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# **NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

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**Project Designs and Client Reports No. CP/107/04**

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**REPORT ON  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT  
AND EVALUATION OF  
LAND AT WESTLANDS  
FARM, CROSBY  
MARYPORT  
CUMBRIA**

**FOR MR W J REAY**

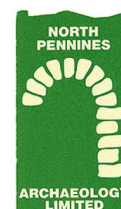
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**Planning Application No.  
2/03/1277 & 2/03/1283**

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## NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

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In April 2004 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was appointed by Mr Glen Beattie of Alpha Design, on behalf of the Client, Mr W J Reay, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation of land at Westlands Farm, Crosby, Maryport, following a planning application for a residential development.

The work involved the consultation of the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record and the County Record Office, Carlisle and consisted of a search of all readily available maps, documents and aerial photographs relevant to the study area. Information was collected regarding the presence of any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings or other designated sites or areas of historic interest.

Westlands Farm and adjoining barn is a Grade II Listed Building dating from the later 17<sup>th</sup> century. The family of the present occupier, Mr W J Reay, have owned lands in the region since 1190. The farmland was landscaped in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and a substantial building erected, which was demolished prior to the field evaluation. The site lies close to the main road through the village, at a right angle to the medieval village green. The site also lies close to the site of two prehistoric enclosures.

A linear ditch was observed in trench 2 and the remains of a cobbled path observed in trench 6. No other trenches contained any evidence of archaeological material. The course of the ditch is uncertain, as it could not be identified at the northern part of the site, suggesting either that the ditch terminates before this point, becomes truncated or has a curvilinear or sub-circular course.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Thanks are due to the following for their assistance during the undertaking of the project: Mr W J Reay for valuable information into the Reay family history regarding the site of Westlands Farm, Ms Jo Mackintosh of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record and the staff of the County Record Office, Carlisle.

The trenches were excavated under the supervision of Chris Jones, BA, MA, PIFA, NPA Archaeologist and the field evaluation was undertaken by Ken Denham, BA and Joanne Beaty, BA.

The report was written by Chris Jones and edited by Juliet Reeves, BA. Overall responsibility for the project rested with Frank Giocco, BA, Dip Arch, AIFA, NPA Principal Archaeologist and Technical Director.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2004 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Mr Glen Beattie of Alpha Design on behalf of the Client, Mr W J Reay, to undertake archaeological work at Westlands Farm, Crosby, Maryport, Cumbria. The work was requested in a brief prepared by Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service (Parsons, 2004) in response to a planning application for a residential development (Planning Application Ref. 2/03/1277 & 2/03/1283). The work consisted of a desk-based assessment, visual site inspection and field evaluation.
- 1.2 This report describes the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation to ascertain the presence of and likely impact upon the archaeological resource by a scheme to erect 9 dwellings on the site of a former farm building. The work is limited in scope to the identification of archaeological remains present within the proposal area in order to facilitate a mitigation strategy to be decided upon by Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service (CCCAS). It is beyond the scope of this report to provide recommendations for such a mitigation strategy and as a result no such recommendations will be made in this report, which will be presented to the Client and CCCAS.
- 1.3 The site is situated within the village of Crosby, on the north side of the village adjacent to the main A596 Wigton-Workington road, approximately 3 miles east of Maryport. The area is shown in Figure 1. The site lies close to the earthwork remains of a probable Iron Age settlement (SAM 9) and a cropmark enclosure, probably of prehistoric origin (SMR 6041).
- 1.4 The purpose of the fieldwork was to evaluate the site in order to define the presence or absence of archaeological remains. The fieldwork was undertaken in a single phase of three days duration. Archaeological deposits were excavated in plan and, where appropriate, in section, and were recorded in order to achieve an understanding of their nature, extent, depth and state of preservation. Any artefactual material was collected to facilitate the interpretation and date of the archaeological features and any paleo-environmental evidence appropriately sampled.

## **2 EXISTING CONDITIONS**

### **2.1 Topography, Geology and Hydrology of the Study Area**

- 2.1.1 The area is situated on high ground overlooking the Solway Plain, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Solway Coast AONB). It is located approximately 25m west of Carlisle, within the district of Allerdale. The area consists of an undulating landscape approximately 75m AOD, falling gradually to the north of the site, reaching a height of 33m AOD at the nearby village of Crosscanonby.
- 2.1.2 The solid geology of the area comprises Permian sandstones, the 'red sandstone' characteristic of North and West Cumbria. The drift geology consists of mixed reddish till. The soils consist of the brown earths of the Clifton Association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1984).
- 2.1.3 The closest principal river to the site is the River Ellen, which flows approximately 3 miles to the south. The smaller Rose Gill flows 1km to the south and there are numerous artificial tile drains.
- 2.1.4 The broader landscape is characterised by a managed pastoral economy, comprising a settlement pattern of nucleated villages. Crosby consists of a historic core to the east with later ribbon development along the A596 Maryport road to the west. The village contains 2 Grade II Listed Buildings, Hill Farmhouse (including specially listed wall and gate) and Westlands Farmhouse and adjoining barn. Approximately 0.5km to the west lies the Grade II Listed Birkby Lodge, and 0.75km to the north there are three Grade II Listed Buildings and one Grade I, the Church of St John, all situated within the nucleated village of Crosscanonby.
- 2.1.5 Approximately 0.5km west of the site lies the remains of a probable prehistoric enclosure, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The site consists of the faint traces of an oval cropmark, visible on the ground as a slight depression, with a dyke or trackway, which runs west from the interior of the enclosure (SMR 782).
- 2.1.6 The area maintains a rural character, the overall landscape quality, however, is low.

### **2.2 Legislative Framework**

- 2.2.1 Department of Environment's (DoE) Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' and 16, 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG 15, 16; DoE 1990) underline the national importance of many archaeological sites and the need for their preservation. In addition to this, there are several pieces of legislation, which require the statutory protection of the archaeological heritage.



- 2.2.2 Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport and the Executive Offices in Wales and Scotland can designate any building, structure or other work above or below ground which appears to be of national importance because of its historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological importance. This designation does not affect the ownership of the monument, but is binding to successive owners. No work can take place on a scheduled site without application for Scheduled Monument Consent to English Heritage, the statutory body for Historic Buildings and Monuments, in accordance with the Ancient Monuments (Application for Scheduled Monument Consent) Regulations 1981 and the Ancient Monuments (Class Consent) Order 1994.
- 2.2.3 The list of Scheduled Ancient Monuments is a selective example of the nation's Cultural Heritage and as such differs from a more comprehensive list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest compiled under Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Listed Buildings are classified according to grades (Grade I being the most important and reserved for buildings of exceptional interest, through Grades II\* and II to Grade III which is a non-statutory grade employed by some local planning authorities to indicate local significance). The most common form of listing is Grade II. In addition to the listing of buildings of historic interest, in cases of non-listed buildings of particular architectural or historic interest in danger of demolition or alteration, the local planning authority may serve a Building Preservation Notice. Such notices are effective for 6 months during which time the building may be listed or a decision taken not to do so.
- 2.2.4 In addition to the designation of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, as part of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, Part II, the historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York were designated as Areas of Archaeological Importance (AAI's).
- 2.2.5 Further to the statutory designations, the National Trust's land is inalienable by Act of Parliament, and cannot be removed from the ownership of the Trust without consent. The Trust was established "to promote the permanent preservation, for the benefit of the nation, of lands and buildings or historic national interest or natural beauty."
- 2.2.6 The area falls within the jurisdiction of Cumbria County Council and Allerdale District Council, and therefore within the remit of the policies set out in the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan and the Allerdale Local Plan.

### 3 PREVIOUS WORK

2.1 No previous archaeological work has been undertaken on the site.

### 4 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 The work undertaken consisted of a desk-based assessment, visual site inspection and field evaluation.

#### 4.2 Desk-Based Assessment

4.2.1 This involved the consultation of the County Sites and Monuments Record in Kendal and County Record Office, Carlisle in the first instance. This included the assessment of all readily available primary and secondary documentary and cartographic material and all available aerial photographs. These records were assessed in order to achieve as fully an understanding as possible regarding the nature of the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site.

4.2.2 The desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 1994).

#### 4.3 Visual Site Inspection

4.3.1 A visual site inspection was undertaken in order to note any surface features of potential archaeological interest and to identify any potential hazards to health or constraints upon archaeological work, such as the presence of live services, Tree Preservation Orders or problems of access to the site.

#### 4.4 Field Evaluation

4.4.1 The field evaluation consisted of the excavation of a series of linear trial trenches in order to produce a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relevant importance against known development proposals.

4.4.2 In summary, the main objectives of the excavation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these were they are observed,
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces,
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes,
- to recover paleoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

- 4.4.3 Each trench was mechanically excavated by a JCB 3CX excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision, to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Each trench was then manually cleaned and all features investigated and recorded according to the NPA standard procedure as set out in the company Excavation Manual.
- 4.4.4 Photography was undertaken using a Canon EOS 100 Single Lens Reflex (SLR) manual camera. A photographic record was made using 400 ISO colour print film.
- 4.4.5 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (IFA 1994).

## 5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 5.1 Place Name Evidence

- 5.1.1 The place name Crosby combines the traditional Scandinavian place name elements *krossa* (Cross) and *byr* (by) meaning the dwelling marked by, or near to, crosses (Armstrong et al, 1971).

### 5.2 Prehistoric

- 5.2.1 The prehistoric period throughout the West Cumbrian region is rich in prehistoric remains, and these are largely characterised by earthwork enclosures, field systems and burial sites. The Solway Plain contains numerous examples of cropmark settlement sites comprising small to medium sized farmsteads and associated field systems and droveways (Potter 1979, Bewley 1994). On higher ground there are examples of surviving earthwork sites (Old Carlisle) and burial sites (Rise How). There are three examples of prehistoric enclosures situated close to the study area. Approximately 0.5km to the west lies an oval enclosure visible as a cropmark site (SMR 782), a similar sub-oval enclosure at Birkby Lodge (SMR 9515), approximately 1km west of the study area and a third example less than 1km south of Crosby (SMR 6041).

### 5.3 Roman

- 5.3.1 There is extensive evidence of Roman settlement throughout West Cumbria, characterised in principal by the forts and settlements of the North West frontier. However, this simplistic outline masks a complex landscape consisting of 'native' settlements, enclosures, field systems and trackways originating prior to the Roman settlement and co-existing with the stone and timber built fortifications, settlements and roads of the Roman period.
- 5.3.2 The earliest evidence of Roman occupation in the region comes from Carlisle, where evidence exists of early to mid-Flavian occupation, and possibly earlier (Potter 1979, 356). Recent work within the fort at Papcastle have found coins dating as early as AD 69 (Giecco, forthcoming) and the fort at Maryport dates to the late 1<sup>st</sup> – early 2<sup>nd</sup> century. The coastal forts were constructed between AD 90 and 130, and there is evidence for 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century occupation at sites such as Carlisle and Papcastle, although much further work is needed on the coastal sites as there is a paucity of evidence for the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 5.3.3 The course of the modern road on the high ground overlooking the coastal plain follows a similar route to the Roman road linking the forts of Maryport and the coastal forts, with Carlisle. This system of roads parallel to a series of forts is a common feature during the Roman period and it may not be inconceivable that some form of 'ribbon development' occurred along its course, particularly as Crosby was already a focus for prehistoric or 'native' occupation during the 'Roman' period.

## 5.4 Early Medieval

5.4.1 The early medieval period in the North-West of Cumbria is characterised largely by an absence of evidence. There appeared to be a period of hiatus between the late 4<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is thought that the place name Cumbria comes from this period, from the native Welsh *Cymru*, as the land of the Cymru extended across the west coast of Britain to Strathclyde. The region would have formed part of the territory known as Rheged during the 5<sup>th</sup> century, known from early Welsh sources to have existed in the 5<sup>th</sup> century (Rollinson 1978, 28). From the 6<sup>th</sup> century the Cymru subsumed the territory. By the 7<sup>th</sup> century the region became strongly influenced by the Anglian Kingdom of Northumbria, and there have been a number of Anglian period finds, including a finger ring found at Kingmoor, near Carlisle. Following the Anglian influence there is a strong Danish influence, and it is likely that the settlement at Crosby was founded during this period, although the crosses after which it was named could have been Anglian or Scandinavian in origin. The church at Crosscanonby has an Anglian cross and Scandinavian Hogback Stone evident of the diverse ethnic influences of the region.

## 5.5 Late Medieval

5.5.1 The later medieval period in the region, as with much of the country, is characterised by changing architectural styles and landscape change. Carlisle remained a significant focus of settlement, with small nucleated villages and dispersed farmsteads in the surrounding countryside. Maryport (Ellenborough) was also a focus for medieval settlement, its name of Anglian origin meaning *stronghold by the (River) Ellen*. Crosby more closely resembled an early medieval settlement, centred around a central space, however it became a hybrid, with plots of land perpendicular to the road, although not the true later medieval pattern visible in lowland Britain, still echoing the organic pre-Norman nucleated settlement pattern. This duopoly in settlement pattern is an agglomeration of the Scandinavian and the Norman, further evidence of diverse influences in the region. The village of Crosscanonby exhibits similar characteristics of ‘green-villages’ (Hoskins 1955) and linear villages, the church of which is of Norman origin.

5.5.2 It is from this period that the first references to the Reay family occurred, from 1190 when this part of Cumbria was held by the Scottish King, William I, ‘the Lion’ (1165-1214), granted lands to a loyal supporter, the first of the Reay family and a character of legend, so-called for his ‘extraordinary fleetness of foot in pursuing deer’ (William Reay, pers. comm.). John Reay is mentioned in ‘The Principal Inhabitants of Cumberland and Westmorland, 1829’ (Grigg, R. 1988). The 1845 Tithe Map and Award shows the same John Reay as the occupier of West Croft (Westlands) Farm, held from Edward Reay, the village Blacksmith and by 1861, Morris, Harrison & Co’s ‘Gazetteer of Cumberland’ makes reference to a Mrs Reay among the Clergy and Gentry classification, and a John Reay, farmer. (Morrison, Harrison & Co 1861).

## 5.6 Post Medieval

- 5.6.1 The village of Crosby survived the economic and political changes of the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries and appeared to prosper. It is from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century that the current Westlands Farm was built, although a lintel inside the present building has 1697 inscribed upon it, on a lintel above the front door the date '1715 IE' is inscribed. It is of little doubt that the 1697 farmhouse and adjoining barn exhibit both characteristics of a late medieval long house with the Anglo-Baroque style decoration of the farmhouse. An Anglo-Baroque farmhouse, typical of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries is described as "... a double pile house, two rooms in depth, with a symmetrical front elevation and a height of two storeys ... Externally, there were rows of tall windows ... which originally had stone mullions and transoms ... string courses divided the elevation ... and in general, the occasional use of obsolete details or the crude and even incorrect application of classical ones confirms the limited understanding on which the boldness of the Anglo-Baroque was really based." (Brunskill 2002, 58). However, the house may reflect a more traditional vernacular long-house, which traditionally had a space reserved for animals and another reserved for humans at opposite ends of a single building, with the entrance through a central cross-passage. Such houses continued to be built until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and exhibited a tendency for a second front door to be inserted in the middle of the main domestic part of the house (Ibid, 74).
- 5.6.2 The 1845 Tithe Map and 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 5) both show a number of buildings around Westlands Farm. The house and adjoining barn are clearly marked, as is a front entrance at the centre of the main farmhouse. This is located within a yard with an adjoining orchard and separate enclosure. Adjacent of this yard to the west a small enclosed courtyard can be seen flanked by three rectangular buildings. These buildings are also visible on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 6) and 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (Figure 7), although by 1900 the orchard had shrunk in size and a further 2 rectangular buildings had been built. The field patterns visible on the Ordnance Survey have changed little and reflect a post-enclosure pattern, although close to the settlement of Crosby the field patterns are a mixture of long, linear enclosed fields and large, regularly spaced parliamentary enclosures away from the settlement. According to Bulmer's Directory of West Cumberland, the commons at Crosby were enclosed in 1853, with 2 acres allotted to the 'guardians of the poor' (Bulmer 1883).
- 5.6.3 A national school was built in 1861 and enlarged between 1861 and 1883, accommodating 130 children, and a primitive Methodist chapel was built in 1863 by public subscription, 'a small, plain building accommodating 150 worshippers.' (Ibid.). In 1883 the township of Crosby comprised 1,041 acres, with agriculture and mining the principal occupations of the inhabitants, the first pit was sunk in 1856 by Messrs Cooke, Nicholson and Co, and by 1883 the Crosby Colliery Company has three pits (Ibid.).

## **5.7 Modern**

- 5.7.1 By the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century the three rectangular buildings on the west side of the farm complex had been demolished and a substantial rectangular building built in their place. A curvilinear boundary was also constructed around this building and extensive landscaping had taken place in order to raise the ground level and provide a solid foundation for this building. The remainder of the farm remained much the same since the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century until the recent demolition of the large building in advance of the proposed development.

## 6 RESULTS

6.1 The evaluation was undertaken by a team of professional field archaeologists under the direction of Chris Jones, BA, MA, PIFA, NPA Archaeologist. Ken Denham, BA and Joanne Beaty, BA undertook the field evaluation.

6.2 A total of six linear trial trenches were excavated, trenches 1,3,4 and 5 each measured 20m x 1.6m, trenches 2 and 6 each measured 10m x 1.6m, providing a 5% sample of the undeveloped area (figure 4)

6.3 All references to cardinal directions refer to site grid north.

### 6.4 Trench 1

6.4.1 Trench 1 was located at the southwestern part of the site, close to the main road and was oriented east west. The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.05m, consisting of reddish till (101). No archaeological features were observed within this trench.

### 6.5 Trench 2

6.5.1 Trench 2 was located at the western part of the site, perpendicular to trench 1 and was oriented north-south. The natural substrate was observed at a depth between 0.05m and 0.15m, consisting of reddish till (101). No archaeological features were observed within this trench.

### 6.6 Trench 3

6.6.1 Trench 3 was located at the south-central part of the site, parallel to the main road and oriented east-west. The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.05 – 0.15m and consisted of mixed reddish till with Permian sandstone outcropping (101).

6.6.2 A steep-sided, round-bottomed, linear ditch (103), measuring 1.50m wide x 0.70m deep, was observed in a northeast – southwest orientation (figures 8 and 9). The ditch was filled by reddish brown silt at its base (107), which was sealed by a thin, light brown organic layer with possible wood inclusions (106). Context 106 was sealed by a black organic silt fill (105), which was in turn sealed by a deposit consisting of silty clay including by large sandstone fragments (104). 1 sherd of later medieval pottery was recovered from the primary fill of the ditch (107).

### 6.7 Trench 4

6.7.1 Trench 4 was located at the central part of the site, perpendicular to trench 3 and was oriented north-south. The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.05 – 0.15m and consisted of mixed reddish till with Permian sandstone outcropping (101). No archaeological features were observed within this trench.



## **6.8 Trench 5**

6.8.1 Trench 5 was located at the northern part of the site, perpendicular to trench 4 and was oriented east-west. The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.10 – 0.30m, consisting of reddish till (101). This was sealed by a layer of loamy topsoil (100), which had been deposited in order to raise the ground level, as the ground level falls away at the north part of the site. No archaeological features were observed within this trench.

## **6.9 Trench 6**

6.9.1 Trench 6 was located at the north-eastern part of the site, perpendicular to the main road and was oriented north-south. The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.40m and consisted of reddish till (101). This was sealed by a thick loamy topsoil (100), which had been deposited in order to raise the ground level at this point. A large, 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic drain (foul or storm water) crossed this trench.

6.9.2 A cobbled surface (109) was observed in the northeast corner of trench 6. A small, sub-circular pit (110) was also observed and excavated at the south end of trench 6, filled by a black sandy organic deposit. No anthropogenic material was recovered from this trench.

## **7 THE FINDS**

7.1 The finds from sealed contexts included 1 body sherd of late medieval pottery (14thC).

## **8 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT**

### **8.1 Methodology**

8.1.1 Of the 6 excavated trenches 2 produced matrices considered suitable for analysis. Four samples were taken from trench 3, and one from trench 5. In each case between 1 and 2 litres of material was removed from each context. All these samples were then subjected to manual water flotation.

8.1.2 Flotation separates the organic, floating fraction of the sample from the heavier mineral and finds content of sands, silts, clays, stones, artefacts and waterlogged material. Heavy soil and sediment content measuring less than 1mm falls through the retentive mesh to settle on the bottom of the tank. Flotation produces a ‘flot’ and a ‘residue’ for examination, whilst the heavier sediment retained in the tank is discarded.

8.1.3 The residue, as well as retaining the soil matrix matter measuring more than 1mm, contains the larger artefacts of bone, pottery etc, which can then be extracted and recorded. The floating fraction or ‘flot’ generally comprises the organic material of mainly plant matter, seeds, small or parts of bone, both charred and uncharred, and insect remains. A rapid assessment by scanning the material with a hand lens or microscope then allows for recommendations to be made as to the samples’ potential. Further work by palaeobotanists or entomologists can then be carried out if necessary.

8.1.4 Where the preservation has been favourable, the organic remains may produce a valuable suite of information regarding the depositional environment of the material. This can include seasonality and climate, anthropogenic activities, and elements of the economy.

SAMPLE NUMBER	CONTEXT NUMBER	SAMPLE SIZE (litres)	FLOT SIZE	RETENT SIZE (cm <sup>3</sup> )
1	104	1	2	200
2	105	1	5	100
3	106	1	5	100
4	107	2	3	700
5	111	2	5	1000

**Table 1** Details of samples and contexts.

DETAILS			RETENT FRACTION							LIGHT FRACTION													
Context	Context type	Sample number	Stones	Gravel	Charred wood	Waterlogged wood	Bone	Burnt bone	Insects	Charred wood	Waterlogged wood	Nematode cases	Charred grain	Common nettle	Small nettle	Chenopodium	Stellaria media	Rumex	Woody plant parts	Other seeds/spores	Roots	Bone	
104	Fill	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
105	Fill	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
106	Fill	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
107	Fill	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
111	Fill	5	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 2** Contents of flot and retent residues from samples.

**Key to tables:** Dep = deposit, Fill = ditch or pit fill. Contents assessed by scale of richness 0 to 3. 0 = not present, 1 = present, 2 = common, 3 = abundant.

## 8.2 Sample 1 (Context 104)

8.2.1 This sample was taken from a layer of compact, sandy silt with a content of boulder clay. There were inclusions of stones and pebbles. It was one of several contexts (104, 105, 106, 107) infilling what was part of a ditch in the eastern side of Trench 3.

8.2.2 The flot produced no seeds. The flot consisted of woody plant parts and the material bore no evidence of charring or fossilisation. The retent consisted of small stones and pebbles of red sandstone with a few small organic fragments. There were no finds associated with this context. There was no evidence of the fill having come from an anthropogenic source.

## 8.3 Sample 2 (Context 105)

8.3.1 This sample was removed from Trench 3 and was one of the contexts infilling the ditch. The context was a black organic rich fill with a silty texture. The flot produced no seeds but was rich in woody plant parts. There was no evidence of charring or fossilisation in any of the material. The residue produced pebbles of red sandstone and some small organic fragments.

8.3.2 This context produced a suite of finds conducive with a general fill containing some organic plant remains but with no evidence of the fill having come from an anthropogenic source. The flot and the residue all appear to be modern deposits.

## 8.4 Sample 3 (Context 106)

8.4.1 The sample removed from this brownish yellow sandy silt layer was a thin layer of what appeared to be organic, woody material and had inclusions of occasional pebbles that came from the ditch in Trench 3. The flot produced few seeds as common nettle, *Rumex* species and common chickweed. The suite also contained woody parts of plants. The residue contained small pebbles of red sandstone. There were also a few small fragments of charred wood or charcoal but no other evidence of anthropogenic activity.

## 8.5 Sample 4 (Context 107)

8.5.1 This is a sample from a reddish brown silty deposit, the primary fill of the ditch 103. The flot from this sample contained seeds of common nettle, *Rumex* species and common chickweed. The main inclusions in the flot were woody plant parts.

8.5.2 The retent consisted of small stones and pebbles of red sandstone with a few large quartz grains. There was no evidence of anthropogenic activity in either the flot or the retent.

## 8.6 Sample 5 (Context 111)

8.6.1 This layer of dark brown-black sandy organic material came from Trench 5. The flot contained a few seeds as *Rumex* and *Chenopodium*. The sample also contained a number of pupae cases from beetles.

8.6.2 The residue produced pebbles and small stones of red sandstone. There were also woody plant remains. Both the flint and the residue seem to be modern material and show no signs of fossilisation, charring or waterlogging. Considering the small size of the sample there was a high residue content. The sample seems to have little or no anthropogenic content.

## 8.7 Conclusion and Recommendations

8.7.1 Samples 1 to 4 (104, 105, 106, 107) all came from the same area of trench 3, the fill of ditch 103. There was only one find recovered from this trench, a piece of Medieval pottery. There is no evidence that any of these samples came from specific areas of human activity. The contexts filling the ditch showed no signs of anthropogenic activity and appeared to be natural fill from silt or surrounding levels washing in.

8.7.2 Sample 5 (111) came from the fill of a small pit. There were no finds from the pit and no seeds of economic value were recovered. It is therefore recommended that no further work be carried out on any of these samples.

## 9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Few significant archaeological features were identified in any of the evaluation trenches. No significant traces of medieval settlement could be identified. The presence of a linear ditch of some depth and its uncertain course could suggest the possibility of surviving sub surface remains within unexcavated areas, however.

9.2 It is likely that the site was situated on the periphery of the medieval settlement of Crosby and the land constituted agricultural land until the construction of a large farm building in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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**9 APPENDIX 1 – SITES, MONUMENTS AND LISTED BUILDINGS**

	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>SMR No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1	Settlement	NY3067 5384	Prehistoric/Roman	782	Scheduled	Enclosure
2	St Johns Church, Crosscanonby	NY3068 5390	Medieval – Post Medieval	799	Listed	Church of Norman origin with associated Anglian Cross and Scandinavian Hogback Stone
3	Churchyard, Crosscanonby	NY3068 5389	Roman	800		Inscribed altar stone
4	Canonby Hall	NY3068 5389	Post Medieval	4500	Listed	
5	Crosby Field Boundaries	NY3077 5382	Unknown	6040		Earthwork
6	Crosby Enclosure	NY3078 5379	Unknown	6041		Earthwork
7	Birkby Lodge Sub-oval Enclosure	NY3063 5383	Unknown	9515		Cropmark
8	Birkby Brick & Tile Works	NY3075 5375	Post Medieval	10742		
9	Birkby Colliery & Conical Spoil Tip	NY3077 5376	Post Medieval	10743	Scheduled	

TABLE 3: CROSSCANONBY PARISH, SITES AND MONUMENTS

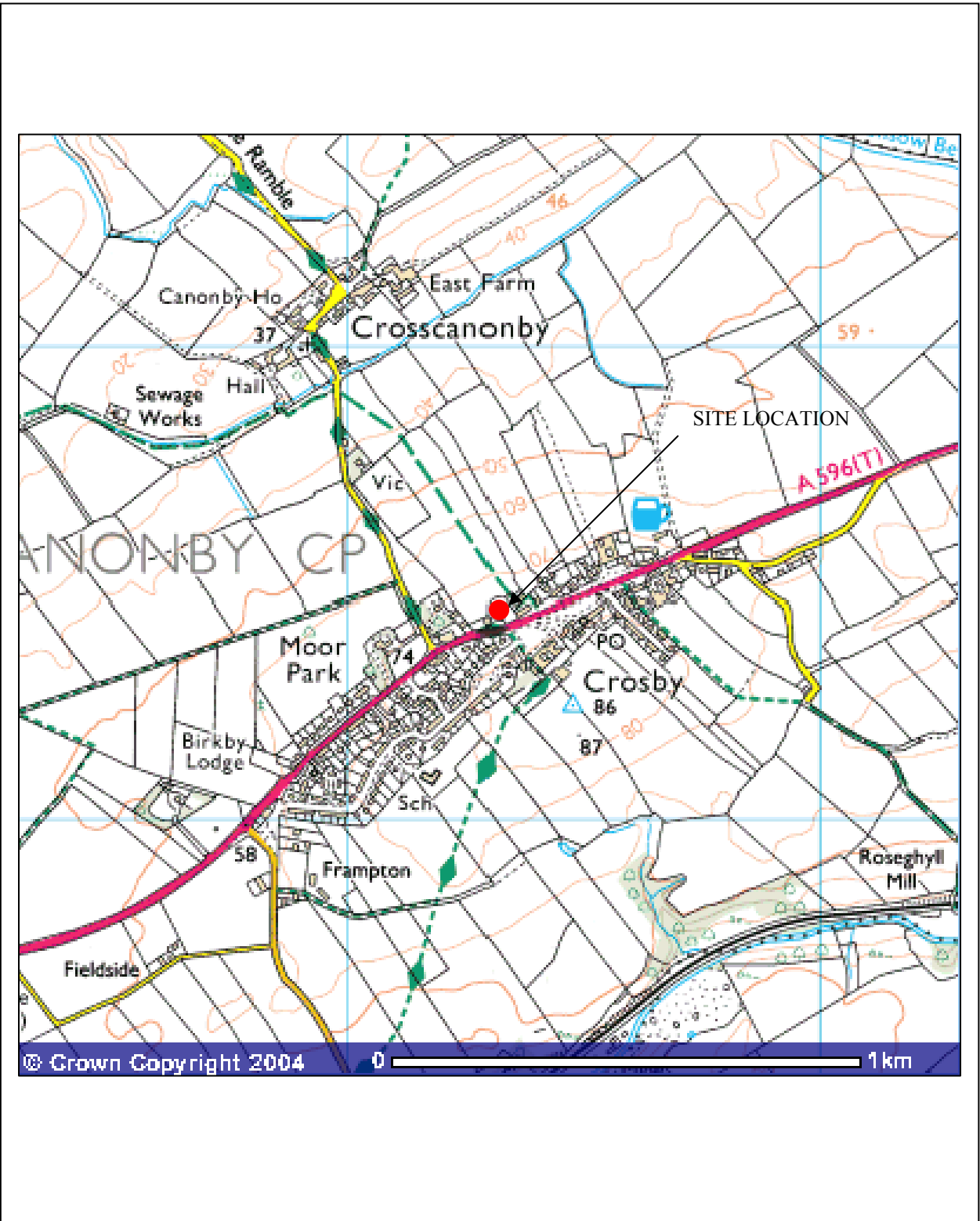
	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>SMR No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Notes</b>
10	Birkby Lodge	NY3066 5380	Post Medieval	22648	Grade II	
11	Church of St John	NY3069 5390	Post Medieval	22650	Grade I	
12	Crosscanonby Hall	NY3068 5389	Post Medieval	22651	Grade II	
13	Crosscanonby House	NY3069 5390	Post Medieval	22652	Grade II	
14	East Farmhouse, Crosscanonby	NY3070 5391	Post Medieval	22653	Grade II	
15	Hill Farmhouse, Crosby	NY3074 5383	Post Medieval	22657	Grade II	
16	Wall and Gate (Hill Farmhouse)	NY3074 5383	Post Medieval	22658	Grade II	
17	Westlands Farmhouse & adjoining barn, Crosby	NY3073 5384	Post Medieval	22659	Grade II	

TABLE 4: CROSSCANONBY PARISH, LISTED BUILDINGS

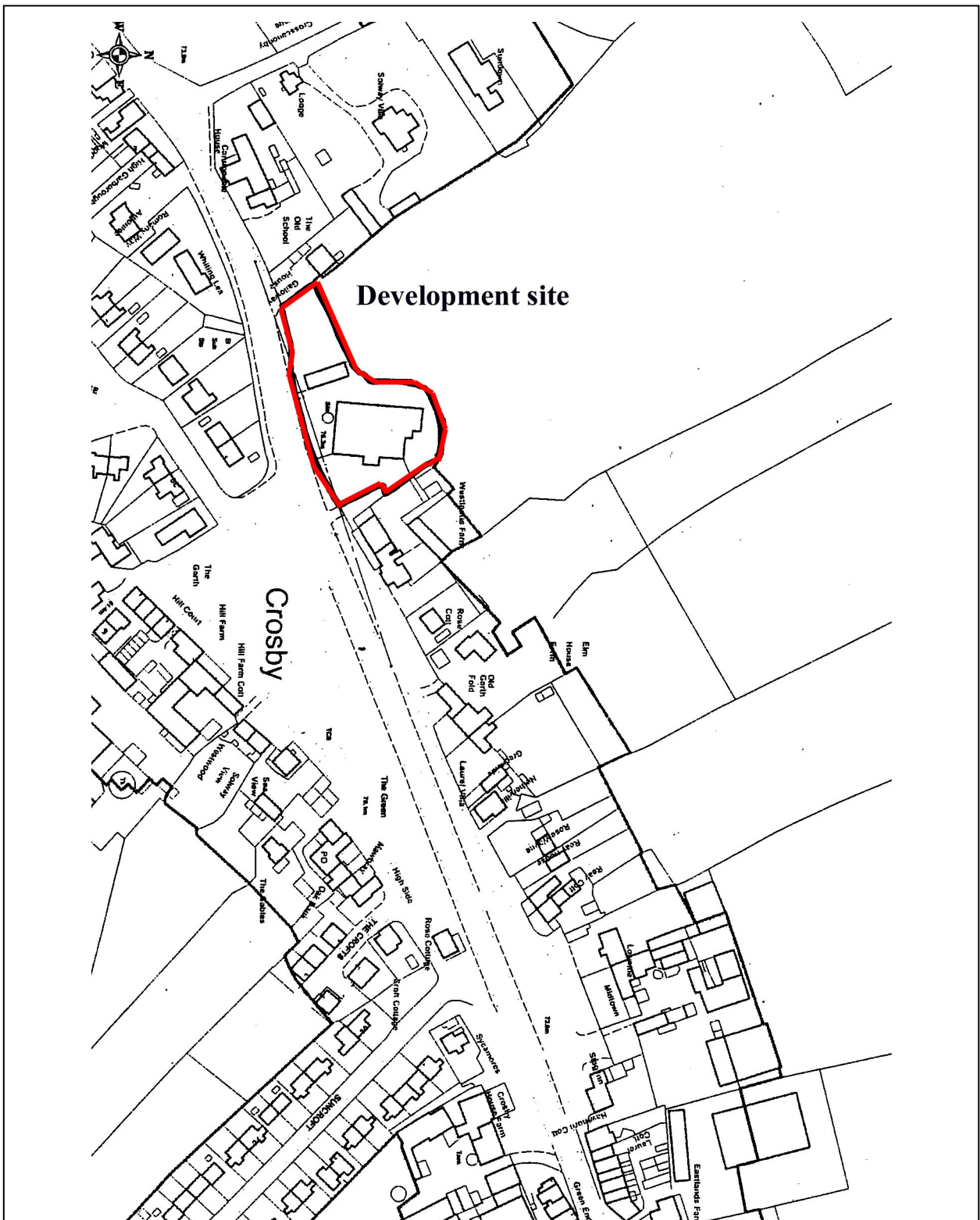


<p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd                  Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre                  Nenthead                  Alston                  CUMBRIA CA9 3PD                  Tel: (01434) 382045                  Fax: (01434) 382294                  Email: nparchaeology@fsmail.net</p>	<p>PROJECT: WESTLANDS FARM, CROSBY</p> <p>TITLE: Figure 1a: Site Location</p> <p>SCALE: Miniscale</p> <p>Image produced from the Ordnance Survey Get-a-map service. Image reproduced with kind permission of Ordnance Survey and Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland.</p>	
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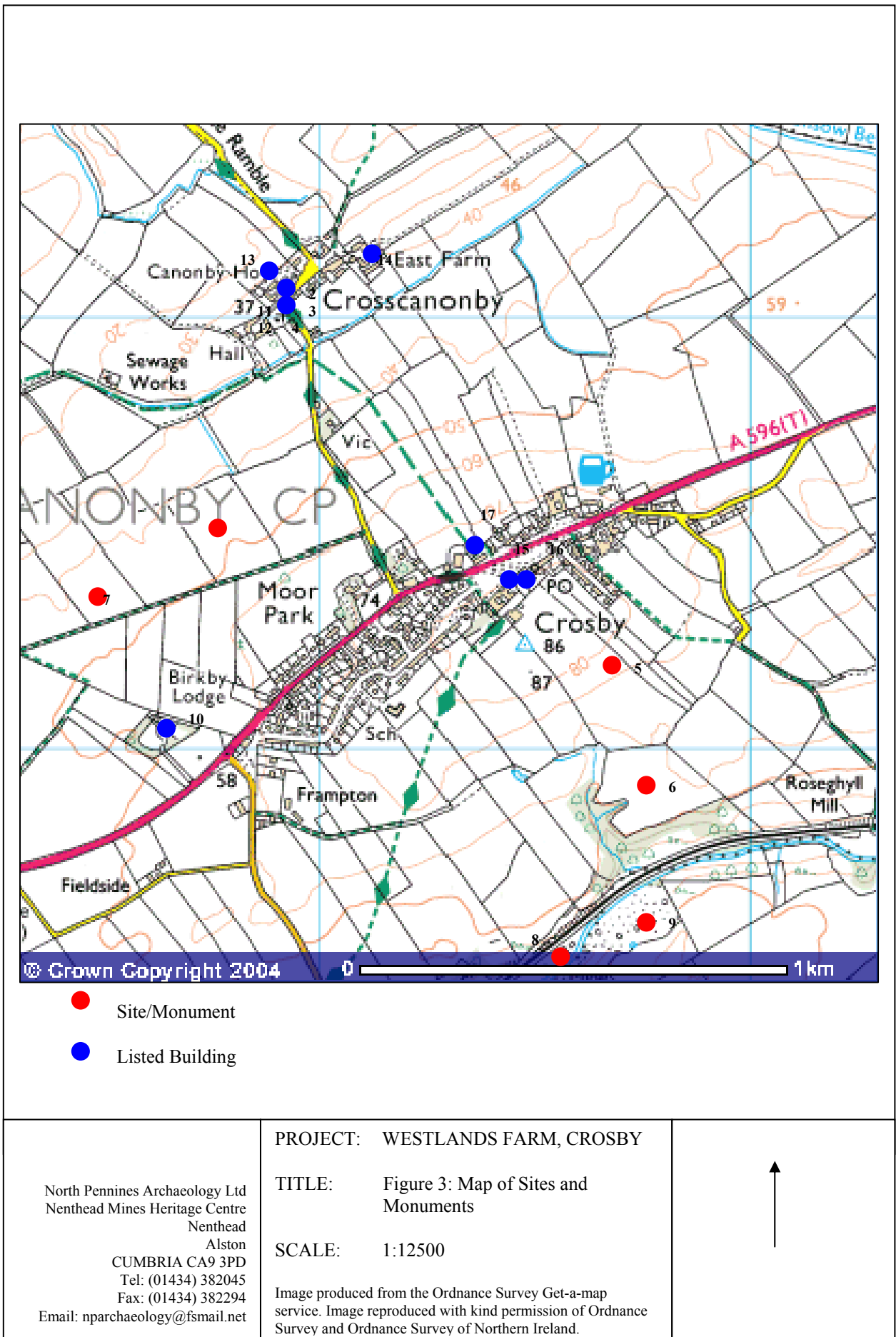


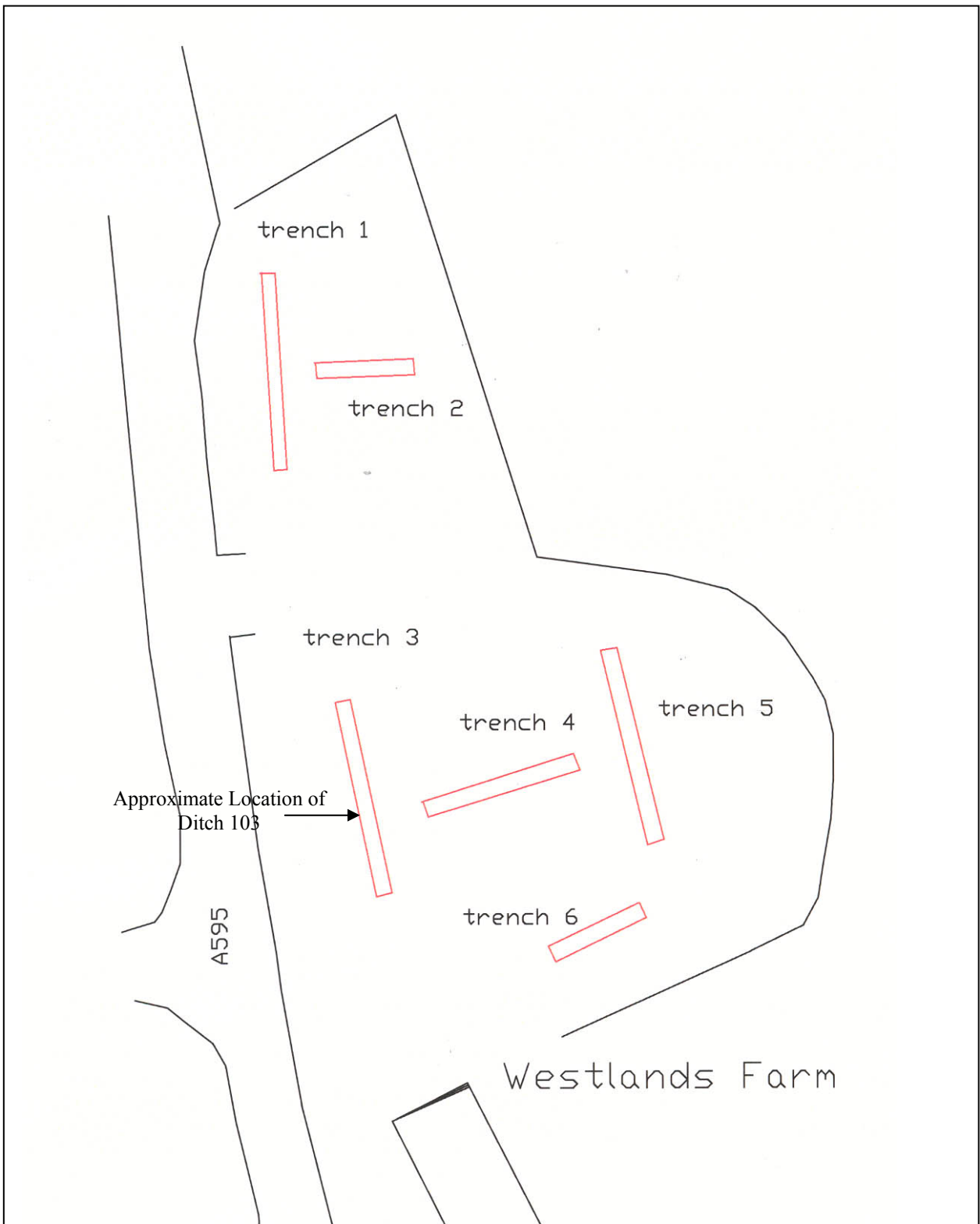


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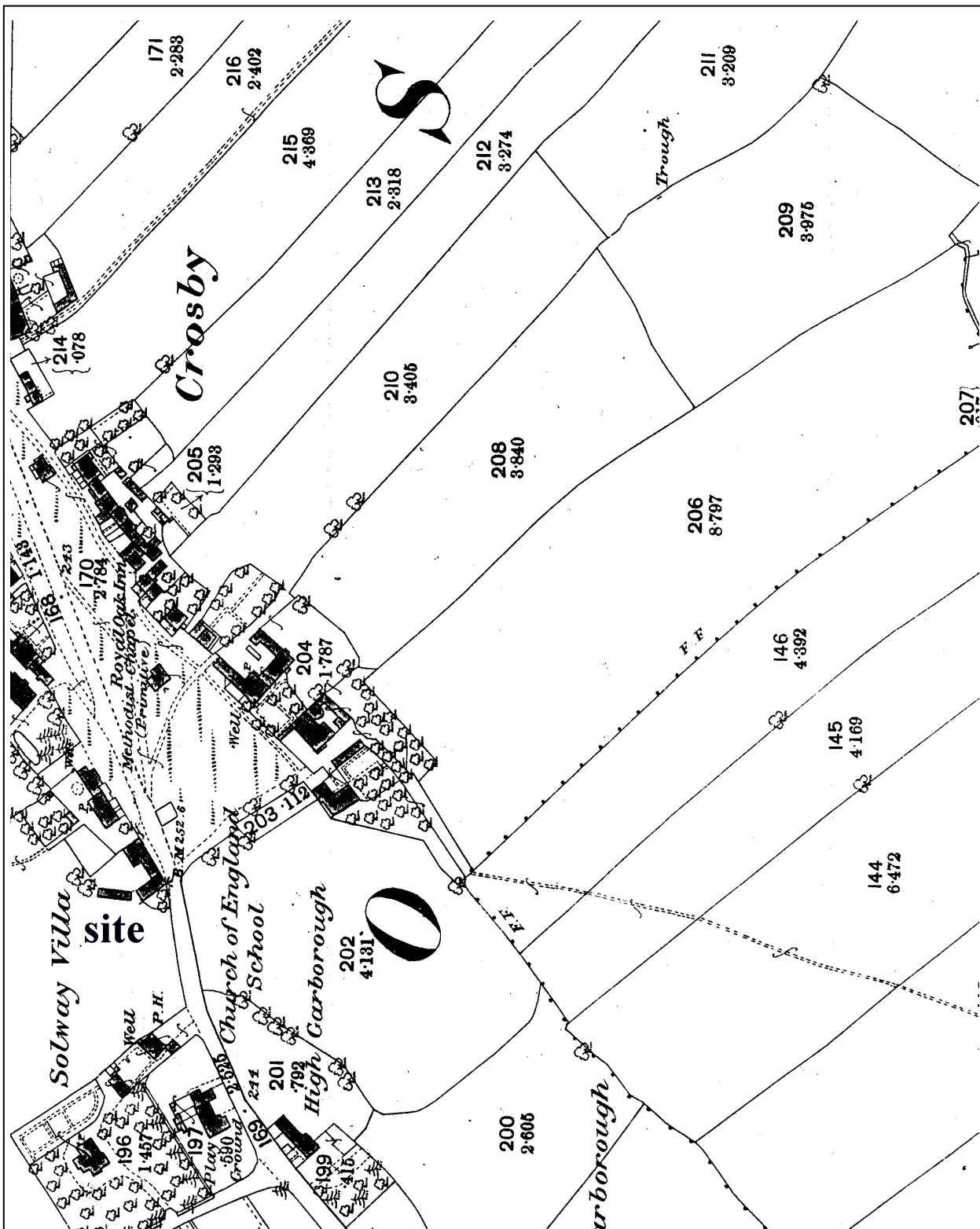


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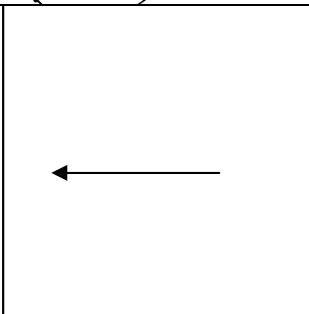


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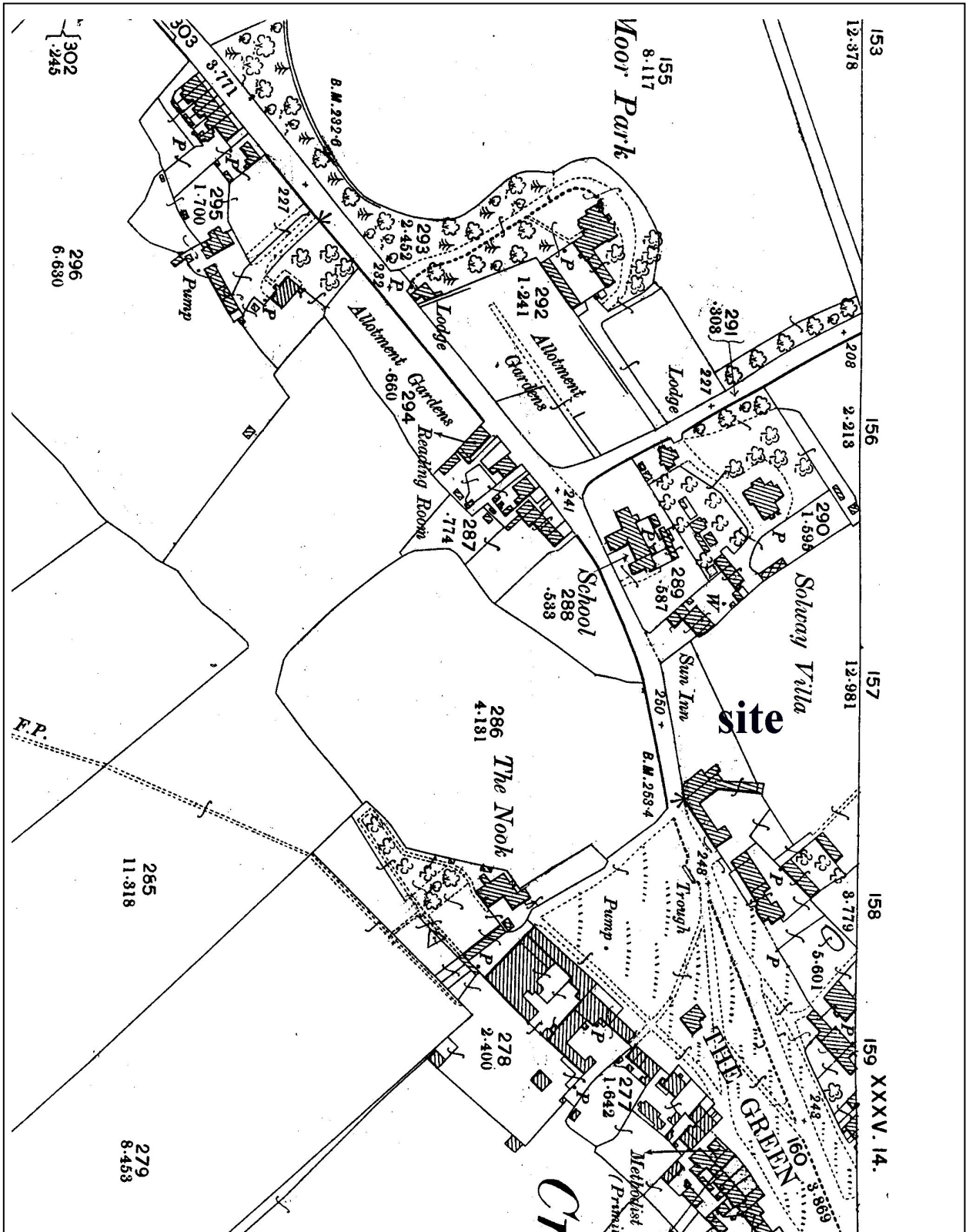


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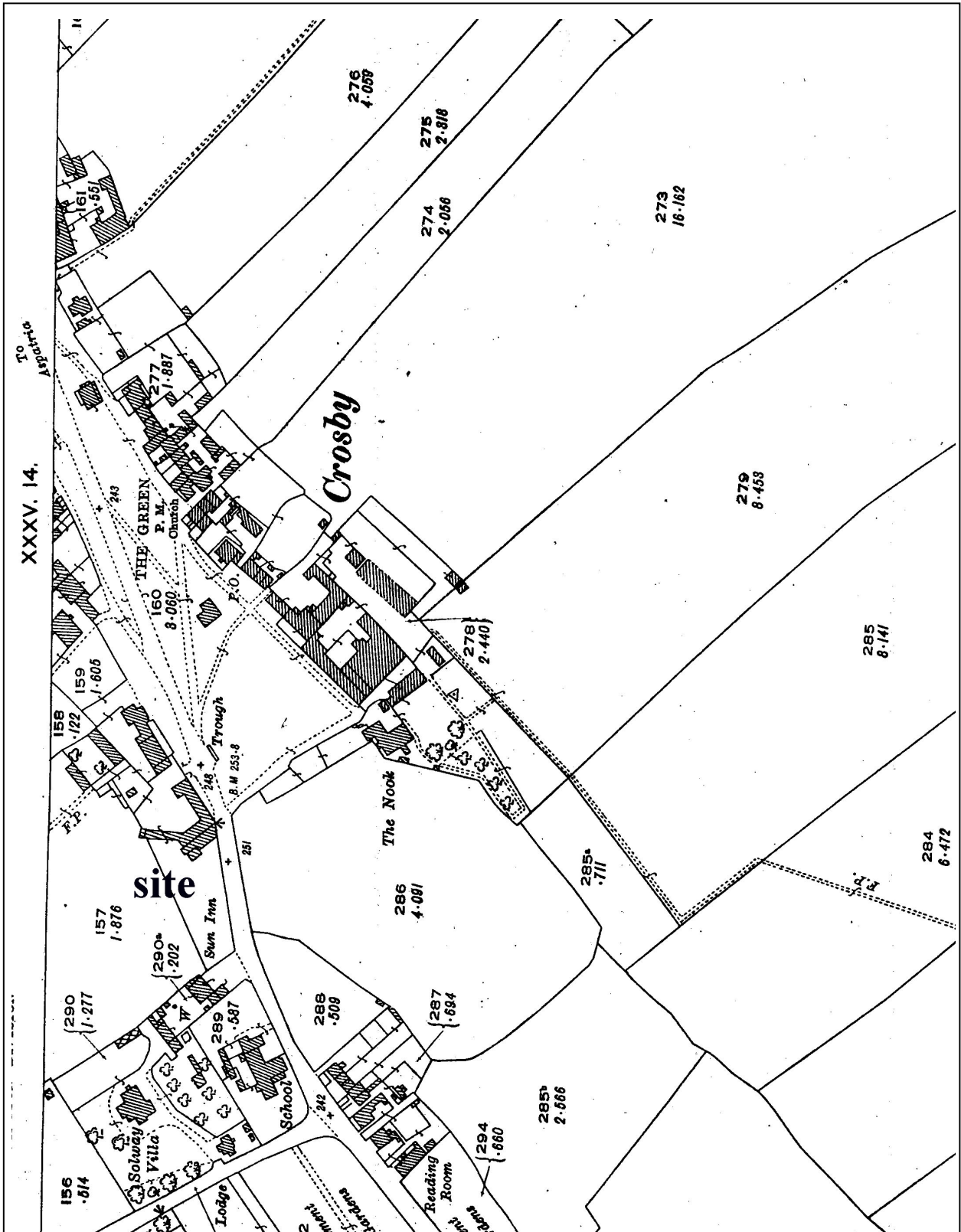
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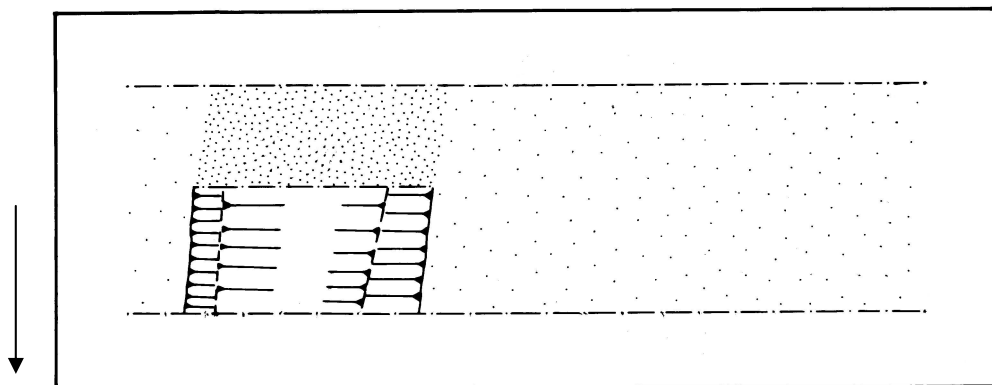
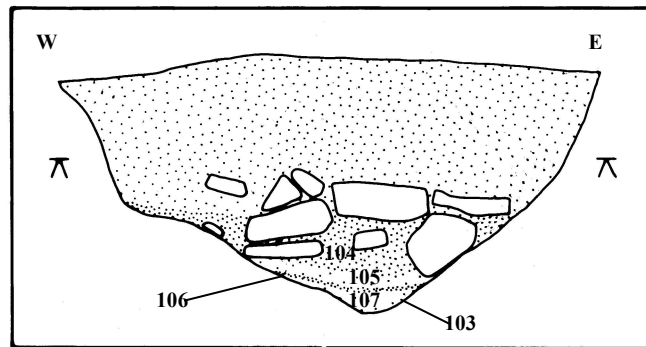




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