



Winder Lane, Flookburgh, Grange-over- Sands, Cumbria

Archaeological Evaluation



Oxford Archaeology North

April 2008

Moorsolve Ltd

Issue No: 2007-088/800

OA North Job No: L9981

NGR: SD 3638 7580

Planning Application No: 5/07/0184

Document Title: WINDER LANE, FLOOKBURGH, GRANGE-OVER-SANDS,
CUMBRIA

Document Type: Archaeological Evaluation

Client Name: Moorsolve Ltd

Issue Number: 2007-08/800

OA Job Number: L9981

Site Code: WLF08

National Grid Reference: SD 3638 7580

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	4
1. INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Circumstances of Project.....	5
1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology	5
2. METHODOLOGY	7
2.1 Project Design	7
2.2 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment	7
2.3 Site Visit.....	7
2.4 Evaluation trenching	7
2.5 Archive.....	8
3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	9
3.1 Introduction	9
3.2 Background	9
3.3 Map Regression Analysis.....	12
3.4 Previous Archaeological Work	13
3.5 Site Visit.....	13
4. FIELDWORK RESULTS	15
4.1 Introduction	15
4.2 Fieldwork	15
4.3 Finds.....	15
5. CONCLUSION.....	17
5.1 Discussion	17
5.2 Impact.....	17
6. BIBLIOGRAPHY	19
6.1 Cartographic Sources	19

6.2	Secondary Sources	19
7.	ILLUSTRATIONS	21
7.1	Figures.....	21
7.2	Plates	21
	APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF	23
	APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN.....	27
	APPENDIX 3: SUMMARY LIST OF HER SITES	35
	APPENDIX 4: CONTEXT REGISTER	37
	APPENDIX 5: FINDS SUMMARY	39

SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by Moorsolve Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Winder Lane, Flookburgh, Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria (NGR SD 3638 7580). A condition was placed on the planning consent for residential development of the outlined site to undertake a programme of archaeological work (planning ref: 5/07/0184) due to its position within the medieval village of Flookburgh (HER 3571), an area considered to be of high archaeological importance. The southern half of the site was heavily disturbed during the construction of a nursery in the twentieth-century. However, the north-eastern corner has remained relatively undisturbed. As a consequence, Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) issued a brief for an archaeological investigation of this portion of the site, including a rapid desk-based assessment and trial trenching.

Consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) identified 15 sites of archaeological significance within a 500m radius of the development site. These dated from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. Two of the sites are Listed buildings (HER 16999 (Grade II) and 19071 (Grade II*)).

Documentary evidence suggests that the village of Flookburgh pre-dates the thirteenth-century, and was under the umbrella of Cartmel Priory; supplying the ecclesiastical centre with seafood from Morecambe Bay. The historical and cartographic evidence indicates that Flookburgh was a small medieval village (HER 3571) that has expanded very little over the centuries. The majority of the village comprises buildings strung along Main Street with burgage plots to the rear, and centred around the site of the former church (HER 2425). This layout of the village has been fossilised and is still current.

Two evaluation trenches excavated in the undisturbed north-east corner of the development site both comprised topsoil, **100**, subsoil, **101**, and natural geology, **102**; no archaeological features were identified in either trench. Two fragments of pottery, of probable locally made fabrics, were retrieved from Trench 1 and most likely date to the later nineteenth to early twentieth century.

Little was identified of archaeological significance within the site, from any of the available documentary evidence, although given its relatively undeveloped nature there may have been potential for earlier remains or evidence of backyard plot activity, such as small-scale industrial activity. However, given the limited area available for evaluation the lack of archaeological remains or features cannot be taken as a true representation of the whole site.

The archaeological significance of the site would appear to be low, and it seems likely that the proposed development will have a negligible archaeological impact.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank David Abbott of Moorsolve Ltd for commissioning the project and for the provision of plant and facilities. Thanks are also due to Jo Mackintosh at Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Record Officer, and all the staff of the County Record Office in Kendal for their assistance with this project

The evaluation was undertaken by Kelly Clapperton, who was assisted on site by Nate Jepson. The drawings were produced by Alix Sperr. The project was managed by Emily Mercer, who also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Moorsolve Ltd commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Winder Lane, Flookburgh, Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria (NGR SD 3638 7580; Fig 1). Consent had been given to a planning application (planning ref: 5/07/0184) for a residential development, but with a condition to undertake a scheme of archaeological work.
- 1.1.2 The site is located in an area of high archaeological potential; within the medieval village of Flookburgh (HER 3571), and within the backplots of the burgages fronting Main Street, to the north of the site. The majority of the site had been heavily disturbed during recent times. However, the north-eastern corner remained relatively undisturbed. Consequently, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) issued a brief (*Appendix 1*) requesting a programme of archaeological works concentrating on this area, to include a rapid desk-based assessment and trial trenching.
- 1.1.3 This report sets out the results of the archaeological evaluation in the form of a short document, outlining the findings, followed by a discussion and section outlining the significance of the results.

1.2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site is located on land adjacent to Winder Lane to the east, directly to the rear of buildings fronting Main Street to the north, in the village of Flookburgh, near Grange-over Sands, Cumbria (Fig 1; Plates 1 and 2). The site occupies a former nursery, positioned within burgage plots, which are still highly visible in the current layout of Flookburgh.
- 1.2.2 Flookburgh occupies undulating coastal pasture to the north of Morecambe Bay, lying at approximately 20m aOD. The land surrounding the village comprises small- to medium-sized, drystone walled fields, and is used predominantly for grazing (Countryside Commission 1998). To the north and east the area is bound by low-lying limestone hills, rising to c 230m in height (Hampsfield Fell, near Grange-over-Sands), and to the west by the Cumbrian High Fells (*ibid*).
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the area comprises a mixture of Westphalian red mudstones, siltstones, sandstones (Cumbria County Council and English Heritage (CCC and EH) 2006), and Lower Carboniferous limestone, (Countryside Commission 1998), which is overlain by glacial deposits, generally boulder clay, which has accumulated into drumlins in various places across the area. The overlying drift geology consists of typical brown earths (Ordnance Survey 1983).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 2*) was submitted by OA North in response to a brief produced by CCCHES (*Appendix 1*), and at the request of the client. 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 (IFA) and English Heritage (IFA 1999; English Heritage 1991), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 In order to provide an historical context to the results of the trial trenching a rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), to identify the archaeological potential for the site, and historic maps of Flookburgh to trace the development of the site. The study area comprised a 500m radius centred on the development site.

2.2.2 ***Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER):*** the Cumbria County HER, held in Kendal, was consulted to establish the sites of archaeological or historical interest already known within the study area. The HER is a database of all archaeological sites in each county, and is maintained by Cumbria County Council. For each entry, a short note was obtained (*Section 3.6*, below) and the position of the HER sites marked on Figure 2.

2.2.2 ***County Record Office (CRO), Kendal:*** the office in Kendal is the main source for primary information for the site and the surrounding area, and was consulted in order to examine the available cartographic sources.

2.2.3 ***Oxford Archaeology North:*** OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where relevant.

2.3 SITE VISIT

2.3.1 A site visit was undertaken prior to the evaluation trenching, to assess for any visible archaeological remains, and to determine an appropriate trench configuration. The results of the site visit were recorded on *pro forma* description sheets provided by OA North, and a number of digital photographs were taken for presentation purposes.

2.4 EVALUATION TRENCHING

2.4.1 Two trenches were excavated by an eight tonne, 360° mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and under the permanent monitoring of an archaeologist. Each trench measured 11m by 1.7m, and was excavated

down to the natural geology. The trenches were manually cleaned by shovel-scraping.

2.4.2 All deposits identified were assessed and recorded on *pro forma* record sheets. Section and plan drawings were produced at appropriate scales (1:50 and 1:20). A photographic archive was compiled, comprising colour slides and monochrome prints. Digital photographs were taken for presentation purposes. The two trenches were surveyed with GPS and related to the National Grid, while the deposits were levelled and correlated with the OS datum.

2.4.3 All finds were exposed, lifted, cleaned and bagged in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid for Finds*, 1998 (new edition). All identified finds and artefacts were retained from all material classes; these were hand collected from stratified deposits for processing and assessment.

2.5 ARCHIVE

2.5.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 2*), and in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the County Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness, and copies of the report will be forwarded to the HER in Kendal, on completion of the project.

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the general area, incorporating the relevant HER sites found within the study area (*Appendix 3*). This is presented by historical period, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	30,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 3,500 BC
Neolithic	3,500 – 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

3.2 BACKGROUND

3.2.1 **Prehistoric Period:** although no sites pre-dating the Neolithic are located within the study area, evidence for human activity dating to the Upper Palaeolithic has been located in the vicinity of Flookburgh. A fragment of antler from Kirkhead Cave near Allithwaite, approximately 2.5km to the north-east of the village, has been dated to 11050-10400 BC (Hodgson and Brennand 2006). Unfortunately, much of the material has been disturbed, although the diagnostic nature of the lithics can be securely dated to the Devensian zone III, c11000-9500 BC (Salisbury 1992; Hodgson and Brennand 2006). At Lindale Low Caves, near Grange-over-Sands, c 4km east along the coast, a blade dating to the Creswellian Period was discovered below a stalagmite floor (Salisbury 1992), which would have been laid down at the end of the last glacial period; providing a secure chronology for the finds.

3.2.2 The majority of evidence dating to the Mesolithic in southern Cumbria is concentrated around the coastal fringes, such as the material found at Kirkhead Cave, and at Leven's Park on the banks of the River Kent, c 2.5km to the south-east of the study area, some of which survives under a Bronze Age ring cairn (Hodgson and Brennand 2006; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). It has been argued that the lack of evidence dating to this period is not to do with a low

level of activity, but with the survival of such material (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). No sites dating to the Mesolithic are located within the study area.

- 3.2.3 The lithics produced between the late Mesolithic and early Neolithic are hardly distinguishable, indicating a continuation of culture. However, the area immediately around Flookburgh does not contain any evidence of Neolithic settlement, but there have been several concentrations of stray finds located to the north and south of the village, including a number of stone axes and hammers (*ibid*). Whether they were deliberate depositions is poorly understood, and the small number of artefacts recovered provides a very small sample size for analysis (*ibid*).
- 3.2.4 The evidence of Bronze Age activity in the study area is, again, focused on stray finds, the majority being found on Winder Moor, to the south-east of Flookburgh (*ibid*). Although settlement evidence is lacking in the general vicinity, there are a number of burial sites. A Beaker burial was investigated at Leven's Park near Kent's Bank, approximately 3km to the east of the study area (Hodgson and Brennand 2006), and a cremation cemetery was excavated at Allithwaite (Wild 2003), c 2.5km to the north-east.
- 3.2.5 There is a marked drop in activity in the archaeological record between the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age, with the relative abundance of material dating from the Bronze Age being replaced with a near aceramic culture, dominated with a few items of metalwork and a small number of large, fortified settlement sites (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). This is demonstrated by the total lack of Iron Age sites within the vicinity, with only a single hillfort located at Howbarrow to the north of the study area, near Lower Allithwaite. It is argued, however, that this 'blackhole' (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 52) is misleading, and that dating sites solely on visible material culture does not provide the whole story.
- 3.2.6 Within the study area, there is only one prehistoric find site within the HER; a stone axe hammer (HER 4149) to the east of the development site. However, due to a lack of diagnostic evidence it has not been assigned to a specific period.
- 3.2.7 **Roman Period:** three sites dating to the Roman period have been identified within the study area. The first concerns three Roman coins (HER 2418) dating to Tetricus (third-century AD), Valentinian (fourth-century AD), and Victorinus (third-century AD), although the precise findspots are not known. The second site is the alleged line of a Roman road at Rack Lane (HER 4979) to the south of the development site. The third site is a continuation of the putative Roman road at Flookburgh Bank (HER 5746), evidenced by the remains of a bank crossing fields outside the village. It was thought to be sea defences by the local farmers, although an alternative explanation is that it is the remains of a Roman road crossing the estuaries of the Kent and Leven. The possible road was documented in the nineteenth-century (Stockdale 1872), but has not been tested archaeologically.
- 3.2.8 Beyond the study area evidence of Roman occupation is sparse, and is mainly restricted to isolated finds, such as a coin hoard near Cartmel, a tombstone

near Lindale and various Roman and Romano-British remains from Kirkhead Cave (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000; CCC and EH 2006). The accepted view of rural settlement in Cumbria during this time is one of dispersed and enclosed settlement, with some associated unenclosed structures (Philpott 2006). Numerous upland enclosures have been assigned to this period, although they are poorly understood. It is not clear whether they formed part of a seasonal grazing pattern, or were occupied throughout the year (*ibid*). The arrival of the Romans seems to have had little impact on the location and survival of settlements within Cumbria, with many Iron Age sites continuing to be occupied. Few burials dating to the period have been identified in the vicinity, although some remains have been found in Kirkhead Cave (Hodgson and Brennand 2006), while human and animal remains, as well as bronze rings, bracelets, an axe head, a penannular brooch, and glass and jet beads, have been recovered from Dog Hole, near Haverstrack to the east of the River Kent (Philpott 2006).

- 3.2.9 **Medieval Period:** during the early eleventh-century much of present-day Cumbria was an area of dispute between England and Scotland. In 1070 the county was invaded by Malcolm III of Scotland, and the land was still in Scottish hands until 1092, when the Normans, under William Rufus, pushed north to Carlisle (OA North 2006). It seems likely, however, that the Parish of Cartmel was located in England, as they remained in Crown property after the Conquest (Morris 1978). In 1186 the lands were granted to William Marshall, the Earl of Pembroke, by Henry II, who then granted lands to Cartmel Priory in 1190 (*ibid*).
- 3.2.10 Flookburgh was not recorded in the Domesday Book, and its origins are obscure. It may have been part of the manor of Allithwaite or Wraysholme (Farrer and Brownbill 1914), but it was most certainly in Lower Cartmel Parish as part of the Lonsdale Hundred. The first mention of the village is in the Assize Rolls of 1246 as *Flokeburg*. The place name is thought to comprises a compound of ‘*floki*’, a Norse personal name, and the English ‘*burgh*’ (CCC and EH 2006), although Crowe (1984) suggests that the name is related to the fish, fluke or flounders, having been established after Cartmel Priory as a fishing village. The village certainly fell under the Parish of Cartmel Priory, which was established in 677 (Stockdale 1872, 4), and most likely provided fish and other marine comestibles to the community. In 1278, Edward I granted the liberty to the Prior of Cartmel to hold a market every Tuesday in the village, and two three day fairs at Michaelmas and Midsummer (Stockdale 1872), which was then confirmed by Charles II in 1659.
- 3.2.11 By 1412, the manor of *Flukeburwe* was in the hands of Thomas of Lancaster, Duke of Clarence and the younger son of Henry IV (Farrer and Brownbill 1914). In 1535, Flookburgh is included in the rental of the Priory’s possessions, while a reference to the chapel, St John’s, is made in 1520 (HER 2425; CCC and EH 2006), recording that a Robert Briggs at Cartmel was given permission to erect a chapel. However, the architectural remains of the chapel would suggest a thirteenth-century date for the building (CCC and EH 2006). It is likely that Flookburgh had attained borough status by the early sixteenth-century, as burgages are mentioned in 1509 (*ibid*).

- 3.2.12 The morphology of Flookburgh suggests that it may have been planned along two main roads set at right-angles, with the market place in the centre (Winchester 1987). The burgage plots are still visible in the current layout, and are aligned north/south along either side of the east/west road. It was likely that the main economy of the village during the medieval period was fishing, especially cockling, combined with mixed farming.
- 3.2.13 As well as the village and chapel (HER 3571; 2425), three additional sites are recorded in the HER dating to the medieval period. These included the Market Cross and stocks (HER 2411); Mireside House (HER 2412); and Daughtarn House (HER 2409).
- 3.2.14 **Post-medieval Period:** after the Reformation, the estate of Holker, which may have included Flookburgh at this point, was acquired by the Preston family (Farrer and Brownbill 1914). The early part of this period saw the rebuilding of many structures in the region in stone, as a result of economic prosperity, changing tastes and, in the case of Flookburgh, a fire which occurred in the village about 1686 (Stockdale 1872). Prior to this event, however, the plague swept through the town in 1598 and 1665. The number of corpses exceeded the number that Cartmel Priory could cope with, and many were buried in pits on Eccleston Meadow (*ibid*). In 1609, James I granted 65 burgage plots, with accompanying tofts, to a George Salter (*ibid*).
- 3.2.17 Sites dating to the post-medieval in the study area include Daughtarn House (HER 2409); Flookburgh Market Cross (HER 2411); Mireside House (HER 2412); the current St John's Church (HER 2425); the Court House and School (HER 2426); Cark Cockpit (HER 13702); Cark Coal Yard (HER 16100); the Model Farm (HER 16999); Manor House (HER 19071); and 57 Main Street (HER 26780).

3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.3.1 **Yates' Map of Lancashire 1786 (Fig 3):** Yates' county map lacks any scale or detail. However, it is useful in providing evidence of the layout of settlements and roads. Flookburgh is depicted as a small village strung out along the main road to Allithwaite. The church (HER 2425) is recorded next to the crossroads, although it is actually further south and west than this. It is difficult to ascertain the precise location of the development site, but it is clear that beyond the buildings fronting the road, there is little of significance to record to the rear of the structures.
- 3.3.2 **Cartmel Inclosure Award 1809:** the map accompanying the award details the burgage plots within Flookburgh. Two houses are located to the north of the present development site, and are probably the current buildings fronting Main Street, whereas the site is depicted as an empty plot, and no information is provided.
- 3.3.3 **Hennet's Map of Lancashire 1830 (Fig 4):** this map is of a similar scale to Yates' of 1786, but with a little more detail. Additional buildings and roads are mapped to the south of Main Street. The buildings recorded on Moor Lane, to the south of the Main Street, are most likely the Model Farm (HER 16999),

which is thought to have been established in the early nineteenth-century. The development site would appear to be on the western edge of the village with no buildings recorded north, south and west of it, although there were structures recorded on the Inclosure Award (1809), suggesting that they have been left out at the cartographer's discretion.

- 3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey first edition 1847 (Fig 5):** this first edition OS map shows much more detail than those previously, and is scaled. However, it would seem that little has changed between this map and Hennet's map, with only minor expansion along Moor Lane, to the east of Winder Lane on Main Street, and namely buildings associated with the Model Farm (HER 16999). The development site is shown as empty. The houses fronting the street have been divided from the plot by a wall, suggesting that the site may have been used for farming purposes rather than as a burgage plot. Other burgage plots in the village are illustrated as orchards or the individual garden beds are recorded.
- 3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey, second edition, 1891, 25":1 mile (Fig 6):** some development has taken place within the village, with houses expanding along Station Road, to the north, and further along Main Street, to the west of the site. The current development site shows no change since the first edition map.
- 3.3.6 **Ordnance Survey third edition 1919:** some minor expansion of the village has been recorded along Main Street and Station Road, and the chapel in the village centre has been demolished (HER 2425). The development site has not been subject to any alterations, and is identical to previous mapping.
- 3.3.7 **Ordnance Survey 1990:** although there has been very little expansion within the main bulk of the village, two modern housing estates have been constructed. The development site is now occupied by a nursery, with several buildings constructed in the southern half of the plot, with landscaping and planting over the remainder.

3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 3.4.1 **Neil Archaeological Services, 2003:** a watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundations for a bungalow on Church Walk, Flookburgh. No structural features were identified, although medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil/subsoil interface. Some evidence of early ploughing was also observed.
- 3.4.2 **Oxford Archaeology North, 2006:** four evaluation trenches were excavated on land adjacent to Church Walk, Flookburgh, in advance of a residential development. The trenches comprised topsoil, subsoil and natural geology. No features of archaeological interest were observed. A twentieth-century soakaway drain was the only feature identified. The majority of the finds recovered from the site were fragments of post-medieval and modern pottery.

3.5 SITE VISIT

- 3.5.1 A site visit was undertaken on 7th February 2008. Excavation work for the foundations had already commenced in the southern area of the site. Towards the northern end, where there was potential for surviving archaeological remains, much of the previous occupying undergrowth had been removed, and

only seven small trees remained (Plates 1 and 2). A narrow strip along the eastern edge of the site, abutting the pavement and road, had been disturbed by the installation of a new kerb. Observation of the topsoil suggests that the surface of the deposit had been disturbed, most likely from root-grubbing, and fragments of post-medieval and modern pottery, and cockle shells were identified across the area. No visible archaeological remains were identified during the site visit.

4. FIELDWORK RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary description of the deposits and features identified in each of the evaluation trenches. A more detailed description of the contexts referred to in the text can be found in the context register (*Appendix 4*). A summary of the finds has been included below with a more detailed list in *Appendix 3*.

4.2 FIELDWORK

4.2.1 **Trench 1 (Figs 7 and 8; Plate 3):** was aligned east/west, measured 11m in length, 1.7m in width, and had an average depth of 0.64m. The deposits comprised topsoil, **100** (0.32m thick), subsoil, **101** (0.5m thick), and natural geology, **102**. A sondage was excavated to a depth of 0.96m across the trench to confirm the natural geology. Two fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil. Modern glass was also observed in the topsoil, but it was not retained. No features of archaeological significance were identified.

4.2.2 **Trench 2 (Figs 7 and 8; Plates 4 and 5):** was orientated north-west/south-east, measured 11m in length, 1.7m in width and was excavated to an average depth of 0.54m. The deposits comprised topsoil, **100** (0.22m thick), subsoil, **101** (0.23m thick), and natural geology, **102**. No finds or features of archaeological significance were observed.

4.3 FINDS

4.3.1 In all, only two fragments of artefact were recovered, both small and unabraded fragments of pottery, from Trench 1. A small fragment of a late slip-decorated self-glazed redware dish or bowl was recovered from topsoil **100**, and a fragment of a larger black-glazed redware vessel from subsoil **101**. Both are common and probably locally made fabrics and cannot be dated with any precision, being most likely of later nineteenth to early twentieth century date.

5. CONCLUSION

5.1 DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 It is likely that Flookburgh pre-dates the thirteenth-century, and was associated with Cartmel Priory; supplying the ecclesiastical centre with seafood from Morecambe Bay. The historical and cartographic evidence indicates that Flookburgh was a small medieval village (HER 3571) that has expanded little over the centuries. The majority of the village comprises houses fronting Main Street with burgage plots behind, and centred around the site of the former church (HER 2425). This configuration is still visible within the current layout of the village. The earliest available detailed map, the Inclosure Award of 1809, shows two buildings fronting Main Street, at the northern end of the burgage plot under development.
- 5.1.2 A large part of the site had been disturbed during the construction of a nursery in the twentieth-century. Therefore, the evaluation trenches were excavated in the north-east corner, targeting the least disturbed area. The trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) comprised topsoil, **100**, subsoil, **101**, and natural geology, **102**. No archaeological features were identified in either trench, and only two fragments of pottery were recovered from the topsoil, **100**, and subsoil, **101**, in Trench 1; both dating to the later nineteenth to early twentieth century.
- 5.1.3 From the documentary evidence, there was little identified of archaeological significance within the site, although given its relatively undeveloped nature there may have been potential for earlier remains or evidence of backyard plot activity, such as small-scale industrial activity. However, given the limited area available for evaluation the lack of archaeological remains or features cannot be taken as a true representation of the whole site.

5.2 IMPACT

- 5.2.1 The evaluation of the available area showed there was no archaeological potential. Consequently, the archaeological significance of the site, given the disturbance elsewhere, is low, and it seems likely that the proposed development will have a negligible archaeological impact.

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7. ILLUSTRATIONS

7.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location map

Figure 2: Plan of HER sites

Figure 3: Extract of Yates' plan of Lancashire, 1786

Figure 4: Extract of Hennets' map of Lancashire, 1830

Figure 5: Extract from the Lancashire 6" to 1 mile 1847 OS Map

Figure 6: Extract from the Lancashire 25" to 1 mile 1891 OS Map

Figure 7: Trench Location Plan

Figure 8: Plan of Trench 1 and 2, and section of Trench 1

7.2 PLATES

Plate 1: Development site from Winder Lane, looking south-west

Plate 2: Area of highest archaeological potential, looking north

Plate 3: Trench 1, looking east

Plate 4: Trench 2, looking north-west

Plate 5: North-west-facing section through Trench 2

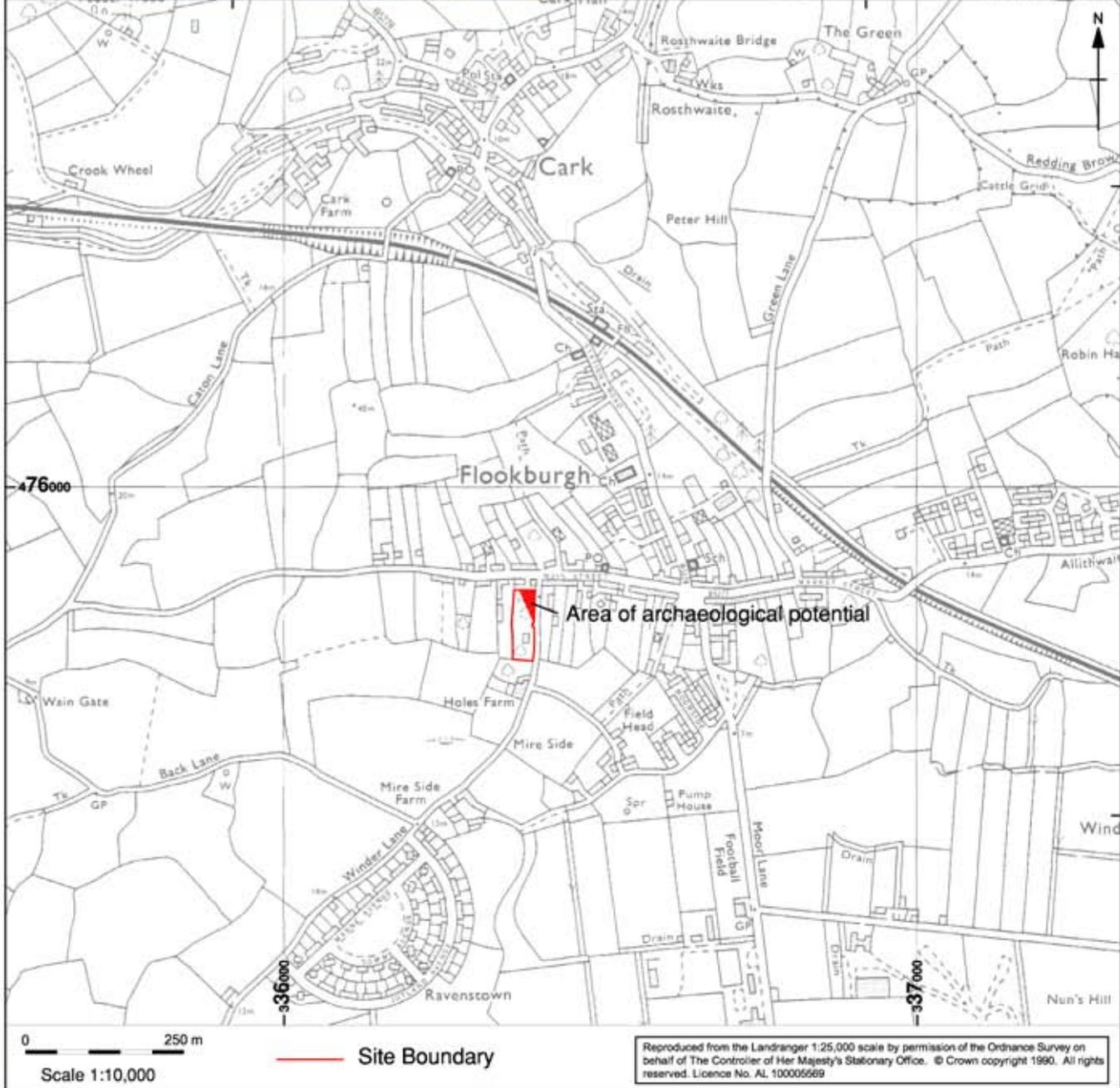


Figure 1: Site location map

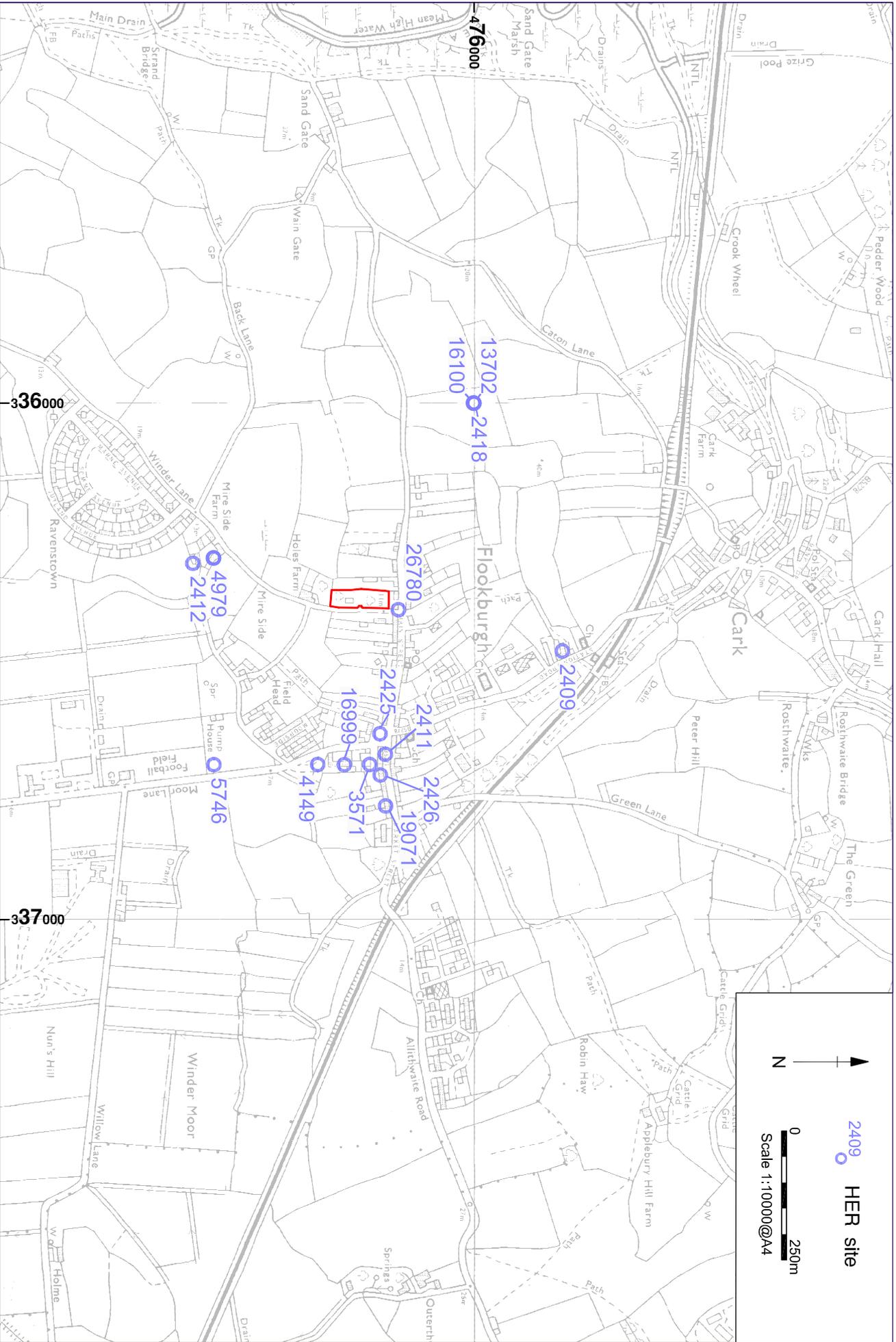


Figure 2: Location plan of HER Sites



Figure 3: Extract of Yates' Map of Lancashire , 1786

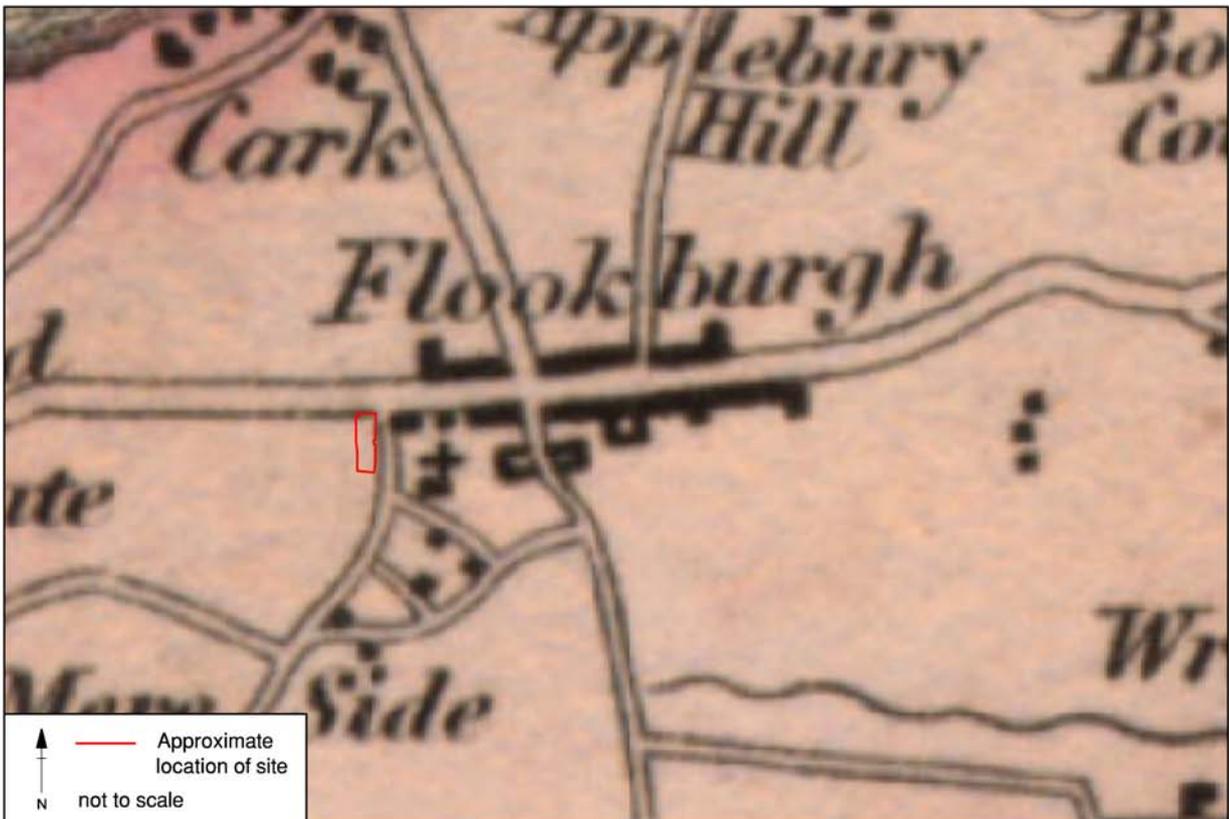


Figure 4: Extract of Hennet's Map of Lancashire, 1830

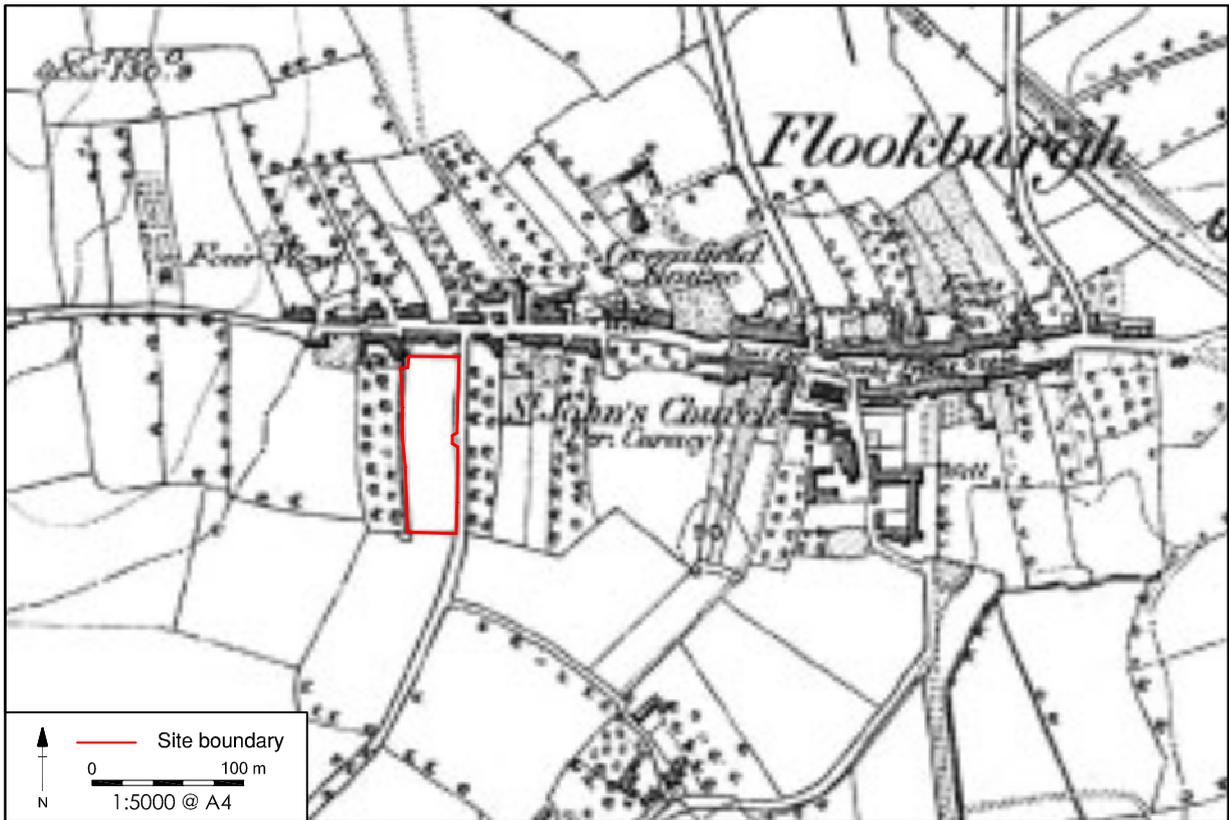


Figure 5: Extract from the Lancashire 6" to 1 mile 1847 OS Map

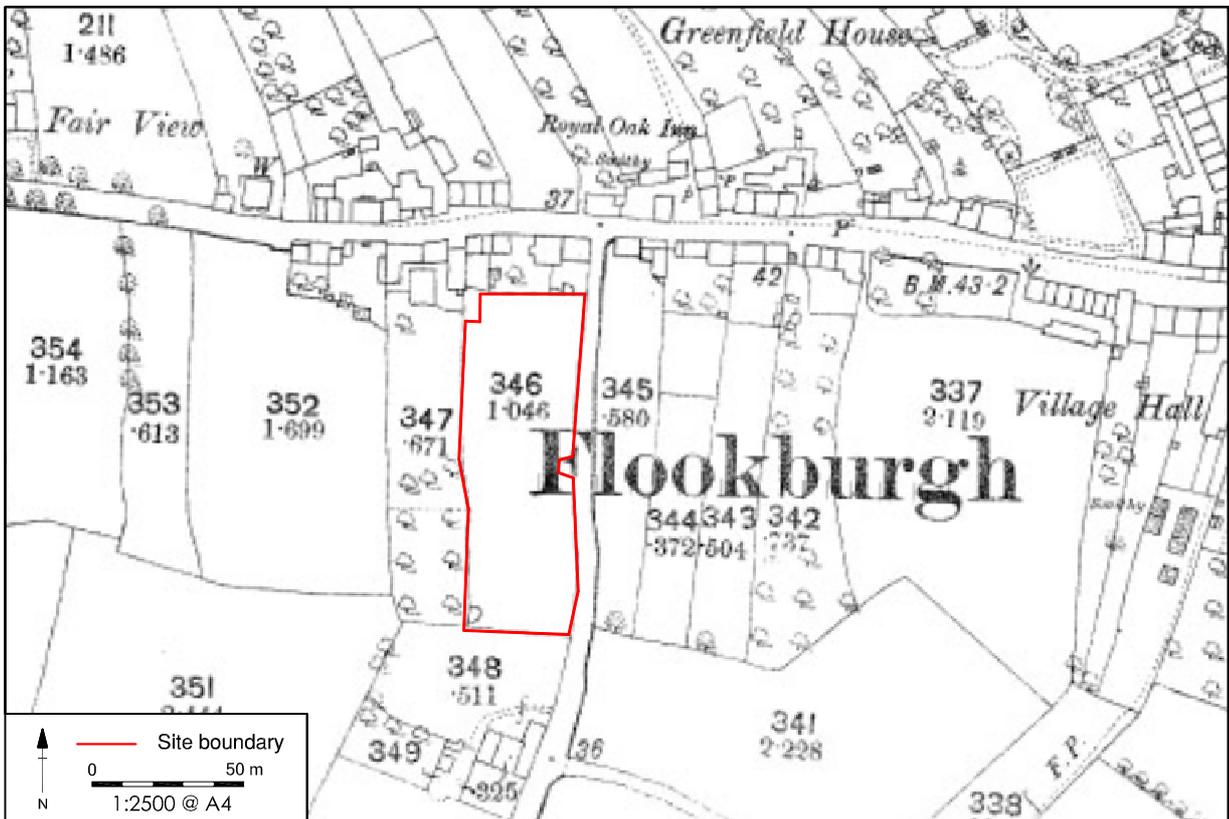


Figure 6: Extract from the Lancashire 25" to 1 mile 1891 OS Map

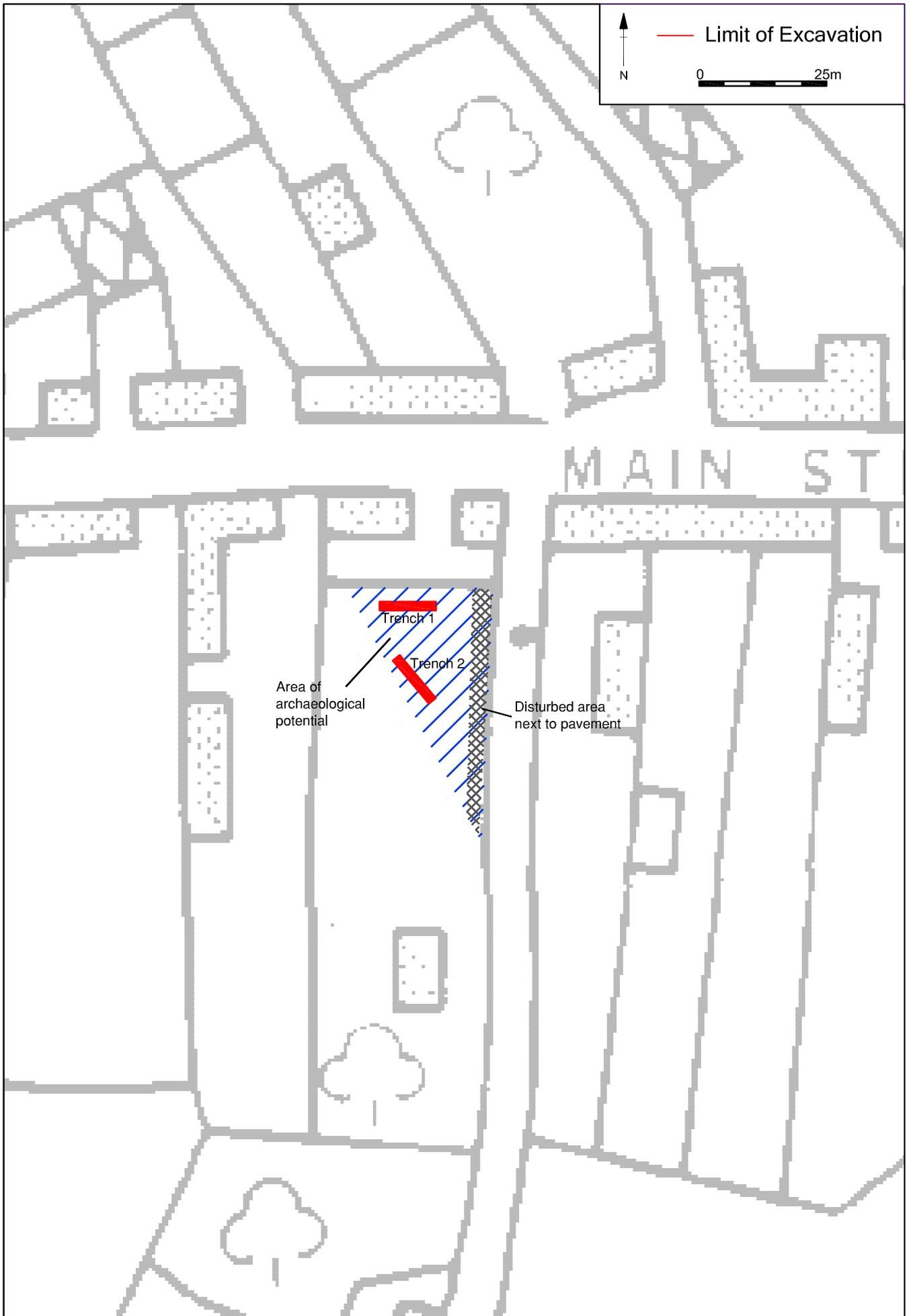


Figure 7: Trench location plan



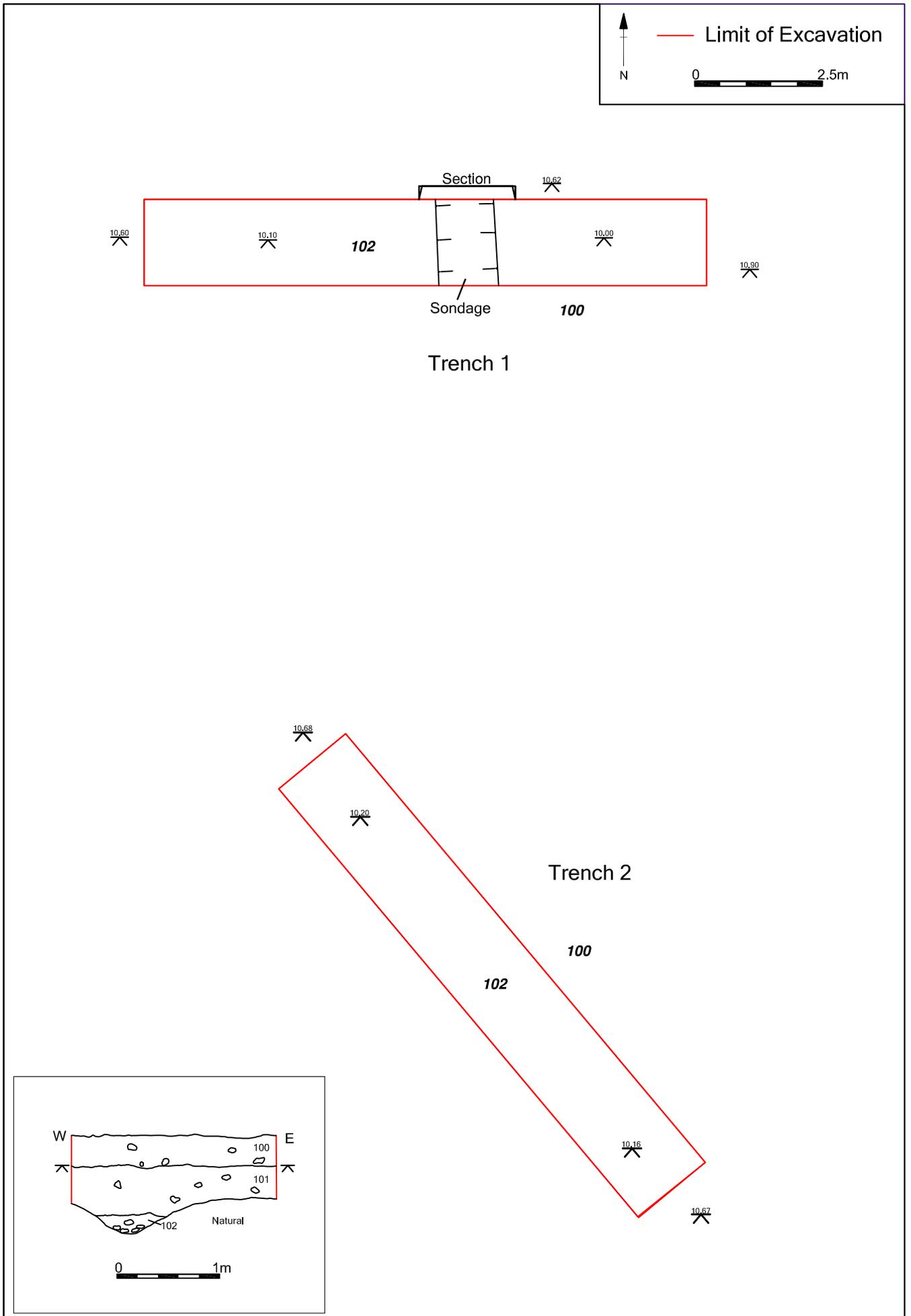


Figure 8: Plan of Trenches 1 and 2, and section of Trench 1



Plate 1: Development site from Winder Lane, looking south-west



Plate 2: Area of highest archaeological potential, looking north



Plate 3: Trench 1, looking east



Plate 4: Trench 2, looking north-west



Plate 5: North-west-facing section through Trench 2

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

1. SITE DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY

Site: Winder Lane, Flookburgh

Grid Reference: SD 3638 7580

Planning Application No.: 5/07/0184

Area of Evaluation: 750 square metres

Detailed proposals and tenders are invited from appropriately resourced, qualified and experienced archaeological contractors to undertake the archaeological project outlined by this Brief and to produce a report on that work. The work should be under the direct management of either an Associate or Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, or equivalent. Any response to this Brief should follow IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2001. No fieldwork may commence until approval of a specification has been issued by the County Historic Environment Service.

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) has been consulted by South Lakeland District Council regarding a planning application for a residential development at Winder Lane, Flookburgh.
- 2.2 The scheme affects an area considered to have a high archaeological potential and so a condition has been placed on planning consent requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken at the site. The majority of the site has been disturbed during modern times, but the north eastern corner seems to have remained relatively undisturbed. This area also has the highest archaeological potential of the site and the first phase of the archaeological work will be an archaeological evaluation within this area. This Brief deals solely with this phase.
- 2.3 This advice is in accordance with guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Archaeology and Planning).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site lies in the medieval settlement of Flookburgh. The village is first mentioned in documents dating to 1246 and the site is located in an area which was occupied, during the medieval period, by backplots of burgages fronting on to Main Street. This area is designated by the Cumbria Extensive Urban Survey as of high importance.

4. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

- 4.1 *Objectives*
 - 4.1.1 The evaluation should aim to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied.

4.2 Work Required

- 4.2.1 A *rapid* desk-based assessment of the existing resource undertaken. This should include an assessment of those primary and secondary sources referenced in the County Historic Environment Record.
- 4.2.2 A visual inspection of the site. This should include a walkover of the site noting any surface features of potential archaeological interest, areas of potentially significant disturbance, and hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work on site (including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths).
- 4.2.3 The excavation of a series of linear trial trenches and/or test-pits to adequately sample the threatened available area, and the investigation and recording of deposits and features of archaeological interest identified within those trenches. All features must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the County Historic Environment Service. Initial topsoil removal can be undertaken by machine, but subsequent cleaning and investigation must be by hand. A minimum sample of 5% of the 750 square metre area should be investigated.
- 4.2.4 The evaluation should provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. An impact assessment should also be provided, wherever possible.
- 4.2.5 The following analyses should form part of the evaluation, as appropriate. If any of these areas of analysis are not considered viable or appropriate, their exclusion should be justified in the subsequent report.
- A suitably qualified specialist should assess the environmental potential of the site through the examination of suitable deposits, including: (1) soil pollen analysis and the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and; (2) the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits.
 - Advice is to be sought from a suitably qualified specialist in faunal remains on the potential of sites for producing bones of fish and small mammals. If there is potential, a sieving programme should be undertaken. Faunal remains, collected by hand and sieved, are to be assessed and analysed, if appropriate.
 - The advice from a suitably qualified soil scientist should be sought on whether a soil micromorphological study or any other analytical techniques will enhance understanding site formation processes of the site, including the amount of truncation to buried deposits and the preservation of deposits within negative features. If so, analysis should be undertaken.

5. SPECIFICATION

- 5.1 Before the project commences a project proposal must be submitted to, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Service.
- 5.2 Proposals to meet this Brief should take the form of a detailed specification prepared in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd ed. 1991, and must include:
- ❖ A description of the excavation sampling strategy and recording system to be used
 - ❖ A description of the finds and environmental sampling strategies to be used
 - ❖ A description of the post excavation and reporting work that will be undertaken
 - ❖ Details of key project staff, including the names of the project manager, site supervisor, finds and environmental specialists and any other specialist sub-contractors to be employed
 - ❖ Details of on site staffing, expressed in terms of person days
 - ❖ A projected timetable for all site work and post excavation work
 - ❖ The proposed locations of the trial trenches.

- 5.3 Any significant variations to the proposal must be agreed by the County Historic Environment Service in advance.

6. REPORTING AND PUBLICATION

- 6.1 The archaeological work should result in a report, this should include as a minimum:
- ❖ A site location plan, related to the national grid
 - ❖ A front cover/frontispiece which includes the planning application number and the national grid reference of the site
 - ❖ The dates on which the fieldwork was undertaken
 - ❖ A concise, non-technical summary of the results
 - ❖ An explanation of any agreed variations to the brief, including justification for any analyses not undertaken (see 4.2.5)
 - ❖ A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and the results obtained
 - ❖ Plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing the location and position of deposits and finds located
 - ❖ A list of, and dates for, any finds recovered and a description and interpretation of the deposits identified
 - ❖ A description of any environmental or other specialist work undertaken and the results obtained
- 6.2 Three copies of the report should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within two months of completion of fieldwork. This will be on the understanding that the report will be made available as a public document through the County Historic Environment Record.
- 6.3 The results of the evaluation will need to be made available for inclusion in a summary report to a suitable regional or national archaeological publication if further archaeological fieldwork is expected.
- 6.4 Recommendations concerning any subsequent mitigation strategies and/or further archaeological work following the results of the field evaluation should **not** be included in the report. Such recommendations are welcomed by the County Historic Environment Service, and may be outlined in a separate communication.
- 6.5 Cumbria HER is taking part in the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> must therefore also be completed as part of the project. Information on projects undertaken in Cumbria will be made available through the above website, unless otherwise agreed.

7. THE ARCHIVE

- 7.1 An archive must be prepared in accordance with the recommendations in Brown, DH, 2007, *Archaeological Archives A Guide To Best Practice In Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum. Arrangements must be made for its long term storage and deposition with an appropriate repository. A copy shall also be offered to the National Monuments Record.
- 7.2 The landowner should be encouraged to transfer the ownership of finds to a local or relevant specialist museum. The museum's requirements for the transfer and storage of finds should be discussed before the project commences.
- 7.3 The County Historic Environment Service must be notified of the arrangements made.

8. PROJECT MONITORING

- 8.1 One weeks notice must be given to the County Historic Environment Service prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 8.2 Fieldwork will be monitored by the Historic Environment Officer on behalf of the local planning authority.

9. FURTHER REQUIREMENTS

- 9.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to establish safe working practices in terms of current health and safety legislation, to ensure site access and to obtain notification of hazards (eg. services, contaminated ground, etc.). **The County Historic Environment Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this Brief or subsequent specification.**
- 9.2 All aspects of the evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Code of Conduct* and the IFA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.
- 9.3 Human remains must be left *in situ*, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation should normally be permitted beyond that necessary to establish the date and character of the burial, and the County Historic Environment Service and the local Coroner must be informed immediately. If removal is essential, it can only take place under appropriate Department for Constitutional Affairs and environmental health regulations.
- 9.4 The involvement of the County Historic Environment Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

10. FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information regarding this brief, contact

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Historic Environment Officer
Cumbria County Council
County Offices
Kendal
Cumbria LA9 4RQ
Tel: 01539 773431
Email: Jeremy.Parsons@cumbriacc.gov.uk

For further information regarding the County Historic Environment Record, contact

Jo Mackintosh
Historic Environment Records Officer
Cumbria County Council
County Offices
Kendal
Cumbria LA9 4RQ
Tel: 01539 773432
Email: jo.mackintosh@cumbriacc.gov.uk

As part of our desire to provide a quality service to all our clients we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this design brief. Please address them to the Assistant Archaeologist at the above address.

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Moorsolve Ltd (hereafter the 'client') has commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land positioned adjacent to Winder Lane, Flookburgh, Grange-over-Sands Cumbria (NGR SD 3638 7580). The site is located within an area of high archaeological potential, within the medieval settlement of Flookburgh and within the backplots of the burgages fronting Main Street. It is therefore considered that the site has some potential to contained buried remains pertaining to medieval occupation, such as outbuildings, yards, pits, or features relating to craft-working activity. This area is designated by the Cumbria Extensive Urban Survey as of high importance.

1.1.2 Consequently, planning consent has been given by South Lakeland District Council (ref: 5/07/0184) for a residential development but with a condition that a programme of archaeological is implemented prior to the commencement of any construction works. However, a large proportion of the site has been heavily disturbed during recent times, but it would seem that the area in the north-east corner of the site may have seen little disturbance. To this end, Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) have issued a formal brief detailing the requirements for a programme of archaeological evaluation to assess the potential and significance of any below ground remains that may be damaged or destroyed by the proposals.

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.2.1 OA North has considerable experience of undertaking a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past three decades, 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.

1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. 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 (1994).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 ACADEMIC AIMS

2.1.1 The main research aim of the investigation will be to characterise the level of preservation and significance of any buried archaeological remains surviving *in situ* within the site. The aim is to evaluate the archaeological resource and potential for further archaeological deposits, in order to determine their extent and nature of the remains that may be threatened by the proposed development.

2.2 OBJECTIVES

2.2.1 The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2.2 **Rapid desk-based assessment:** to undertake a rapid assessment of the existing resources for the site in order to identify the archaeological potential and provide a context for any remains that may be located during the trenching (in accordance with the IFA standards (1999a)).

2.2.3 **Archaeological Trenching:** to undertake evaluation trenching of a minimum of 5% of the total site, to determine the quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains on the site (in accordance with the IFA standards (1999b)).

2.2.4 **Report and Archive:** a report will be produced for the client within eight weeks, unless a report submission deadline is agreed with the client at the time of commission. An archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (MAP 2 (1991)).

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

3.1.2 **Cumbria HER:** the CHER is a database of known archaeological sites within the County. It also holds an extensive library of published materials for consultation. An assessment of the primary and secondary sources referenced in the HER will be undertaken. An examination will also be undertaken of the historic Ordnance Survey maps available. Cartographic sources will be consulted in an attempt to trace the development of the site back to the earliest available cartographic source. This will provide information on the origin and development of the site.

3.1.3 **Visual Inspection:** during the rapid desk-based assessment, the site will be visited in order to relate the existing topography and land use to research findings. The site will be inspected to locate any surface features of potential archaeological interest. It will also provide an understanding for areas of impact by the proposed redevelopment or areas of disturbance, hazards and constraints, and any unforeseen access issues to the site.

3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRENCHING

3.2.1 The programme of trial trenching will establish the presence or absence of any previously unsuspected archaeological deposits and, if established, will then test their date, nature, depth and quality of preservation. In this way, it will adequately sample the threatened available area.

3.2.2 **Trenches:** the evaluation is required to examine a minimum sample of 5% of the relatively undisturbed area of the site (750m²). This equates to 37.5m², the exact configuration and location of which will be determined by the site visit. However, the trenches will total 22m in length and will be 1.7m wide (the typical width of an excavator bucket). The location of the trenches will need to be approved by CCCHES prior to excavation.

3.2.3 **Methodology:** topsoil and modern overburden will be removed by machine (fitted with a toothless ditching bucket) under archaeological supervision to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit. This deposit will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and inspected for archaeological features. All features of archaeological interest must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed by CCCHES.

3.2.4 The trenches will not be excavated deeper than 1.2m to accommodate health and safety constraints, without shoring or stepping out of the trench sides. Should this be required, this may be costed as a variation should an additional day on site be necessary.

3.2.5 All trenches will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Trenches will be located by use of a total station, altitude information will be established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum.

3.2.6 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*.

- 3.2.7 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system, adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage, to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.2.8 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.
- 3.2.9 A full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts will be maintained and similarly general views from standard view points of the overall site at all stages of the evaluation will be generated. Photography will be undertaken using 35mm cameras on archiveable black and white print film, and all frames will include a visible, graduated metric scale. Extensive use of digital photography will also be undertaken throughout the course of the fieldwork for reporting purposes. Photographs records will be maintained on special photographic *pro-forma* sheets.
- 3.2.10 **Environmental Sampling:** environmental samples (bulk samples of 40 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits and ditches). An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of suitable deposits by the in-house palaeoecological specialist, who will examine the potential for further analysis. The assessment would include soil pollen analysis and the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features. In addition, the samples would be assessed for plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits. The costs for the palaeoecological assessment are defined as a contingency and will only be called into effect if good deposits are identified and will be subject to the agreement of CCCHEs and the client.
- 3.2.11 Advice will also be sought as to whether a soil micromorphological study or any other analytical techniques will enhance the understanding of the site formation processes, including the amount of truncation to buried deposits and the preservation of deposits within negative features. Should this be required the costs for analysis have been provided as a contingency.
- 3.2.12 **Faunal remains:** if there is found to be the potential for discovery of bones of fish and small mammals a sieving programme will be carried out. These will be assessed as appropriate by OA North's specialist in faunal remains, and subject to the results, there may be a requirement for more detailed analysis. A contingency has been included for the assessment of such faunal remains for analysis.
- 3.2.13 **Human Remains:** any human remains uncovered will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. No further investigation will continue beyond that required to establish the date and character of the burial. CCCHEs and the local Coroner will be informed immediately. If removal is essential the exhumation of any funerary remains will require the provision of a Home Office license, under section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857. An application will be made by OA North for the study area on discovery of any such remains and the removal will be carried out with due care and sensitivity under the environmental health regulations. Any delays caused by unforeseen and complex excavation of inhumations may be subject to a variation to the cost of the contract and will be agreed with the client.
- 3.2.14 **Finds policy:** all finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid For Finds*, 1998 (new edition). It may be necessary to undertake a selective sieving strategy, should any deposit (including the topsoil or modern overburden) contain significant artefacts.

All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained on advice from the recipient museum's archive curator.

- 3.2.15 **Treasure:** any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be employed to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.2.16 All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained on advice from the recipient museum's archive curator.
- 3.2.17 **Contingency plan:** a contingency costing may also be employed for unseen delays caused by prolonged periods of bad weather, vandalism, discovery of unforeseen complex deposits and/or artefacts which require specialist removal, use of shoring to excavate important features close to the excavation sections etc. This has been included in the Costings document and would be in agreement with the client.
- 3.2.18 The evaluation will provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. In this way, an impact assessment will also be provided.

3.3 REPORT

- 3.3.1 One bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the client, and three copies to the Cumbria HER within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork, unless an alternative deadline is agreed with the client prior to the commencement of the work. 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. The report will include;
- a site location plan related to the national grid
 - a front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR
 - a concise, non-technical summary of the results
 - the circumstances of the project and the dates on which the fieldwork was undertaken
 - description of the methodology, including the sources consulted
 - a summary of the historical background of the study area
 - an interpretation of the results and their significance, using the 'Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments' included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990)
 - appropriate plans showing the location and position of features or sites located
 - a statement, where appropriate, of the archaeological implications of the proposed development
 - photographs as appropriate
 - a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design
 - the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of any further sources identified but not consulted

- plans and sections showing the positions of deposits and finds
- an index to the project archive

3.3.2 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

3.4 ARCHIVE

3.4.1 The results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with Appendix 3 of the current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991) and UKIC (1990). This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the HER (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the County Record Office in Kendal.

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

4.1 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.

4.2 **Services/underground utilities:** full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the evaluation as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. As a matter of course the field team will use a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to any excavation to test for services. However, this is only an approximate location tool. Any **information regarding services**, i.e. drawings or knowledge of live cables or services, held by the client should be made known to the OA North project manager prior to the commencement of the evaluation to ensure all risks are met and can be dealt with.

4.3 **Contamination:** any known contamination issues or any specific health and safety requirements on site should be made known to OA North by the client on site to ensure all procedures can be met, and that the risk is dealt with appropriately.

4.4 Should areas of previously unknown contamination be encountered on site the works will be halted and a revision of the risk assessment carried out. Any stand-down time incurred will be charged to the client. Should it be necessary to supply additional PPE or other contamination avoidance equipment this will be costed as a variation.

4.5 **Staff provisions:** it is understood that a portable toilet with hand washing facilities, and a messing facility/laying out space will be located on site.

5. OTHER MATTERS

5.1 ACCESS

5.1.1 Liaison for basic site access will be undertaken through the client and it is assumed that there is access for both pedestrian and plant traffic to the site.

5.2 REINSTATEMENT

5.2.1 It is understood that there will be no requirement for reinstatement of the ground beyond backfilling. The ground will be backfilled so that the topsoil is laid on the top, and the

ground will be roughly graded with the machine. Where no significant remains are encountered the trenches will be backfilled the same day for reasons of public health and safety.

5.3 FENCING/HOARDING REQUIREMENTS

5.3.1 It is understood from the client that security fencing is in place on site. However, the trenches will be protected with barrier tape during use if necessary.

5.4 PROJECT MONITORING

5.4.1 Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, CCCHES will be kept fully informed of the work and its results and will be notified a week in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with CCCHES in consultation with the client

5.5 INSURANCE

5.5.1 OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

5.6 WORK TIMETABLE

5.6.1 **Rapid desk-based assessment:** approximately one to two days will be required for this element.

5.6.2 **Archaeological Trenching:** it is anticipated that this element would require one day, providing the ground cover is relatively soft and there are no obstructions.

5.6.3 **Report:** the final report will be submitted to the client within eight weeks following completion of the fieldwork, unless there are any outstanding specialist reports.

5.6.4 **Archive:** the archive will be deposited within six months.

5.7 STAFFING

5.7.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Emily Mercer BA (Hons) MSc AIFA** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

5.7.2 The rapid desk-based assessment will be undertaken by **Vicky Bullock** (OA North project assistant supervisor).

5.7.3 The evaluation will be supervised by either an OA North project officer or supervisor experienced in this type of project. Due to scheduling requirements it is not possible to provide these details at the present time. All OA North project officers and supervisors are experienced field archaeologists capable of carrying out projects of all sizes.

5.7.4 Assessment of the finds from the evaluation will be undertaken under the auspices of OA North's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis** (OA North finds manager). Christine has extensive knowledge of finds from many periods throughout the North West.

5.7.6 Assessment of any palaeoenvironmental samples will be undertaken by or under the auspices of **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.

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APPENDIX 3: SUMMARY LIST OF HER SITES

HER Number/ Statutory Designation	Period	NGR	Site Type
2409	Medieval/ post-medieval	SD 36479 5504	Daughtarn House, Flookburgh. Possibly the site of the pre-1508 Daughtern. The current hotel dates to 1868.
2411	Medieval/ post-medieval	SD 36680 75831	Flookburgh Market Cross and Stocks. The ancient cross was re-built in 1872, and based on the Giggleswick Cross, near Settle.
2412	Medieval/ post-medieval	SD 36303 75499	Mireside House, Flookburgh. In 1504 Mireside was divided between three tenants, and became part of the Cark Hall Estate in 1600. The current farm building does not pre-date the mid-nineteenth century.
2418	Roman/early medieval	SD 36000 76000	Coins find, Cartmel. Three Roman coins dating from the third to fourth centuries, and a fourth ninth-century coin of Wigmund Archbishop of York (837-54).
2425	Medieval/ post-medieval	SD 36641 75821	St John's Church, Flookburgh. It pre-dates 1520, but was rebuilt in 1778, then demolished c1900. The site is currently a car park.
2426	Post-medieval	SD 36720 75821	Flookburgh former Court House and School. According to tradition it was formerly the site of the manor court. The building was demolished and the present building erected in the 1930s.
3571	Medieval	SD 36680 75831	Flookburgh medieval village. First mentioned c1246 as belonging to Cartmel Priory. The first burgages appeared in 1505-9, and 65 were recorded in 1609-10. A possible earthwork running west/east to the south-east of the village may be sea defences dating to this period.
4149	Prehistoric	SD 36000 75000	Stone axe hammer found at Flookburgh.
4979	Roman	SD 36303 75499	Rack Lane Roman Road. Alleged line of Roman road.

5746	Roman	SD 36700 75499	Flookburgh Bank Roman Road. The remains of a bank can be seen crossing fields outside the village. Thought to be sea defences by the local farmers, another interpretation is that it is the remains of a Roman road crossing the estuaries of the Kent and Leven.
13702	Post-medieval	SD 36000 76000	Cockpit, Cark
16100	Post-medieval	SD 36601 76141	Cark Coal Yard, Flookburgh. Coal yard to service trains on the Ulverston and Lancaster Railway.
16999 (LB 77080, Grade II)	Post-medieval	SD 36700 75751	Flookburgh Model Farm, Listed Building. Described as a classic quadrangle built when the moss was reclaimed along the edge of Morecambe Bay in the early nineteenth-century.
19071 (LB 77079, Grade II*)	Post-medieval	SD 36780 75832	Manor House, Market Street, Flookburgh, Listed Building. Stone-walled, roughcast building dating to 1686.
26780	Post-medieval	SD 36400 75860	57 Main Street, Flookburgh. Mid-eighteenth century house constructed from roughcast stone. Formerly Grade II Listed, but this was revoked in 2007.

APPENDIX 4: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No	Description
100	Topsoil, 0.22m-0.32m thick Dark grey-brown, friable sandy-silt with >15% small pebble inclusions. Fragments of post-medieval pottery and glass were identified in the deposit.
101	Subsoil, 0.23m-0.5m thick Light reddish-brown, friable clay-silt with >80% small pebble inclusions. One fragment of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the deposit.
102	Natural geology Light yellowish-red, firm and plastic boulder clay, with <80% small to medium limestone pebbles.

APPENDIX 5: FINDS SUMMARY

Cxt = context; OR = Object Record number

Tr	Cxt	OR	Material	Description	Date
1	100	1001	Ceramic	Body fragment, self-glazed redware with slip-trailed decoration.	Late nineteenth century or later
1	101	1002	Ceramic	Body fragemnt black-glazed redware.	Mid-nineteenth century or later