



LAND AT SOUTHEND ROAD, PENRITH, Cumbria

Archaeological Evaluation



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SUMMARY

Manning Elliot are currently preparing a planning application to redevelop a large area of land at Southend Road, Penrith, Cumbria (area centred NY 5163 2987) for commercial and residential purposes, as an extension to the town of Penrith. Following a desk-based assessment carried out by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North 2005), a verbal recommendation was made by Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) to undertake further archaeological work where feasible; much of the outlined application area is currently in use as a car park or for other commercial or leisure facilities. The only available space for evaluation trenching was the site of the early eighteenth century bowling green, adjacent to the west side of the former Two Lions Public House, which is proposed as gardens for residential properties. This information will contribute to the planning application and may be used to inform decisions regarding any requirements for archaeological considerations prior to development.

Two trenches were excavated, Trenches 1 and 2, by OA North in February 2005 to assess the nature and extent of any archaeological remains within this limited area. The desk-based assessment (*ibid*) had shown the bowling green to have been an open space since at least the early eighteenth century. It had long been associated with the Two Lions Public House immediately to its north and east, previously known as the Two Lions Inn or Bowling Green Inn. The public house is a Grade II* listed building (LB SMR 25303) and was built in 1585 for Gerard Lowther. There was also potential for the site to reveal medieval activity due to its position immediately behind the street frontage lining the southern end of the medieval market place of Great Dockray.

However, the results of the evaluation showed there to be no archaeological deposits, and only one nineteenth century pottery sherd. The paucity of any deposits or finds may be due to the fact that the requirements for a well-tended and manicured bowling green would not have enabled any accumulation of significant deposits since its inception. In addition, it is possible that during the construction of the bowling green the necessary levelling out of the site may have truncated any earlier archaeological deposits; evidence of the truncation of the subsoil was noted in Trench 2 at its northern end.

It is doubtful that the lack of significant archaeological finds and deposits is representative of the area, but more a consequence of its former use. Therefore, the proposed development is unlikely to have an impact on any features of archaeological significance across the bowling green site, but outside of this further archaeological work will be necessary.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank Manning Elliot for commissioning the project, and would like to offer thanks to Max Elliott and Adrian Manning for their co-operation during the fieldwork.

The evaluation was undertaken by Hannah Gajos, who also wrote the report, and who was assisted on site by Nicky Gaskell. The drawings were produced by Kathryn Blythe and the finds were examined by Jo Dawson. Tim Carew and Emily Mercer managed the overall project. The report was edited by Emily Mercer.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Manning Elliot are currently preparing a planning application to redevelop land at Southend Road, Penrith, Cumbria (area centred NY 5163 2987) for commercial and residential purposes. Following a desk-based assessment carried out by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North 2005), the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) made a verbal recommendation that further archaeological work will be necessary as the scheme is likely to impact upon an area of archaeological interest. Much of the outlined application area is currently unavailable for evaluation trenching due to its present use. However, the area of the early eighteenth century bowling green (Site **06**; *ibid*), adjacent to the west side of the Two Lions Inn (Site **07**; *ibid*), is unused and was therefore available for intrusive investigation. From the desk-based assessment, the site of the former bowling green appears to have always been an open space; it is proposed as gardens for residential properties in the new development scheme.
- 1.1.2 Consequently, two trenches were excavated to assess the nature and extent of any archaeological remains within this area. This information will contribute to the planning application and may be used to inform decisions regarding any requirements for archaeological considerations prior to development. OA North was commissioned to undertake this first stage of archaeological trenching in February 2005.
- 1.1.3 This report sets out the results of the evaluation in the form of a short document. This outlines the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site lies to the south of the town centre of Penrith (Fig 1). The north-eastern edge of the proposed development site lies within the town's Conservation Area.
- 1.2.2 The site of the early bowling green lies on an area of relatively flat ground to the south of the southern street frontage of the former market place of Great Dockray. It is currently a derelict space, laid down to mainly scrub at a height of approximately 130m above mean sea level (Ordnance Survey 1995). At the time of the fieldwork, the west area of the former bowling green was relatively wet.
- 1.2.3 Penrith lies on the south-western edge of the Eden Valley, where most of the area is underlain by sandstones and mudstones of Permo-Triassic age, which area generally covered by glacial deposits (Countryside Commission 1998, 40).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.3.1 **Introduction:** the following background is a brief summary of that taken from the previous desk-based assessment (OA North 2005), in order to put the findings of the evaluation trenching into context. For more detailed historical and archaeological information for the whole of the proposed development area the desk-based assessment report (*ibid*) should be referred to.
- 1.3.2 **Prehistoric Period:** prehistoric remains are fairly evenly distributed in the area surrounding the core settlement of Penrith, with slightly larger numbers having been recorded to the west (Cumbria County Council 2002, Map C). Neolithic axes are relatively common finds (*ibid*), as are Bronze Age finds such as axes, spearheads, and knives. The well-known Neolithic stone circle, Long Meg and her daughters, lies to the north of the study area (Burl 1979, 90). The Long Meg stone has one face covered by rock art and inside the stone circle are a number of burial cairns, believed to be later in date (Beckensall 2002, 118).
- 1.3.3 Bronze Age monuments including standing stones, cairns, and cists, are also recorded (*op cit*, 28), with King Arthur's Round Table Henge, to the south-east of Penrith, being a monument of great importance (SM 23663) and thought to be late Neolithic or very early Bronze Age (Burl 1979). Of the same date is Mayburgh Henge positioned further to the west. This survives as a circular bank with an entrance in the east (*op cit*, 231), with the discovery of a bronze axe implying the use of the henge during the Bronze Age.
- 1.3.4 The prehistoric remains closest to the proposed development area are two poorly located finds - a Bronze Age cup and ring marked stone (Frodsham 1989, 16-7; Cumbria County Council 2002, 4), and battleaxes of uncertain prehistoric date (*ibid*; Cumberland Pacquet 1818). However, no prehistoric remains are recorded within the proposed development area itself.
- 1.3.5 **Roman Period:** the line of a Roman road between Manchester and Carlisle lies to the east of Penrith, and passes through the Roman fort at Brougham, which is situated to the south-east of Penrith (Shotter 1997, 35). However, apart from two unstratified, and poorly located, Roman coins discovered within Penrith, there is no firm evidence to suggest any significant Roman activity within the town (Cumbria County Council 2002, 5).
- 1.3.6 **Early Medieval Period:** although there is no documentary evidence for settlement in Penrith prior to the twelfth century, it has been suggested that the street plan indicates pre-Norman settlement, with St Andrew's Church at its centre (Winchester 1979, quoted in Cumbria County Council 2002, 6). A cross-shaft fragment, dated to the late eighth to early ninth century, was found built into the wall of Tynfield House in Penrith (Richardson 1998, 32), and there are significant tenth century monuments (SM 23662) within the churchyard, although they are not thought to be in their original locations (Anon 1947, 225). There is no record, however, of early medieval remains within the proposed development area.
- 1.3.7 **Medieval Period:** the town was granted the right to hold a market and fair by the Crown in 1222, when it was under Scottish rule (Craig Hamilton Architects Ltd 2005, 6). However, at the end of the thirteenth century, the seizing of Penrith by Edward I began a period of Scottish raids, which continued throughout much of the fourteenth century. As a result, the town

suffered heavily with areas being razed to the ground. The many open spaces within Penrith is thought to originate from these troubled times, being used for storing goods and keeping cattle safely (*ibid*).

- 1.3.8 As is perhaps to be expected, the surviving remains from the medieval period are high status stone buildings, including St Andrew's Church, the earliest parts of which date to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (Pevsner 1967, 173-4), Penrith Castle, dated to the fourteenth century, the Gloucester Arms, which was formerly known as Dockray Hall and dates to the late fifteenth century, and the Two Lions Inn was originally constructed in 1585, although it has many later alterations (*op cit*, 177). In addition, below ground remains of significance include the site of the late medieval friary founded in the late thirteenth century (Haswell 1903, 350; Moorhouse 1971, 137).
- 1.3.9 During the later medieval period Penrith held many markets, each of which was used for a specific purpose (Clarke 1787, 15). These brought prosperity which led to an important phase of rebuilding that continued until the nineteenth century. Closer to the proposed development area was the Great Dockray market, which specialised in pork and wool (Craig Hamilton Architects Ltd 2005, 10).
- 1.3.10 **Post-Medieval Period:** most of the post-medieval archaeological remains recorded in the immediate surroundings of the proposed development area are buildings. This area is fairly well documented during the late post-medieval period, and it is perhaps best characterised as an area used for industrial processes and leisure activities. The industrial sites that have been recorded on maps of the area comprise a rope walk, mineral water works, smithy, possible foundry, and three timber yards. Bowling greens, a common garden and orchard, a football ground, and a cricket ground demonstrate the wide range of leisure facilities that have been available.
- 1.3.11 The site available for evaluation trenching was once a bowling green, the existence of which is first known from a map of 1787 (Clarke 1787). It continued in this location until the later nineteenth century (Ordnance Survey c1865), when Penrith Subscription Bowling Club laid out a new, or possibly additional, bowling green sometime before 1925 (Site 08, OA North 2005; Ordnance Survey 1925). A guide to Penrith from around the 1920s suggested that the origins of the bowling green stretched back to the early eighteenth century: *Penrith Subscription [Bowling] Club is one of the oldest institutions in the town, and its existence can be traced back for some two hundred years. The ground is situated near the centre of the town, behind the Two Lions' Hotel, in Great Dockray* (Anon c1920, 11).
- 1.3.12 The site has long been associated with the Two Lions Public House immediately to the north and east; a Grade II* listed building (LB SMR 25303) built in 1585 for Gerard Lowther and previously known as the Two Lions Inn or Bowling Green Inn (Taylor 1892, 255). In 1843, John Atkinson is known to have owned and occupied both the Two Lions Inn and the bowling green (CRO(C) DRC/8/150 1843, 2; CRO(C) DRC/8/150 1849; Fig 5 number 437). Taylor (1892, 258) indicates a similar link between the Two Lions building and the bowling green: *The pleasance and the grounds behind the house have been used for several generations as a well-kept public bowling-green.*

- 1.3.13 It is not known what preceded the bowling green, as there is no evidence earlier than Clarke's map (1787). However, this general area was in use since at least the medieval period, with the present street frontage onto Great Dockray having medieval origins.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by OA North in response to a verbal brief by CCCHES. Following approval of the project design by the CCCHES and acceptance by the client, OA North was commissioned to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 EVALUATION

2.2.1 A programme of trial trenching was implemented to establish the presence and/or absence, extent and nature of any archaeological deposits, within a limited available area of the development, formerly the early eighteenth century bowling green. The project brief required *c* 50m² of the area to be evaluated, with the trenches spread across the area of impact. This equated to two trenches, which were excavated across the site. Trench 1 measured 15m by 1.8m, and Trench 2 measured 15m by 1.6m.

2.2.2 The trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator in a stratigraphical manner, under the supervision of an OA North archaeologist. The spoil heaps were then scanned for artefacts. The maximum depth of excavation was 1m.

2.2.3 The recording comprised a full description and preliminary classification of the deposits revealed on OA North *pro-forma* sheets. A plan was produced showing the location of all the trenches, with representative sections being drawn at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record, using monochrome, colour slide and digital formats, was maintained.

2.3 ARCHIVE

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and in accordance with current IFA, UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle, on completion of the project. Copies of the report will also be deposited with the HER in Kendal.

3. EVALUATION RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 Two trenches were excavated and recorded using OA North *pro-forma* sheets. The position of the trenches, as shown in Figure 2, was in order to gain an optimum coverage of the site. No archaeology was revealed, and only one find in the form of a sherd of nineteenth century pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

3.2 TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

3.2.1 Trench 1 was aligned east/west (Fig 2) and measured 15.0m by 1.8m, with a maximum depth of 0.55m. The trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural soils.

Context	Description	Depth
101	Mid greyish-brown silty-sand, loose and friable with fairly frequent small sub-angular stone inclusions. Topsoil.	0m - 0.22m
102	Light reddish-brown sand, with occasional medium sub-angular stone inclusions, which become more frequent and sub-rounded to the western end of the trench. Natural soils.	0.22m +

3.2.2 Trench 2 was aligned north-east/south-west and measured 15.0m by 1.6m, with a maximum depth of 1.0m. The trench consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural soils. The northern section of the trench showed the subsoil to have been reduced in thickness at some point during the past to create a level area, presumably for the purposes of the bowling green.

Context	Description	Depth
201	Mid greyish-brown silty-sand, loose with frequent small sub-angular stone inclusions. Topsoil	0m - 0.3m
202	Light yellowish-brown sand with frequent sub-rounded stone inclusions. This layer becomes thicker towards the south-west of the trench. Subsoil	0.3m - 0.7m
203	Light reddish-brown sand with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, with patches of yellowish-brown sandy-gravel. Natural soils.	0.7m +

3.3 FINDS

3.3.1 One sherd of nineteenth century earthenware was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 1, **101**. This appeared to come from the foot rim of either a teacup or tea bowl. No further finds were recovered.

4. CONCLUSION

4.1 DISCUSSION

- 4.1.1 The desk-based assessment (OA North 2005) showed the bowling green to have always been an open area since at least the early eighteenth century, during the map regression analysis. Prior to this, the nature or function of the site is not known. There was potential for revealing medieval activity due to the site lying immediately behind the street frontage lining the southern end of the medieval market place of Great Dockray, or perhaps it may have been used for gardens associated with the hall built for Gerard Lowther in 1585, which later became the Two Lions Public House.
- 4.1.2 However, the results of the evaluation showed there to be no archaeological deposits, with a paucity of finds considering its duration as an open site. This may be explained by the use of the site, as a bowling green would have necessitated being well-tended, with no chance for accumulation of any deposits. In addition, it is possible that during the creation of the bowling green and levelling out of the area any earlier archaeological deposits have been truncated. Evidence of truncation of the subsoil was noted in Trench 2 at its northern end.

4.2 IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.2.1 Whilst there was a lack of any finds or deposits of archaeological significance within the early bowling green, it is doubtful that this is representative of the area, but more a consequence of its former use. Therefore, the proposed development is unlikely to have an impact on any features of archaeological significance across the bowling green site and no further work is recommended for this limited area. However, outside of the bowling green boundaries further evaluation will be necessary to ascertain the presence, extent and nature of any archaeological deposits.

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6. ILLUSTRATIONS

6.1 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Plan of Trenches 1 and 2

6.2 LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: West-facing elevation of Two Lions Public House

Plate 2: South-facing elevation of the barn adjacent to the Two Lions Public House

Plate 3: Plan shot of Trench 1

Plate 4: North-facing section of Trench 1

Plate 5: Plan shot of Trench 2

Plate 6: North-west-facing section of Trench 2



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10000
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Figure 1: Location Map

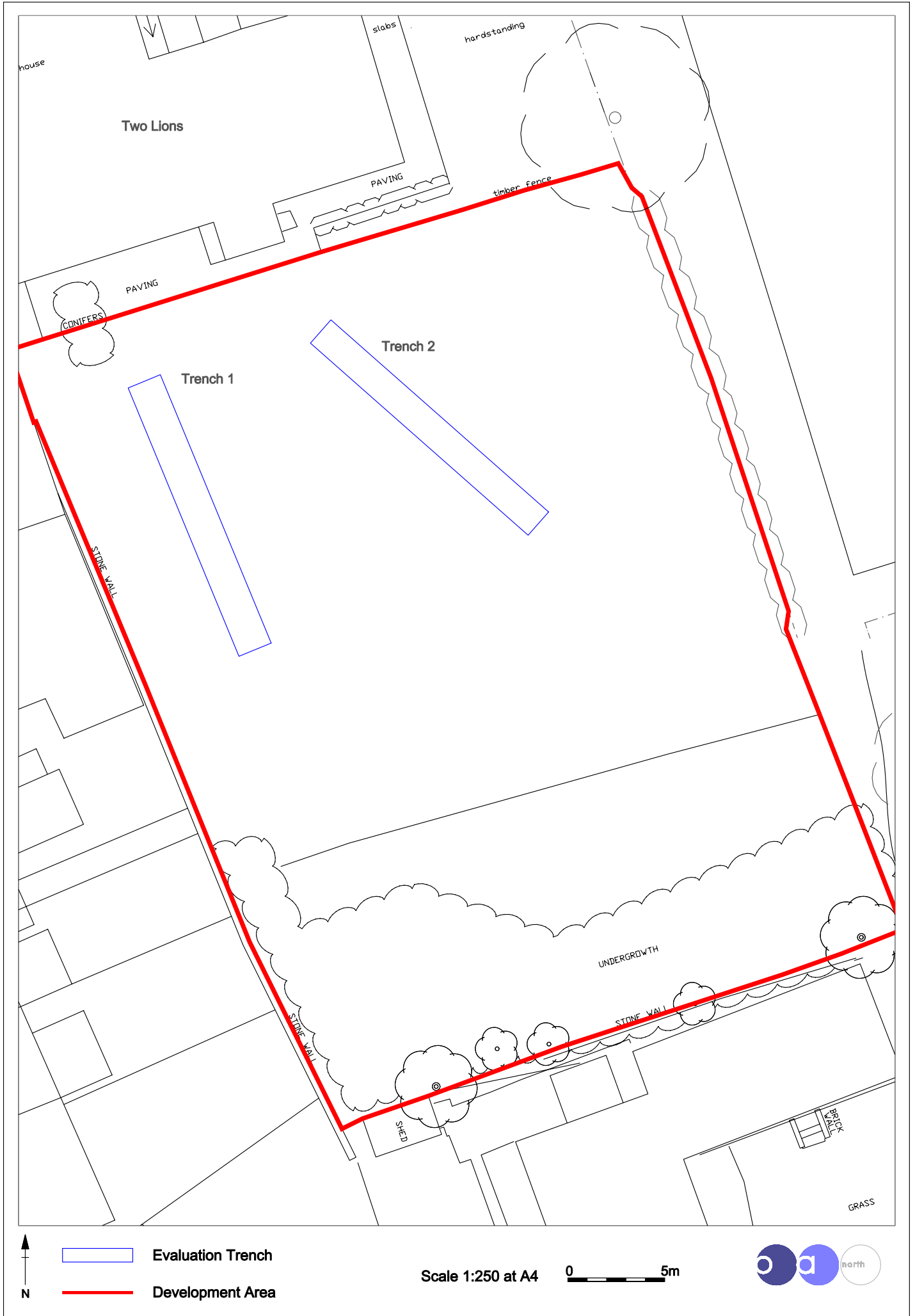


Figure 2: Trench Location Plan



Plate 1: West-facing elevation of Two Lions Public House



Plate 2: South-facing elevation of the barn adjacent to the Two Lions Public House



Plate 3: Plan shot of Trench 1



Plate 4: North-facing section of Trench 1



Plate 5: Plan shot of Trench 2



Plate 6: North-west-facing section of Trench 2

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION
 - 1.1 Lowther Manelli and Tesco, clients of Taylor and Hardy, Chartered Town Planners, (hereafter the 'client') propose to develop land to the south of Princes Street, adjacent to Southend Road, Penrith (area centred NY 5163 2987). Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) were initially commissioned by the client to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site in advance of the preparation and submission of a planning application for this development (OA North 2005). The assessment highlighted that the scheme is likely to affect an area of archaeological interest, and initial recommendations were for a programme of further archaeological work to take place, including building recording, evaluation, site survey, and a watching brief during ground-reduction work. Consequently, the client requested an initial evaluation of the site in order to inform further the planning process. The following document represents a project design to carry out the evaluation of the site in accordance with normal practice as outlined by the Cumbria Archaeology Service.
 - 1.2 The earliest documented settlement within Penrith dates to the twelfth century, though it has been suggested that the street plan indicates pre-Norman settlement. A series of archaeological excavations have been undertaken in Penrith within 500m of the proposed development area. A small amount of medieval pottery and a wall were discovered during excavations in 1970 at Friargate, 200m north of the development area, aimed at recovering evidence of the former friary (Cumbria County Council 2002, 3). In 1976, excavations were carried out near the old Grammar School, located approximately 200m north of the proposed development area, which uncovered evidence of burials (*ibid*). Further excavations undertaken in 1990 at the Butter Market, close to the school, uncovered both medieval and post-medieval activity (Newman *et al* 2000, 105). Excavations undertaken in 2000 near Penrith Railway Station, approximately 300m west of the proposed development area, uncovered a retaining wall on the southern side of the castle moat, raising the possibility that the moat continues to the north-west (Cumbria County Council 2002, 3). Excavations in 2001 at 23 Stricklandgate, approximately 600m north-west of the proposed development area, revealed the buried remains of tenements that dated from the late eighteenth century, and provided important information of the development of the post-medieval housing stock (*ibid*). The area around the market at Great Dockray, which has been an important feature of Penrith since the medieval period and which adjoins the site, may have been similar to the area around the Butter Market. It seems likely that the present study area may contain similar buried remains, and has a potential to furnish a greater understanding of such buildings.
 - 1.3 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has considerable experience of excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 20 years, including work in Carlisle, Appleby, Kendal, Penrith, and other towns in Cumbria. Evaluations, assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.
 - 1.4 OA North has particular experience of the archaeology of the Penrith area having undertaken the works outlined above at the Butter Market and Penrith Railway Station (Newman *et al* 2000, Cumbria County Council 2002), as well as work at Carleton, Eamont Bridge, Hackthorpe, Melkinthorpe and other villages close to the city.
2. OBJECTIVES
 - 2.1 The following programme has been designed to evaluate the archaeological deposits affected by the proposed development of the site. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
 - 2.2 **Archaeological Evaluation:** to undertake evaluation trenching of *c* 5% of an initial section of the proposal area (an area of *c* 50m²) to determine the quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains on the site.

- 2.3 **Post-Excavation and Report Production:** an evaluation report will be produced for the client within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork. A site archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990).
3. METHODS STATEMENT
- 3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above.
- 3.2 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**
- 3.2.1 Following discussion with the client, an initial area of 1000m² will be evaluated in order to inform the planning process. A c 5% sample of this area (equating to an area of c 50m²) will be subject to evaluation trenching (equivalent to approximately 2 1.6m x 15m trenches). The uppermost modern surface will be removed by machine (fitted with a toothless ditching bucket) under archaeological supervision to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions.
- 3.2.2 Any investigation of intact archaeological deposits will be exclusively manual. Selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal. It is hoped that in terms of the vertical stratigraphy, maximum information retrieval will be achieved through the examination of sections of cut features. All excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features which appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 3.2.3 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system, adapted from that used by Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.2.4 Results of all field investigations will be recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. The site archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20 and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.
- 3.2.5 The deposition and disposal of any artefacts recovered in the evaluation will be agreed with the legal owner prior to the work taking place. Except for items subject to the Treasure Act, all artefacts found during the course of the project will be donated to an appropriate receiving museum.
- 3.2.6 Environmental samples (bulk samples of 30 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from suitable deposits (i.e. cut features such as ditches or pits that appear to have potentially good preservation, ideally where the deposits are reasonably well dated and are from contexts the derivation of which can be understood with a degree of confidence). Where such deposits are encountered, an appropriate sampling strategy will be agreed with the Cumbria County Archaeology Service.
- 3.2.7 Samples will also be collected for technological, pedological and chronological analysis as appropriate. If necessary, access to conservation advice and facilities can be made available. OA North maintains a close relationship with the Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the University of Durham and, in addition, employs artefact and palaeoecology specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation. The costs for the palaeoenvironmental assessment are defined as a contingency.
- 3.2.8 The initial area to be evaluated, which is the subject of this document, is available for fieldwork before the rest of the site. It is anticipated that further fieldwork will be undertaken to evaluate the rest of the site in due course, and this is therefore the first stage in a larger programme of evaluation trenches.

- 3.2.9 **Health and Safety:** OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.
- 3.2.10 The client is requested to provide information relating to services in the vicinity of the trenches, though OA North will undertake a CAT-scan in advance of site commencement.
- 3.2.11 Due to Health and Safety constraints, the trenches will not be excavated below a depth of 1.2m, or less if the deposits are soft or unstable. Any requirements to excavate below this depth will involve stepping the trench out, and recosting. Following completion of the evaluation, the trenches will be backfilled with the material removed in their excavation. Any other form of land reinstatement will be the responsibility of the client.
- 3.2.12 OA North has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000 and public liability to a value of £10,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.
- 3.2.13 Normal OA North working hours are between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm, Monday to Friday, though adjustments to hours may be made to maximise daylight working time in winter and to meet travel requirements. It is not normal practice for OA North staff to be asked to work weekends or bank holidays and should the client require such time to be worked during the course of a project a contract variation to cover additional costs will be necessary.
- 3.3 **POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT PRODUCTION**
- 3.3.1 **Archive:** The results of Stage 3.2 will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*) and the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.
- 3.3.2 This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on computer disks in digital format. The paper archive will be deposited with the Cumbria Record Office within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. The material archive (artefacts and ecofacts) will be deposited with an appropriate museum following agreement with the client.
- 3.3.3 **Report:** One copy of a bound and collated final report will be submitted to the Client, and two copies to the County SMR. The final report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above in order to come to as full an understanding as possible of the archaeology of the development area. In addition, recommendations for any further mitigation works and details of the final deposition of the project archive will also be made.
- 3.3.4 Further evaluation trenches will be required in the rest of the site, and it is anticipated that a single report will be prepared to cover all of this work. Should a separate report be required for this stage of the fieldwork the cost of this is shown separately.
- 3.3.5 **Confidentiality:** The final report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.
4. WORK TIMETABLE
- 4.1 **Archaeological Evaluation:** a two day period is required to excavate evaluation trenching equivalent to a c 5% sample (50m²) of the proposal initial area.

- 4.2 **Post-Excavation and Report Production:** an evaluation report will be submitted within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 4.3 OA North can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. Two weeks notice would be sufficient to allow the necessary arrangements to be made to commence the task.
5. STAFFING PROPOSALS
- 5.1 Excavation of the evaluation trenching is likely to be supervised by either an OA North project officer or a project supervisor. All OA North project officers and supervisors are highly experienced field archaeologists who have undertaken evaluation and excavation work throughout Cumbria and other parts of the North West.
- 5.2 Assessment of the finds from the evaluation will be undertaken by OA North's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis BA MIFA** (OA North project officer). Christine has extensive knowledge of all finds of all periods from archaeological sites in northern England. However, she has specialist knowledge regarding glass, metalwork, and leather, the recording and management of waterlogged wood, and most aspects of wetland and environmental archaeology.
- 5.3 Assessment of any palaeoenvironmental samples which may be taken will be undertaken by **Elizabeth Huckerby MSc** (OA North project officer). Elizabeth has extensive knowledge of the palaeoecology of the North West through her work on the English Heritage-funded North West Wetlands Survey.
- 5.4 The project will be managed by **Tim Carew** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
6. MONITORING
- 6.1 Monitoring of the project will be undertaken by the Cumbria Archaeology Service.
- 6.2 Access to the site for monitoring purposes will be afforded to the Cumbria Archaeology Service at all times.

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