



# **ABBOTS BROW AND OLD WEIGH STATION, KIRKBY LONSDALE, CUMBRIA**

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**



**Oxford Archaeology North**

July 2015

**Gill Hardy**

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OA North Job No:	L10890
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## SUMMARY

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In June 2015, Oxford Archaeology (OA) North were commissioned by Mrs Gill Hardy to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation ahead of development in the vicinity of Abbots Brow, Kirkby Lonsdale (SD 6122 7880). The programme of works involved the excavation of two trenches, one in each of two separate locations, in order to sample the areas ahead development of both sites. It was required as part of the planning permission for the development, issued by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES), due to the archaeological potential of the site, falling within the wider conservation area of the historic town of Kirkby Lonsdale.

Excavation of the trenches revealed no significant archaeological remains and only late post-medieval levelling deposits, relating to the landscaping of the garden associated with the premises, and modern structural features relating to a demolished commercial garage.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology (OA) North would like to thank Mrs Gill Hardy for commissioning the work and Mrs Hardy and her husband for their help and welcome on site.

The evaluation was undertaken by Dr Adam Tinsley. The report was written by Adam Tinsley, with drawings produced by Mark Tidmarsh. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine, and the report edited by Dr Alan Lupton.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) North were commissioned by Mrs Gill Hardy (hereafter the ‘client’) to conduct a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching ahead of development in the vicinity of the premises of Abbots Brow and a second location within its immediate vicinity, relating to the Old Weigh House, Kirkby Lonsdale, Lancashire (SD 6122 7880). The programme of works followed the methodology set out by a project design (PD) devised by OA North (*Appendix 1*). It was required due to the archaeological potential of the site which lies within the wider conservation area established across Kirkby Lonsdale. Accordingly, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) have issued a planning condition requiring the mitigation of this archaeological potential.

### 1.2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY, AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 Abbots Brow is a large residential building within the township of Kirkby Lonsdale, located on the north side of Mill Brow, to the east of St Mary’s parish church, immediately overlooking and with gardens extending down a steep bank to the River Lune (Figs 1 and 2). The proposed development site comprises an extension to the northern end of the residential premises, taking in part of the landscaped garden currently associated with the house, and a second site to the front of the gated entrance to Abbots Brow, formerly incorporating the commercial premises of a small garage, recently demolished, and the location of the former Old Weigh House.
- 1.2.2 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Carboniferous limestone, of the Sedburgh Conglomeration Formation (BGS 2015). The overlying drift geology is characterised as freely draining, slightly acid, but base-rich loamy soils (Cranfield 2015).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.3.1 Kirkby Lonsdale seems to be pre-Norman in origin, its name suggesting that it was a centre of the early church (Mills 1976, 23). Kirkby Lonsdale is unusual in Cumbria in that it is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, demonstrating that by this period it was within the bounds of England, unlike the land holdings to the north (Faull and Stinson 1986, 14). The settlement was called *Cherchebi* (Pearson 1930, 11) referring to a church, and was one of a group on the Cumbria/Lancashire border serving large geographical areas. The church at Kirkby Lonsdale is largely a Norman building (Pevsner 167, 260-2) although recently it has been suggested that the tower may be pre-Conquest (W Alp pers comm).
- 1.3.2 It was in the reign of William Rufus that the Manor of Kirkby Lonsdale was given to Ivo de Taillebois, Baron of Kendal, who sometime between AD 1090 and 1097 gave the ‘*Cherkeby Lownesdale*’ church, lands and common rights to the Abbey of St Mary at York (Pearson 1930, 12). The original manor was

held by members of the de Kirkby family, the last of whom was John de Kirkeby, parson of Kirkby Lonsdale.

- 1.3.3 In 1227, John de Kirkeby was granted a charter for a market every Thursday and a fair yearly on the 'eve, day and morrow of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin' (Bulmer 1905, 511). However, this charter was awarded during the minority of Henry III and was not subsequently confirmed, but was then restored with a confirmatory grant in 1292 by Edward I. The creation of a market resulted in Kirkby Lonsdale becoming a nucleated settlement with many of the attributes of urban life, becoming a centre of trade and manufacture; the success of Kirkby Lonsdale was at least in part due to its position as a parish centre acting as the natural focus for agricultural produce from the area (*op cit*, 125).
- 1.3.4 During the dissolution of religious houses by Henry VIII, the vicarage and lands of Kirkby Lonsdale were granted by Queen Mary to Trinity College, Cambridge in 1553, to which the institution still belonged in the nineteenth century (Mannex 1849, 349). This tenurial upheaval does not seem to have upset the continuing prosperity of Kirkby Lonsdale. Indeed, many of the buildings in the town centre date from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
- 1.3.5 The relatively central position of Abbots Brow within Kirkby Lonsdale therefore holds potential to produce archaeological remains relating to the earliest development of the town onwards, as was highlighted by a previous desk based assessment of the site, undertaken by OA North in relation to original development proposals for the site (OA North 2010).



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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 The PD is reproduced in *Appendix 1* and was adhered to as fully as possible during the course of the evaluation. In addition, the field work was carried out in accordance with established procedures and industry guidelines of best practice at all times (ie EH 1991; 2006: CIfA 2014a; 2014b).

### 2.2 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 2.2.1 **Trench configuration:** in total two trenches were excavated, one in each of the proposed areas of development, at the northern end of Abbots Brow and in the area to the front of the premises formerly occupied by a now demolished commercial garage. Each trench measured 3m x 3m and was excavated to a safe depth of no more than 1m. Neither trench targeted known archaeological remains, but were positioned within the footprint of the individual development areas, so as to sample the area subject to future disturbance.
- 2.2.2 **Methodology:** the fieldwork methodology adhered to that presented in the PD. After setting out the position of each trench, the area of excavation was scanned using a CAT and genny by a suitably experienced and qualified archaeologist. Excavations were almost entirely conducted using a 3-ton, hydraulically powered, mini excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Overburden was removed from the trench in controlled spits of no more than 0.20m thick and supervised by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist at all times. The overburden was removed down to the first archaeological horizon, the level of natural deposits, or to the maximum safe depth of 1.20m, whichever came first. After this point the trench was quickly assessed and then cleaned by hand. All arising from the trench were located at a safe distance from the trench edge, but in a location that would allow the rapid reinstatement of the trench upon completion.
- 2.2.3 **Recording:** findings were recorded stratigraphically on OA North *pro-forma* sheets, using a system adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage, with suitable accompanying graphic documentation. An indexed photographic record of individual contexts, feature groups, and overall trench shots from standard view points, was maintained using high-resolution digital photography, and the inclusion of a visible, graduated metric scale where safe to do so. The trenches were located by offsetting from surrounding hardstanding with a drawn plan generated at an appropriate scale (1:50).

### 2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 The data from the investigation has been collated to form a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with Appendix 3 of English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). OA North will deposit the original record archive (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the Greater Manchester Record Office. No artefacts or samples were recovered during the works.

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## 3. RESULTS

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### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The following sections present a summary of the stratigraphic sequence encountered in each trench. The work was undertaken and completed on the 18th of June 2015.

### 3.2 TRENCH 1

- 3.2.1 The trench was excavated within an area located immediately south-east of the gated entrance to Abbots Brow (Fig 2) and incorporated land that formerly held the premises of a commercial garage, which have recently been demolished ahead of the proposed development (Plate 1).



*Plate 1. Pre-excavation view of Trench 1 within the site of the Old Weigh House and former commercial garages to the front of Abbots Brow. Viewed facing east.*

- 3.2.2 The uppermost layer removed from the trench consisted of a dark brown sandy silt up to 0.30m deep, which contained a quantity of modern red brick and concrete fragments as well as an abundance of modern detritus. Below this a medium brown sandy silt was observed, which was approximately 0.30m thick and held to represent a subsoil layer.
- 3.2.3 Within the centre of the trench a rectangular construction cut, approximately 1.20m wide, extended on an east-west alignment and had been cut from the top of the sequence and continued below the limit of excavation (Plate 2). This cut contained a back fill deposit extending along its edges, which incorporated a number of roughly hewn sandstone blocks (possibly deriving from an earlier

structure), and a central rectangular structure, constructed entirely from modern red brick bonded with a grey cement, arranged in two skins set in an English style of coursing. The base of the rectangular structure was not exposed within the limits of the trench, but the feature was observed to contain a demolition deposit incorporating entirely modern materials. While the feature was not fully exposed it was clear that it represented a probable inspection pit relating to the commercial garages previously occupying the site.



*Plate 2. Post excavation shot of Trench 1 exposing the central modern inspection pit and natural deposits at depth to the north and south. Viewed facing east.*

- 3.2.4 Excavation to a maximum depth of 0.90m, removing up to 0.30m of a medium orange brown silty sand with abundant rounded gravels and cobbles on either side of the inspection pit. This deposit was entirely devoid of cultural material and therefore interpreted as indicative of the natural horizon. No archaeological remains were therefore exposed within the trench.

### **3.3 TRENCH 2**

- 3.3.1 The trench was located within the footprint of a proposed extension to the northern end of Abbots Brow itself, within an area currently occupied by established plant beds and rockeries, intersected by gravel paths (Fig 2: Plate 3).





*Plate 3. Pre-excavation shot of Trench 2 showing the garden area immediately north of Abbots Brow. Viewed facing west.*

- 3.3.2 The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.10m and revealed a sequence of made ground deposits extending north from Abbots Brow and falling in depth as they did so, continuing below the limit of excavation along the northern edge of the trench (Plate 4). These deposits produced an assemblage of late post-medieval pottery fragments entirely consistent with the date of the construction of the house. They almost certainly are associated with efforts to landscape the steep bank, descending to the river north of the house, in order to provide the current garden area and plant beds disturbed by the current works.
- 3.3.3 Natural deposits, consisting of an identical deposit to that encountered in Trench 1, were observed within the southern half of the trench. The level of these deposits dropped away significantly to the north, even within the confines of the small trench, supporting the notion that provision of the garden space required the ground surface to be raised considerably in this area. No further archaeological features or deposits were identified within the trench.



*Plate 4. The west facing section of Trench 2, showing the made ground deposits associated with the landscaping of the garden area descending with the level of the natural, from south to north, towards the River Lune. Viewed facing east.*

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## 4. CONCLUSIONS

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- 4.1 No archaeological remains of significance were encountered within either trench. Trench 1 was excavated within the footprint of a former commercial garage and revealed a modern, rectangular, brick built inspection pit extending through the centre of the trench and to below the limit of excavation. Either no archaeological remains were present within the immediate area of the trench, or else had been removed by activity associated with the construction of the garages.
- 4.2 Trench 2 revealed a sequence of late post-medieval levelling deposits presumed to be associated with the establishment of the garden belonging to Abbots Brow. They appeared to have been created in order to raise and create a relatively flat garden area from the bank of the River Lune, which drops steeply down to the level of the river further to the north. These deposits were probably created when Abbots Brow was constructed during the first half of the nineteenth century.

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## 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

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**ABBOTS BROW  
AND THE OLD  
WEIGH HOUSE**

**Kirkby Lonsdale,  
Cumbria**

**Archaeological      Evaluation  
Project Design**



**Oxford Archaeology North**

February 2015

Gill Hardy

Grid Reference: NY 6116 7881



## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Gill Hardy (hereafter the ‘client’) has requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals for an archaeological evaluation ahead of the development of Abbots Brow and Old Weigh House, Kirkby Lonsdale (NY 6116 7881) for a residential development. The proposed development affects an area considered to have archaeological potential and, accordingly, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) have issued a planning condition for a programme of evaluation. The present project design is in accordance with a verbal brief from Cumbria County Council.

### 1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.2.1 Kirkby Lonsdale seems to be pre-Norman in origin, its name suggesting that it was a centre of the early church (Mills 1976, 23). Kirkby Lonsdale is unusual in Cumbria in that it is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, demonstrating that by this period it was within the bounds of England, unlike the land holdings to the north (Faull and Stinson 1986, 14). The settlement was called *Cherchebi* (Pearson 1930, 11) referring to a church, and was one of a group on the Cumbria/Lancashire border serving large geographical areas. The church at Kirkby Lonsdale is largely a Norman building (Pevsner 1967, 260-2) although recently it has been suggested that the tower may be pre-Conquest (W Alp pers comm).
- 1.2.2 It was in the reign of William Rufus that the Manor of Kirkby Lonsdale was given to Ivo de Taillebois, Baron of Kendal, who sometime between AD 1090 and 1097 gave the ‘*Cherkeby Lownesdale*’ church, lands and common rights to the Abbey of St Mary at York (Pearson 1930, 12). The original manor was held by members of the de Kirkby family, the last of whom was John de Kirkeby, parson of Kirkby Lonsdale.
- 1.2.3 In 1227, John de Kirkeby was granted a charter for a market every Thursday and a fair yearly on the ‘eve, day and morrow of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin’ (Bulmer 1905, 511). However, this charter was awarded during the minority of Henry III and was not subsequently confirmed, but was then restored with a confirmatory grant in 1292 by Edward I. The creation of a market resulted in Kirkby Lonsdale becoming a nucleated settlement with many of the attributes of urban life, becoming a centre of trade and manufacture; the success of Kirkby Lonsdale was at least in part due to its position as a parish centre acting as the natural focus for agricultural produce from the area (*op cit*, 125).
- 1.2.4 At the dissolution of religious houses by Henry VIII, the vicarage and lands of Kirkby Lonsdale were granted by Queen Mary to Trinity College, Cambridge in 1553, to which the institution still belonged in the nineteenth century (Mannex 1849, 349). This tenurial upheaval does not seem to have upset the continuing prosperity of Kirkby Lonsdale. Indeed, many of the buildings in the town centre date from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

### 1.3 Oxford Archaeology North

- 1.3.1 The company, both as Oxford Archaeology North and under the former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), has considerable experience of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 25 years. 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 has undertaken a large volume of work in and around Cockermouth.
- 1.3.2 In particular OA North has undertaken a programme of desk based assessment and evaluation in the former gardens of Abbots Brow, Kirkby Lonsdale, and is adjacent to the present development area (OA North 2010).
- 1.3.3 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.

## 2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed to identify any known surviving archaeological deposits in and immediately around the development area and to assess the subsoil deposits within the development area in order to determine the presence, extent, nature, quality and significance of any archaeological deposits that may be threatened by the proposed residential development. To this end, the following programme of archaeological work has been designed. The results of each stage will influence that which ensues and will provide information as to whether further mitigation works are required prior to, or during, ground works associated with the development. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
- 2.2 **Archaeological Evaluation:** to implement a programme of trial trenching examining 18m<sup>2</sup>, comprising a 3m x 3m trench on the site of the proposed extension at Abbots Brow and a 3m x 3m trench on the site of the proposed extension of the Old Weight House.
- 2.3 **Report and Archive:** a written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will present the results of the evaluation and would make an assessment of the archaeological potential of the area, and any recommendations for further work.

## 3 METHOD STATEMENT

### 3.1 Evaluation

- 3.1.1 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.

- 3.1.2 **Trench configuration:** the evaluation is required to examine two 3m x 3m trenches on the site of the proposed extensions at Abbots Brow and the Old Weigh House. The location of the trench will be determined by the position of the proposed new build and subject to discussions with the client and a site examination.
- 3.1.3 **Methodology:** within the trench, the upper horizons of overburden, topsoil, subsoil and any recent made-ground will be rapidly removed by a mini- excavator fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket and working under archaeological supervision to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit or to the level of the natural subsoil. 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. The trenches will not be excavated deeper than 1.2m to accommodate health and safety constraints; any requirements to excavate below this depth will involve recosting.
- 3.1.4 All trenches will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Trenches will be located by use of GPS equipment, which is accurate to +/- 0.25m, or Total Station. Altitude information will be established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum.
- 3.1.5 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 will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features, which appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 3.1.6 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 Service of English Heritage, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections, digital images and monochrome contacts) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.1.7 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.
- 3.1.8 **Reinstatement:** it is understood that there will be a basic requirement for the backfilling of trenches: excavated material will be backfilled so that the topsoil is laid on the top, and the ground will be roughly graded. Should there be a requirement by the client other than that stated this will involve recosting for an agreed variation.
- 3.1.9 **Fencing/hoarding requirements:** it is assumed that the client will advise on the arrangements/requirements for the site to be protected from public access, and

contingency costs have been provided for the hiring of fencing and for the use of additional staff for erecting and dismantling fencing.

- 3.1.10 **Environmental Sampling:** environmental samples (bulk samples of 30 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.
- 3.1.11 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, samples from waterlogged deposits would be assessed for plant macrofossils, insects, molluscs and pollen. 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.
- 3.1.12 **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.
- 3.1.13 **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. The cost of removal or treatment will be agreed with the client and costed as a variation.
- 3.1.14 **Treatment of finds:** 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) and the recipient museum's guidelines.
- 3.1.15 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.
- 3.1.16 **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.
- 3.1.17 **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 separately provided Costings document, and would be charged in agreement with the client.

### 3.4 Report and Archive

- 3.4.1 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of the final report will be submitted to the client within two months of completion of fieldwork. Should the client require a draft report, or a separate copy of the desk-based assessment report, bound and unbound copies of such reports can be provided on request, within three weeks of the completion of each stage of the programme of work. Three copies of the report will be submitted to the CHER. 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
  - the dates on which each phase of the programme of work was undertaken
  - a concise, non-technical summary of the results
  - an explanation to any agreed variations to the brief, including any justification for any analyses not undertaken
  - a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained
  - an interpretation of the desk-based assessment results and their significance, using the 'Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments' included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990)
  - plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing the location and position of deposits and finds located as well as sites identified during the desk-based assessment
  - monochrome and colour photographs as appropriate
  - 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
  - a summary of the impact of the development on any archaeological remains and, where possible, a model of potential archaeological deposits within as-yet unexplored areas of the development site
  - 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.
- 3.4.2 This report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on CD, if required. Recommendations concerning any subsequent mitigation strategies and/or further archaeological work following the results of the field evaluation will be provided in a separate communication.
- 3.4.3 **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.
- 3.4.4 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context.

- 3.4.5 The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is essential and archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Cumbria HER (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate Record Office.
- 3.4.6 All artefacts will be processed to MAP2 standards and will be assessed by our in-house finds specialists. The deposition and disposal of any artefacts recovered in the evaluation will be agreed with the legal owner and an appropriate recipient museum, most likely the Kendal Museum. Discussion regarding the museum's requirement for the transfer and storage of finds will be conducted prior to the commencement of the project, and CCCHES will be notified of the arrangements made.

## **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 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the fieldwork as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. **Information regarding services within the study area will be required and should be used during the course of the evaluation.**

## **5 Project monitoring**

- 5.1 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. Fieldwork will be monitored by the CCCHES Assistant Archaeologist on behalf of the developer.

## **6 Work timetable**

### **6.1 Evaluation Trenching**

- 6.1.1 One day will be required to complete this element.
- 6.1.2 OA North can execute projects at very short notice once an official order/confirmation has been received from the client. A team could mobilise with one to two weeks notice (to allow the necessary arrangements to be made to commence the task).

### **6.2 Report**

- 6.2.1 Copies of the report, as outlined in *Section 3.4.1*, will be issued to the client and other relevant parties within two months of the completion of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

### 6.3 Archive

- 6.3.1 The archive will be deposited within six months following submission of the report, unless otherwise instructed.

## 7 STAFFING

- 7.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Jamie Quartermaine** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. The finds will be processed, studied and reported upon, either by, or under the guidance, of **Chris Howard-Davies** (OA North Finds Manager) who has extensive experience of finds from all periods, but particularly prehistoric and Roman material. All environmental sampling and assessment will be undertaken under the auspices of **Denise Druce** (OA North Environmental Manager) who has unparalleled experience of palaeoenvironmental work in the North West and who heads an excellent team of environmental archaeologists. Current time-tabling precludes the allocation of specific members of staff at this juncture, but OA North can guarantee that the desk-based assessment and walkover survey will be undertaken by an OA North Supervisor experienced in such work and capable of carrying out projects of all sizes. Similarly, the evaluation will comprise a suitably-sized team of experienced archaeologists led by an OA North Project Officer or Supervisor. All OA North Project Officers and Supervisors are experienced archaeologists capable of undertaking small-, medium- and large-scale projects in a range of urban and rural situations.

## 8 Insurance

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

## 9 References

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- JWRC, 2013 *Barn adjoining No 5, Mill Brow, Kirkby Lonsdale*, unpubl rep
- Mannex, PJ, & Co, 1849 *History, Topography and Directory of Westmorland with Lonsdale and Amounderness in Lancashire*, London
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SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers), 1997 *Health and Safety Manual*, Poole

UKIC, 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*, London

UKIC, 1998 *First Aid for Finds*, London



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## FIGURES

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Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Trench location plan



Figure 1: Site location

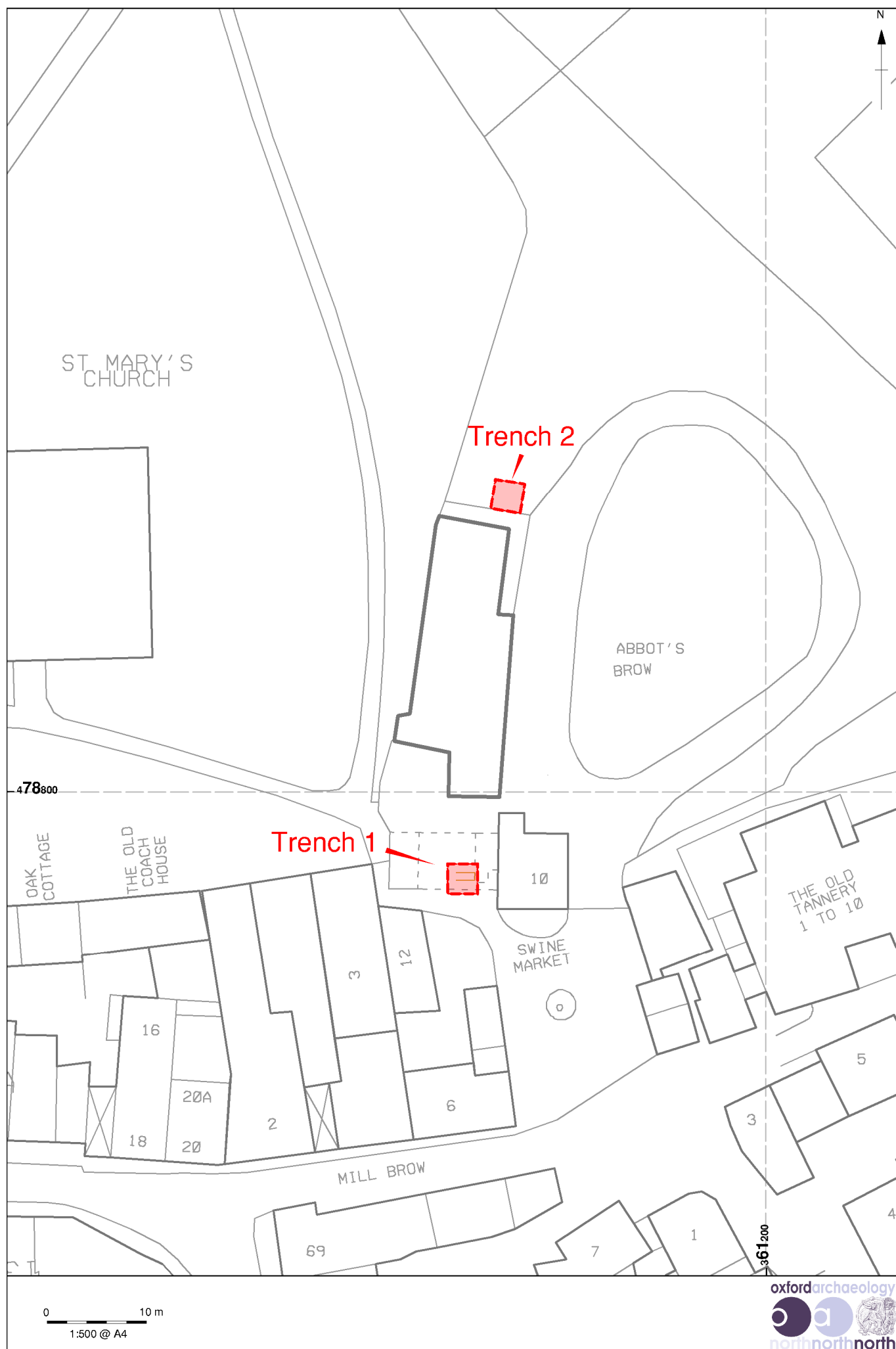


Figure 2: Trench location plan

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