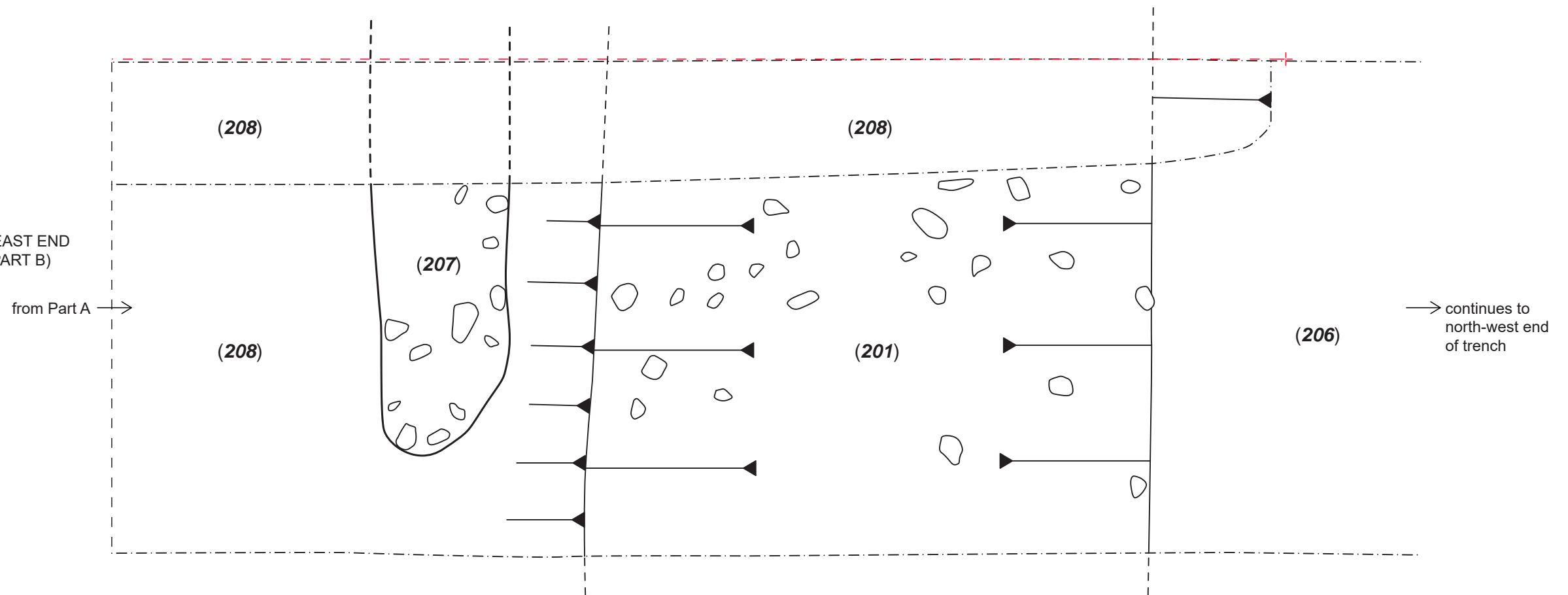


Figure 7: Plan of the south-east end of Trench 2

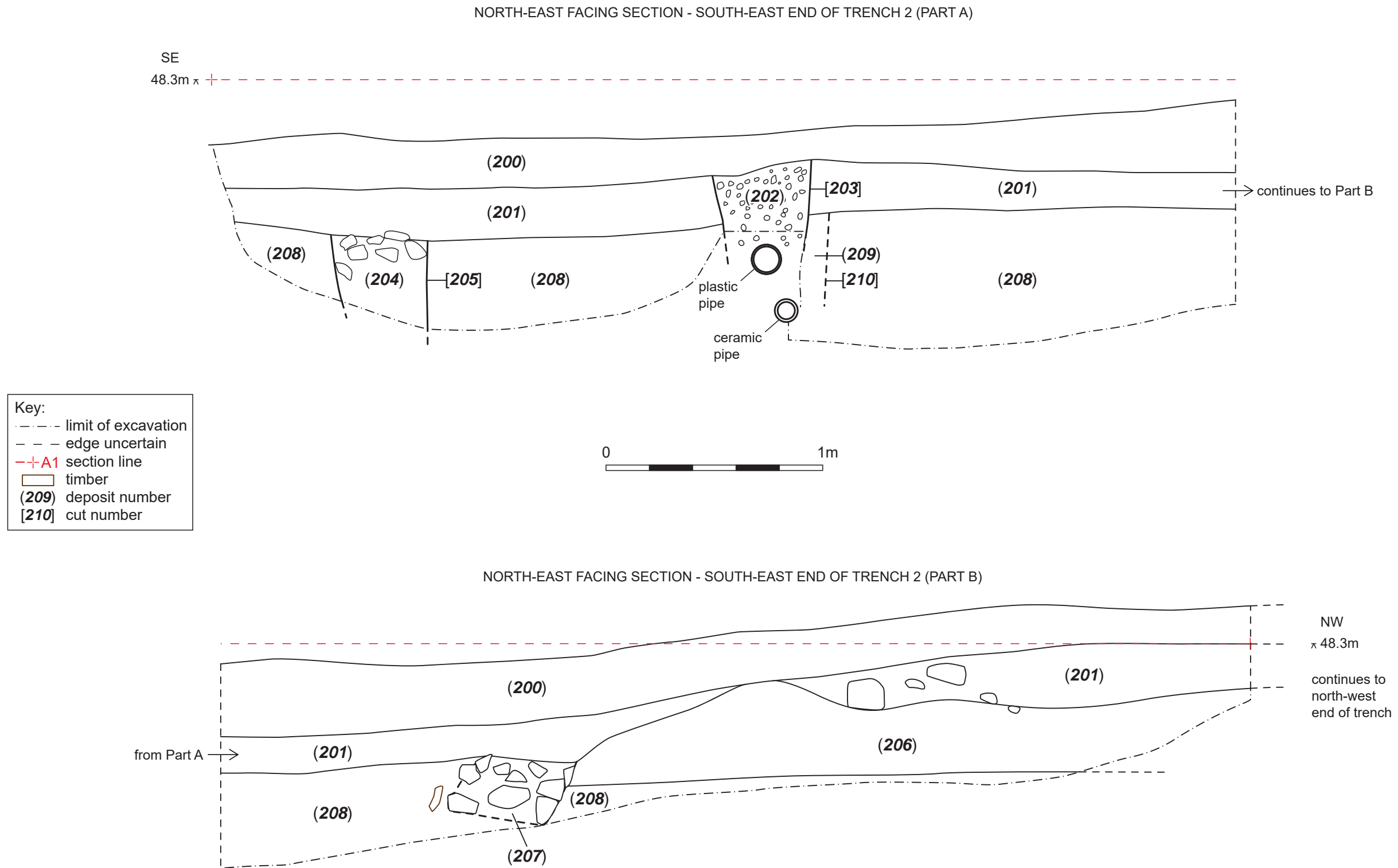


Figure 8: North-east facing section – south-east end of Trench 2

4.17 Finds

4.17.1 **Introduction:** in total, 307 finds were recovered by hand during the watching brief and evaluation, the majority of probable or definite post-medieval date and recovered from topsoil deposits, although a small amount of medieval pottery was also recovered. In the former case this undoubtedly accumulated in the area as rubbish deposited as part of nightsoil collected from middens and rubbish dumps in order to fertilise the ground. The medieval pottery probably accumulated in a similar manner, albeit centuries earlier, and indicates which areas were being ploughed and improved at that time, with the area closest to the village containing the largest concentration of medieval pottery. A full list of the finds is presented in *Appendix 3* with a discussion below.

4.17.2 **Medieval ceramic material:** a small assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered during the evaluation and watching brief. In total, 13 fragments were recovered across six contexts (**201**, **206**, **401**, **601**, **1401**, and **2011**; see *Appendix 3*). This principally comprised body sherds of gritty ware and lightly gritted sandy ware fragments and also includes small abraded fragments of Reduced Grey ware (from **2011**). Almost all of the material came from thin-walled vessels, but vessel forms could not be identified. A lid-seated gritty ware fragment was recovered from **1401**. Generally, gritty and sandy wares dominate 12th and early 13th century assemblages in the region but persist into the 14th century, and the Reduced Grey ware tradition became the dominant ware type throughout the region during the 15th and 16th century (e.g. McCarthy and Brooks 1992; see also Brooks 2000 and Bradley and Miller 2009).

4.17.3 **Post-medieval pottery:** the vast majority of the finds (263 fragments, or over 85%) comprised post-medieval pottery. This included the typical range of household material from 18th to 19th centuries, including large amounts of red earthenware forming utilitarian types of vessels such as crocks and bowls, but also more polite tableware types such as creamware, pearlware, white salt-glazed stoneware, factory-produced wares, and white earthenware with transfer patterns. More unusual examples include a paste pot rim with the image of a bull and text, from context **900**, majolica type pottery from contexts **300** and **2000**, and examples of red earthenware with surviving strap handles. It was also notable that, although such finds were recovered from across the site, there were concentrations in Trench 7, 8 and 9, perhaps suggesting more specific dumping of rubbish in this particular field, which was lower-lying and wetter at its north end.

4.17.4 **Glass:** only 12 fragments of glass were recovered, the majority from bottles but also some window glass, and all of post-medieval date, the earliest perhaps 17th or 18th century.

4.17.5 **Metal objects:** a single lead item and a single iron object were recovered. The lead item, from context **206**, comprises a small droplet or flow, perhaps waste from lead casting, but cannot be easily dated. The iron object, from context **2006**, is probably part of a nail and again not closely dateable.

4.17.6 **Clay tobacco pipe:** four fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from across three contexts. This comprised three plain stem fragments and one plain bowl fragment. The stem borehole diameters possibly suggest an 18th to 19th century date for the material from **600** and a similar date for the material from **2011**, including the bowl fragment (after Davey 2013). The fragment from **400** has a wider borehole, possibly indicating a 17th century date for this fragment (after Davey 2013); however, the assemblage is very small, so it is difficult to make chronological judgments with any degree of confidence.

4.17.7 **Animal bone:** a small unidentified animal bone was recovered from **100** and a small burnt bone fragment was recovered from **2011**, which was also unidentifiable.

4.17.8 **Timber:** a single fragment of timber in several pieces, the largest section only 7cm long and just under 5cm wide, was recovered associated with feature **207**. An assessment report is presented in *Appendix 4*. In summary it was revealed to be oak (*quercus*) heartwood with no bark but apparently naturally broken and with no evidence for working, although its surfaces were very eroded and both ends were damaged.

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Most of the trenches (Trenches 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14) targeted linear/curvilinear trends identified from the interpretation of the geophysical survey data (see Figure 5 and Figure 6). These anomalies were of uncertain origin, possibly related to drainage, agricultural activity, former land divisions and land use shown on the early maps, or perhaps caused by subsurface features of potential archaeological interest (Phase Site Investigations Ltd 2020). Trenches 2, 4, 5 and 12 were positioned to cut across extant earthworks, which were noted from an earlier site visit, and Trenches 7, 9, 13 and 14 also clipped possible earthworks identified from aerial photographs of the site (Greenlane Archaeology 2020; see Figure 2).

5.1.2 Ultimately, Trench 2 was relocated to the south-west of its original position to avoid overlapping the haul road. Trench 13 was moved slightly to the north-east and rotated for the same reason, and Trench 11 had to be relocated to the north-east of its intended position because of foot and mouth burials in the proposed area of the trench.

5.2 Results

5.2.1 Multiple linear/curvilinear trends were detected across the site through geophysical survey. The evaluation targeted around 25 of these, around two thirds of which were found to be drains and none of the others could be accounted for, either archaeologically or by observation of unusual features in the underlying natural. The linear/curvilinear trends targeted for archaeological investigation in Trenches 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14 related to drains in Trenches 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and probably 14. Nothing was uncovered during the course of the evaluation that could be related to the anomalies detected by geophysical survey in Trench 1, which was devoid of archaeological features. The drains were only detected intermittently across the area by geophysical survey; however, it is strongly suggested that they are continuous across much of the area, particularly between Trenches 7 and 8 and 9 and 10 and between Trench 5 and Trench 14 and the haul road. For the site as a whole, 69 such trends were identified, perhaps half or more of which can now be said to most likely relate to drains. Far more drains are present than were detected by the survey, many of them going undetected in Trenches 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 and across the haul road. Why the survey appears to have detected the drains in these areas less readily is unexplained; it appears that predominantly stone-filled drains in particular were not detected by the survey.

5.2.2 Trench 2 and Trench 4 cut across an extant north-east/south-west earthwork, formed by a stone and earth bank in Trench 2. A change in the topsoil was noted from one side of the bank to the other during the construction of the haul road (**2000/2001**) and a subsoil was present to the north-west side (**206, 401**).

5.2.3 Trench 5 cut across an extant north-west/south-east bank, but nothing unusual was observed in the trench section, suggesting it may be of natural origin. Nothing was observed below-ground in the area of extant earthworks in Trench 12 either. Other possible earthworks identified from aerial photographs cut across the ends of Trenches 7, 9, 13 and 14. Again, no below-ground features were present and nothing was observed in the trench sections.

5.3 Phasing

5.3.1 As already stated, the site is crossed by multiple phases of drainage, including what are probably turf drains, ceramic drains and plastic pipes. These are probably of mid-19th century and later 20th century date (especially the plastic drains). Some of these are possibly re-cuts of earlier land drains. The possible tracks or areas of hard standing are also potentially very late in date, overlying earlier ceramic drains in some cases, and perhaps even date from the mid-to-late 20th century. Despite this, evidence for activity dating from at least the medieval period was revealed, and it has been possible to identify four main phases of development across the site.

5.3.2 **Phase 1** (undated): nothing was found during the watching brief and evaluation that would date the substantial bank running north-west/south-east across the site (Earthwork B and Earthwork C), indeed, it appeared to have no evident structure to it at all. However, it appears to be earlier than Earthwork A, based on their relationship with each other, so it is presumably therefore pre-medieval. It is entirely possible that this is a natural feature, caused by erosion, or by an earlier phase of agricultural improvement and ploughing.

5.3.3 **Phase 2** (medieval): it is evident from the finds recovered during the watching brief and evaluation that the earliest phases of activity on the site can be dated to the medieval period, primarily the 12th to 14th centuries. The earliest feature is evidently the stone structure **207**, which either formed a crude revetment retaining subsoil **206** to the north-west or represents material that was deposited from subsoil **206** as it was ploughed. The piece of timber associated with **207** is perhaps a rough stake intended to support **207**, but it was not evidently worked as such. The creation of **207** was undoubtedly related to the formation of subsoil to the north-west, represented in Trench 2 by **201** and **206**, but also in Trench 4 by **401** and Trench 6 by **601**, all of which contained pottery of 12th-14th century date. Elsewhere a similar subsoil containing medieval pottery was revealed in Trench 14 (**1401**) and in the same area during the watching brief (**2011**). Subsoil was present across the site but in most cases no medieval pottery was recovered, only post-medieval finds; it is likely that all of these subsoils first developed as a result of ploughing and other improvements starting in the medieval period and continuing into the 19th century, and surviving as strip fields at that time, but it seems likely that some were more productive than others. The most north-westerly plot for example was clearly used for a long enough period of time to produce a substantial bank along its south-east edge, while the plot immediately to its south-east clearly suffered from considerable waterlogging at its north-east end and was probably less productive. The long north-west/south-east bank (Earthwork A) clearly developed as a result of this activity. It is possible that Earthworks D and E also developed in the same way, but nothing was found that would confirm this. Indeed, the only evidence from Earthwork D seemed to indicate that this was relatively modern, while the south-west end of Earthwork E corresponded in part with the area of foot and mouth burials and had obviously been disturbed.

5.3.4 **Phase 3** (post-medieval): the site was crossed by a considerable number of field drains, particularly in the lower-lying and wetter ground around Trenches 3, 7 and 8, but also in Trenches 9-14. The earliest of these are likely to be 19th century in date, and as already noted, included simple versions probably built of turf and others filled with stone, which were common before the regular use of ceramic drain 'tiles' from the mid-19th century onwards (see Keates 2002; Davies and Davies 2013). A large ditch was also present at the north-east end of Trench 8 [**803**], the finds from which demonstrate that it was at least filled in the post-medieval period; this probably served as a drainage ditch, connecting to the extant one to the north-west forming part of the site boundary.

5.3.5 **Phase 4** (late 20th century): the ceramic drains found in several places, usually in cuts backfilled with clay or silt, were initially assumed to be late 19th century to early 20th century in date, but the presence of plastic in several of these in Trenches 10 and 14 in particular, demonstrated that they were probably all much more recent. In some cases, plastic pipe had also been used for drainage, or features were encountered containing plastic, in Trenches 13 and 14 in particular. In Trenches 9 and 10 deposits of stone and other rubble, immediately below the topsoil, were encountered (**902**) and (**1103**), but these were stratigraphically later than underlying ceramic drainage pipes, and so must also be quite recent. They were perhaps created as areas of hard standing associated with the deposition of foot and mouth burials nearby. The amorphous earthworks recorded on the south-east side of the site (Earthwork D) were also found to comprise largely topsoil with modern material, and so are clearly not ancient.

5.4 Conclusion and Significance

5.4.1 The watching brief and evaluation have demonstrated that the majority of the earthworks present within the site developed as a result of medieval agricultural activity, which probably originally formed four long strip fields running north-east/south-west away from the village of Over Kellett to the south. The survey means that these are fully recorded and they can be fairly confidently dated to the 12th – 14th centuries on the basis of the finds recovered from associated subsoils. This also fits with the known

history of Over Kellett, which was recorded by at least the 12th century and plough-lands are attested in the medieval period (see *Section 3.4.8*). The north-west/south-east earthwork appears to be earlier as it is crossed by Earthwork A, but it could not be dated and might be natural. It is apparent, however, that the strip fields were not all as productive, with water-logging evidently a considerable problem in some areas, which had seen several attempts at drainage in the post-medieval period as well as sub-division, as evident in the early maps. This, and the excavation of pits for the burial of foot and mouth affected animals (and their subsequent removal) and the presence of a large utility pipe running across part of the site (although this was not evident during the watching brief) means that much of the site has been disturbed and any archaeological remains that might have been present in these areas would have been destroyed.

5.4.2 The evidence for medieval activity is of interest in terms of understanding the development of Over Kellet at that time, confirming the presence of a field system on the north side of the village, which is of some local significance. However, the archaeological work has demonstrated that such remains produce very little in the way of physical evidence, such as finds, and so further investigation is unlikely to produce any further information. The programme of archaeological work carried out has therefore provided an adequate record of what was present and characterised it and it is therefore considered that any further work would not be necessary.

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Appendix 1: Project Design

The Site	
Site Name	Land North of Old Hall Farm, Over Kellet
County	Lancashire
NGR	352119 470256 (centre)

Client	
Client Name	Oakmere Homes

Planning	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	1/2010/01050(OUT)
Development Proposal	Housing development
Condition number	N/A
Local Planning Authority	Lancaster City Council
Planning Archaeologist	Peter Isles, Lancashire County Council

Archaeological work	
Desk-based assessment done as previous phase of work?	Yes, and geophysical survey (Greenlane Archaeology 2020)
Watching brief area	Construction of temporary haul road
Trenching area required	c620m square
Approximate number and dimensions of trenches proposed	14 trenches between 20m and 30m long

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Cover Sheet

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

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have worked continuously in commercial archaeology since 2000 and 1999 respectively, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (ClfA) 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 (ClfA 2014a-c).

1.3 Staff

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

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

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

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

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

2. Objectives

2.1 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment

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

2.2 Archaeological Evaluation

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

2.3 Report

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

2.4 Archive

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

3. Methodology

3.1 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment

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

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

3.2 Archaeological Evaluation

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

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

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

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

3.3 Report

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

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

- Results of the evaluation, including finds and samples;
- Discussion of the results including phasing information;
- Bibliography;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
 - a site location plan related to the national grid;
 - a plan showing the location of the evaluation trenches in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape,;
 - plans and sections of any features discovered during the evaluation;
 - photographs of any features encountered during the evaluation and general shots of the evaluation trenches;
 - extracts from historic mapping.

3.4 Archive

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

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

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

4. Work timetable

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

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

5. Other matters

5.1 Access and clearance

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

5.2 Health and Safety

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

5.3 Insurance

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

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

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

6. Bibliography

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

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

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

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

Appendix 2: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown, soft, loamy silt, with 1% angular stones; up to 0.4m thick	Topsoil
101	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish-orange sandy/silty clay with patches of angular pebbles/gravel, particularly at the north-east end and two boulders / bedrock?	Natural
200	Deposit	0.3m thick soft greyish-brown silt	Topsoil
201	Deposit	0.1m thick soft silty-clay, mid orangey-grey; the subsoil towards the middle part of the trench contained abundant loose rounded pebbles, forming a bank 1.9m to 2m wide and up to 0.3m to 0.4m thick, spread perhaps another 0.95m to the south-east	Subsoil
202	Deposit	Loose, small, whitish gravel fill, probably 0.3m deep, with black plastic ribbed pipe below	Gravel fill of 203
203	Cut	0.3m wide and deep, very straight and vertical cut; possibly recut of earlier ceramic drain, partially visible to the north-west side and in section	Cut for modern plastic drain; recut of earlier ceramic drain
204	Deposit	Loose pebbles and pale clay, c0.45m wide	Stone and clay fill of 205
205	Cut	North-east/south-west, linear cut, with near vertical sides, c0.45m wide	Stone and clay-filled drain
206	Deposit	Bank of friable brown sandy-silt, <2% sub-rounded pebbles; continues to north	Bank of silty-sand
207	Structure?	Spread of stone to the south-east side of the bank; c0.5m wide in section and extending 1.6m into the trench from the south-west side; 0.25m to 0.3m high; no courses; sub-angular and sub-rounded cobble size rubble limestone, generally 0.1-0.15m on a side but up to 0.24m; piece of rotted timber in section to the south-east side	Possibly spread from material in 201 or possibly revetment in old plot boundary
208	Deposit	Variable firm light grey and yellow clay (lower down and slightly mottled); very few inclusions	Natural
209	Deposit	Clay fill above a ceramic drain	Clay fill of 210
210	Cut	Ceramic drain, partially visible to the north-west side of 203 and in section	Cut for ceramic drain
300	Deposit	Soft mid greyish-brown silt, up to 0.4m thick	Topsoil
301	Deposit	Dark grey brown soft silt	Silt fill of 302
302	Cut	Linear, very straight cut, 0.2m wide, vertical sides, flat base, cut through 300	Silt-filled drain
303	Deposit	Loose sub-angular cobbles in dark brown sandy-clay	Fill of 304
304	Cut	Linear cut, 0.5m wide, vertical sides	Loose stone and clay-filled drain
305	Deposit	Loose sub-angular cobbles in mid grey brown sandy clay	Loose stone and clay fill of 306
306	Cut	0.4m cut with near vertical sides	Loose stone and clay-filled drain
307	Deposit	Firm silty-clay, ranging from gravelly pale grey at north-east end to pale yellowish brown at south-west	Natural
400	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown, soft silt, 0.2-0.35m thick	Topsoil
401	Deposit	Soft silty-clay, mid orangey brown, paler to base	Subsoil

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
402	Deposit	Loose angular limestone gravel and black plastic pipe	Gravel fill of 403
403	Cut	Linear, north-east/south-west, 0.4m wide	Cut for modern plastic drain
404	Deposit	Loose rounded cobbles in dark greyish-brown silt, 0.3m wide; cut by 403	Loose stony fill of 405
405	Cut	Linear, north-east/south-west, at least 0.3m wide	Loose stone-filled drain
406	Deposit	Pale orangey brown firm silty-clay; 1% rounded cobbles	Natural
500	Deposit	Mid greyish brown soft silt 0.3-0.4m thick	Topsoil
501	Deposit	Mid brown soft sandy-silt, 0.1-0.2m thick	Subsoil
502	Deposit	Pale grey clay, with 20% sub-angular cobbles all along north-west side	Loose stone and clay fill of 503
503	Cut	Linear, 0.5m wide, south-west/north-east	Loose stone-filled drain
504	Deposit	Pale yellowish orange, firm clay, 2% rounded pebbles	Clay fill of 504
505	Cut	0.7m wide, linear, south-west/north-east	Clay-filled drain
506	Deposit	Pale, mottled yellow and orange firm clay	Clay fill of 506
507	Cut	Linear north-west/south-east, 0.45m wide	Clay-filled drain
508	Deposit	Firm clay, varying from pale yellowish orange for 7m from the north-west end to dark brown and stickier to the south-east	Natural
509	Cut	Small possible pit at north-east end of trench, 0.45m diameter, and filled with same as 501; only 0.05m deep	Possible pit?
600	Deposit	Soft, dark greyish-brown silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
601	Deposit	Soft mid orangey-brown silt, up to 0.2m thick	Subsoil
602	Deposit	Loose, sub-angular cobbles in mid brownish-grey silt	Loose stony fill of 603
603	Cut	Linear north-east/south-west [closer to north-west/south-east], 0.5m wide	Loose stone-filled drain
604	Deposit	Firm, pale yellowish orange clay; stone culvert in base and softer fill around	Clay fill of 605 with stone culvert to base
605	Cut	North-east/south-west linear [closer to north-west/south-east], 0.6m wide, 0.4m deep	Drain cut, filled with clay and with stone culvert to base
606	Deposit	Pale to mid-orange sandy clay, 5% pebbles, firm	Natural
700	Deposit	Soft mid greyish-brown silt, up to 0.3m thick	Topsoil
701	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish-orange, sandy-silt, up to 0.1m thick	Subsoil
702	Deposit	Pale firm sandy clay	Clay fill of 703
703	Cut	0.4m wide, east/west [north-west/south-east] linear cut	Clay-filled drain
704	Deposit	Pale firm sandy clay	Clay fill of 705
705	Cut	0.4m wide, east/west [north-west/south-east] linear cut	Clay-filled drain
706	Deposit	Pale firm sandy clay	Clay fill of 707
707	Cut	0.4m wide, east/west [north-west/south-east] linear cut	Clay-filled drain
708	Deposit	Pale firm sandy clay	Clay fill of 709
709	Cut	0.4m wide, east/west [north-west/south-east] linear cut	Clay-filled drain
710	Deposit	Mottled dark grey and pale yellowish-orange [clay]	[Clay?] Fill of 711

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
711	Cut	Linear, north-east/south-west, up to 0.5m wide; cuts 706 and 708	Clay-filled drain
712	Deposit		Natural
800	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish-brown, silt, 0.2-0.3m thick	Topsoil
801	Deposit	Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt, 0.1m thick	Subsoil
802	Deposit	Mottled dark grey and purplish brown sandy clay, ceramic drain fragments, 3m wide and up to 0.3m deep	Fill of 803
803	Cut	Shallow, U-shaped, +3.7m wide, running north-west/south-east	Ditch
804	Deposit	Loose rounded pebbles in mid grey brown silt, typically 0.3m wide	Loose stony fill of 804
805	Cut	East/west [north-west/south-east] linear cut, 0.3m wide	Loose stone-filled drain
806	Deposit	Loose rounded pebbles in mid grey brown silt, typically 0.3m wide	Loose stony fill of 807
807	Cut	East/west [north-west/south-east] linear cut, 0.3m wide	Loose stone-filled drain
808	Deposit	Loose rounded pebbles in mid grey brown silt, typically 0.3m wide	Loose stony fill of 809
809	Cut	East/west [north-west/south-east] linear cut, 0.3m wide	Loose stone-filled drain
810	Deposit	Mottled pale yellow and dark grey firm clay	Clay fill of 811
811	Cut	Linear cut, north/south [north-east/south-west]; 0.4m wide	Clay-filled drain
812	Deposit	Mottled, mid brownish-grey and mid yellow firm clay, with occasional boulders; cuts 808	Natural
900	Deposit	Dark greyish-brown soft silt up to 0.25m thick	Topsoil
901	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish-brown, sandy-silt, 0.1m thick	Subsoil
902	Deposit	Spread of loose rounded and sub-angular cobbles below 900 in dark greyish brown silt; some green roof slates and ceramic field drain fragments; 5-6m wide, orientated north/south; 0.1-0.2m thick	Track
903	Deposit	Mid brown firm silt rooted, 0.4m wide, 0.2m deep	Upper fill of 904
904	Cut	Linear north-east/south-west, vertical-sided cut, 0.6m wide;	Silt and clay-filled drain
905	Deposit	Mid brown firm silt rooted, 0.4m wide, 0.2m deep	Upper fill of 906
906	Cut	Linear north-east/south-west, vertical-sided cut, 0.6m wide	Silt and clay-filled drain
907	Deposit	Soft dark grey silt below compacted clay; 0.2m wide, 0.5m deep	Lower fill of 906
908	Deposit	Soft dark grey silt below compacted clay; 0.2m wide, 0.5m deep	Lower fill of 904
909	Deposit	Firm, mottled, yellowish orange and grey clay, 10% sub-angular cobbles	Natural
910	Deposit	Soft dark grey silt below compacted clay; 0.2m wide, 0.5m deep	Fill of 911
911	Cut	Linear north-east/south-west, vertical-sided cut	Silt-filled drain
1000	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown silt; soft; 0.1m thick	Topsoil
1001	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish/orangey sandy-silt, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
1002	Deposit	Loose rounded cobbles, 0.3m wide	Loose stony fill of 1003
1003	Cut	Linear north-west/south-east cut	Loose stone-filled drain
1004	Deposit	Soft, dark grey silt, 0.2m wide with ceramic pipe in base	Silt fill of 1005
1005	Cut	Linear north-east/south-west cut	Silt-filled drain
1006	Deposit	Soft, dark grey silt, 0.2m wide with ceramic pipe in base	Silt fill of 1007
1007	Cut	Linear north-east/south-west cut	Silt-filled drain

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
1008	Deposit	Soft, dark grey silt, 0.2m wide with ceramic pipe in base; this deposit had plastic binding strip along it	Silt fill of 1009
1009	Cut	Linear north-east/south-west cut	Silt-filled drain
1010	Deposit	Firm, pale brownish-orange clay	Natural
1100	Deposit	Dark grey-brown, rooted silt, up to 0.2m thick	Topsoil
1101	Deposit	Loose, mostly sub-angular stones up to 0.1m on a side	Loose stony fill of 1102
1102	Cut	Linear, c0.3m wide cut	Stone-filled drain
1103	Structure	Spread of smallish, fairly loosely compacted, sub-angular and sub-rounded cobbles, c2.2m wide; up to 0.16m on a side, but average size c0.08m on a side; c0.1m thick below topsoil	Track
1104	Deposit	Firm, orange-brown sandy-clay below topsoil to west end of trench	Natural or possibly subsoil
1105	Deposit	Light yellow clay	Clay fill of 1106
1106	Cut	Linear cut, c0.25m wide, aligned	Clay-filled drain
1107	Deposit	Light yellow clay	Clay fill of 1108
1108	Cut	Linear cut, c0.25m wide, aligned north-east/south-west	Clay-filled drain
1109	Deposit	Stony patch: sub-angular cobbles, up to 0.15m on a side, in a rough line, 1.5-1.8m in from trench and 0.25m wide, aligned north-west/south-east	Possibly the end of a stone-filled drain
1110	Deposit	Patch up to 0.7m by 0.15m of assumed to be natural sub-angular boulders, each 0.15-0.25m	Patch of boulders
1111	Deposit	Light yellow clay	Clay fill of 1112
1112	Cut	Linear cut, c0.25m wide, aligned north-east/south-west	Clay-filled drain
1113	Deposit	Light yellow clay	Clay fill of 1114
1114	Cut	Linear cut, c0.25m wide, aligned north-west/south-east	Clay-filled drain
1115	Deposit	Light yellow and light grey clay and dark blackish silt	Clay fill of 1116
1116	Cut	Linear cut, c0.3m wide, aligned north-east/south-west	Clay-filled drain
1117	Deposit	Light yellow and grey clay	Clay fill of 1116
1118	Cut	Linear cut, c0.4m wide, aligned north-east/south-west	Clay-filled drain
1119	Deposit	Soft, mid grey-brown and light grey clay with very few inclusions, <1% sub-rounded cobbles; natural becomes lighter grey lower down, with larger limestone boulders present – clay is a 'muddier' colour than elsewhere	Natural
1120	Deposit	Light yellow clay	Clay fill of 1108
1121	Cut	Linear cut, c0.25m wide, aligned north-east/south-west; possibly cutting 1109	Clay-filled drain
1122	Deposit	Mix of soft dark grey-brown silt and re-deposited light grey clay, more than 0.5m deep; ceramic drain to base	Mixed silt and clay fill of 1123
1123	Cut	Vertically sided, 0.4m wide cut with a ceramic drain c0.5m below track 1103; not bottomed	Cut for ceramic drain

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
1200	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown soft silt, 0.1-0.2m thick; raised area just part of this and contained timber, brick and concrete roof sheet	Topsoil
1201	Deposit	Soft, mid orangey-brown sandy-silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
1202	Deposit	Sub-angular cobbles (each 0.15-0.25m) 'capped' in soft, mid grey silty-clay	Loose stony fill of 1203
1203	Cut	Cut for drain, c0.3m wide, north-west/south-east	Stone-filled drain
1204	Deposit	Large, sub-rounded boulders and sub-angular cobbles (average 0.1-0.15m, max. 0.3m on a side), in a friable mid grey-brown silty matrix	Loose stony fill of 1205
1205	Cut	Linear cut, c0.4m wide, extends beyond limit of excavation across centre of trench; aligned north-east/south-west	Stone-filled drain
1206	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish-grey, silty-clay; no inclusions, no finds, uniform fill	Silty-clay fill of 1207
1207	Cut	Linear cut with slight kink, c0.3m wide and +0.25m deep with vertical sides and flat base, cut into light yellow clay natural	Silty-clay-filled drain
1208	Deposit	Mid orangey-brown, fairly firm, slightly sandy-clay to south end of trench	Natural
1209	Deposit	Firm, mid to dark brownish-grey clay, lighter grey to north end of trench; <1% sub-rounded and sub-angular cobbles, 0.15-0.2m on a side	Natural
1300	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown soft silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
1301	Deposit	Mid orangey brown soft sandy-silt, up to 0.4m thick	Subsoil
1302	Deposit	Soft, dark grey silt, with ceramic pipe	Silt fill of 1303
1303	Cut	Linear east/west 0.2m wide cut	Silt-filled drain
1304	Deposit	Mottled dark grey and pale orange clay; drain tile and plastic pipe fragments; leads to a plastic barrel set in ground	Fill of ditch 1305
1305	Cut	0.8m wide linear cut north-east/south-west	Ditch cut
1306	Deposit	Firm, mid orange to yellowish-orange clay, gravelly at north-west end (wet at the south-east end)	Natural
1400	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown soft silt, 0.1-0.2m thick	Topsoil
1401	Deposit	Mid orangey-brown sandy-silt, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
1402	Deposit	Mottled dark grey-brown soft silt and pale yellowish-orange clay, with ceramic pipe and plastic pipe	Silt and clay-fill of 1403
1403	Cut	Linear north-east/south-west cut, 0.3m wide	Silt and clay-filled drain
1404	Deposit	Mottled dark grey-brown soft silt and pale yellowish-orange clay, with ceramic pipe	Silt and clay-fill of 1405
1405	Cut	Linear north-east/south-west cut, 0.3m wide	Silt and clay-filled drain
1406	Deposit	Mottled dark grey-brown soft silt and pale yellowish-orange clay, with ceramic pipe	Silt and clay-fill of 1407
1407	Cut	Linear north-east/south-west cut, 0.3m wide	Silt and clay-filled drain
1408	Deposit	Dark greyish-brown soft silt with some lumps of orange clay; contained plastic sack	Silt and clay-fill of 1409
1409	Cut	Linear, north/south, 0.45m wide with irregular edges	Drain cut
1410	Deposit	Firm, mid orange sandy-clay; 1% rounded gravel	Natural
2000	Deposit	Soft, 0.2m thick, mid-brownish grey silt	Topsoil
2001	Deposit	Varying: at the north end of the haul road it comprised a soft brown sandy silt approximately 0.1m thick	Subsoil
2002	Deposit	Firm, mid-orange, gritty sandy-clay with numerous stones	Natural
2003	Deposit	Thicker, darker (due to increased moisture) and stonier silt than 2000	Variation in topsoil 2000
2004	Deposit	light greenish grey colour [sandy clay]; cut by drains	Subsoil/natural
2005	Deposit	Soft, 0.2m thick, mid-brownish grey silt	Variation in topsoil 2000
2006	Deposit	Varying: darker than 2001 ; soft brown sandy silt approximately 0.1m thick; noticeably gravellier as the excavation cut across the bank running east/west	Variation in subsoil 2001

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
2007	Deposit	A pale-yellow sandy clay	Clay fill of 2008
2008	Cut	Linear feature 0.4m wide and running north-east/south-west	Clay-filled drain
2009	Deposit	Firm, pale orangey-yellow clay	Clay fill of 2010
2010	Cut	Linear feature, running north-west/south-east and 0.5m wide	Clay-filled drain
2011	Deposit	Variation in 2000 ; topsoil was generally thicker, at least 0.3m and up to 0.4m, and stonier	Variation in topsoil 2000
2012	Deposit	Variation in 2001 ; subsoil was thinner and also darker and 25% angular cobbles	Variation in subsoil 2001
2013	Deposit	Spread of rounded gravel, essentially within the subsoil (2012); c0.8m wide	Spread of gravel
2014	Deposit	A mottled firm brownish orange sandy clay	Natural?

Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
100	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed red earthenware, including white slip decorated	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
100	Pottery	1	Creamware?	Mid 18 th – 19 th century
100	Pottery	1	Pearlware plate base with wiped footrim	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
100	Glass	1	Dark green bottle side	18 th – early 19 th century
100	Animal bone	1	Small unidentified animal bone	Uncertain
200	Pottery	6	Brown-glazed and black-glazed red earthenware coarseware, including pancheon rim, dish rim with white slip stripe, and dish base with white slip stripe	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
200	Pottery	1	Red earthenware	18 th – 20 th century
200	Pottery	4	Creamware, including metal shape plate rim, and refitting factory-produced slipware bowl fragments	Mid – late 18 th century
200	Pottery	2	Pearlware fragments	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
200	Glass	3	Dark green bottle fragments	19 th – early 20 th century
201	Pottery	1	Gritty ware: body sherd, 6-7mm thick, of uniform, soft, lightly gritted sandy fabric with light pinkish-orange core, margin and inner surface and pale buff-coloured outer surface; no glaze apparent	c12 th – 14 th century
201	Pottery	7	Refitting creamware (?) mug/jug base and sides	Mid 18 th – 19 th century
201	Pottery	1	White earthenware factory-produced slipware fragment	19 th – early 20 th century
206	Pottery	1	Lightly gritted sandy ware: body sherd, thin-walled vessel thick, of soft, lightly gritted sandy fabric with light pinkish-orange fabric with paler buff-coloured core in places; no glaze apparent	c12 th – 14 th century
206	Pb	1	Small fragment of melted lead, possibly droplet or waste from lead working	Not closely dateable
207	Timber	1	Fragment of oak (<i>quercus</i>) heartwood in several pieces, not apparently worked and naturally broken but surfaces and ends badly damaged (see <i>Appendix 4</i>)	Not closely dateable
300	Pottery	9	Brown-glazed and black-glazed red earthenware coarseware, including pancheon rim and dish rim with white slip stripe	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
300	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware pancheon rim with white slip-coated interior	19 th – early 20 th century
300	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware fineware hollowware rim fragment with white slip stripes	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
300	Pottery	1	High-fired brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
300	Pottery	1	White slip-coated red earthenware coarseware with brown glaze (majolica)	18 th – early 20 th century?
300	Pottery	2	Red earthenware fragments	18 th – 20 th century
300	Pottery	7	Pearlware: refitting blue shell edge plate rims, Willow transfer-printed pottery (plate bases with double footrims one with edge of maker's mark '[..] . W.', flatware base, and hollowware fragment), and factory-produced slipware with mocha decoration	Late 18 th – early 19 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
300	Pottery	6	White earthenware, including refitting Willow transfer-printed plate base, chinoiserie transfer-printed pattern, and factory-produced slipware with engine-turned decoration	19 th – early 20 th century
300	Pottery	3	Bone china: refitting plate base with press-moulded decoration, and hollowware rim	19 th – early 20 th century
400	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware, including hollowware base	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
400	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior	19 th – early 20 th century
400	Pottery	2	Refitting red earthenware	18 th – 20 th century
400	Pottery	1	Creamware metal shape plate rim	Mid – late 18 th century
400	Pottery	1	White earthenware	19 th – early 20 th century
400	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, length: 46mm; slightly oval-shaped section, 8-9mm across, with central 8/64" diameter borehole	?17 th century
401	Pottery	1	Gritty ware: body sherd, 6mm thick, of soft, lightly gritted sandy fabric with split section: light reddish-orange inner margin and surface and mid brown outer margin and burnished blackish and dark-brown outer surface; no glaze apparent	c12 th – 14 th century
500	Pottery	1	Red earthenware	19 th – 20 th century
500	Pottery	3	Pearlware, including plate base with double footrim and hollowware rim with brown-transfer-printed pattern clobbered with green and yellow	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
500	Pottery	6	White earthenware, including Willow transfer-printed plate rim, relief-moulded plate rim, factory-produced slipware carinated bowl body, and hollowware with dark blue transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century
500	Pottery	1	Red earthenware	19 th – 20 th century
501	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
600	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware hollowware with strap handle	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
600	Pottery	1	Creamware metal shape plate rim	Mid – late 18 th century
600	Pottery	9	White earthenware, including 4 x refitting bowl base and body fragments with blue turned and painted decoration, factory-produced slipware body fragment, and 2 x refitting hollowware rims	19 th – early 20 th century
600	Glass	1	Dark green bottle/vessel fragment	Late 17 th – 19 th century?
600	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, length: 42mm; 6mm diameter section, with central 5/64" diameter borehole	18 th – 19 th century
601	Pottery	1	Lightly gritted sandy ware: body sherd, 5mm thick, of soft, lightly gritted sandy fabric with split section: light orange to buff-coloured core, inner margin and surface and mid brown outer margin and burnished blackish and dark-brown outer surface; no glaze apparent	c12 th – 14 th century
604	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
700	Pottery	3	Tin-glazed earthenware	Late 17 th – early 18 th century?
700	Pottery	1	Glazed cream-coloured earthenware fineware hollowware base with red slip coating	Late 17 th – early 18 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
700	Pottery	15	Brown-glazed and black-glazed red earthenware including crock rims, pancheon rim, dish rim, and fragment with white slip stripe	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
700	Pottery	4	Creamware, including two metal shape plate rims	Mid – late 18 th century
700	Pottery	1	White earthenware plate rim with Asiatic Pheasants transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century
700	Pottery	1	Glazed cream-bodied stoneware bottle base	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
800	Pottery	1	White salt-glazed stoneware	Late 17 th – early 18 th century?
800	Pottery	1	Creamware base with footrim, slightly heat damaged	Mid – late 18 th century
800	Pottery	2	Pearlware: tea bowl (?) rim with earth colours painted pattern and hollowware with blue transfer-printed pattern	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
800	Pottery	1	Mottledware fineware	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
800	Pottery	18	Brown-glazed red earthenware (mainly fineware) including hollowware vessels with strap handles, and rims with white slip stripes	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
802	Pottery	1	Factory-produced glazed buff-bodied earthenware carinated bowl body with white slip stripes	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
900	Pottery	3	Black-glazed and brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
900	Pottery	15	White earthenware, including transfer-printed geometric patterns, from plates, bowls, and other domestic vessels	19 th – early 20 th century
900	Pottery	2	Bone china cup base and Broseley transfer-printed saucer rim	19 th – early 20 th century
900	Pottery	3	Glazed buff-bodied stoneware closed bottle body fragments, two refitting	19 th – early 20 th century
900	Pottery	1	Glazed grey bodied stoneware hollowware body fragment with rouletted brown glaze externally	19 th – early 20 th century
900	Pottery	1	Glazed white stoneware (?) paste pot rim with black transfer-printed image of bull (?) and writing above ‘..EAK & ..’	19 th – early 20 th century
900	Ceramic	2	Red earthenware small fragments	19 th – 20 th century
900	Ceramic	7	Red earthenware drainage tile (?) fragments, including one high-fired vitrified fragment, probably wide diameter circular section	Late 19 th – early 20 th century
900	Glass	1	Very light turquoise bottle stopper	19 th century
900	Glass	1	Colourless faceted bottle base fragment	19 th – early 20 th century
900	Stone	1	Welsh slate writing slate fragment, with incised lines on one side and an incised grid on the other side	19 th – early 20 th century
902	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware, possibly all from single vessel	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
902	Glass	1	Dark green bottle base fragment	18 th – 19 th century?
903	Pottery	1	White earthenware, including Broseley transfer-printed lid rim	19 th – early 20 th century
1001	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1001	Pottery	1	Creamware	Mid – late 18 th century
1001	Glass	1	Very light turquoise bottle fragment	19 th century?
1100	Pottery	3	White earthenware, including Broseley transfer-printed lid rim	19 th – early 20 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
1100	Glass	1	Turquoise bottle or vessel fragment	19 th – early 20 th century?
1103	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1122	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior	19 th – early 20 th century
1200	Pottery	1	Pearlware (?) or white earthenware with blue glazed exterior	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
1202	Pottery	1	Bone china saucer rim with purple transfer-printed geometric pattern	19 th – early 20 th century
1300	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware dish rim and hollowware base	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1301	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware dish rim	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1401	Pottery	1	Gritty ware: lid-seated rim fragment, with external flange; section of 4mm thick body attached; made from hard-fired, lightly gritted sandy fabric with light pale orange to buff-coloured body; the outer margin and surface of the flange are light brown; no glaze apparent	c12 th – 14 th century
2000	Pottery	11	Brown-glazed and black-glazed red earthenware coarseware, including everted hollowware rim, two hollowware base fragments, and body fragment with white slip stripe	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
2000	Pottery	1	Creamware plate base	Mid – late 18 th century
2000	Pottery	1	White earthenware with Broseley transfer-printed pattern	19 th century
2000	Pottery	2	Refitting majolica-type glazed buff-bodied earthenware hollowware vessel fragments	Mid 18 th – 19 th century?
2000	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot (?) base fragment	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
2001	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
2001	Pottery	1	Glazed orange earthenware dish base fragment with white slip trailed and combed decoration	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
2001	Pottery	1	Fire-damaged white earthenware (?) hollowware body fragment	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
2003	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware fragments	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
2003	Pottery	3	White earthenware, including blue transfer-printed bowl (?) rim	19 th – early 20 th century
2003	Glass	1	Very light blue flat pane fragment	19 th – early 20 th century
2005	Pottery	9	Brown-glazed and black-glazed red earthenware coarseware and one fineware fragment. Coarseware includes one pancheon rim with white slip stripe, hollowware rim with white slip stripe, over-fired second with thick, vitrified vesicular glaze internally, and body fragment with white slip stripes	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
2005	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-bodied stoneware fineware fragment	Late 17 th – early 18 th century?
2005	Pottery	1	Tin-glazed earthenware with blue painted decoration	Late 17 th – early 18 th century?
2005	Pottery	1	Creamware?	Mid 18 th – early 20 th century
2005	Pottery	1	Pearlware?	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
2005	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied stoneware fragment	19 th – early 20 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
2005	Pottery	11	White earthenware, including blue transfer-printed patterns (Asiatic Pheasants x 2, Willow, and unidentified pattern), brown transfer-printed saucer rim, and dark green transfer-printed floral pattern, blue shell edge plate rim, and blue painted plate rim	19 th – early 20 th century
2005	Glass	1	Very light turquoise flat pane fragment	19 th – early 20 th century
2006	Pottery	6	Brown-glazed and black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
2006	Pottery	1	Creamware?	Mid 18 th – early 20 th century
2006	Pottery	2	Pearlware blue shell edge plate rims, one fire damaged	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
2006	Pottery	1	White earthenware Broseley transfer-printed pattern plate base	19 th century
2006	Ceramic	1	Red earthenware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
2006	Fe	1	Corroded fragment, possibly nail	Not closely dateable
2011	Pottery	8	Mostly gritty ware fragments: 5x gritty ware fragments all of fine, thin-walled vessels (2x re-fitting fragments with light orange margins and surfaces and reduced mid grey core; 2x pale orange fabric (one with mid brown outer surface), and 1x with reddish brown margin, mid grey core and pale buff/orange margin); 1x large sherd of soft sandy ware (light orange margins and surfaces and light grey core, very smooth fabric with few inclusions, abraded breaks); 2x reduced grey ware fragments (both in soft mid to light grey fabric with few inclusions, one with some brownish glaze remaining on external surface)	c12 th – 16 th century
2011	Pottery	8	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware and fineware fragment, including two large refitting jar base fragments, and hollowware fineware fragment with strap handle terminal	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
2011	Pottery	3	Red earthenware fragments with glazed surfaces missing	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
2011	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied earthenware coarseware with manganese (?) decoration	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
2011	Pottery	2	Creamware	Mid – late 18 th century
2011	Pottery	4	Pearlware, including plate base with double footrim, Broseley transfer-printed fragment, and blue band and stripe hotelware rim	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
2011	Pottery	5	White earthenware, including purple sponge-printed pattern and blue transfer-printed pattern	19 th – early 20 th century
2011	Clay tobacco pipe	2	1x plain clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, length: 45mm; slightly oval-shaped section, 7-8mm across, with central 5/64" diameter borehole; 1x plain bowl fragment (?19th century)	18 th – 19 th century
2011	Animal bone	1	Small unidentified burnt animal(?) bone fragment	Not closely dateable

Appendix 4: Assessment Report for Timber from 207

By SJ Allen, York Archaeology

Object submitted for assessment 26/09/2022.

Closed up in grip top finds bag, labelled externally and packed with associated burial deposit. Washed under cold running water to remove adhering burial deposit, sampled for wood species identification and returned to packaging. Wood species id follows Schweingruber FW (1982) *Microscopic Wood Anatomy*, second edition. All dimensions in millimetres.

Object labelled as OH22 TR 2 (**207**). Fragment of *Quercus* spp. heartwood, no bark present. Very slow grown- rings too close together to be separately distinguished. Near halved 'conversion' due to natural breakage. No working marks present. Highly eroded surfaces. Both ends broken away and missing. In two refitting and two non-refitting sections. Largest (refitting) section is 72 l, 47 w, 29 th.

No diagnostic feature to indicate either age or function. Recommendation: Discard unless required for 14C dating.

Appendix 5: Archive Index

Project name:	Land North of Old Hall Farm, Over Kellet, Lancashire: Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation		
Project Code:	G1526	Site Code:	OH22
Description	Material	Size	Quantity
Report	Paper, comb-bound	A4 with A3 folded	44 sheets printed double-sided
Watching brief record sheet	Paper	A4	5 printed sheets, double-sided
Evaluation trench record sheets	Paper	A4	14 printed sheets, double-sided
Photo record sheet	Paper	A4	3 printed sheets, double-sided
Drawing index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Drawings	Drafting film	29 x 32cm	2 sheets, single-sided
Annotated drawings	Paper	A3	1 sheet, single sided (watching brief) 3 sheet, single sided (topographic survey)
Digital archive index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive	DVD	-	1