

July 1996

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**PRIORY PADDOCK, ST BEES**  
**Cumbria**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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Commissioned by:

**St Bees Heritage and Tourism Group**

Priory Paddock  
St Bees  
Cumbria

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Checked by Project Manager. ..... Date
Passed for submission to client. ..... Date

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July 1996

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The project was greatly assisted by Dr John Todd for his invaluable supply of local information and unpublished material concerning the excavations of the 1979 - 1981. Thanks are also due to Mr A. Cotes for assistance with the initiation of the project.

The field work was undertaken by Stuart Elder and Dave Hodgkinson, who also compiled the report. The finds were examined by Christine Howard-Davis and the drawings were produced by Dick Danks. Jamie Quartermaine was both editor and Project Manager.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the Priory Paddock at St Bees, Cumbria (NX 9682, 1202), in advance of the site being developed into a wildlife garden.

Previous fieldwork in the area had identified that in some areas significant archaeological deposits survived within Priory Paddock at a depth of c1m below the ground surface. These appeared to relate to the stabling of animals within the medieval Priory precinct, although they were overlain by similar material dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The primary aim of the evaluation was to establish if the proposed development would affect significant archaeological deposits.

Three 1m x 1m trenches were manually excavated within Priory Paddock in areas where the development was to have the most profound affect on the underlying deposits, principally in the centre of the site, around a stone bowl, known as the Monk's Laver. The trench (2) adjacent to the Monk's Laver flooded almost immediately and so a further fourth trench (2a) was excavated immediately to the west of it. The trenches were excavated to a depth of 0.50m as the maximum extent of the proposed groundworks was to be no more than 0.40m below the present surface level.

The excavations revealed that archaeological deposits associated with the Priory were only present below the maximum depth of the excavated trenches (0.50m). Above this level the archaeological deposits were consistent with levelling up layers possibly associated with Low Abbey Farm, a farmstead present on the site during the nineteenth century. A single sherd of medieval pottery was located at the base of Trench 1.

The proposed development of the Priory Paddock, with its minimal ground disturbance, does not appear to pose an adverse threat to the underlying strata of the site. It is therefore recommended that only a very limited amount of archaeological recording need be undertaken in conjunction with the works programme, which should take the form of a watching brief during works around the Monk's Laver.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) was commissioned by Groundwork West Cumbria and the St Bees Heritage and Tourism Group to carry out an archaeological evaluation of the Priory Paddock at St Bees, Cumbria (NX 9682, 1202) (Fig. 1), in advance of the proposed development of the area into a wildlife garden.

Previous archaeological work in the area had identified the survival of archaeological remains and it was therefore considered necessary by the County Archaeologist, Mr M. Daniells, that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken prior to planning consent being granted, primarily to establish the upper levels of significant archaeological deposits in areas of greatest intervention by the proposed development. The work was carried out to the specifications outlined in a project design submitted by LUAU, in accordance with a verbal brief from by the County Archaeologist.

The fieldwork took place on 7th May 1996.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 Evaluation trenching

Three trenches were excavated in positions where the nature of the below ground remains could be best assessed. The projected maximum depth of disturbance by the development within the area was to be 0.40m below the present ground surface, centred around the Monk's Laver. All trenches were therefore to be excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m or until natural subsoils were revealed or the upper level of significant archaeological deposits were exposed. It was proposed to excavate three trenches, but Trench 2 flooded on excavation and it was necessary to excavate a further trench (2A) immediately to the west. All trenches, with the exception of Trench 2a, were 1m x 1m in size; Trench 2a was 1m x 0.7m in size.

In line with current guidelines (ACAO 1993, 9), no significant archaeological deposits were entirely removed or underwent particularly intrusive inspection. Dating evidence was retrieved in the least destructive way, without affecting the integrity of any of the archaeological record. Archaeological deposits were left undisturbed wherever possible, in order to minimise the chance of compromising the results of any further work undertaken as a result of the recommendations from this evaluation.

All excavation was carried out stratigraphically by hand and recorded in the appropriate manner. The recording methods employed by LUAU accord with those recommended by English Heritage's Central Archaeology Service (CAS). Recording was in the form of *pro forma* Trench Sheets for each trench, which documented the orientation, length, and depth of excavation, and described the nature of the topsoil, subsoil (where applicable), and geological deposits. Where potential features were observed they were manually sampled with a full textual, drawn, and photographic record being maintained. Any finds recovered were bagged and recorded by either the trench number or, where appropriate, by the context number from which they were recovered.

All contexts are shown in parenthesis thus [ ].

### 2.2 Health and safety

Both Lancaster University and LUAU maintain safety policies, the latter based on the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Manual (1991). In keeping with current Health and Safety at Work regulations, prior to commencing on-site work, a risk assessment for each activity was completed. Before excavation, information on the location of services was obtained. The positions of all trenches were scanned for underground cables using a U-Scan cable detection device.

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### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

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St Bees has been the site of a Christian settlement since at least the twelfth century, when it was referred to by the Scandinavian derivative of *Kirkeby Begoc*, meaning settlement by, or of, the church of St Bega. The hagiography of St Bega places her escape from Ireland and her subsequent hermitage at St Bees to cAD 900. The only physical evidence from the pre-norman period is the survival of a number of 10th century cross shafts and a 12th century Tympanum (Bailey *et al* 1988)

The construction of the present Priory dates to the immediate post-Conquest period, with the construction of the west door dated to cAD 1160 and the pillars and arches of the nave dated to the 1220s.

Previous archaeological work in the priory paddock was undertaken, in the late 1970's and early 1980s, in advance of a proposed cemetery extension. It identified the possible extent of the priory precinct, with the discovery of a large timber-lined ditch to the immediate north of, and parallel with, the southern wall within the study area. The ditch appeared to have been associated with a spread of brushwood and other timber fragments which was set upon an organic deposit and may have been a road or path. The ditch was superseded by a substantial dry stone wall. Medieval pottery was recovered from both features (O'Sullivan 1979).

Within the centre of Priory Paddock archaeological work had also revealed substantial levelling-up deposits possibly associated with a farmstead, Low Abbey Farm, known to have occupied the paddock during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Earlier features comprised floor areas covered in cut timber, which overlay build-up deposits. It was suggested that this arrangement points to the use of the area, during the medieval period, as a stables or bower, possibly connected with the Priory (O'Sullivan 1980).

The previous work in the area has established the survival of numerous waterlogged organic remains such as shoes, leather and worked timber. More importantly, from the point of view of the present evaluation, it identified that the medieval deposits were in places up to 1.2m in depth below ground level (O'Sullivan 1980); however, it was not apparent from the earlier reporting as to the depth of the upper surfaces of these medieval deposits.

The site is situated to the immediate south-west of the church and currently is derelict land, prone to waterlogging. There is a post-medieval stable in the north-western corner of the site, constructed against the vicarage wall. Incorporated within the fabric of the stable are the remains of a medieval grave cover and a circular stone basin, c1.60m in diameter, is situated within the centre of the paddock and is called the Monk's Laver. The basin is constructed from very well finished sandstone segments which create a lipped bowl. The Laver is fed with water through a small, possibly original opening in the northern side, just below the water level. It has been considered to have a medieval origin, hence its attributed name; however, its form is distinct from other more safely interpreted monastic Lavenders, which are not typically recessed into the ground and its location is too remote from the Priory church to have been within a claustral context. It possibly relates to a documented period of

landscaping of the gardens, in the years following 1816, when the vicarage was established as gentleman's residence (Todd pers comm).

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## 4. EVALUATION RESULTS

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### 4.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was excavated 20.2m from the southern wall of the enclosure (Fig 2). It measured 1m square and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m. At a depth of 0.50m a grey, slightly reddish clay [5] was revealed. It appeared to have been disturbed; it had a slightly organic content and had been affected by mineralisation. At this level (0.5m depth) a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered. This clay layer was overlain by a grey brown homogeneous organic clay deposit [2] which was 0.42m deep. It was cut, in the south of the trench, directly below topsoil, by a linear feature [4] which had steeply sloping sides and a U-shaped base. It measured 0.75m in width, was 0.23m deep, and was filled by a grey sandy fill [3] which comprised 45% rounded cobbles. It was overlain by a dark greyish brown topsoil deposit, 0.12m in depth.

### 4.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was excavated to the immediate north of the Monk's Laver (Fig). It was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.15m at which point it was abandoned due to flooding.

At 0.15m below the ground surface a deposit of dark grey brown loam [13] was identified which contained cobbles and large sandstone fragments; however, the depth of this deposit could not be established within the trench. The eastern extent of this deposit appeared to be cut through, as it dipped slightly to the east, approximately 0.50m from the eastern side of the trench. The depression was filled with a cobble deposit [14] which appeared to be aligned on a north/south axis. On inspection of this deposit a single unworked tabular sandstone block was removed, revealing a cast iron pipe, and as a consequence the trench began to flood. The cast iron pipe was in line with a well-finished outlet within the northern side of the Monk's Laver, which was just below the water level.

In the north-west of the trench, immediately above [13] was a reddish deposit of decayed brick and mortar contained within a matrix of coarse sand and gravel [12]. This deposit was approximately 0.25m in diameter and was 0.02m in depth. It lay directly below topsoil [11], a dark grey brown clay loam, which contained 5% rounded pebbles.

### 4.3 Trench 2A

A further trench was excavated to the immediate west of Trench 2 in order to investigate the nature of the lower deposits that could not be inspected due to the flooding of Trench 2. Trench 2A measured c1m by 0.70m, aligned north/south on its long axis, and was excavated to a depth of 0.50m. A single deposit of mottled dark grey brown, silty clay was present throughout the trench, below topsoil [11]. However, at a depth of 0.42m below the surface, a localised deposit of large rounded cobbles [16] with occasional sandstone fragments was identified. This deposit was inspected but did not appear to have a structural form. The silty clay deposit was overlain by

topsoil [11], the same dark grey brown clay loam identified in Trench 2. Within the topsoil, approximately 0.15m below ground surface level, the articulated skeleton of a calf was revealed. There was no apparent cut feature for the skeleton, this was due to the burial of the calf within topsoil and the subsequent infilling of the cut with the same material has rendered the cut obscure. It was only present in half of the trench and the majority of the body lay outside the limits of the excavation. The skull was removed for identification purposes.

#### 4.4 Trench 3

Trench 3 was 1m x 1m in size and excavated to a maximum depth 0.42m. It was situated at the northern end of the site, 18.5m away from the northern boundary of the paddock (Fig 2) and an area which would not be severely affected by the proposed groundworks. The trench was excavated through a deep deposit of dry sandy clay loam [22] which contained gravels, larger stones, nineteenth/twentieth century pottery and metal fragments. The deposit was much disturbed and overlay the top of a linear feature [23], which was identified at 0.30m below the surface. The cut for this was 0.30m deep and was found to be steep sided, on a east/west axis. The base of the feature was not established, although the feature was excavated to a depth of 0.68m, where a modern ceramic drain was revealed. The fill of the feature was composed of c60% sandstone fragments, with occasional brick fragments and was contained within a dark brown clay matrix. The topsoil was a brown clay loam containing much modern material including clinker, wire and glass.

#### 4.5 The Finds

The artefacts recovered from the Priory Paddock evaluation were dated almost exclusively to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and comprised a large assemblage of both fine tablewares and flowerpots, stonewares and metal objects. This possibly indicates that the area was subject to night soiling.

A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the base of Trench 1. It was a green glazed fabric and was typologically dated to the fifteenth century. Other possible medieval artefacts were sandstone fragments, one of which appeared to have been worked.

All finds are catalogued in Appendix 1.

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## 5. DISCUSSION

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The evaluation of Priory Paddock at St Bees, demonstrated that the significant archaeological deposits within the study area, identified by the previous investigation, were only present below the maximum depth of the trenches (0.5m from ground surface), although the recovery of a single sherd of medieval pottery from Trench 1 may suggest that the medieval deposits are not far below the present evaluation levels.. This is in accordance with the results of the previous investigations which identified medieval deposits up to 1m below the surface level of the paddock (O'Sullivan 1980).

The evaluation revealed significant deposits of organic clays: similar deposits were identified during the 1979-80 programme of fieldwork and it is likely that these correspond to one another (O'Sullivan 1980, 2). These deposits have been previously interpreted as dumping deposits possibly in an attempt to prevent waterlogging, and are possibly associated with the Low Abbey Farm, which was present on the site during the nineteenth century. These deposits were seen, during the previous fieldwork, to overlie the medieval features within the area (O'Sullivan 1980).

The stonework of the Monk's Laver would not be out of place within a medieval context although its form contrasts with more securely interpreted, *in situ* monastic lavers. It is set into post-medieval deposits and if it was of an early date, must therefore be out of situ. It is perhaps more likely that it is an *in situ* post-medieval feature, which could relate to the 1816 landscaping of the Vicarage gardens.

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## 6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 6.1 Impact

The proposed scheme for the conversion of Priory Paddock into a landscaped garden will affect the whole of the study area, but certain areas will be subject to a greater degree of intervention. The central area, around the Monk's Laver, will be subject to the greatest disturbance by the proposed groundworks, incorporating the construction of a sunken walkway/bench around the laver. The maximum depth of the disturbance in this area is to be 0.40m below the present ground surface, the evaluation trenching here indicates that the significant archaeological deposits are buried in excess of 0.50m below the ground-level. It is therefore unlikely that such significant archaeological deposits will be disturbed by the proposed groundworks.

Elsewhere the proposed groundwork will have a less intrusive impact on the landscape; the waterlogged area to the south is to be kept as a wetland area, with the excavation of a small pond planned. The location of the pond is on the site of previous archaeological excavation trench (O'Sullivan 1979), and will therefore not compromise any extant buried remains as it will not extend below a depth of 0.30m. The northern area will not be subjected to intrusive groundworks as the construction of the path and the vehicle track are to be rafted over the ground-surface. The planting of native shrubbery alongside the western wall in both the north and south of the Paddock should not threaten the integrity of below-ground deposits. The possibility of root damage to archaeological deposits would be negligible, dependant on the species of shrub, as significant archaeological remains occur below a depth of at least 0.5m and possibly at depth greater than 1m.

Furthermore, the use of Priory Paddock as a recreational area and wildlife garden should ensure the protection of below ground archaeological deposits from intrusive development in the future.

### 6.2 Recommendations

As the proposed landscaping will have only a minimal impact upon the underlying medieval deposits, it is recommended that further mitigative archaeological work required is kept to a minimum. This should involve a single visit watching brief during the works around the Laver to record the stratigraphic context between the laver and the underlying strata.

It is also recommended that care be taken to minimise surface disturbance during the works. If heavy machinery should be employed during the works, particularly in the waterlogged southern part of the paddock, it is suggested that running boards be put in place to prevent the churning of the ground. This would remove the possibility of intrusion into archaeological deposits which would not have been threatened during the normal course of the proposed programme.

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## 7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## APPENDIX 1

### FINDS CATALOGUE

context	trench number	material	count	period
1	T1	pottery; gardenware	4 frags	modern
1	T1	pottery; tile	1 frag	modern
1	T1	glass; vessel	1 frag	modern
1	T1	stone	1 frag	n/d
2	T1	pottery; stoneware	1 frag	modern
2	T1	industrial residue	3 frags	n/d
3	T1	pottery; stoneware	12 frag	modern
3	T1	pottery; gardenware	1 frag	modern
3	T1	ceramic; brick	1 frags	modern
3	T1	glass; vessel	1 frag	modern
3	T1	slate	1 frag	n/d
5	T1	pottery	1 frag	medieval; C15th
11	T2	pottery; tableware	6 frag	modern
11	T2	pottery; gardenware	6 frag	modern
11	T2	industrial residue	1 frags	n/d
12	T2	animal bone	53 frags	modern
13	T2	pottery; tableware	7 frags	modern
13	T2	pottery; gardenware	11 frags	modern
13	T2	glass; vessel	1 frag	modern
13	T2	iron object	1 frag	modern
15	T2	pottery; tableware	4 frags	modern
15	T2	pottery; gardenware	6 frags	modern
15	T2	glass; vessel	1 frag	modern
15	T2	stone; worked	1 frag	n/d
15	T2	slate	1 frag	modern
15	T2	iron object	3 frags	modern
21	T3	pottery; tableware	2 frags	modern
21	T3	iron object	1 frag	modern
21	T3	industrial residue	2 frags	modern
22	T3	pottery; tableware	2 frag	modern
22	T3	pottery; gardenware	2 frag	modern
22	T3	ceramic; brick	1 frag	modern
22	T3	slate	1 frag	modern
U/S		Stone worked	1 frag	n/d

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## APPENDIX 2 PROJECT DESIGN

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**February 1996**

**Lancaster  
University  
Archaeological  
Unit**

**PRIORY PADDOCK, St. BEES  
CUMBRIA**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

### ***Proposals***

*The following project design is offered in response to a request from Karen Morley of Groundwork West Cumbria, and following discussions with Mr Mike Daniells of Cumbria County Council, for an evaluation of Priory Paddock, St Bees, Cumbria in advance of landscaping.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The present project design is submitted in response to a request from Karen Morley of Groundwork West Cumbria (9th January 1996), for an archaeological evaluation of Priory Paddock, St Bees in advance of landscaping works.

The landscaping of Priory Paddock will affect an area that has significant archaeological potential; it is very close to the medieval Priory church and excavations by Deirdre O'Sullivan in 1979 and 1980 have revealed considerable structural remains and waterlogged deposits dating from both the medieval and post-medieval periods (O'Sullivan 1980). The excavations established that the paddock is within a medieval enclosure and revealed medieval structures, which have been interpreted as priory outbuildings. In the absence of the detailed results of this excavation programme, the Cumbria County Archaeologist has proposed that the site be evaluated, to establish the impact of the landscaping works upon the extant archaeological deposits. The trial trenches proposed in this project design are aimed at establishing the existence, condition, character and depth of the archaeological deposits and to assess briefly their period and quality.

The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit has considerable experience of the evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 15 years. Evaluations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. LUAU has undertaken watching briefs and evaluations at a number of similar sites throughout the North-West, including Cartmel Priory (Cumbria), Furness Abbey (Cumbria), the priory at Upholland (Lancashire), Vale Royal abbey (Cheshire), as well as evaluations on the periphery of medieval settlements (eg Branthwaite and Egremont). LUAU has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct.

The following programme has been designed, following discussions with the Client and Mike Daniells, the Cumbria County Archaeologist, to provide an accurate archaeological evaluation of the site. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

### **1. Trial Excavations**

To identify the existence of any surviving archaeological features by the excavation of three small trial trenches.

### **2. Report**

A written evaluation report will assess the significance of the data generated within a local and regional context. It may recommend further evaluatory work, and will advise on the mitigation measures necessary to protect and/or record (to appropriate levels) identified archaeological features and deposits, including any appropriate excavation, recovery, and recording strategies.

## 2. METHOD STATEMENT

The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above.

### **2.1 Trial Excavations**

A limited programme of trial excavation will be undertaken, in consultation with the Cumbria County Archaeologist, in order to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation. This will establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and will then briefly test their date, nature, depth and quality of preservation in as far as they will be disturbed by the proposed landscaping works. It is proposed that trenches are located in areas that will be subject to the greatest impact by the proposed landscaping, particularly those which have not already been investigated by the 1979/1980 excavations. The suggested locations are shown on the enclosed plan.

It is proposed to locate a single 1m x 1m trench adjacent and to the north of the so called Monks' Laver, where there has not been any previous investigation and where there will be intrusive landscaping to a depth of at least 400mm. A second 1m x 1m trench would be located to the south-west of the Monks' Laver in the area of the proposed pond, adjacent to a trench excavated in 1979/1980 (O'Sullivan 1980, Trench F). A third 1m x 1m trench would be located at the northern end of the paddock to act as a control, but would be located on the line of the path. The exact locations will be adjusted to account for the identification of any services and will be subject to discussions with the County Archaeologist and the client. The number and size of the trenches is defined so as to provide sufficient information regarding the character of the archaeological remains, but not to cause excessive disturbance to the archaeological deposits.

As the area has the potential to contain significant archaeological deposits, the methodology is designed to identify the archaeological stratigraphy but not unnecessarily disturb it. The trial trenches would be excavated down to the upper level of archaeological deposits, but may penetrate to a limited extent, sufficient to establish the character of the deposits. The depth of the archaeological stratigraphy has been established by the 1979/1980 excavations as greater than 1.4m, and as the proposed landscaping will not extend to a depth of more than 0.5m, there is no requirement for the present works programme to excavate a sondage to establish the depth of stratigraphy. However, subject to the primary results of the trial trenching and the requirements of the County Archaeologist, further work may be necessary in order to complete the full evaluation.

#### *2.1.1 Access*

Liaison for basic site access will be undertaken with the Client. The precise location of any services within the study area will also be established.

#### *2.1.2 Methodology*

Because of the potential sensitivity of the archaeological stratigraphy all excavation will be undertaken by hand. The deposits encountered during the excavations will be sampled according to the appropriate professional standards to enable environmental analysis if required. All trenches will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner and they will be accurately located with respect to surrounding features; archaeological features within the trenches will be planned by manual survey techniques.

#### *2.1.3 Health and Safety*

Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services) during the excavation of the trenches, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. LUAU 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 (1991) and risk assessments are implemented for all projects. As a matter of course the Unit uses a U-Scan device prior to any excavation to test for services.

Land disturbed as a result of this work will be reinstated to the Client's satisfaction, although LUAU as a matter of course replaces material in a stratigraphic manner and relays the surface, if possible. It is presumed that the Client will have responsibility for site security. Turf will be cut and stored separately from the spoil to enable re-turfing on completion. Although the evaluation will take place on private land, movable fencing can be maintained around open trenches, if required.

#### *2.1.4 Timetable*

All excavation will be undertaken within constraints agreed with the client. Subject to these constraints, work of this scale and nature can normally be completed within a period of one or two working days.

#### *2.1.5 Recording*

All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.

Results of the field investigation will be recorded using a paper system, adapted from that used by Central Archaeology Service of English Heritage. The 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. Samples will be collected for technological, pedological, palaeoenvironmental and chronological analysis if appropriate. If necessary, access to conservation advice and facilities can be made available. LUAU maintains close relationships with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and York and, in addition, employs artefact and palaeoecology specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation.

## 2.2 Report

### 2.2.1 Archive

The results of the evaluation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of any features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. LUAU conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. The expense of preparing such an archive is part of the project cost, but only represents a very small proportion of the total. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeology Service format, as a printed document, and a synthesis (the evaluation report and index of the archive) will be submitted to Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record. Wherever possible LUAU recommends the deposition of material in a local museum approved by the Museums and Galleries Commission, and would make appropriate arrangements with the designated museum at the outset of the project, for the proper labelling, packaging, and accessioning of all material recovered. The archive costs include a single payment of £11/m<sup>3</sup> to the receiving museum as a one-off contribution towards the cost of long term storage and curation.

### 2.2.2 Report

One bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the client. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results and will include a full index of archaeological features and finds identified in the course of the project, together with appropriate illustrations, including a map. It will also include a bibliography of sources for data included in the report. This report will identify any archaeological stratigraphy present and an assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the site within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map and subject to the results of the evaluation may include plans. The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; the illustrative material can be tailored to the specific requests of the client (eg particular scales etc), subject to discussion.

### 2.2.3 Proposals

The report will make a clear statement of the likely archaeological implications of the intended development, and will also make recommendations for the management of the identified archaeological resource. It will seek to achieve, as a first option, the preservation *in situ* of all significant archaeological features, and possible strategies for the mitigation of the development, including design modification, will be considered. In some instances, depending on the significance of the results of the evaluation, it may be necessary to advocate that development should not take place, if no other mitigating course of action is possible. In other cases, when conservation is neither possible, nor practical, it may be appropriate to undertake a further stage of more intensive archaeological work in order to mitigate the effects of development.

### 2.2.4 Confidentiality

The evaluation report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project design, and should be treated as such; it is not in itself suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond those specified in the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

## 2.3 Project monitoring

### 2.3.1 Groundwork West Cumbria

LUAU will arrange a preliminary meeting with the Cumbria County Archaeologist and the Client, if required.

### 2.3.2 Cumbria County Council

Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with the Cumbria County Archaeologist in coordination with the Client. The Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record will be informed in writing at the commencement of the project.

## 3. WORK TIMETABLE

The various stages of the project outlined above will fall into two distinct phases, which would follow on consecutively, where appropriate.

The phases of work would comprise:

### 3.1 Trial Excavations

One to two days will be required to complete the excavations.

### 3.2 Prepare report

To be completed within a one week period.

LUAU can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. LUAU would be able to submit the report to the client within two weeks from the commencement of the project, subject to the terms of the agreement

## 4. OUTLINE RESOURCES

The following resource base will be necessary to achieve the proposals detailed above. The cost of the project is provided on the accompanying project costing form.

### 4.1 Trial Excavations

1.5 man-days	Project Supervisor
1.5 man-days	Project Assistant

### 4.2 Prepare report

1.5 man-days	Project Supervisor
0.5 man-days	Draughtsperson

The project will be under the project management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA Surv Dip MIFA** (Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

The overall line management will be undertaken by **Rachel Newman BA** (Assistant Director), who has considerable excavation experience of religious sites in Cumbria and was involved with the 1979 season of excavations at Priory Paddock, St Bees.

## **ILLUSTRATIONS**

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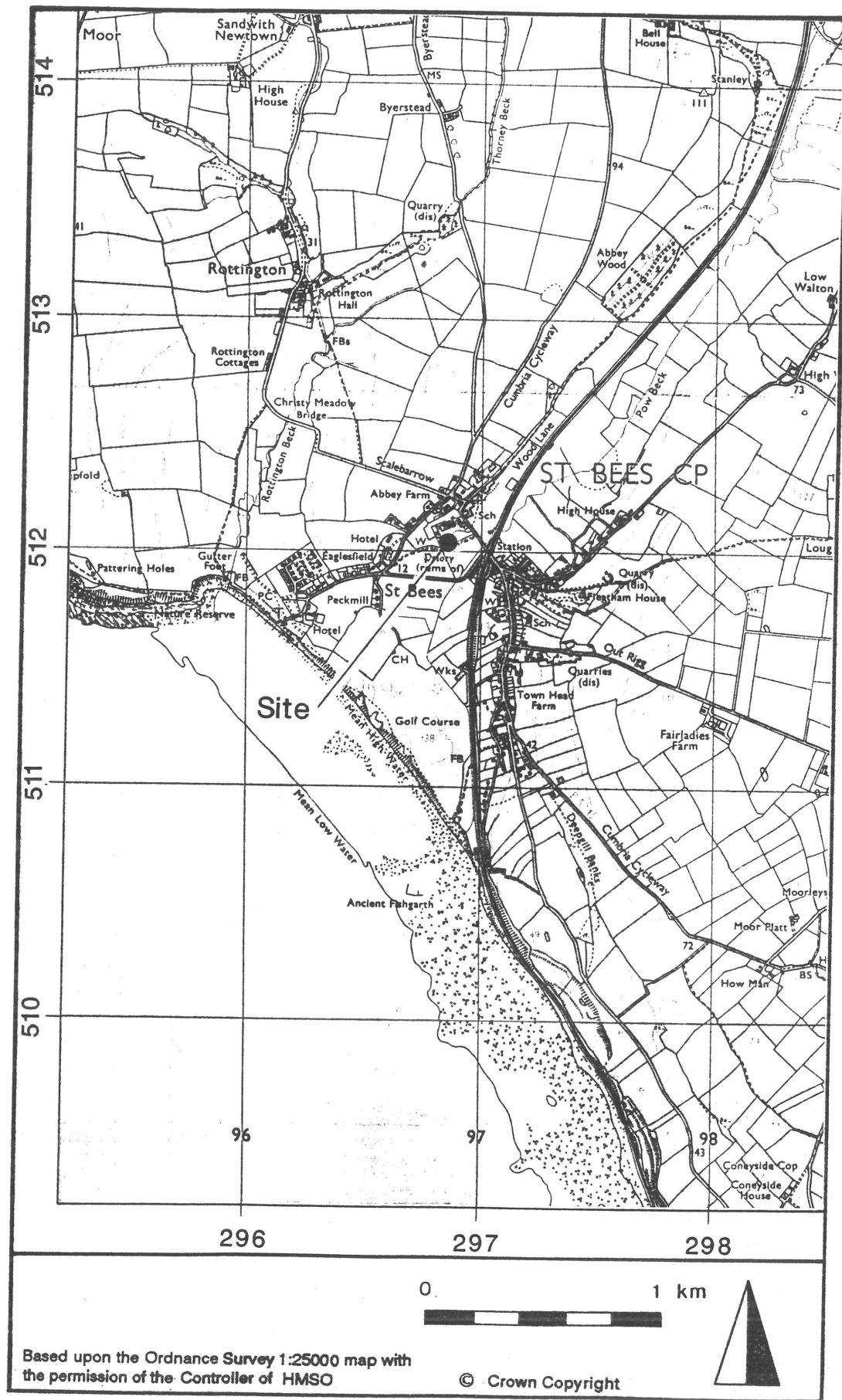


Fig 1 Site Location Plan

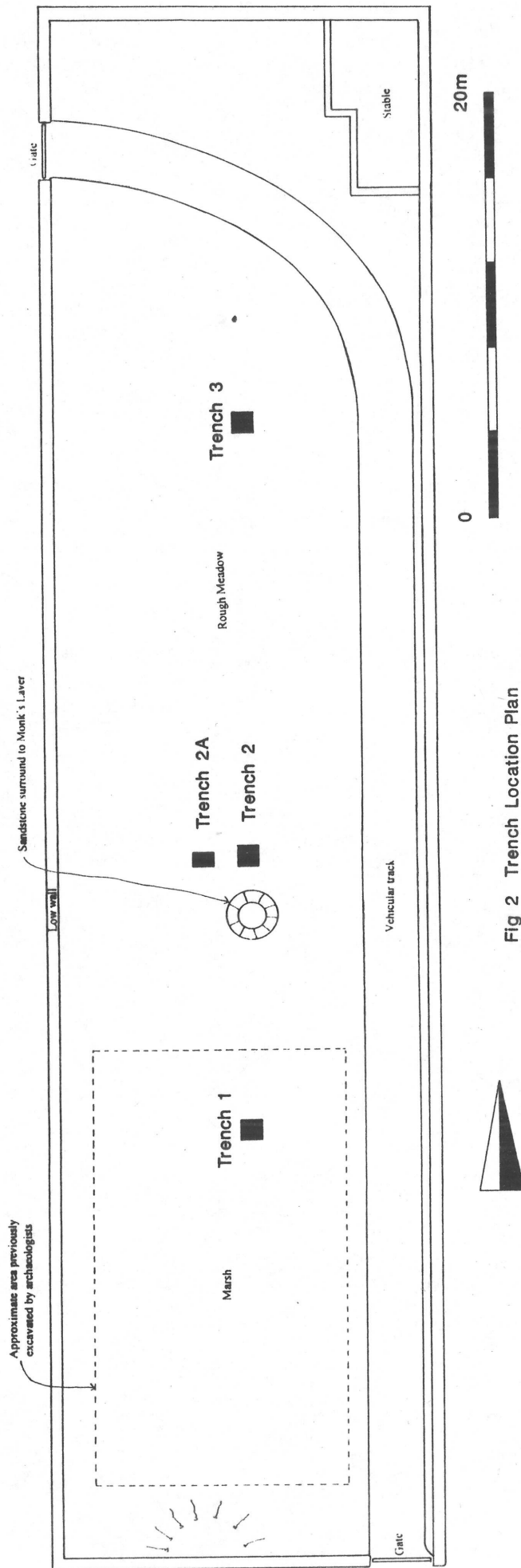


Fig 2 Trench Location Plan