

LAND AT HOLY TRINITY SCHOOL AND BECK FARM, MILLOM, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation



Client: Millom and District Local History Society

NGR: 317100 481391 and
316502 480753 (centre)

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August 2024



The Site	
Site Name	Land at Holy Trinity School and Beck Farm, Millom
County	Cumbria
NGR	317100 481391 and 316502 480753 (centre)

Client	
Client Name	Millom and District Local History Society

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Staffing	
Site supervision	Dan Elsworth, Tom Mace, Iain McNicol, and Dot Boughton
Report writing	Dan Elsworth
Report editing	Dot Boughton
Illustrations	Tom Mace
Date(s) site work carried out	10/06/2024-05/07/2024

Greenlane Archaeology Ltd,
Lower Brook Street, Ulverston,
Cumbria, LA12 7EE

Tel: 01229 588 500
Email: info@greenlancearchaeology.co.uk
Web: www.greenlancearchaeology.co.uk

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Summary

Following preceding phases of archaeological geophysical and drone surveys, as well as ongoing documentary and aerial photography research which had revealed a range of sites of archaeological interest potentially from several different periods, funding was obtained for a programme of archaeological evaluation. This was originally intended to target some of the features identified, but as permission from the landowners could not be obtained, an additional geophysical survey was carried out on land at Beck Farm, which identified further features of interest, and it was agreed that excavation would be carried out here and on land associated with to the former Holy Trinity School and the former schoolmaster's cottage, both of which are in close proximity to Millom Castle and Holy Trinity Church.

The wider area is known to contain archaeological remains from a range of periods, from at least the Neolithic onwards, with several of the features revealed in the earlier geophysical survey as cropmarks probably of prehistoric date. Evidence for Roman occupation is uncertain, with numerous finds of that date recorded from the immediate area around the castle, and the suggestion that a Roman road ran across the area, but this is currently not proven. Evidence for the post-Roman period is generally very scarce but the church contains various elements of early medieval date, including cross fragments, and this in addition to place-name evidence indicates that there was very likely an early medieval Christian site nearby. The site is particularly important in the medieval period because of its proximity to Millom Castle and Holy Trinity Church, both of which have at least 13th or 14th century origins. They remained the most important historical sites in the immediate area during the post-medieval period, during which time the modern Millom developed following the creation of the ironworks in the later 19th century.

The evaluation ultimately comprised the excavation of seven trenches of different sizes, the two main ones on the land adjoining the former Holy Trinity School and schoolmaster's house. Three trenches excavated at Beck Farm were in part targeting the location of one or more burial urns reportedly found there in the 19th century, but no evidence relating to these was found. However, a linear feature revealed in the geophysical survey was also examined and found to comprise a shallow ditch with a charcoal-rich fill. Although not easily dateable it contained a single flake of flint and environmental samples taken from it contained plentiful charred grain, particularly oats. A fourth trench excavated to the east of Beck Farm examined a linear earthwork, which was found to be constructed from large boulders but could not be dated. The two trenches at the former school revealed a range of features, with the area covered by Trench 2 evidently containing numerous former sand pits of probable 19th century date, and evidence for other recent excavation. In Trench 1 a thick soil containing primarily medieval finds was encountered below the topsoil and this was ultimately found to be filling two ditches, a large one on the east side interpreted as a continuation of the line of the castle moat, and a shallower one to the west, which perhaps formed a leat of some type. Trench 7 comprised a much smaller area of excavation, intended to examine the line of a putative road, but it only revealed the remains of a former drystone wall.

Over 3400 finds were recovered during the project, the vast majority of post-medieval date, although these included interesting individual items relating to the use of the site by the scouts, musket balls, and items such as a livery badge and children's toys. A large collection of medieval finds was also retrieved, including over 140 pieces of pottery and items such as a strap end, a spindle whorl, a penny of Edward I, and a worked stone, probably a loom weight. Animal bones for all major domestic species, but also fish, bird, and remarkably, small dogs were also found, and the charred grain that was recovered from the ditch in the 'urn field' potentially suggests a drying kiln located nearby.

Although not able to investigate the areas originally intended, the project has further demonstrated the immense archaeological potential of the area, and has provided some important additional information. In particular, it has shown that the moat around Millom castle enclosed a much larger area than originally thought, while also producing the largest collection of medieval pottery from this part of Cumbria. The ditch in the 'urn field', which perhaps forms part of a larger field system along with the bank, was also unexpectedly rich in environmental remains and it would be useful to obtain a radiocarbon date from these in order to better understand it.

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Special thanks are also due to Margaret and Geoff Edmondson, church wardens at Holy Trinity Church, for their hospitality and help throughout, the Diocese of Carlisle for permission to excavate at Holy Trinity School, Paul Tyson for permission to excavate at Beck Farm, and JW Plant Solutions for providing the excavator and operative. Further thanks are due to Jeremy Parsons and Mark Brennand at the Historic Environment Service at Cumberland Council for their input, and Phase Site Investigations, who carried out the additional geophysical survey at Beck Farm. Additional thanks are also due to Lia Lewis and Darwin Kitchen, who helped process the finds as part of their work experience placements.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Millom Castle and adjacent Holy Trinity Church are c1.2km north of the centre of the village of Millom (Figure 1 to Figure 3). The village itself is located on the tidal area of the Duddon Channel and linked to the church and castle by the A5093 (Ordnance Survey 2005). The castle and church are at a height of c10m above sea level (*ibid*).

1.2.2 Millom is situated on the junction of a complex series of solid geology comprising Bannisdale Slates and Coniston Grits, Coniston limestone, and volcanic material of the Eycott and Skiddaw group, with a small area of carboniferous limestone to the south (Moseley 1978, plate 1). The solid geology is overlain by glacially derived drift deposits and boulder clay; although sands and gravels are also present (Countryside Commission 1998, 27). The close proximity to the coastline is also likely have been an important influence, with former marine deposits and earlier, more meandering channels undoubtedly present in the local area, although these have been altered by land reclamation and industrial activity such as the construction of the railway.

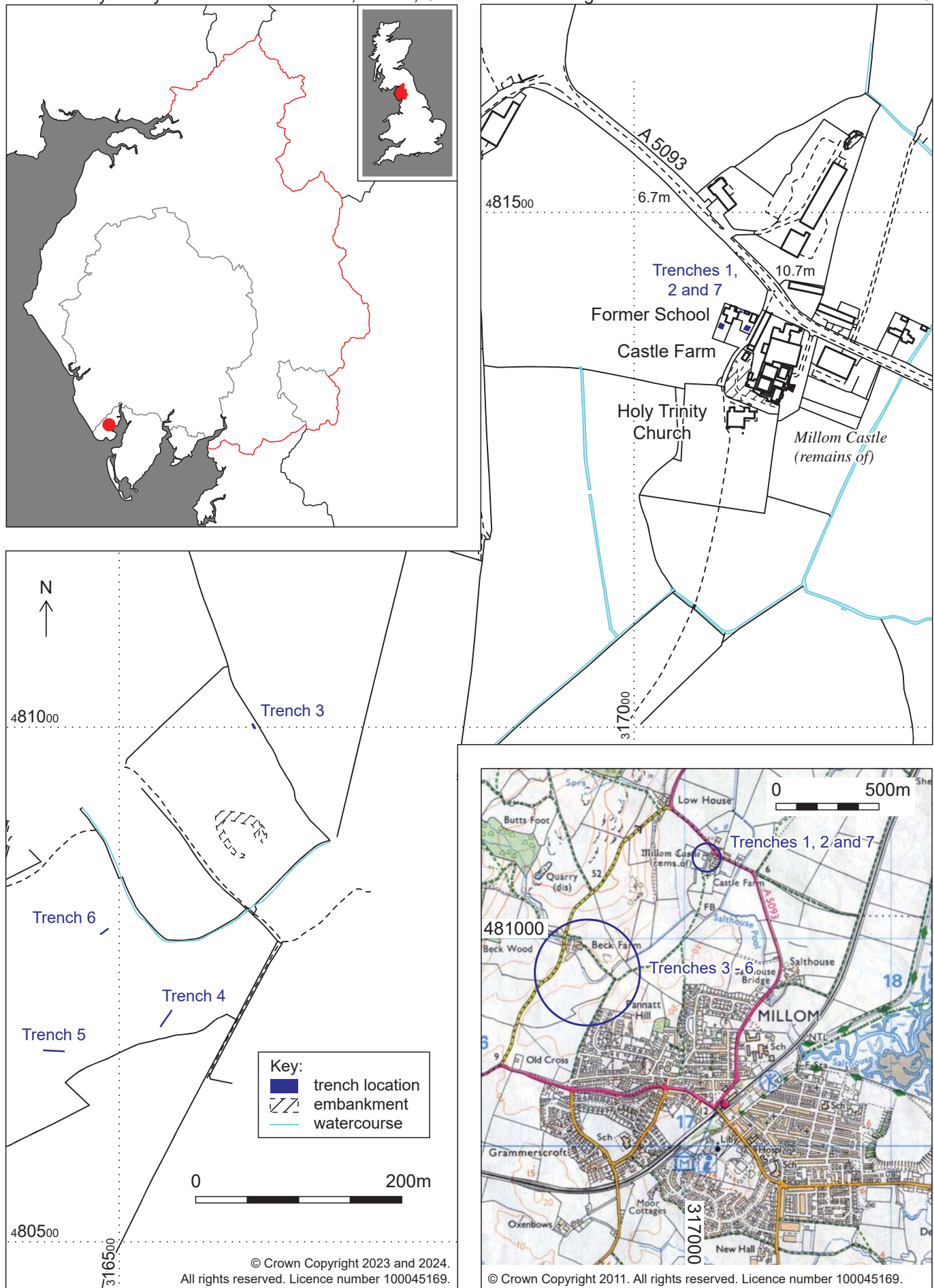


Figure 1: Site location

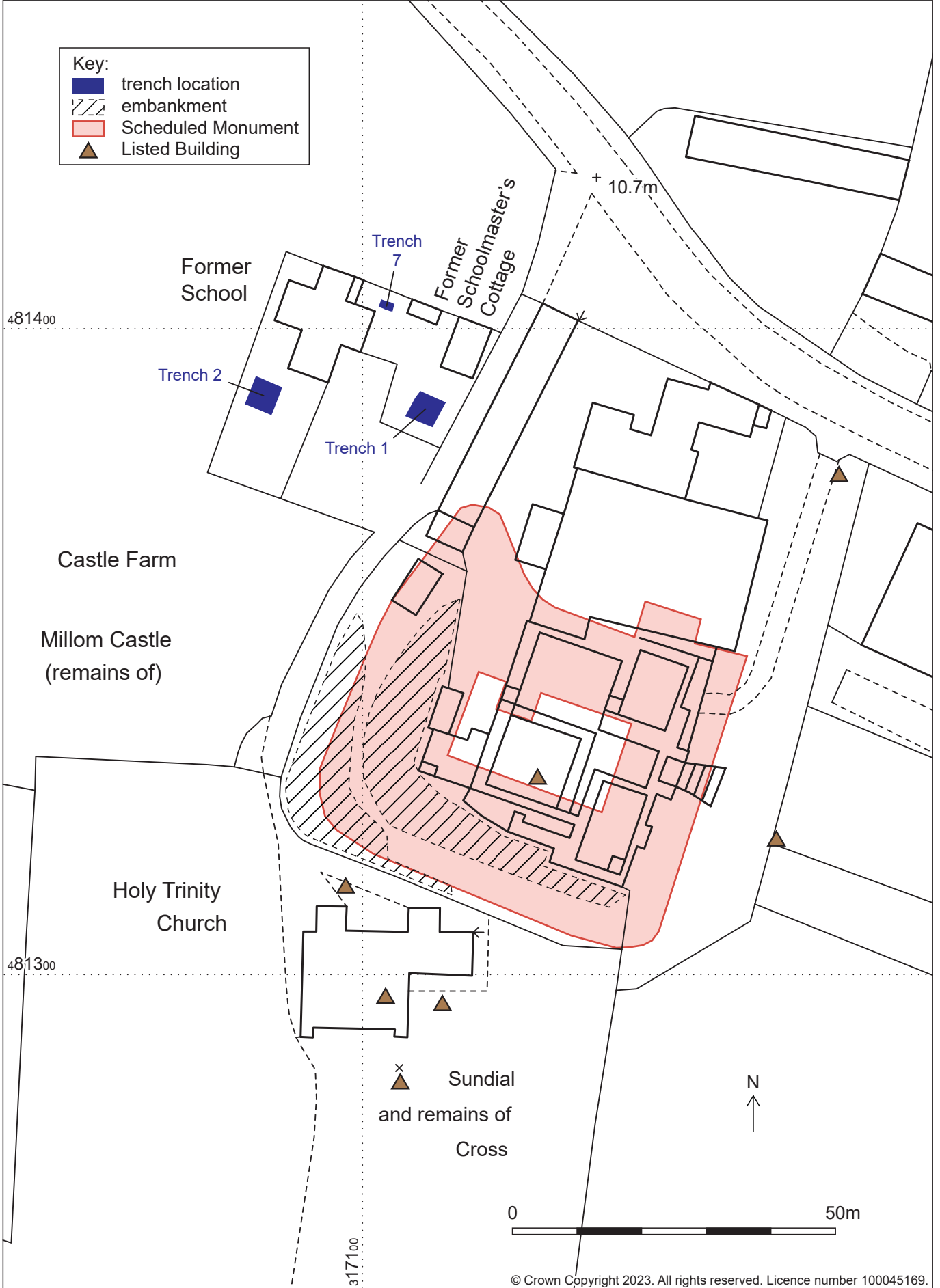


Figure 2: Location plan for Trenches 1, 2 and 7

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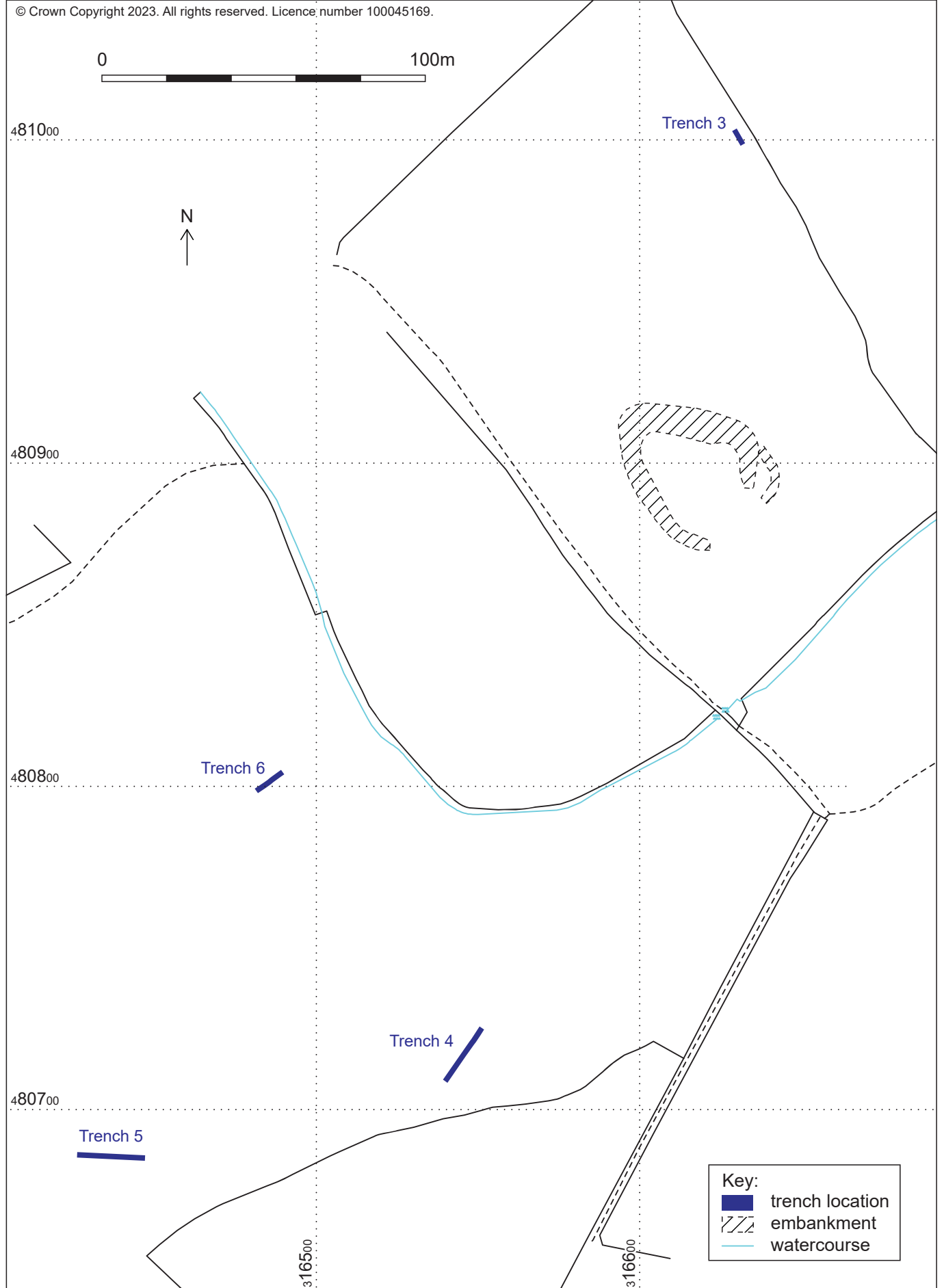


Figure 3: Location plan for Trenches 3 to 6

2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A rapid desk-based assessment was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020a). This principally comprised examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology's office library includes maps, local histories, and unpublished primary and secondary sources. These were consulted where relevant, in order to provide information about the history and archaeology of the site and the general area;
- **Online Resources:** where available relevant sources were also consulted online.

2.1.2 The project also built on a previous phase of archaeological geophysical survey (Phase Site Investigations 2023) and UAS Landscape Survey (SUMO GeoSurveys 2024), which revealed a range of sites of potential archaeological interest, although it was not possible to excavate in these areas. However, a further phase of geophysical survey was also carried out at Beck Farm (Phase Site Investigations 2024), which revealed further features of potential archaeological interest.

2.2 Archaeological Evaluation

2.2.1 The evaluation was carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020b) and comprised the excavation of seven evaluation trenches. Excavation was discontinued once the natural geology was reached, which was between c0.3m and 1m below the current ground surface.

2.2.2 In Trenches 1, 2, 3, and 7 all deposits were excavated by hand. In Trenches 4-6 the topsoil and subsoil were removed using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket and underlying deposits were cleaned and further investigated by hand. All finds were collected from all deposits, as far as was practical. The following recording techniques were used during the evaluation:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits and features (see *Appendix 2*) were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets, specifically trench record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in colour digital format (both 12 meg JPEG and RAW file format) were taken of the site during the evaluation, including general views of the site, the surrounding landscape, and working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report and the remainder are included in the archive. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets (Greenlane Archaeology 2007);
- **Instrument survey:** trenches and features recorded within them were located using a Juniper Geode GPS, accurate to within 0.3m, which also recorded levels above Ordnance Datum for each trench and any features present.

2.2.3 It had initially been intended to carry out the evaluation in areas previously investigated as part of the original geophysical survey (Phase Site Investigations 2023) and the UAV Landscape Survey (SUMO GeoSurveys 2024) but it was not possible to obtain the landowner's consent. Alternative locations were sought: Consent was obtained from the Diocese of Carlisle to excavate on land adjoining the former Holy Trinity School and the former schoolmaster's house (Trenches 1, 2, and 7), and on land at Beck Farm, which resulted in the further geophysical survey being carried out (Phase Site Investigations 2024) (Trenches 4-7).

2.3 Finds and Samples

2.3.1 **Collection:** all of the finds were recovered by hand and stored in self-seal bags with white write-on panels on site before being removed for processing and assessment.

2.3.2 **Processing:** all of the artefacts recovered from the evaluation were washed. They were then naturally air-dried and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.

2.3.3 **Assessment and recording:** the finds were assessed and identified in the first instance by Dot Boughton. The finds were recorded directly into the catalogue produced as part of this report (*Appendix 3*) with specialist reports for clay pipes in *Appendix 4* and animal bone and marine shell in *Appendix 5*.

2.4 Environmental Samples

2.4.1 **Strategy:** a total of 30 litres of samples (three buckets each of 10 litres) were taken from three different contexts three nine different features. From each of these a single bucket of up to 10 litres was processed. A summary of all of the samples taken is presented in *Appendix 6*.

2.4.2 **Processing:** the samples were wet sieved by hand; the light fragments were floated off and collected in 250µm and 500µm sieves with the coarse component (retent) collected on a 1mm mesh. The flot and retent were then dried in a drying oven. The flot was sent for specialist assessment (see *Appendix 7*). The retent was also examined by eye and all ecofacts and artefacts extracted (see *Section 4.9*).

2.4.3 **Assessment and recording:** Light fractions/flots were sorted under a low power light microscope at 10x to 40x magnification, with any artefactual or environmental remains extracted for assessment. The presence of 'modern' material in the light fractions, such as root fragments and non-charred or non-mineralized plant remains, were recorded by weight and count (see *Appendix 7*). Where samples contained several untransformed seeds, they were identified under a low power light microscope at 10x to x60 magnification using the archaeology.biz reference collection and published guides (Digital Plant Atlas; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jones *et al.* 2004; Delorit 1970). Plant nomenclature followed Stace (2019). Quantification was by count, where a grain/seed/fruit with 51-100% surviving quantified separately from fragments representing 50% or less of the complete grain/seed.

2.4.4 The sample residues were sorted and assessed in accordance with Historic England guidelines for environmental archaeology (Campbell *et al* 2011) and the ClfA toolkit for specialist reporting (ClfA 2021).

2.5 Archive

2.5.1 The archive of the project will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report, together with a copy of the report. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2020c). In addition, details will be submitted to the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public. A copy of the report will be provided to the client and to the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Introduction

3.2.1 The desk-based assessment is intended to place the results of the evaluation in their local historical and archaeological context and primarily involved the examination of early maps and consultation of published histories of the area.

3.2 Map and Image Regression

3.2.1 **Introduction:** early detailed maps of the area are relatively rare making the primary source for the area the Ordnance Survey maps of the mid-19th century onwards. There, however, one map of the area dated to c1750.

3.3.2 **Plan, c1750:** a plan of the area around the castle and church dated to c1750 is held in the Lowther collection in the Cumbria Archive Centre (Carlisle). This shows that at that time Trenches 1, 2, and 7 were all within a large field named 'Church Land', although Trenches 1 and 7 are apparently located close to or on the line of a curving boundary running along the north side of the field (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Extract from the plan of c1750 showing the location Trenches 1, 2 and 7

3.2.2 **Ordnance Survey, 1862:** this is the earliest available Ordnance Survey map that was produced at a useful scale (1: 10,560). In the area of Trenches 1, 2, and 7 (Plate 2) the school had been constructed by this time, with a larger playing field to the south extending to the south-east. The field boundaries associated with this field have essentially taken their current form, although the area including Trench 1 forms an irregular space alongside a road to the church from the north. The area of Trenches 3-6 is essentially just open fields, with much the same arrangement as it is at present (Plate 3).



Plate 2 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1867 showing the location of Trenches 1, 2, and 7

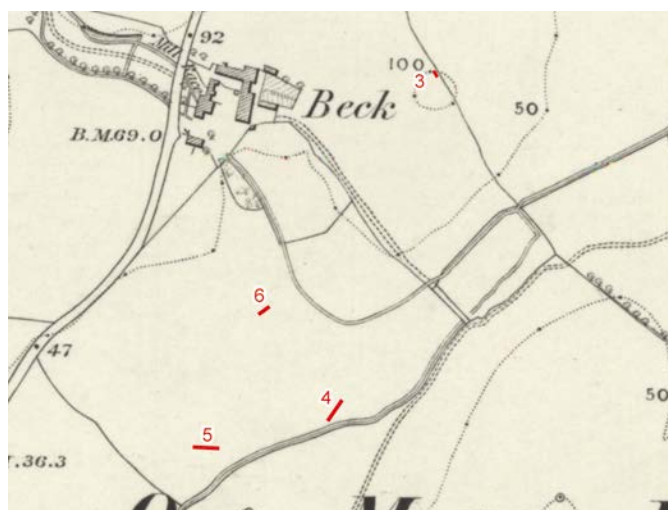


Plate 3 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1867 showing the location of Trenches 3-6

3.3.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1899:** this is the first Ordnance Survey map for the area that was produced at a scale of 1:2,500. By this date the school master's house has been built, immediately north of Trench 1, with what is presumably a small garden running to the south, the west boundary of which is apparently crossed by Trench 1 (Plate 4). The school is named 'Sunday School'. At Beck Farm (Trenches 3-6) the arrangement of the fields is essentially the same as before, although an 'Old sand pit' is marked south of Trench 3 and the location a 'Roman Urn found (A.D. 1842)' is recorded immediately south-east of Trench 4 (Plate 5).

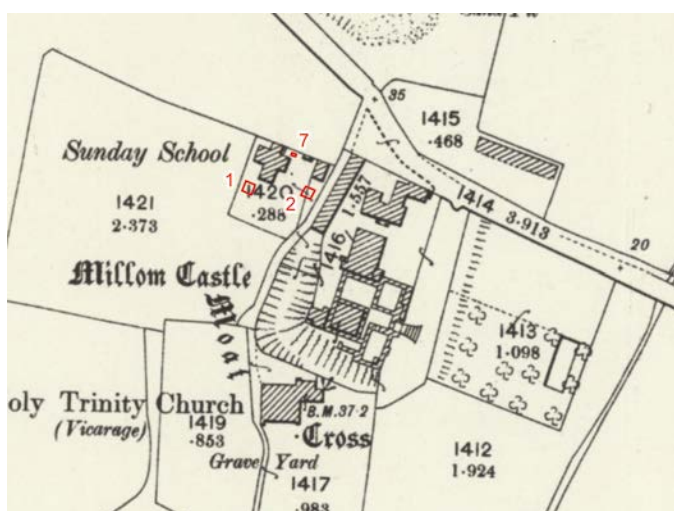


Plate 4 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1898 showing the location of Trenches 1, 2, and 7

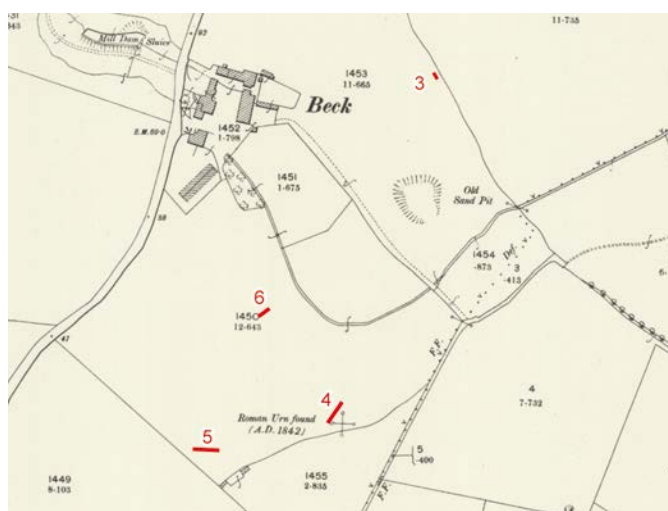


Plate 5 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1898 showing the location of Trenches 3-6

3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1924:** these show essentially the same arrangement as the previous maps (Plate 6 and Plate 7), although in the area around Trenches 1, 2, and 7 some additional walls have been constructed in the space between the school and school master's house.



Plate 6 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1924 showing the location of Trenches 1, 2, and 7

Plate 7 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1924 showing the location of Trenches 3-6

3.3 Lidar

3.4.1 **Lidar**: lidar imagery of the site is freely available online (Houseprices.io 2021). This essentially shows little of interest in the area around Trenches 1, 2, and 7 (Plate 8) but clearly shows the line of the bank crossed by Trench 3 (Plate 9).



Plate 8 (left): Lidar imagery of the area of Trenches 1, 2, and 7

Plate 9 (right): Lidar imagery of the area of Trenches 3-6

3.4 Site History

3.4.1 **Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1st century AD)**: while there is some limited evidence for activity in the county for the period immediately following the last Ice Age, this is typically found in the southernmost part of Cumbria, on the north side of Morecambe Bay. Excavations of a small number of cave sites have found the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country as well as artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic types (Young 2002). The county was also undoubtedly inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered during field-walking and eroding from sand dunes along the west coast, especially associated with the raised beach at Eskmeals, and on the upland areas around the Eden Valley (Cherry and Cherry 2002). Lithic finds of Mesolithic date and probably later have also been discovered in the area around Haverigg (Cherry and Cherry 1987, 6-7).

3.4.2 In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear in the region and one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the county, having been manufactured at Langdale to the north-west of Kendal (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). An example of an axe of this type was found near Lowscales Farm in Millom Rural parish in 1824 (Cross 1939, 284).

3.4.3 During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still, and it is likely that settlement sites thought to belong to the Iron Age have their origins in this period. These are, however, not well represented in the immediate area around Millom, although the stone circle at Lacro is considered to belong to this period (Dixon and Fell 1949). Stray finds of Bronze Age date have been found in the region, however, including one or more urn apparently associated with cremated bone, found near Beck Farm in the 19th century, and stone axe-hammers from fields at Fenwick (Cross 1939, 283-284). Sites that can be specifically dated to the Iron Age (c600 BC – 1st century AD) are in general very rare and there are none recorded in close proximity to the site. There is, however, likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period; it is evident that in this part of the country, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74).

3.4.4 **Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1st century AD – 11th century AD):** the debate about a Roman military presence in Millom is still ongoing, and can be paralleled to the situation in Furness (Elsworth 2007). There are no known sites of Roman date in the area; however, two important finds of Roman date are recorded. A hoard comprising ‘two great urns full of Roman silver coins’ was reputedly found in the grounds of Millom castle in 1759 (Shotter 1982, 198) but no other details are known. This find, if accurate, is potentially significant as coins of high value (usually gold) were typically used ‘to pay senior staff in the Roman army and administration’ (Shotter and White 2009, 10). In addition, a piece of red sandstone inscribed with the letters ‘ANTEF’ was discovered during renovation work at the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity (Warriner 1931, 120). An examination of this inscription by RG Collingwood concluded that it was likely to be of the later Roman period in date and he suggested that its likely source was the Roman fort at Ravenglass (*ibid*). Collingwood didn’t see it as necessarily proof of a Roman site at Millom, and more recent consideration suggests it is not actually Roman at all (Roger Tomlin pers comm). It is perhaps more likely that it is part of an early Christian post-Roman inscription, of a type more typically found in Wales and Scotland (Thomas 1971, 91-131), but likely to also exist in Cumbria given its evidence for Christianity from an early date (e.g. Petts 2003, 132-133; Haynes and Wilmot 2020, 218-219). However, in combination with the coin hoard the case is perhaps more compelling that there was some form of Roman site at Millom, which was later occupied by the castle and church. This argument is perhaps strengthened by recent research in Furness, which re-emphasises the likelihood of a Roman military site, perhaps at Dalton, and a cross-peninsular Roman road that would have ultimately led to Millom and up the west coast to Ravenglass (Elsworth 2007).

3.4.5 The early medieval period is not well represented in the area in terms of physical archaeological remains, which is a common situation throughout the county. However, two fragments of carved stone cross of early medieval date were found in the church during renovation in the late 1920s (Warriner 1931, 119-120). One of these, thought to date to the 10th or 11th century AD, shows a Norse influence seen elsewhere in the region and denoting connections with the Isle of Man and the Irish Sea area (Bailey 1960). The cross fragments show there was a Christian establishment on or near the site of the current church by at least the 10th century (Bailey and Cramp 1988). What form this took cannot be stated with any certainty but it would probably have been a smaller structure than what now stands, and, depending on its origins, probably acted more like a small monastery than a parish church. The recent publication of excavations at St Michael’s church in Workington suggests the potential longevity of the use of sites of this type (Zant and Parsons 2019).

3.4.6 Other evidence belonging to this period is very scarce in the area, although local place-names show that many settlements in the region were established before the Norman Conquest. Millom, the largest settlement in the area, seems to derive from an early form of the dative plural of myln (mill), and therefore means at or amongst the mills, although it is not recorded until c1180 (Armstrong *et al* 1950, 414). Other settlements in the wider area, such as Kirksanton and Whicham, are listed in the Domesday

Book (*op cit*, 415) but the region is on the edge of what was recorded at that time. There is place-name evidence for the existence of a church at an early date in a field known as ‘children’s’ or ‘childrum’ field taken to be a corruption of the Gaelic Cill-dhruim meaning ‘ridge of the chapel’ (Sykes 1924, 235).

3.4.7 Medieval Period (11th century AD – 16th century AD): as already mentioned, at least some of the settlements in the vicinity are recorded in the Domesday Book, although apparently not Millom itself (Armstrong *et al* (1950, 414-415) suggest that Millom is listed but as ‘Hougun’, but this idea is typically not now supported (see for example Kenyon 1991, 147-148)). Millom Castle and the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity clearly did exist during the medieval period, and the former evidently comprised a number of elements including a potentially very large deer park, fishponds, perhaps other earthworks, and also the gallows. A deserted medieval village is also recorded for Millom, but the extent of this is uncertain (Crawford and George 1983, 59).

3.4.8 The chronology of Millom Castle is not known in great detail; a licence to crenellate (ie. fortify) was granted to John de Huddleston in 1335 (Perriam and Robinson 1998, 115), but it is possible that some remains on the site relate to an earlier phase (Cowper 1924, 198). It is known from investigation of the standing church and related documents (Sykes 1900; 1924; Warriner 1931; Fair 1937; Bracegirdle 2007 and summarised in Salter 1998, 76) that the earliest elements of the church probably comprise the north side of the nave and belong to the 12th century, with the chancel thought to be of 13th century date. This was variously extended in the 13th and 14th centuries, in particular with an aisle added to the south, and it probably at one time had a tower on the west side, as shown by the large blocked arch. No evidence for this was found during an archaeological watching brief carried out in 2020, although the area around the west wall was heavily disturbed by modern service trenches (Greenlane Archaeology 2020). It is perhaps most famous for its western ‘fish window’ which has been described as almond shaped (Salter 1998, 76) but is technically ‘vesica’ shaped (Hyde and Pevsner 2010, 524). It remained the centre of the de Huddleston’s property in Millom for several centuries (until their entire estate was sold to the Lowthers of Whitehaven in the mid-18th century (*op cit*, 231)), and underwent several phases of alteration (Cowper 1924). The extant remains of the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity has elements of perhaps 12th to 13th century within its fabric, and has seen continual development since at least that time (Sykes 1924).

3.4.9 The wider area around Millom was industrial in nature from an early period. Saltworks are recorded in the vicinity, belonging to Furness Abbey, Calder Abbey, and St Bees Priory. The earliest of these is recorded at the end of the 12th century, when Adam, son of Henry of Millom, granted a saltworks at Millom to the Priory of St Bees (Wilson 1915, 87). It is not clear where this site was, however, although it is said to be ‘near ‘Slepul’ (an inlet of the Duddon Estuary)’ (McIntire 1942, 7). In 1247 a grange belonging to Furness Abbey, named ‘Salthaus in Copeland’, is recorded (Atkinson 1887, 604); although other documents from c1220 may also be recording the same site (Kipling 1961, 59). This site is recorded again in association with Furness in the early 14th century (Atkinson 1886, 174). In 1287 two acres of land were granted by John de Huddleston to Calder Abbey ‘*at their existing salt pans at Sandslof* (presumably on the Duddon Sands)’ (Thorley 2004, 145); this has been identified as corresponding with a field known as Sandclose (Warriner 1937, 28-29), although there seems to be some confusion in its connection to Salthouse. It is impossible to be certain of how many salt works these references are actually referring to, although Sykes was of the opinion that there were at least three ‘within a mile or two’ of Millom by the 13th century (1924, 237). What seems likely, based on the place-name at least, is that the saltworks owned by Furness Abbey correspond to those at Salthouse Farm. The present site of the farm and a nearby area of earthworks are thought likely to relate to salt production carried out during this period (Cranstone 2006, 103-104).

3.4.10 Post-medieval Period (16th century AD – present): during the initial part of the post-medieval period there is likely to have been relatively little change in the area, although the Dissolution of the monasteries in the 1530s probably led to an increased level of influence for Millom Castle. Manorial control may also have increased at this time, which might explain the establishment of a gallows, which were probably in use from the medieval period (Wilson 1915, xxvi) and are certainly well recorded by the late 17th century (Winchester and Wane 2003, 71). From an early stage the region was affected by the beginnings of what would become the Industrial Revolution. The lords of the manor, based at the castle, established a forge (probably a bloomery forge) on their lands from at least the late 17th century and in

the process felled much of their woodland to provide charcoal (*op cit*, 70). The location of this is not known, although it is thought that Furnace Beck, to the east of the castle, takes its name from it. However, the acquisition of iron ore and the presence of a 'smithy' is recorded in the early 16th century (Winchester 1983, 87) and so there may well have been an earlier forge. In addition to felling trees for their iron forge the lords of the manor used some of the timber to build a ship (Winchester and Wane 2003, 70), perhaps indicating a wider interest in the ship-building industry as well. Millom Castle was specifically affected by the English Civil War and was besieged by the parliamentarians in 1644, at which time the castle was said to have been badly damaged, the parish church caught in the cross-fire (Jan Bridget pers comm), and the vicarage, which apparently '*stood in what is the playground of the old school*', was pulled down to prevent it being used by the attackers (Sykes 1924, 240).

3.4.11 The school house was built in 1858 (CAC(B) BPR 10/I/5/2 1858) by which time the modern town that became Millom was being constructed. This was essentially spurred into existence by the establishment of a large ironworks (Harris 1966; Hughes 2006), but the coming of the railway to the area in the 1860s (McGowan Gradon 1946) and associated reclamation of land along the seashore also had a large impact in terms of its development. Despite the building of a new church in the new town, the original church of Holy Trinity underwent a substantial programme of renovation in 1930 (see Warriner 1931), which included widening the chancel, the work undertaken by Hicks and Charlewood of Newcastle (Hyde and Pevsner 2010, 524).

4. Fieldwork Results

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation comprised seven trenches, three located in the grounds of the former Holy Trinity School and schoolmaster's cottage (Trenches 1, 2, and 7), and four on land at Beck Farm to the west (Trenches 3-6; Figure 4). The area excavated totalled c119m².

4.1.2 For detailed context descriptions see *Appendix 2*. The geological 'natural' layer was exposed throughout each trench and was typically encountered between at about 9m above sea level, with the exception of Trench 6, where it was between 11.7m and 12.2m, and Trench 3, where it was between 31.5m and 32m above sea level.

4.2 Trench 1

4.2.1 This comprised an approximately 4m² trench, excavated in the garden to the south of the former schoolmaster's cottage (Figure 6 and Figure 8). The initial layer of topsoil comprised a mid-brownish grey soft silty clay with 10% rounded gravel extending to a depth of between 0.3-0.4m (**100**; Plate 10 and Plate 11). Immediately below the turf, along the west side of the trench, was a layer of loose pale brownish grey rounded gravel, 0.1m thick and at last 1m wide, laid on Terram (**101**), which clearly formed a pathway leading to the gate in the wall to the south (Plate 12). Below this and **100** was a soft mid-brown sandy silt, typically with 2% rounded and sub-angular cobbles, but with some notable concentrations higher on the south-east side, and at least 0.5m thick (**102**; Plate 13-Plate 15 and Plate 18). Due to the depth of deposit **102**, which required the creation of a step on the west side (Plate 16 and Plate 17), an approximately 1m wide sondage was cut east/west across the middle of the trench, which revealed a large cut on the east side forming the edge of a linear ditch running approximately north/south, at least 0.7m wide and more than 0.4m deep (the base was not reached and extended out of the sondage to the east), which was steep at the top and then closer to 45° [**103**] (Plate 19 and Plate 20). To the west of this the profile of a second, shallower, ditch was revealed. This was 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep, with a 45° slope on both sides and flat base (Plate 19 and Plate 20), with a shallower possible spur running to the west from the north side (**104**). Both of these features were apparently filled by deposit **102**, although on the edge of [**103**] a patch of mottled mid-orange and mid-brown soft sandy silt up to 0.2m thick was present (**105**), which perhaps represents an initial phase of erosion or slumping of the edge of the cut. The natural throughout the trench, where it was revealed in the sondage, comprised a mid to dark orange firm sandy clay with 10% rounded gravel (**106**).



Plate 10 (left): Trench 1 initially cleaned to **100**, viewed from the south-west

Plate 11 (right): Trench 1 initially cleaned to **100**, viewed from the east



Plate 12 (left): Path 101 in Trench 1, viewed from the south

Plate 13 (right): Trench 1 cleaned to the top of deposit 102, viewed from the south



Plate 14 (left): Trench 1 cleaned to the top of deposit 102, viewed from the east

Plate 15 (right): Area of stones in deposit 102 in the south-east corner of Trench 1, viewed from the north-west



Plate 16 (left): Trench 1 cleaned to the base of 102, viewed from the south

Plate 17 (right): Trench 1 cleaned to the base of 102, viewed from the north



Plate 18: General view of the north-facing section in Trench 1, from the north



Plate 19 (left): Section through ditches 103 and 104, viewed from the north

Plate 20 (right): Section through ditches 103 and 104, viewed from the south

4.3 Trench 2

4.3.1 This also comprised an approximately 4m² trench, excavated in a lawn-covered area to the south of the former Holy Trinity School (Figure 7 and Figure 8). The removal of the turf revealed a dark brownish grey silt topsoil with 10% gravel between 0.1-0.2m thick (**200**). Below this was a loose layer of rubble comprising 75% angular cobbles in a dark greyish brown silt 0.1m thick (**201**). This was perhaps ultimately part of a much more substantial underlying deposit of dumped material, mainly comprising a mottled deposit of firm dark orange and orange sandy clay, but with large concentrations of inclusions, including up to 90% angular cobbles on the north side, and 90% rounded gravel in the south-west corner, and generally at least 5% rounded gravel elsewhere, and typically at least 0.5-0.6m thick (**202**). On the east side of the trench a stoneware drainage pipe immediately below **201** and cut into **202** meant that a large section had to remain unexcavated in order to leave this *in situ*, and the depth of **202** led to this being stepped down to the west to avoid collapse. A range of features were, however, found below **202**. On the south side of the trench the edge of a large feature was revealed, the upper part filled with a loose mid-greyish brown sandy silt at least 0.8m thick, containing 5% angular boulders, mostly set around the remains of an upright timber post at the top of the deposit (**203**). Below a lense of loose pale orange sand, the lower deposit comprised loose dark grey and orange loose sand and clinker, at least 1.1m deep, with the base not reached (**204**). These deposits were within a deep cut feature, the extent of which couldn't be fully determined due to the deposits left in place to the east, but with a vertical side on the west side and near-vertical to the north and extending over 2m deep [**205**]. In the south-west corner of the trench was a large pit, the upper fill comprising a firm dark greyish-brown sandy silt with 2% angular gravel, up to 0.4m thick (**206**), essentially the same as **202**. Below this was a mottled orange and dark orange firm silty clay and sand with 2% rounded cobbles up to 0.8m thick, with obvious numerous tip lines. Both were within a large pit, perhaps oval in plan but extending out of the trench, and orientated north/south, at least 1.1m long and 0.8m wide, and 1.2m deep with 45° sides and an approximately flat base [**208**]. Filling up much of the remaining space in the trench to the north of this was an even larger pit, filled by a loose mottled dark orangey brown and orange silty sand and sand and 5% rounded gravel, again with numerous tip lines (**209**). The cut containing it was at least 1m deep, but not fully excavated, and more than 2m long north/south and perhaps oval in plan [**210**]. All of these features were cut into the underlying natural, which comprised a mid-orange sand and fine gravel, which varied from loose to firm (**211**).



Plate 21 (left): Trench 2 cleaned to deposit 201, viewed from the west

Plate 22 (right): Trench 2 cleaned to deposit 201, viewed from the north-east



Plate 23 (left): Drain exposed below 201 in Trench 2, viewed from the north



Plate 24 (right): Drain exposed below 201 in Trench 2, viewed from the north-west



Plate 25 (left): Timber post exposed in the top of deposit 203 in Trench 2, viewed from the north



Plate 26 (right): Pit [205] excavated in Trench 2, viewed from the north



Plate 27 (left): Pits [205] and [208] excavated in Trench 2, viewed from the north



Plate 28 (right): Pit [208] excavated in Trench 2, viewed from the north



Plate 29 (left): Pit [210] excavated in Trench 2, viewed from the north



Plate 30 (right): Pits [208] and [210] excavated in Trench 2, viewed from the east



Plate 31: Pit [210] excavated in Trench 2, viewed from the east

4.4 Trench 3

4.4.1 This comprised a small trench, 4.90m long by 1.3m wide orientated approximately north/south, across an earthwork bank on land immediately east of Beck Farm (Plate 32; Figure 3 and Figure 9). Beneath the turf the initial deposit comprised a soft light orangey-brown silty-clay topsoil with 10% rounded gravel, typically between 0.1-0.15m thick (**300**). Beneath this, on the north side of the bank, was a mid-orangey brown sandy silt with 80% rounded cobbles, 0.1m thick and extending at least 1m from the bank to the edge of the trench (**301**; Plate 33 and Plate 34). This apparently represented tumbled material from the structure of the bank itself, which was constructed from large rounded boulders and mid-brownish orange sandy silt, and was approximately 0.4m wide but creating a bank along the slope c0.6m tall (**302**; Plate 35). Below **301** on the north side, and **300**, on the south side, the natural geology, comprising a firm pale orangey-brown sandy clay with 75% angular gravel was encountered (**303**; Plate 35 and Plate 36).



Plate 32 (left): The earthwork bank prior to the excavation of Trench 3, viewed from the west

Plate 33 (right): Trench 3 after initial cleaning, viewed from the north



Plate 34 (left): Tumbled material 301 exposed on the north side of Trench 3, viewed from the north

Plate 35 (right): Wall 302 and natural 303 exposed following the removal of a section of deposit 301, viewed from the north



Plate 36: Deposit 303 exposed on the south side of Trench 3, viewed from the south

4.5 Trench 4

4.5.1 This was approximately 20m long by 1.7m wide on an approximately north/south alignment, primarily excavated in order to investigate an area of anomalies revealed by the geophysical survey, close to the area in which the urn or urns were discovered in the 19th century (Figure 5 and Figure 10). The trench also crossed the line of a linear anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey, initially running approximately north/south across the field before turning towards the east at the south end. The upper deposit, comprising a mid-greyish brown firm sandy clay, 0.2m thick and with 2% rounded cobbles (**400**), was removed by machine along the whole trench. Beneath this, the underlying natural comprised a firm pale brownish grey silt with 1% rounded gravel at the south end, changing to a looser rounded gravel in a mid-orange sandy silt matrix at the north end, corresponding with an obvious change in slope (**401**; Plate 37 and Plate 38). Nothing relating to the area of anomalies at the south end was revealed, but the linear anomaly was revealed to comprise a ditch, filled with a soft mid orangey-brown sandy clay 0.1-0.15m thick and with numerous pieces of charcoal evident (**402**), in a ditch 0.8m wide, with a shallow u-shaped cut [**403**: Plate 39 and Plate 40].



Plate 37 (left): Trench 4 after initial cleaning, viewed from the south

Plate 38 (right): Trench 4 after initial cleaning, viewed from the north



Plate 39 (left): Ditch 403 before excavation, viewed from the south-east

Plate 40 (right): Section through ditch 403, viewed from the east

4.6 Trench 5

4.6.1 This was 20.5m long by 1.7m wide and orientated approximately east/west, targeting a group of anomalies, potentially representing pits, revealed in the geophysical survey (Figure 5 and Figure 11). The topsoil was removed by machine and comprised a pale greyish brown firm silty clay with 2% rounded gravel between 0.1m and 0.2m thick (**500**). Beneath this, the underlying natural ranged from a

firm pale grey silt at the west end of the trench to a more mottled mid-orange sandy gravel at the east end (**501**). No deposits or features of archaeological interest were revealed (Plate 41 and Plate 42).



Plate 41 (left): Trench 5 cleaned to natural (501), viewed from the east

Plate 42 (right): Trench 5 cleaned to natural (501), viewed from the west

4.7 Trench 6

4.7.1 This was 10m long by 1.7m wide and orientated approximately east/west across the line of the linear feature revealed in the geophysical survey (Figure 5 and Figure 12). The topsoil, which comprised a mid-greyish brown firm clay silt 0.2m thick, was removed by machine (**600**). Below this the natural was exposed, which changed from a firm pale brown silt at the west end to a firm orangey-brown gravelly sandy clay at the east end (**601**). Cut into this was a ditch running north/south across the centre of the trench. This was filled with an upper deposit of mid-orange sandy clay, 0.2m thick (**602**), above a slumped deposit on the east side of mid-orange sandy gravel 0.1m thick (**603**). The ditch itself was 0.8-0.9m wide and 0.2m deep, with a shallow u-shaped section [**604**].



Plate 43 (left): Trench 6 after initial cleaning to 601, from the west



Plate 44 (right): Trench 6 after initial cleaning to 601, from the east



Plate 45: Section through ditch [604] in Trench 6, from the south

4.8 Trench 7

4.8.1 This initially comprised a small trench approximately 1.1m² but eventually extended to the west to make it closer to 2m long (Figure 13). It was intended to examine whether there was any evidence of a continuation of the line of the linear feature extending into the field to the west, revealed in the geophysical survey, drone survey and lidar. The initial deposit comprised a loose pale whitish angular gravel surface 0.1-0.15m thick (**700**), beneath which was a soft dark brownish grey silt with 2% angular cobbles, 0.2-0.25m thick (**701**). This in turn overlay the remains of a drystone wall, constructed from angular cobbles, some very long and presumably throughstones, in a matrix of dark orangey-brown sandy clay, 0.5m wide and at least 0.3m thick (**702**). This in turn sat on a loose but gradually firmer mid-orange sandy gravel, with lumps of compacted clay, which was presumably the natural (**703**). The extension of the trench to the west confirmed these deposits continued in that direction.



Plate 46 (left): Trench 7 cleaned to the top of 702, viewed from the west



Plate 47 (right): Trench 7 cleaned to the top of 702, viewed from the south



Plate 48 (left): Trench 7 cleaned to 703, showing the construction of 702, viewed from the west



Plate 49 (right): Trench 7 cleaned to 703, showing the construction of 702, viewed from the south

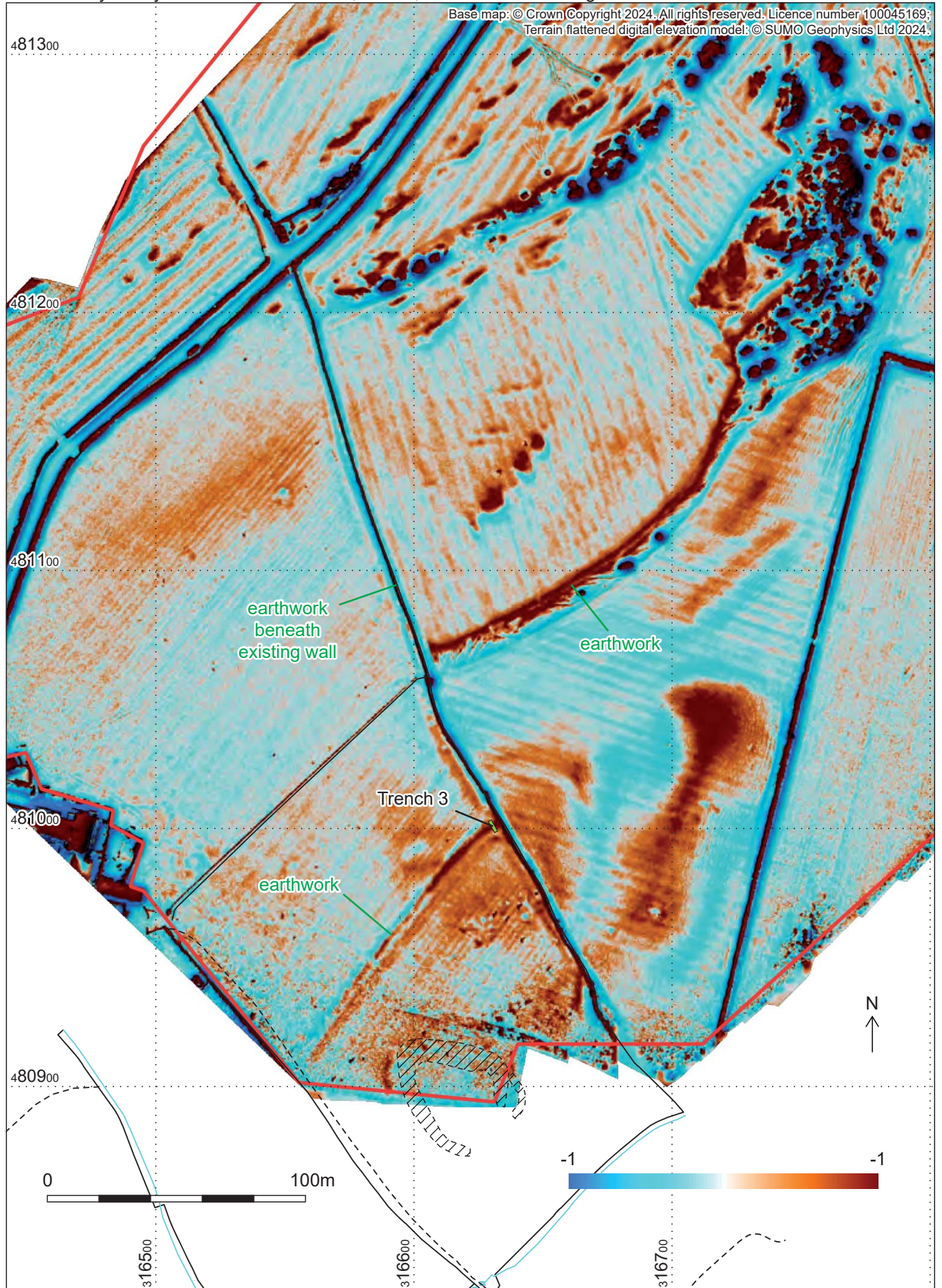


Figure 4: Trench 3 overlaid on drone survey data

Base map: © Crown Copyright 2023. All rights reserved. Licence number 100045169;
Magnetic gradient data: © Phase Site Investigations Ltd 2024.

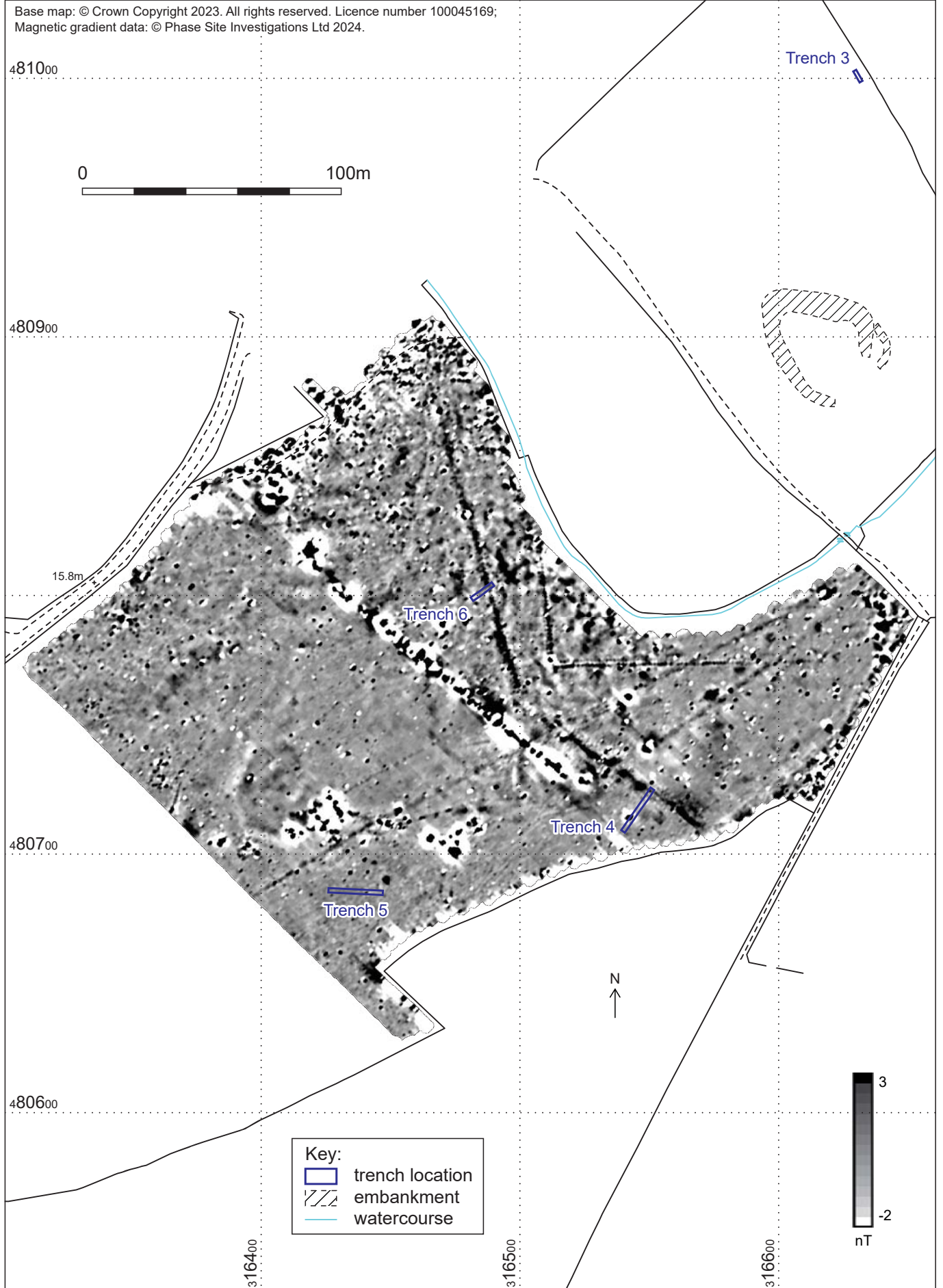
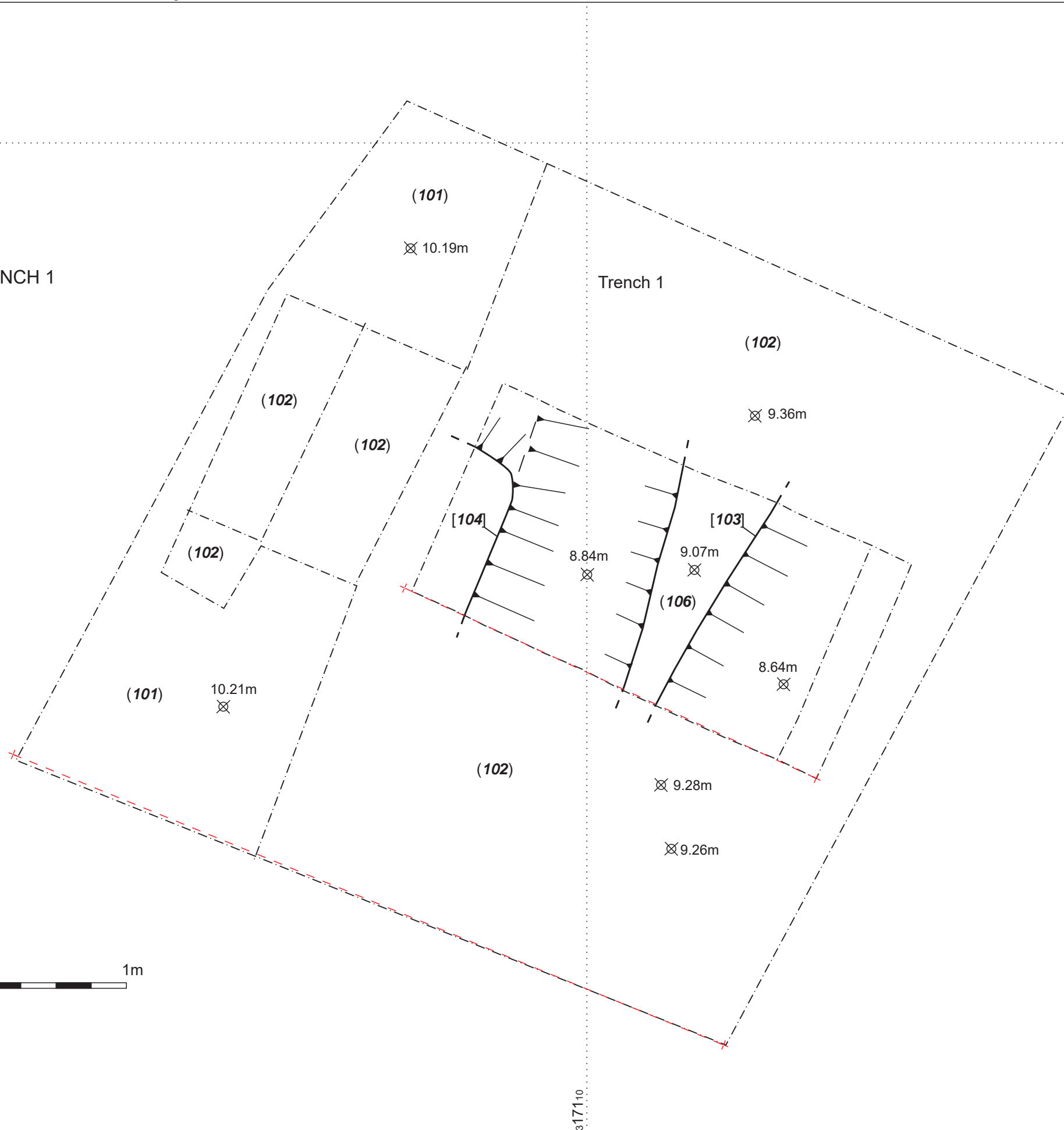


Figure 5: Trench 4 to 6 overlaid on geophysical survey data

PLAN OF TRENCH 1



Key:

- ⊗ spot height
- · - · - limit of excavation
- + - + section line
- (102) deposit number
- [103] cut number
- ↓ ↓ ↓ slope down in direction of arrow

Figure 6: Trench 1 plan

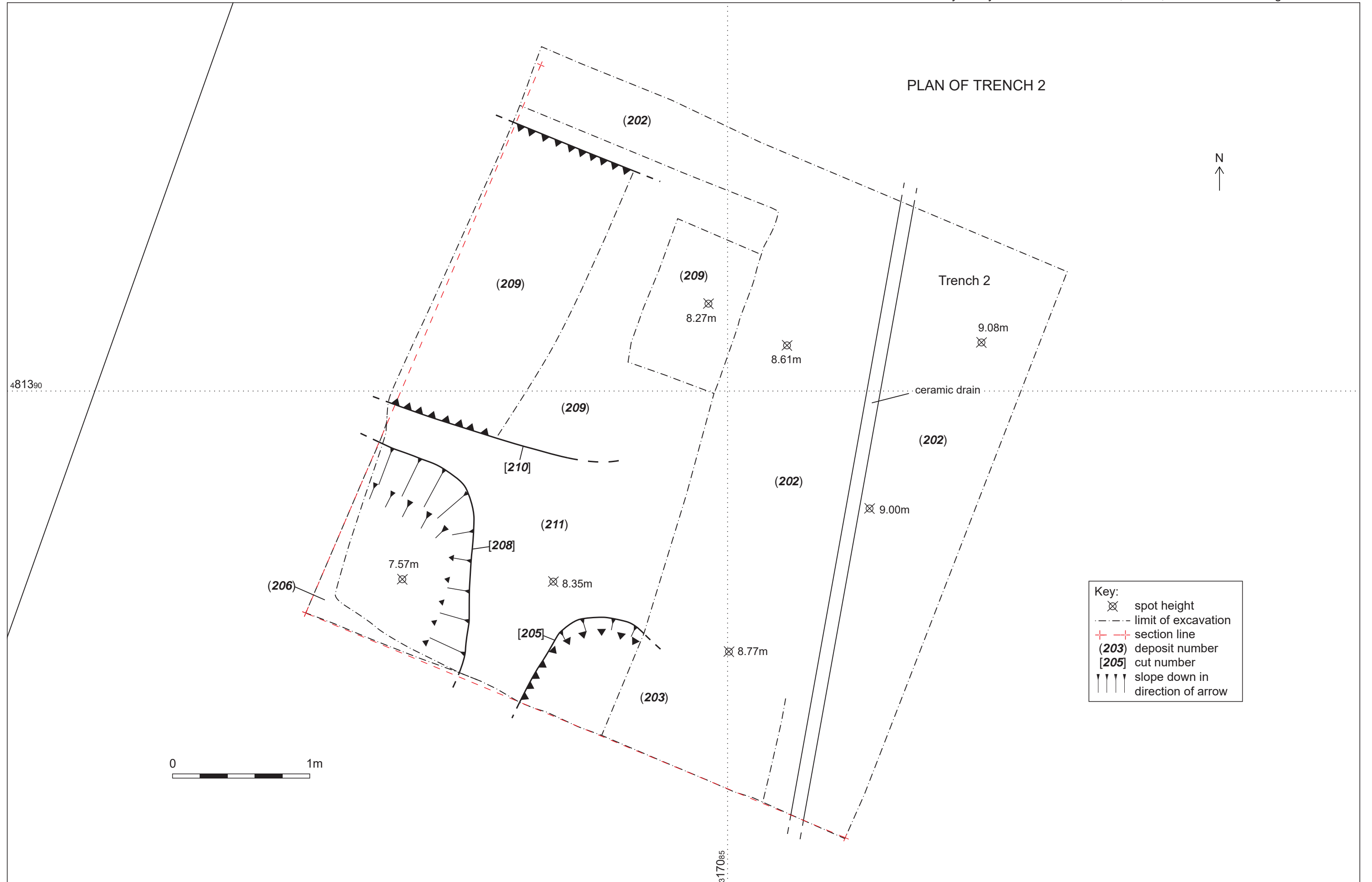
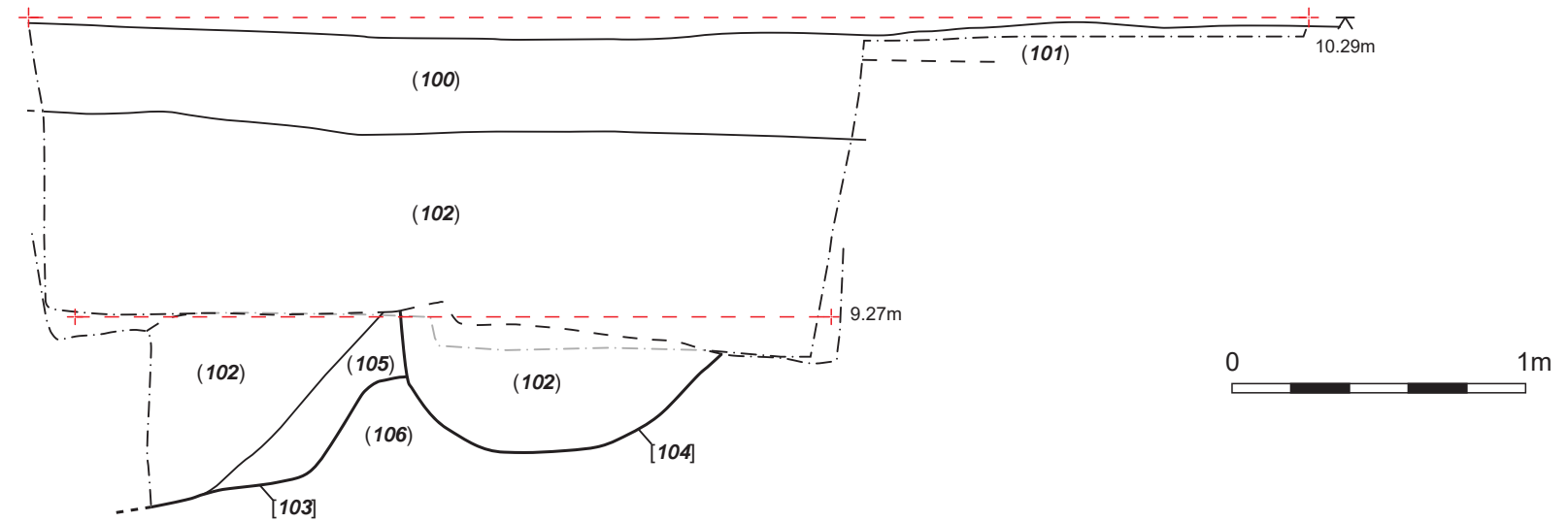
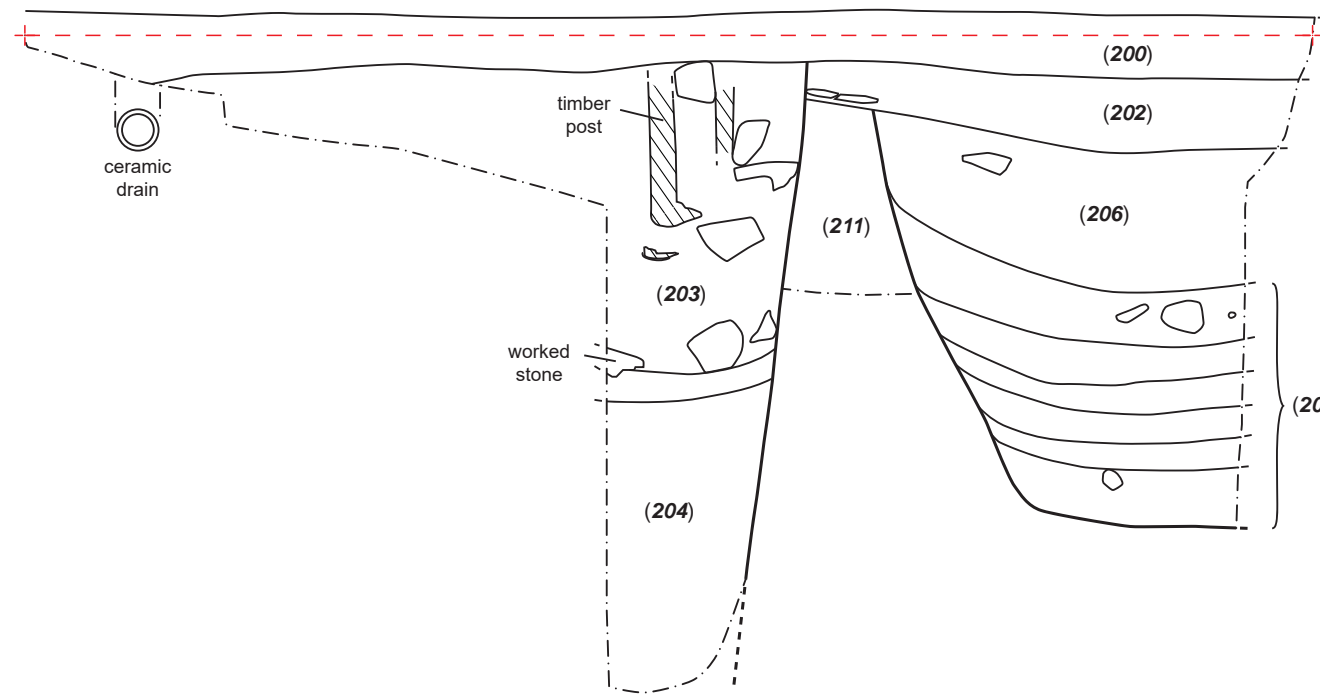


Figure 7: Trench 2 plan

NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF TRENCH 1



NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF TRENCH 2



SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF TRENCH 2

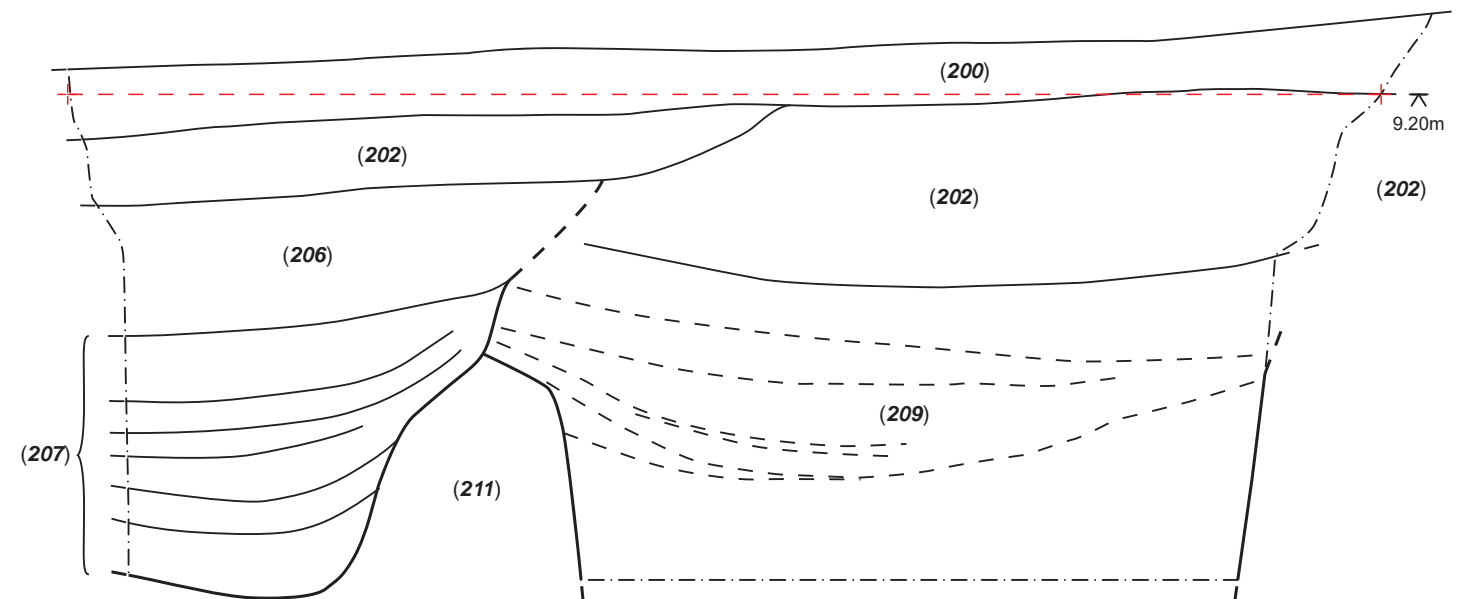
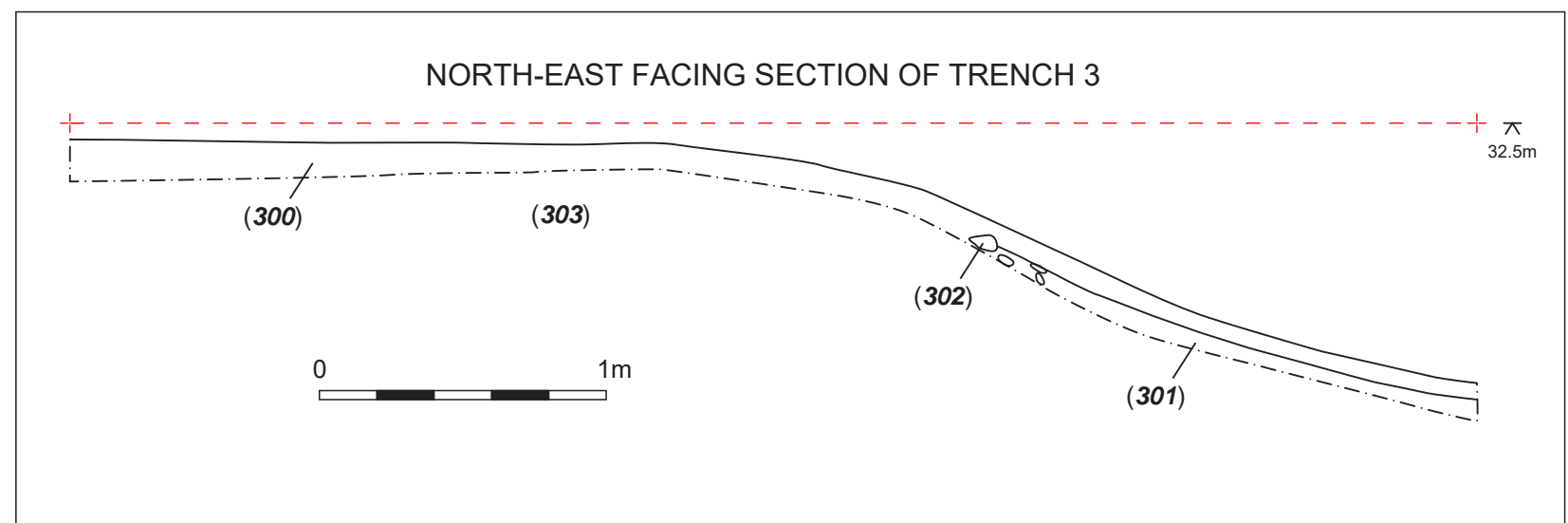
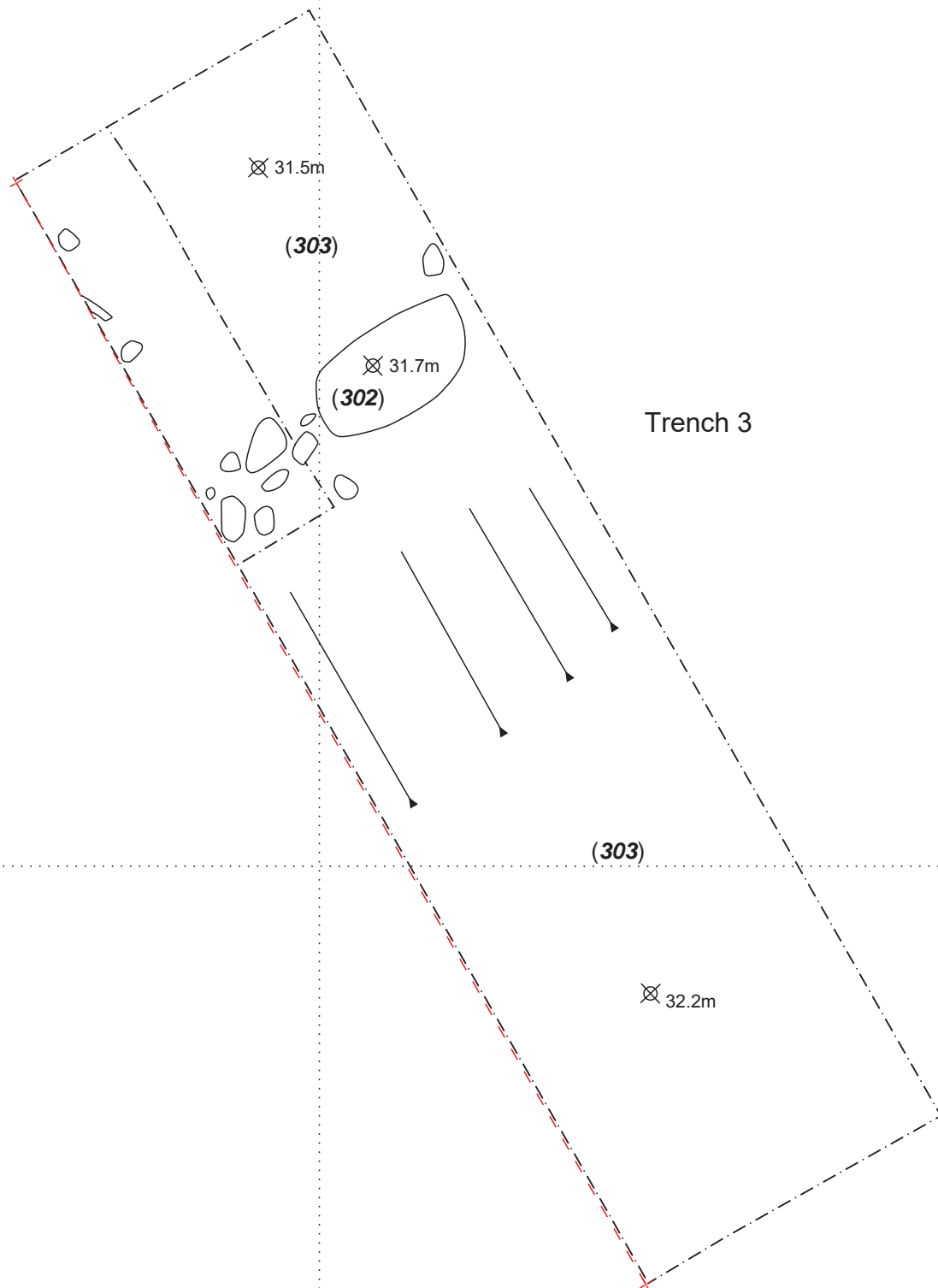


Figure 8: Trench 1 and 2 sections

PLAN OF TRENCH 3

NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF TRENCH 3



Key:

- ⊗ spot height
- - - limit of excavation
- + + section line
- (203) deposit number
- ↑ ↑ ↑ slope down in direction of arrow



Figure 9: Trench 3 plan and section

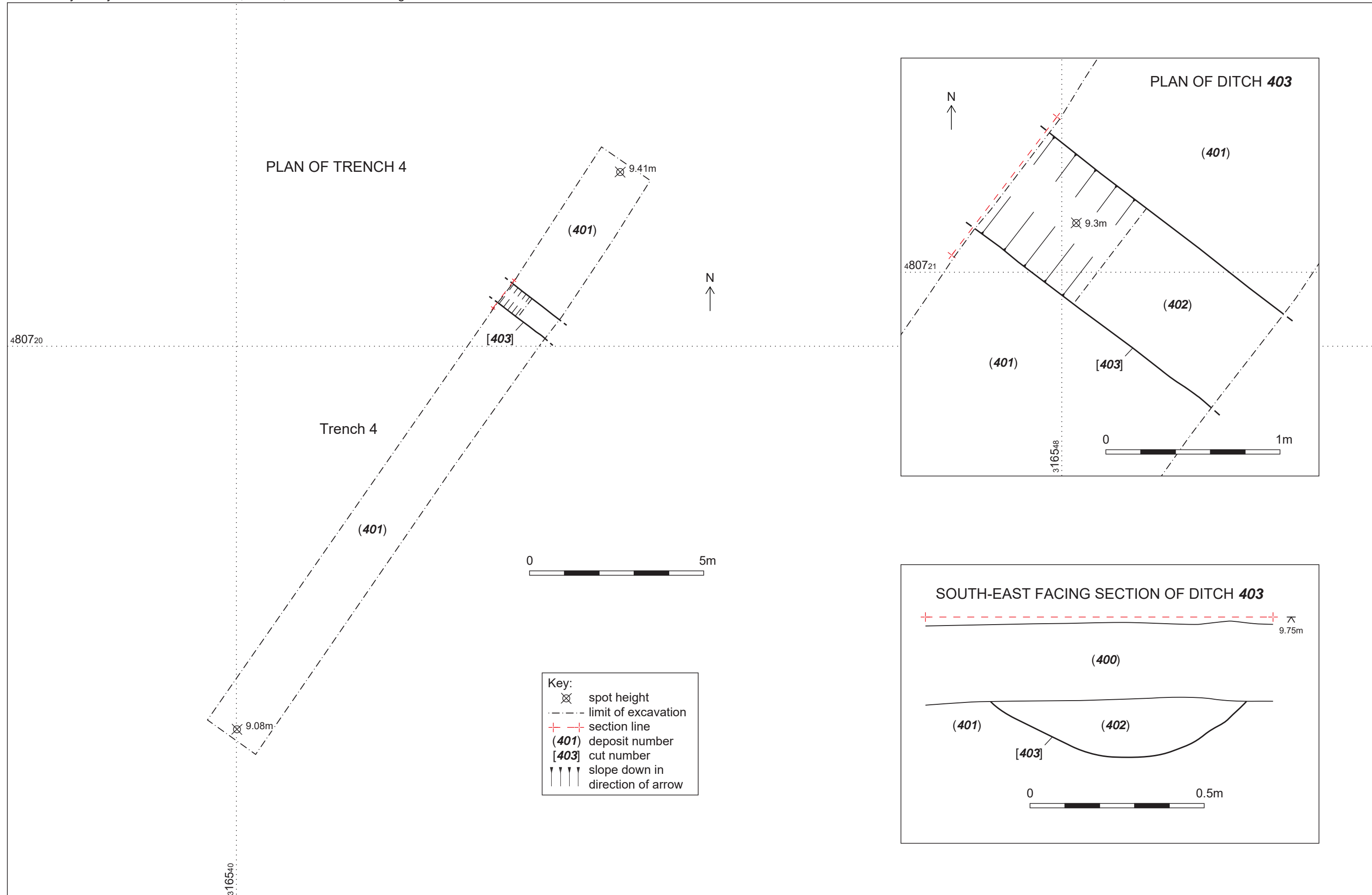


Figure 10: Trench 4 plans and section of ditch 403

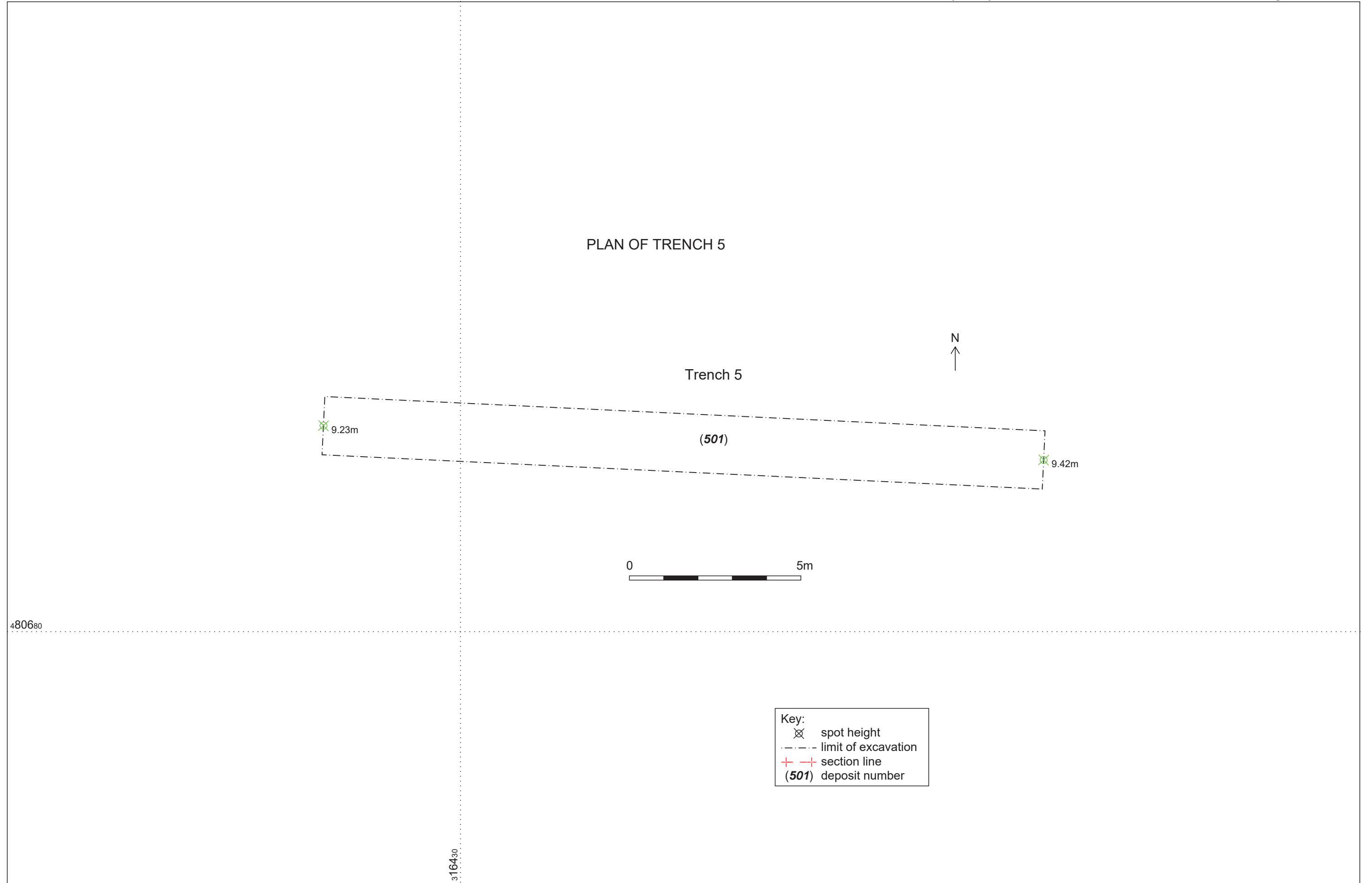


Figure 11: Trench 5 plan

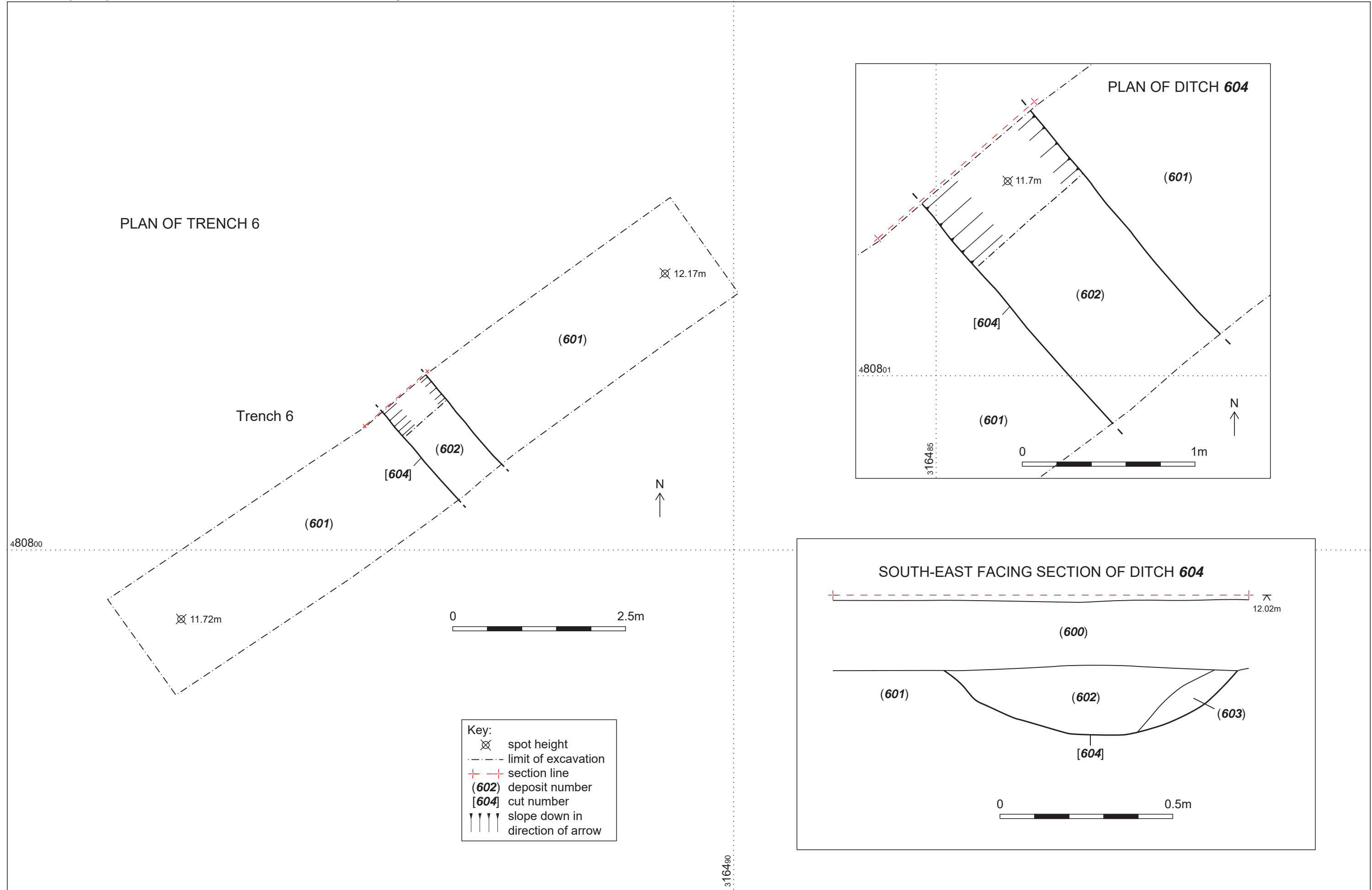


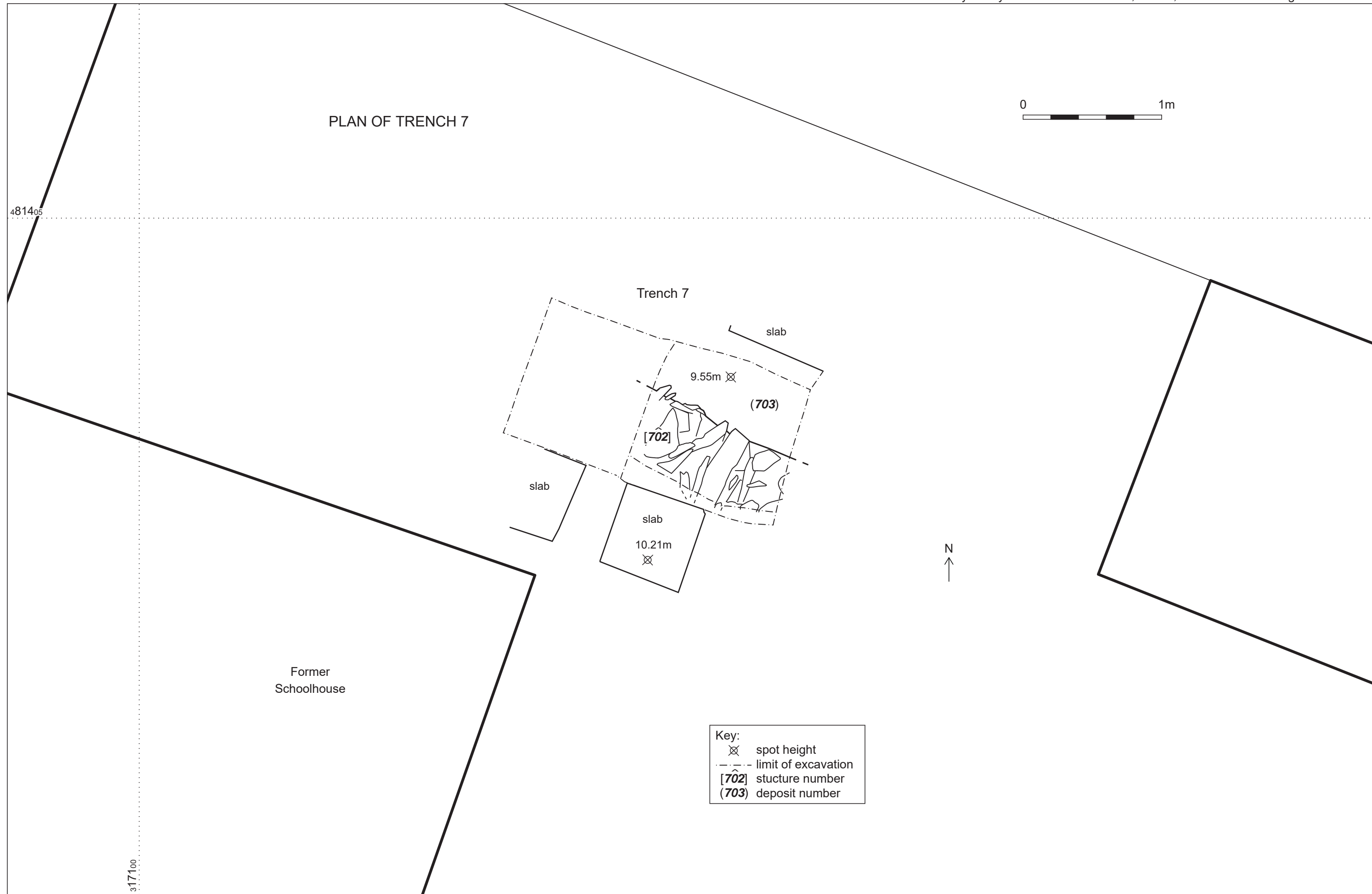
Figure 12: Trench 6 plans and section of ditch 604

PLAN OF TRENCH 7



481405

317100



Key:

- ⊗ spot height
- - - - limit of excavation
- [702] structure number
- (703) deposit number

Figure 13: Trench 7 plan

4.9 Finds

4.9.1 **Introduction:** a total of 3,435 finds were recovered during the evaluation, most of which date from the late post-medieval/early modern period (18th to the early 20th century) although there is also a substantial medieval assemblage (Plate 50; Table 1).

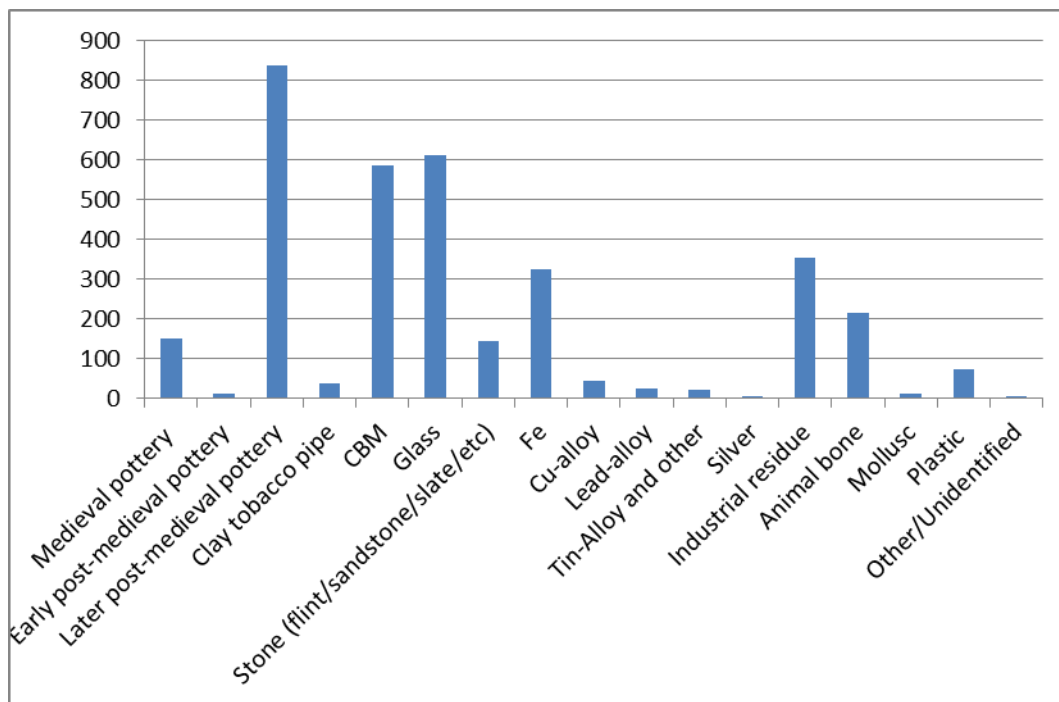


Plate 50: Find types found during the Millom Evaluation (N=3739)

4.9.2 The majority of this assemblage can be quite securely dated to the late 19th-earlier 20th century. However, in addition to the large post-medieval assemblage, the evaluation also produced a significant number of medieval pottery fragments, a medieval copper-alloy strap fitting and a medieval silver penny of Edward I dating from AD1280-1283. Overall, the largest groups of finds were pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), glass, iron and industrial residue, that is iron working slag and related materials (Plate 50). Furthermore, sample processing revealed a hammerscale, especially from sample <3> (**102**) which suggests not only on-site iron production but also iron-working during the medieval period at Millom Castle. Whilst the medieval assemblage is comparatively large (147 finds), there is not much material from the transitional later medieval/early post-medieval period: only twelve fragments of likely early post-medieval pottery were recovered from contexts (**100**), (**102**), (**209**) and (**701**). This small early post-medieval pottery assemblage mainly consists of dark-glazed thin purple-reddish earthenware comparable to Midland Purple and Cistercian wares dating from the late 15th-16th century. There may also be a small fragment of yellow ware from (**209**) dating from the mid-16th-17th century. While the medieval finds came exclusively from Trenches 1, 2 and 7, near the former school and close to Millom Castle, the transitional later medieval/early post-medieval finds mainly came from Trench 1 (10 finds) and Trench 7 (2 finds). The vast majority of pottery is later post-medieval/early modern in date, consisting of creamware, pearlware and basic white earthenware, mostly decorated with transfer prints such as "Asiatic Pheasants", "Willow" and other Chinoiserie. There is also a considerable amount of stoneware and coarse red earthenwares, but the most noteworthy pottery fragments are without doubt the plate, mug and saucer fragments marked "MILLOM SCHOOL" which were likely used by staff and pupils of the nearby school.

Type	Total	%
Medieval pottery (total)	145	4.2% (of finds total)
Post-medieval pottery (total)	837	24.3% (of finds total)
Dark glazed purple red earthenware Late 16th-early 18th century	12	1.4% (of PM pot total)
Mottled wares Late 17th-18th century	3	0.35% (of PM pot total)
Yellow ware 17th-19th century	1	0.12% (of PM pot total)
Brown glazed coarse red earthenware/slipware/slip trail 17th-19th century	27	3.2% (of PM pot total)
Dark/black glazed coarse red earthenware 18th-19th century	29	3.5% (of PM pot total)
Underglazed blue painted creamware late 18th-early 19th century	9	1% (of PM pot total)
Stoneware 18th-early 20th century	67	8% (of PM pot total)
Creamware 1760s-1820s	95	11.3% (of PM pot total)
Pearlware 1780s-1840s	63	7.5% (of PM pot total)
w/ transfer prints 19th century	233	27.8% (of PM pot total)
Flow Blue 1820s-19th century	20	2.39% (of PM pot total)
White earthenware 1830s onwards	110	13.1% (of PM pot total)
Bone china/porcelain late 18th-early 19th century	35	4.2% (of PM pot total)
Earthenware with gold rim(s) late 18th-19th century	20	2.39% (of PM pot total)
MILLOM SCHOOL pottery late 19th-early 20th century	28	3.3% (of PM pot total)
Factory-produced slipware/Mocha 19th-early 20th century	23	2.7% (of PM pot total)
Lustreware late 19th-early 20th century	5	0.6% (of PM pot total)
Unglazed coarse red earthenware 20th century	54	6.45% (of PM pot total)
Other late 19th/20th century wares	13	1.6% (of PM pot total)
Ceramic toys late 19th-early 20th century	2	0.23% (of PM pot total)
Clay tobacco pipe	37	1.1% (of finds total)
CBM	586	17% (of finds total)
Glass	609	17.7% (of finds total)
Stone (flint/sandstone/slate/etc)	144	4.2% (of finds total)
Fe	322	9.4% (of finds total)
Cu-alloy	42	1.2% (of finds total)
Lead-alloy	24	0.7% (of finds total)
Tin-Alloy and other	22	0.6% (of finds total)
Silver	1	0.02% (of finds total)
Industrial residue	352	10.2% (of finds total)
Animal bone	215	6.2% (of finds total)
Mollusc	10	0.3% (of finds total)
Plastic	72	2.1% (of finds total)
Other/Unidentified	6	0.2% (of finds total)
Finds total	3,435	100%

Table 1: Finds recovered during the evaluation

4.9.3 Whilst about a quarter of the finds total from Millom are post-medieval and early modern ceramics, a further four groups of common bulk finds (CBM, glass, iron and industrial residue) make up

approximately half of the entire finds corpus from the site (CBM: 17%, glass: 17.7%, iron: 9.4%, industrial residue: 10.2%). All of these finds are likely early modern in date (19th/20th century) and are almost certainly connected to the old Millom School building, potentially including its construction and subsequent use. The vast majority of the bulk finds are brick and roof tile fragments, window glass (clear and frosted) and iron attachments and mounts for doors and other wooden items, such as drawer and cupboard handles, strap moulds, brackets, bindings, hinges, nails, hooks and other ferrous building- and furniture-related fittings. Furthermore, there were some appliance-related objects such as ceramic insulators and wiring. The finds are discussed by type below and a complete list of all the objects is provided in *Appendix 3*.

4.9.4 **Medieval pottery:** the medieval pottery is described in generic terms (e.g. *gritty ware*) and only a limited attempt has been made to link the material to specific fabrics or sources. Brief descriptions of the sherds are given in *Appendix 3* following *Guidelines for the Processing and Publication of Medieval Pottery from Excavations* (Blake and Davey 1983) and *Pottery in Archaeology* (Orton *et al* 2008) and vessel forms are classified using terminology provided by the *Medieval Pottery Research Group* (1998).

4.9.5 A total of 145 fragments of medieval pottery were recovered by hand during the course of the evaluation. Sherd size tended to be small to medium with fewer large fragments present within the assemblage. Relatively few fresh breaks were noted and only two pairs of fragments were noted to refit, which probably reflects the relatively careful recovery method (most of the excavation was carried out in small spits by mattock and/or finds were often recovered by trowelling; one very small fragment was recovered from a sample).

4.9.6 Overall, the assemblage is broadly similar to excavated material recovered from elsewhere in the region (e.g. McCarthy and Brooks 1992). It should be noted that some fragments share characteristics of both sandy fabrics and later reduced grey wares (at least in descriptive terms) and allocation of sherds in the middle of the range to one or other category is subjective. Vagaries of medieval firing techniques probably account for some variation (e.g. Newman *et al* 2000, 122) and the lightly gritted sandy fabrics in particular have not been subdivided here. That said, the majority of the assemblage by sherd count by far comprises closely-related lightly gritted sandy fabrics (118/145), which includes partially reduced fabrics (3/145) with the characteristic ‘sandwich-effect’ cross-section (e.g. McCarthy and Brooks 1992, 28). The next most-numerous is the later reduced grey ware (22/145); there are relatively few gritty ware sherds present (5/145).

4.9.7 Unfortunately, there remain large gaps in the current knowledge of the ceramic traditions in most parts of the region (Newman 2006), especially West Cumbria (*cf.* Miller 2012, 37), and there is a dearth of published excavation material for sites beyond the principal urban conurbations (e.g. Railton *et al* 2014). In this author’s experience, the reduced grey ware is notably very similar to material from Holme Cultram Abbey (Mace and Dawson 2013, 74) and Kendal (Whitehead *et al* 2013, 103-108), especially the material noted to have drab brown glaze externally and/or the material with a pronounced pale, whitish outer margin in an otherwise uniformly grey fabric. In addition to the more obvious reduced grey wares and partially reduced wares, common throughout the region, certain other specific fabrics recur. These are noted in *Appendix 3*. They mostly include sandy fabrics, including: two fragments of an unglazed pale off-white fabric with pale brown outer surface from **100** and **102**; several fragments of a particularly soft light brown / very pale orangey-brown fabric, generally unglazed, with slightly brighter orange outer margin and surface sandy fabric from **100**, **102** and **202**; two fragments of a very pale orange fabric with dark brownish(?) glaze externally from **102** and **207**; very pale, faintly pinkish fabric with very light grey inner surface; light brown glaze applied externally from **102** and **209**; two fragments of a pale orange fabric with pinkish/reddish outer surface from **100** and **702**; two fragments with light brown to pale buff/orange section with darker grey outer margin and dusty mid grey/brown outer surface from **U/S** and **202**; two fragments of pale orange/buff and mid-to-dark grey fabric from **102** and **202**; and two gritty ware fragments with mid grey core and light reddish margins and pale brown surfaces from **202** and **206**. The off-white fabrics noted here (and detailed in *Appendix 3*) potentially have parallels in Chester, Kirkcudbright, and Ulster (Jope and Hodges 1956, 103). Similarly described off-white to pinkish buff and white to pale pink sandy fabrics have also been recovered from excavations in Penrith (Newman *et al* 2000, 121), Cockermouth (Miller 2012, 38), and Carlisle (Brooks 1999, 103; Brooks 2000, 140; at Carlisle these were said probably to be imports from the west Cumbria coastal area without citing

a specific source). White-sandy wares similar to those at Cockermouth have reportedly been recovered from unstratified contexts at Eskmeals and Ravenglass (Miller 2012, 46; Miller cites Cherry 1966 for the Eskmeals example [although no fabric description is provided in that account] and provides no source for the Ravenglass material). Without comparing fabrics in the hand, however, it is not possible to be certain if these other fabrics will indeed prove very much alike or if they are in fact quite different (*cf.* Miller 2012, 46).

4.9.8 Glaze, where present, was typically light olive green, light green, yellowish or brown. There were two pieces of a similar pale fabric where the glaze appeared possibly over-fired or done less well (from **102** and **207**). Further decoration is rare with no examples of the 'pie-crust' applied decoration from Silverdale, for example (e.g. White 2000). In that sense the assemblage is relatively plain (*cf.* Mace and Dawson 2013, 83). There was one fragment of reduced grey ware with slashed decoration and two sandy ware fragments with combed decoration, forming parallel lines (all from **102**). One fragment of sandy fabric was decorated with roller-stamping (probably to an applied strip) to form a repeated pattern of square notches around the vessel. The large gritty ware rim fragment from **202** had a possibly thumb-impressed/pinched decoration (flattening the upper part of the rim to the inside edge) in two places. This would place roughly eight 'dimples' altogether on the complete vessel, if the pattern continued evenly spaced around the rim.

4.9.9 The majority of the material (120) comprised body fragments; however, it also included 14 rim fragments, 10 base fragments and a handle fragment. Vessel forms could not readily be determined due to the relatively small sherd size and paucity of diagnostic features and this precludes the reconstruction of complete profiles; however, fragments tended to be from thin-walled vessels and strap handles attest the presence of jugs within the assemblage (Figure 14). A restricted range of utilitarian vessel forms, dominated by jugs and jars, might be expected from any small medieval settlement site of this date (e.g. Miller 2012, 46; Railton *et al* 2014). External sooting of some fragments, where noted (see *Appendix 3*), probably indicates use of the vessel over a fire, presumably as cooking pots (e.g. Bradley 2015, 83). Rims tend to be clubbed (9/14) or thickened (4/14) with one example of bevelled rim. Rims were most often upright when this could be determined, with one gritty ware example being everted. Both gritty ware rims were clubbed. Two of the sandy ware fragments retained the edges of pinched or pulled pouring spouts. One of these possibly also had applied decoration or more likely the top attachment of a side strap handle present on the shoulder to the rear of the spout. One reduced grey ware body fragment from **100** had the lower section of a side strap handle attached. The unattached strap handle fragment from **102** was a very similar fabric but apparently not refitting. Another reduced grey ware fragment had two pinched thumb impressions to one edge, however, it is unclear if this is decorative or indicates the position of a former strap handle attachment (now lost). The extrapolated vessel opening diameters are recorded in *Appendix 3* when a sufficiently large fraction of the overall rim survived. The surviving rims of reduced grey ware fragments are slightly narrower than the sandy ware examples and one of the gritty ware fragments is from a particularly broad-rimmed vessel. Surviving base fragments are predominantly flat with obtuse-angled walls (when still present) with one possibly recessed example. Base diameters are also recorded in *Appendix 3* where determined.

4.9.10 Several contexts are known to contain material from across multiple periods. The topsoil deposits from Trench 1 and 2 in particular are known to be especially mixed and stratigraphically probably none of the medieval material is likely to be from its original context in Trench 2. Unsurprisingly, multiple ware-types are represented in several contexts, resulting in a very broad 'medieval' date for some of the material and, as has been noted elsewhere (e.g. Whitehead *et al* 2013, 110-11), there is certainly overlap between the more-fully reduced green-glazed fabric and Cistercian and yellow ware traditions which were introduced in the mid-15th and late 16th centuries respectively. Precise dating for medieval ceramic traditions in the region remains problematic and published excavations have tended to focus on the principal urban centres; ceramic traditions in the rural hinterlands remain poorly understood (*cf.* Railton *et al* 2014). Generally, gritty wares and lightly gritted sandy wares dominate 12th and early 13th century assemblages in the region (McCarthy and Brooks 1992, 22; Whitehead *et al* 2013) and persist into the 14th century (Bradley and Miller 2009, 664). Within that group, the off-white fabrics noted here have a suggested date range from the late 12th to 13th/early 14th century (e.g. Brooks 1999, 103; McCarthy and Brooks 1992, 34) and the partially reduced fabrics broadly date from the 13th to 14th

century (e.g. Brooks 1999, 103; 2000, 140; McCarthy and Brooks 1992, 30; Bradley 2015, 82-83). The reduced grey ware tradition became the dominant ware type throughout the region during the 15th and 16th century, with a broad date range for the tradition from the late 13th to early 17th century (Mace and Dawson 2013, 74). Taken in isolation, most of the material (the sandy wares and gritty wares) probably dates from the 12th to 14th century, which suggests activity from that period in the vicinity; the more-fully reduced material is probably later (c15th and 16th century). However, there is conceivably some overlap of the different traditions in the late 13th to 14th century. As noted above gritty ware fragments are rare from the site. Contexts **202**, **207** and **701** do not contain any of the later medieval fabrics and the medieval ceramic material from these contexts is therefore consistently c12th to 14th century. However, as noted above, stratigraphic relationships preclude medieval ceramic material from Trench 2 from appropriately being used to date those contexts. The question then becomes one of identifying the original context for this material.

4.9.11 Examples of the more complete elements, such as rims, bases, and decorated sherds, are illustrated in Figure 14, with a catalogue below, cross-referenced in *Appendix 3*.

1. Reduced grey ware clubbed, lid-seated upright rim fragment (**102**).
2. Reduced grey ware strap handle fragment (**102**).
3. Reduced grey ware body fragment with slashed decoration (**102**).
4. Reduced grey ware body fragment of storage jar or jug with lower end of side strap handle attached (**100**).
5. Lightly gritted sandy ware upright clubbed rim fragment with part of pinched/pulled pouring spout and possible applied decoration or top attachment of side strap handle (**102**).
7. Lightly gritted sandy ware clubbed rim fragment, pinched to one edge of fragment presumably to form pouring spout; possible combed decoration to neck with parallel incisions or possibly just from wheel-thrown manufacture (**102**).
8. Lightly gritted sandy ware clubbed rim fragment (**100**).
9. Lightly gritted sandy ware clubbed rim fragment (**102**).
10. Lightly gritted sandy ware thickened, upright rim fragment, with horizontal ribbed section lower on neck (**702**).
11. Lightly gritted sandy ware thickened upright rim fragment (**202**).
12. Lightly gritted sandy ware body fragment decorated with roller-stamping to probably applied strip (**102**).
13. Lightly gritted sandy ware flat base fragment (**102**).
14. Lightly gritted sandy ware flat base fragment with obtuse-angled walls (**102**).
15. Gritty ware clubbed rim fragment (**102**).
16. Gritty ware everted, clubbed rim fragment with lower lip to inside edge of vessel opening; possibly thumb-impressed/pinched decoration (flattening the upper part of the rim to the inside edge) in two places on remaining fragment (**202**).

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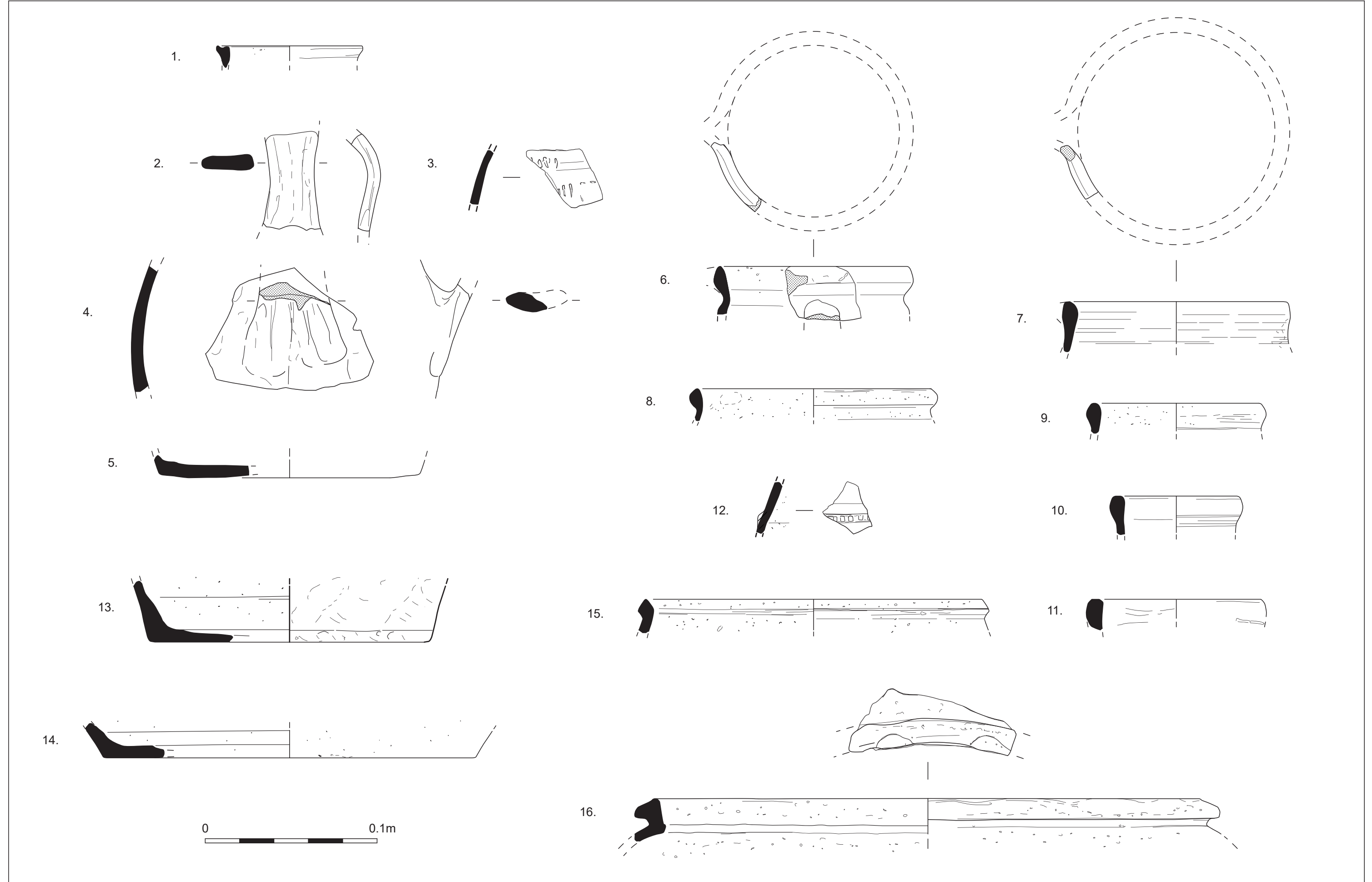


Figure 14: Illustrated medieval pottery

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4.9.11 **Early post-medieval pottery (16th-17th centuries):** there are 12 fragments of later medieval/early post-medieval pottery amongst the assemblage. One fragment of yellow ware from **209** might be as early as late 16th/early 17th century, but it could also be of much later 18th or 19th century date (Plate 51). The fabric is more cream than buff-coloured and the glaze is a deeper shade of yellow. The sherd from Millom is likely from a jug or jar but it is difficult to be more specific in terms of its date and original form with only one fragment present. A much larger assemblage of yellow ware sherds from the North West was recovered from a site at Church Rd, Rainford, St Helens, and its analysis suggests that these darker yellow ware containers/vessels are likely 17th century in date (Philpott *et al* 2015, 105-106). A large proportion of the pottery fragments found at Rainford were from only four vessels and statements about the variety of forms were therefore difficult. Early yellow wares are likely contemporary with Cistercian wares and date from the later 16th century but the 17th century as the earliest date for the fragment from Millom seems more likely (*op cit*, 106). At Rainford, the taller vessels, that is straight-sided single-handed bowls and pancheons can be dated to the 17th century as comparable vessels were found at the Tennis Courts site in association with clay tobacco pipes dating from the mid-17th century (*op cit*, 106).



Plate 51: Likely fragment of yellow ware from 209, three orientations: outside, cross-section, inside

4.9.12 There are 11 fragments of likely early post-medieval dark-glazed wares or Blackware from Millom. These differ from later dark-glazed coarse red earthenware in thickness, colour and hardness of fabric, as well as lustre, and thickness and application of the glaze (Plate 52 and Plate 53). The fabric of the sherds from Millom is of deeper red, almost purple colour, hard-fired and only a few millimetres thick. On some of the sherds, the glaze appears very shiny, speckled and almost metallic. These are dark-glazed fine wares that continued on from the earlier Cistercian and Midland Purple Wares (*op cit*, 69-70, fig. 5.20-5.21) and at Millom they likely date to the late 16th-early 17th century. The pottery fragments are too small to assign them to specific vessel types with any certainty, but they may have been handled drinking vessels similar to the ones found at Rainford (*op cit*, 72-73, fig. 5.23.). Early post-medieval vessels 'were sparsely glazed and fired very hard in a reducing kiln to give a dark purple colour to the vessel' (Barton 1975, 119). Although the glazes varied in colour, they were often purplish-black and extremely shiny, almost metallic and strongly resembling metal vessels when overfired and reduced. This can be observed on some of the sherds from Millom which are almost reflective, with a metallic sheen to their surface (Plate 53). Locally, similar fabrics were found at St Mary's Abbey, Holme Cultram, Abbeytown. The site produced fragments of dark brown glazed red earthenware and Blackware with rims and remains of handles comparable to the Millom material from **100** (Plate 52 and Plate 53). At Holme Cultram, the dark brown-glazed red earthenware with pitted surface and mid-brown/purple patches (e.g. Plate 52) were identified as Fabric 1 (mid-15th-17th century) whilst the shinier wares with a dull metallic finish (e.g. Plate 53) were identified as Fabric 2 (mid-15th-18th century) (Walker and Graham, 2013, 80-82, Fig. 42, 108-121).

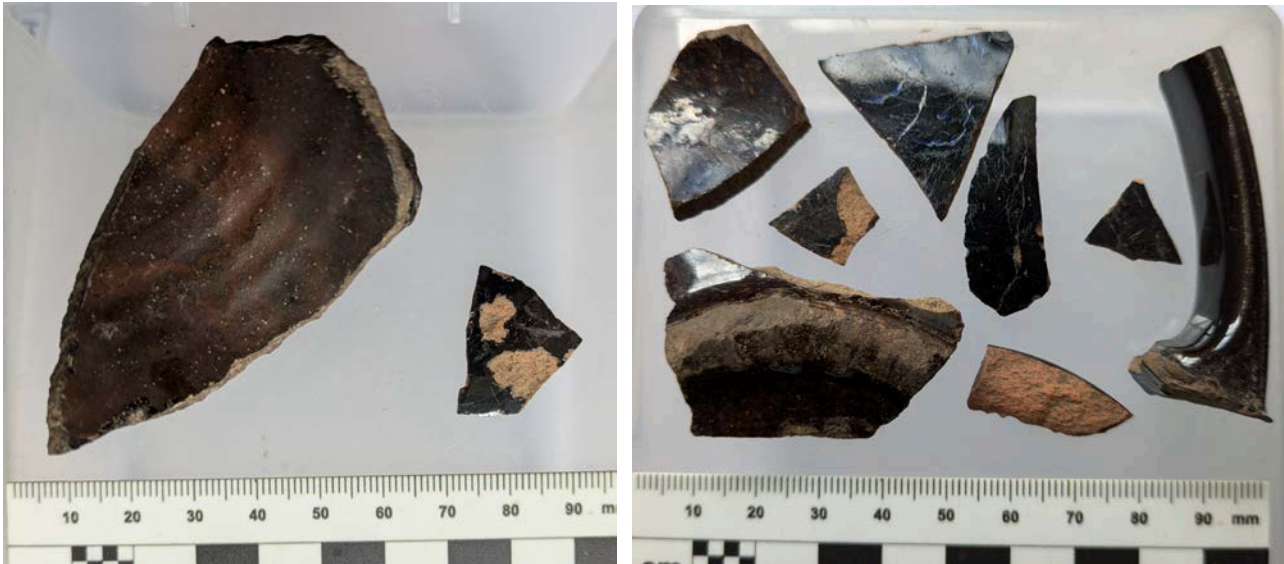


Plate 52: Likely early post-medieval dark glazed ware sherds from 100

Plate 53: Likely early post-medieval dark glazed ware sherds from 100, including a handle and a base

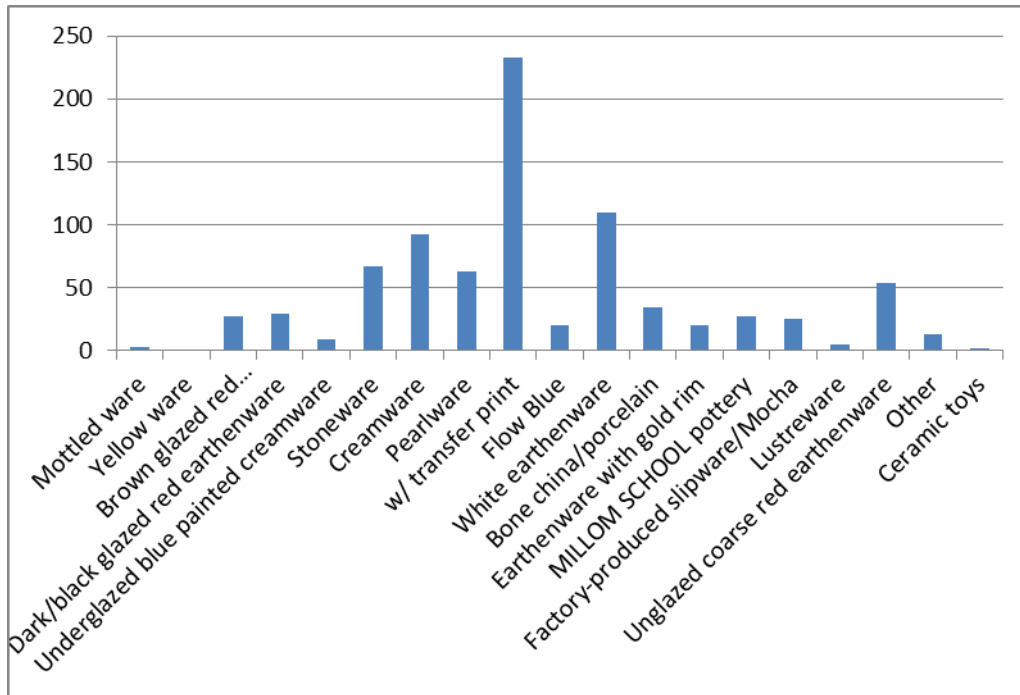


Plate 54: Late post-medieval and early modern pottery types recovered during the evaluation

4.9.13 **Late post-medieval/early modern pottery (18th-20th centuries):** the evaluation produced a large number of post-medieval/early modern pottery: the assemblage makes up about a quarter of the overall finds total (837 fragments = 24.3%). The majority of this assemblage was made up undecorated fragments of creamware (c1760-c1800), pearlware (c1780-c1840) and white earthenware (1830s-present) (https://cartarchaeology.wordpress.com/2017/02/17/creamware_to_whiteware/).

4.9.14 The assemblage contained 95 creamware and 63 pearlware fragments and there were 110 fragments of undecorated white earthenware/whiteware (Plate 54). A further 233 fragments of earthenware had been decorated with different transfer prints (Plate 54). These included common patterns such as “Willow”, “Asiatic Pheasants” and “Fibre”, but also a small number of prints using much less common imagery, in many cases having been printed onto biscuit ware using red, green, light brown, purple or black ink (see below). The other types of pottery that make up the post-medieval/early modern pottery assemblage from Millom are red coarse earthenwares with brown or dark glazes and

occasionally slip trails, a few fragments of mottled ware and some sherds of factory-produced slipware and mocha. There were also a few fragments of flow blue and lusterware but even though these fragments were spread over Trenches 1, 2 and 7 they most likely represented only a very small number of vessels for each type. There were larger amounts of likely 19th century bone china/porcelain and white earthenwares decorated simply with gold rings or bands, in one case right on the edge of the saucer. Similar decorations on different types of pottery suggest the disposal of items from the same set, such as a cup and saucer. The most striking example for this is a number of ceramic fragments that belonged to a fineware cup and saucer decorated with "Willow" print in striking blue with a gold band separating fields of decoration. Furthermore, there was a very small number of sherds of likely lusterware (5) from Trenches 1 and 2 (**100, 200, 202**), but all being of similar thickness, curvature and a metallic-apricot coloured surface it is very likely they all came from the same vessel.

4.9.15 Amongst the assemblage from Millom is one possible fragment of 17th century tin-glazed earthenware (from context **100**) although the thin fabric and glaze suggest it may be more likely to be underglaze blue painted earthenware dating from the late 18th century (Plate 55). Its decoration resembles early geometric designs on tin-glazed earthenware (Black 2001, 20-21) but it is unique in the assemblage from Millom and not much more can be said except that its flatness might suggest that it came from the base of a plate. In terms of late 18th century ceramics, the assemblage from Millom included nine likely fragments of underglaze blue painted earthenware: three sherds from each (100), (102) and (701). However, none of the sherds retained any or even part of the pattern or decoration: they were all plain but with some potential accidental paint 'splodges'. Generally, the fabric of the ceramic does not appear as soft and 'dusty' as it does on contemporary Delftware produced in Lancaster at that time (Blenkinship and Hobson 2022).



Plate 55: Fragments of underglaze blue painted earthenware, the centre one possibly tin-glazed earthenware, all from 100



Plate 56: Post-medieval/early modern white earthenware decorated with transfer prints, gold and moulded decoration from 701

4.9.16 The largest group of early modern pottery from Millom were different types of white earthenware decorated with transfer patterns, some carried out in Flow Blue with a few in very bright shades of striking cobalt blue. The patterns include common transfer prints such as “Willow”, “Asiatic Pheasants” and “Fibre” (Plate 57) (Neale 2005, 39, 74-75), but also some unique prints on single vessels such as ornamental or commemorative mugs, cups or jars with or without lids (Plate 56 and Plate 57). The transfer prints were made in a number of different colours: different shades of green, brown, red, blue, purple and black. One particular unique red print shows a girl or woman likely sitting at a table eating(?)

afternoon tea and biscuits/cake(?) (Plate 59). There were also some hand-painted pots, notably a cup or jar with a small girl carrying a basket of flowers (Plate 58).

4.9.17 Several white earthenware fragments were decorated with simple moulded decoration of waves, lines or dots (Plate 56, lower left) or simple gold rims or rings/bands (Plate 56, upper right). All of these fragments appear to have predominantly come from cups and saucers or sets thereof. This is also true for the “Willow” pattern cup-and-saucer set decorated with bright blue transfer print and gold band/line divisions of which a number of fragments were certainly found in contexts **100**, **701** and **702** (Plate 56, lower right). Only one base fragment of a different set retained part of a maker’s mark, but the registered patent number is incomplete; the place of manufacture is England (Plate 56, upper right of the scale).



Plate 57 (left): Post-medieval white earthenware decorated with “Fibre” transfer print from 100
Plate 58 (right): Two joining fragments from 701 and 702 with a hand-painted flower girl

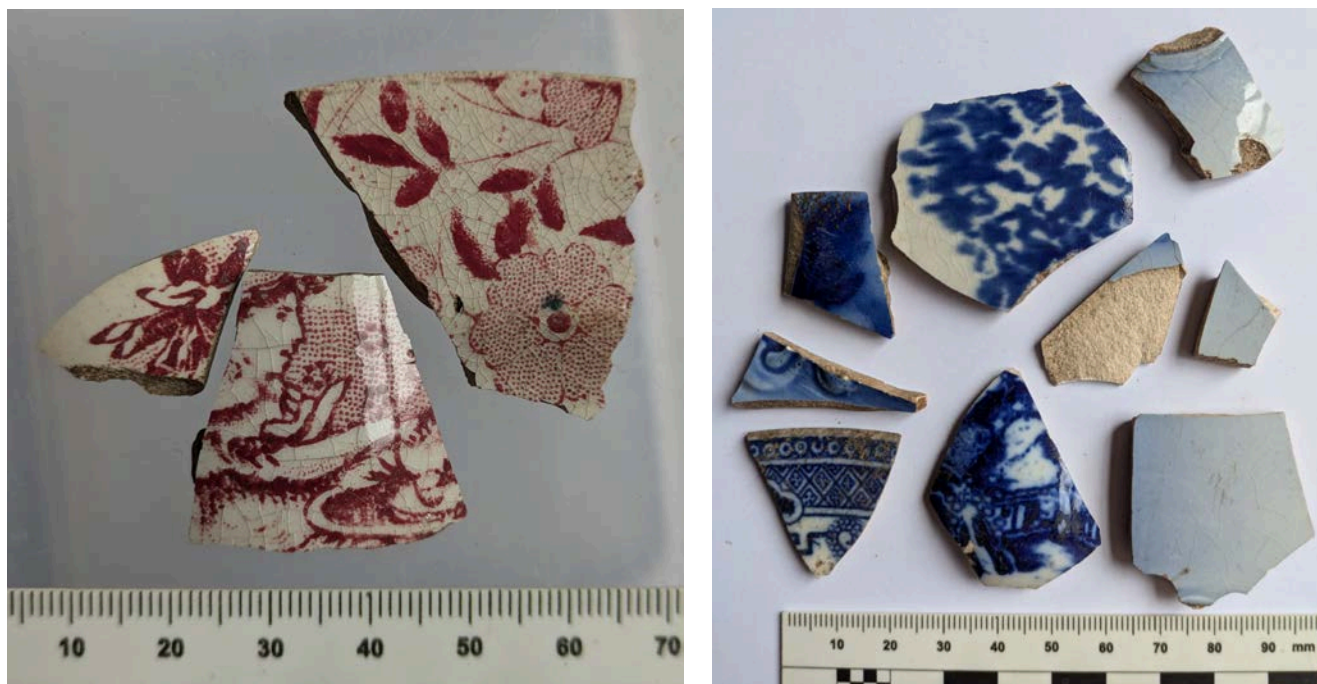


Plate 59 (left): Fragments of one or two vessels with red transfers print from 202
Plate 60 (right): Post-medieval pottery with likely flow blue decoration; upper left with gold specks from 100

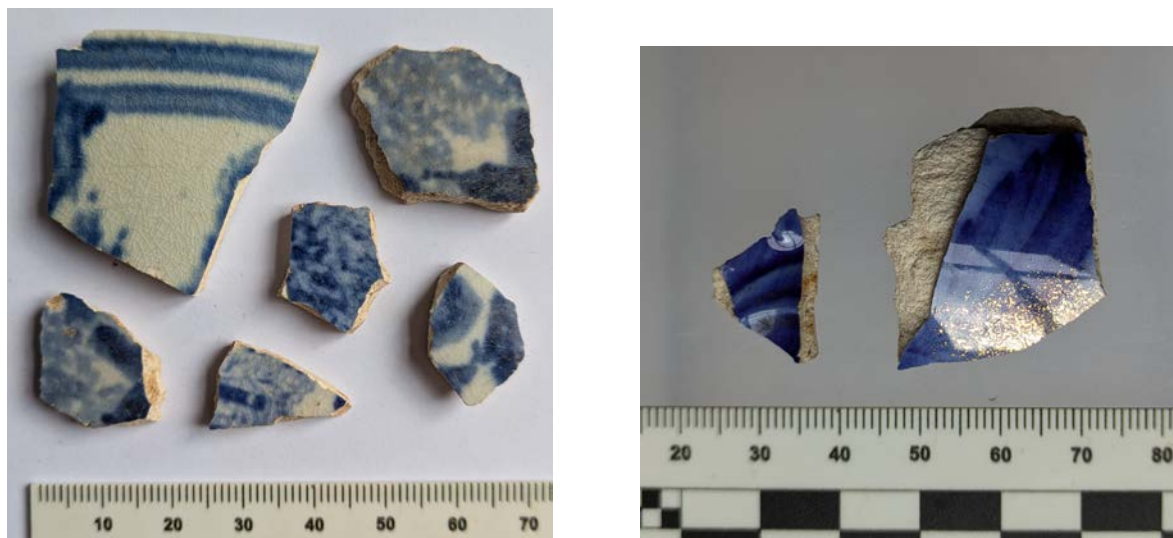


Plate 61 (left): Post-medieval of flow blue ceramic fragments from 209

Plate 62 (right): Post-medieval fragments of flow blue with gold dust from 204

4.9.18 A small number of pottery fragments were decorated with flow blue, which can be described as a 'blurred' version of normally crisply-lined transfer patterns (Plate 59 (left): Fragments of one or two vessels with red transfers print from 202

Plate 60, Plate 62). The name 'flow blue' derives from the blue colour of the transfer pattern that blurred or "flowed" during the firing process, often leaving very bright, "washed-out" vivid blue patterns (Neale 2005, 135). In addition, these bright blue patterns were often enhanced or combined with gold, as can be seen on fragments from **204** (Plate 62). Similar to the occurrence of fragments of different transfer print decorated sets at Millom, there was likely only one item that was decorated with in vivid bright flow blue with gold specks, but the fragments of this one vessel were found in different contexts (**100** and **204**), that is, distributed over Trenches 1 and 2.

4.9.19 The evaluation also produced a small number of pottery fragments that were decorated with certain patterns and logos, making them likely souvenirs commemorating specific events or places. Generally, they all date to the late 19th-early 20th century; however, two joining sherds certainly date from 1862 or shortly thereafter as they came from a mug, cup or jar commemorating the Great Exhibition that was held in London in 1862 (Plate 64). It retains much of the oak leaf wreath and the wording [PROPE?]TY OF [...] 1862 [...LONDO]NI [HON]ORIS [C]AUSA the latter of which was the Exhibition's Motto and printed on the obverse of all of the exhibition medals (e.g. an example in the Royal Museums Greenwich: <https://www.rmg.co.uk/collections/objects/rmgc-object-204485>) The fragments were found in the same context (**701**) as another, similar, fragment which retains a partial oak wreath similar to the one on the aforementioned fragments, as well as some lettering ([...]T) which could, however, not further be identified (Plate 65). However, this fragment does not appear to have come from the same vessel, though almost certainly from a similar or related one. Another commemorative or souvenir fragment came from a mug or jar that was brought back to Millom from Dorset likely commemorating a holiday (Plate 63). This fragment was found in **100**. The same context produced three joining and one non-joining sherd from the same vessel, again likely a commemorative or motto mug/jar. It was likely decorated with a black transfer pattern displaying a canine(?) or other four-legged mammal and the remains of a motto likely reading [...R]ECRUITS [...] perhaps referring to "animal recruits", that is working animals in the army or another military organisation, or a local sea-, bay-, mountain rescue or scouts organisation.

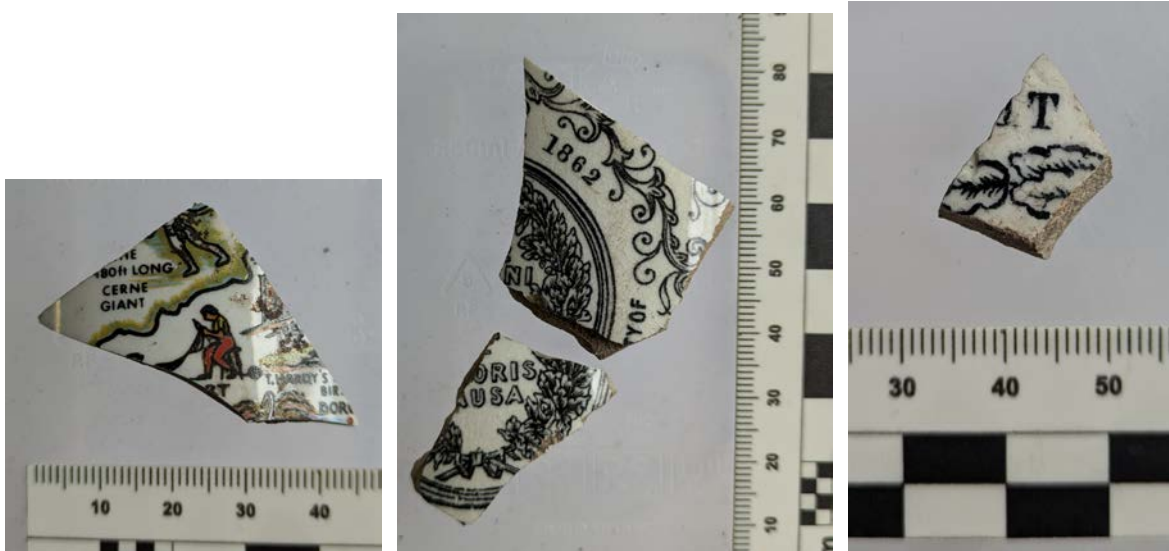


Plate 63: Fragment of a souvenir mug or jar from Dorset from 100

Plate 64: Fragment of a mug or jar commemorating the Great of Exhibition of 1862 from 701

Plate 65: Fragment of either the same or a different similar jar/mug commemorating an event from 701



Plate 66: Three joining and one additional fragment of a commemorative vessel from 100

4.9.21 The most prolific and significant group of late 19th-early 20th century pottery from Millom comprised 28 fragments of the former Millom School's own pottery marked 'MILLOM SCHOOL' (Plate 67 to Plate 78). The lettering can be found on plates and mugs/cups from the site and some sherds from smaller plates such as side plates or saucers. In addition to the lettering, the rims of the Millom School pottery all carry dark brown thicker and thinner banding and there is an elongated black garland border with cut-off corners around the MILLOM SCHOOL print. The mugs appear fairly large and may have also been used for soup. It seems that these mugs had two thick brown bands around the rim circumference (Plate 69, Plate 71, Plate 72) whilst dinner plates and smaller plates has a thin and a thicker band around the outer rim circumference (Plate 67, Plate 68, Plate 70). There is no maker's or identification mark or stamp on any of the sherds except for a small eight-petalled flower or "ring of dots/teardrops" on the base of one of the sherds (Plate 78).



Plate 67 (left): MILLOM SCHOOL pottery fragments from 100

Plate 68 (centre): MILLOM SCHOOL rim fragment from 102

Plate 69 (right): MILLOM SCHOOL mug fragment from 200



Plate 70 (left): MILLOM SCHOOL pottery fragments from 200

Plate 71 (centre): MILLOM SCHOOL mainly mug fragments from 204

Plate 72 (right): MILLOM SCHOOL likely mug fragments from 204

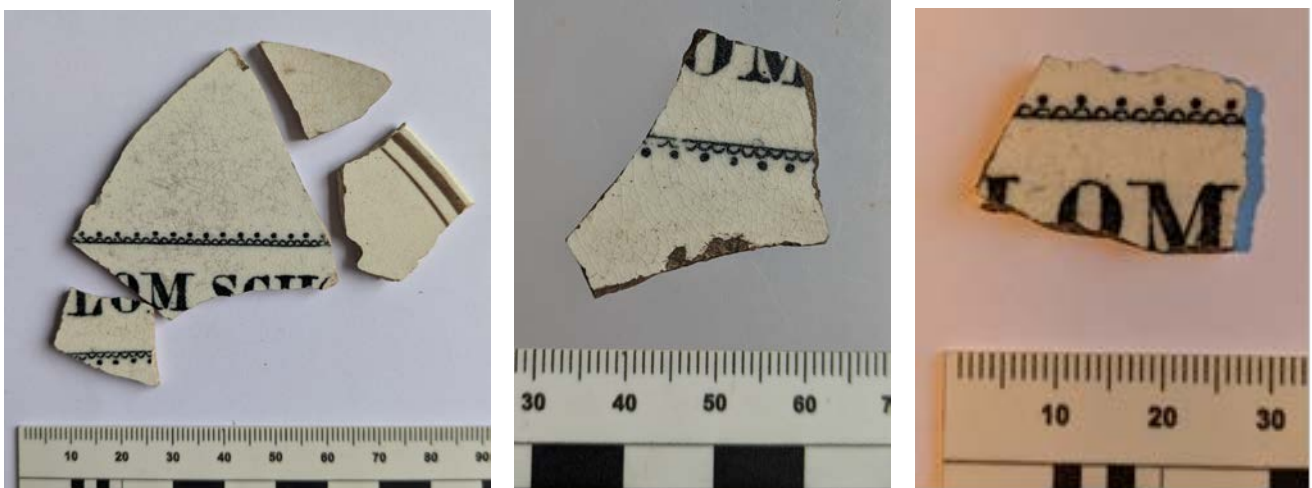


Plate 73 (left): MILLOM SCHOOL plate fragments from 701

Plate 74 (centre): MILLOM SCHOOL plate fragment from 701

Plate 75 (right): MILLOM SCHOOL plate fragment from Trench 1 / US



Plate 76 (left): MILLOM SCHOOL plate fragments (comp. Plate 69)

Plate 77 (centre): Reverse of large fragment from Plates 69 and 72 with maker's mark/stamp

Plate 78 (right): Close-up of maker's mark/stamp

4.9.20 There are five small fragments of potential lustreware that came from different contexts (**100**, **200**, **202**): they all shared the white, fine fabric, wall thinness and the very distinct apricot/salmon glaze colour. In addition, the glaze has a very metallic sheen to it, with a green/blue hue that is difficult to reproduce in photographs (Plate 80) (Gibson 1999, 16, 17, 33). The original vessel would have likely dated from the mid-19th century (ibid.).

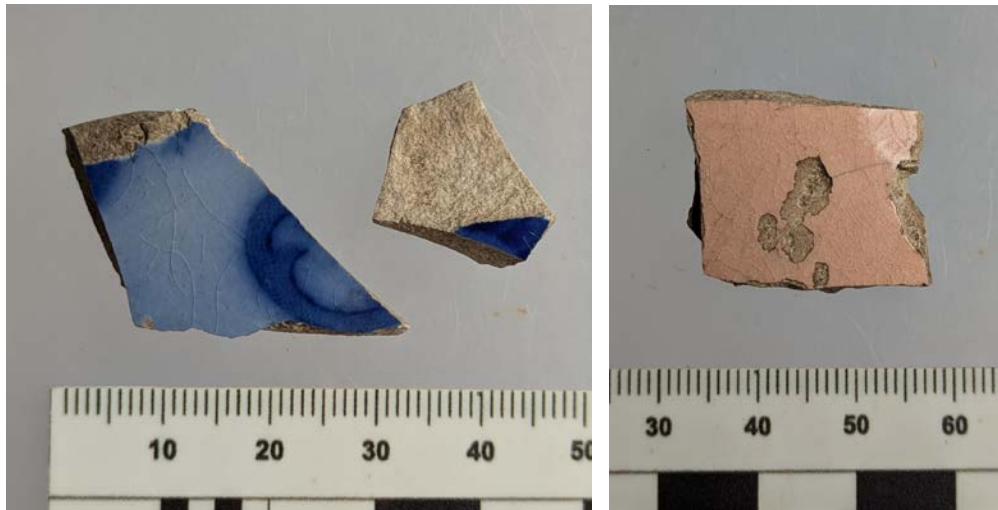


Plate 79: Two fragments of later post-medieval flow blue from 207

Plate 80: Small fragment of likely lustreware from 202

4.9.21 Amongst the assemblage from Millom are 23 fragments of factory-produced slipware/ mocha. They were all fairly evenly spread over the site, having been found in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 7. Trench 3 produced few finds (20) and only one piece of factory-produced slipware. This very small fragment was decorated with organic-looking mocha or speckled decoration (**300**). All other factory-produced slipware from the site at Millom was of the banded variety with straight lines and waves circling the body of the vessel, likely mugs or tall handled jars (cf Sussman, 1997, 6f, 40f, Fig 54etc). One fragment retained the lower part of the handle (Plate 84) and the most common colour combination at the site at Millom was a cream/yellow body with light blue, white and brown banding and waves although there were also white vessels with blue banding (Plate 82). These sherds occurred in different context and suggest that if not

from the same item, then they were likely fragments of items from the same set, as discussed above. With regards to factory-produced slipware, mocha is the dominant decoration on creamware and banding is the dominant decoration on pearlware and whitewares (Sussman 1997, 60-61) which suggests that the small fragment of mocha from **300** is likely slightly earlier in date than the banded fragments from **206** and **207**. Thus, whilst the small mocha-decoration fragment may be early 19th century, the banded fragment will date from around the mid to later 19th century.

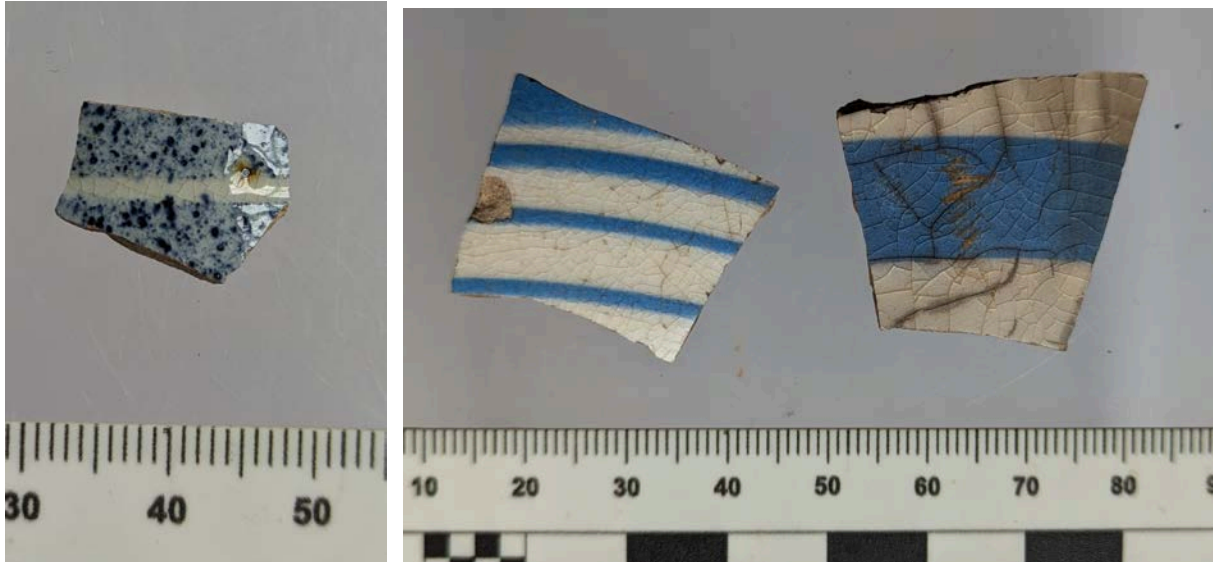


Plate 81 (left): Factory-produced slipware from 300, likely mocha
Plate 82 (right): Factory-produced slipware from 100



Plate 83 (left): Factory-produced slipware from 206
Plate 84 (right): Factory-produced slipware from 207

4.9.22 The post-medieval pottery assemblage from Millom also included 67 fragments of brown and grey salt-glazed stoneware (8%), all dating from the 18th-19th century. Most of the stoneware came from two contexts in Trenches 1 and 7 (**100**: 36 sherds, **701**: 19 sherds, **702**: 1 sherd) while Trench 2 only produced 11 fragments spread over **200** (5), **201** (1), **202** (3), **204** (1) and **207** (1). The stoneware included fragments of relatively common grey stoneware preservative and storage jars, unglazed inkwells and a number of salt-glazed grey stoneware fragments with cobalt-blue decoration or splotches (Plate 85 and Plate 88). One fragment displays a geometric moulded/hand-formed decoration and was

most certainly made in the German pottery kilns at Westerwald (Plate 87). The other five fragments are also likely German imports and their similar thickness, glaze and decorations suggests that they came from the same vessel (Plate 86). Amongst the post-medieval assemblage from Millom were also four fragments of a greyish-brown fabric with shiny brown glaze on the interior only it was likely not salt-glaze and the four fragments are only tentatively added to the stoneware group even though no exact parallel for the fabric, glaze and decoration could be found. On these fragments (which are very likely from the same vessel), the brown glaze is enhanced by uneven black banding which in turn is speckled with small shiny specks, a feature likely achieved by adding mica to the slip. The assemblage from Millom also included three fragments of two late 19th century/early 20th century stoneware inkwells, from **100** and **202** (Plate 89 to Plate 91).

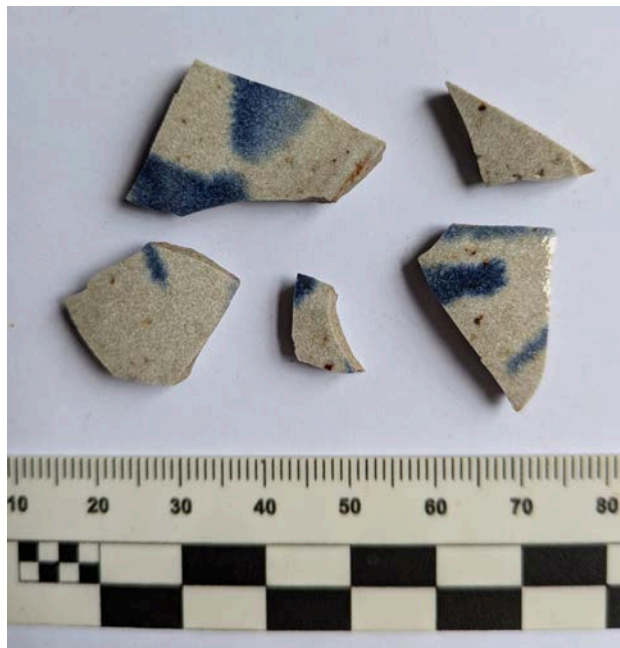


Plate 85: Stoneware from 100, the unusual brown/black banded fragments on the right
Plate 86: Likely German salt-glazed stoneware with remains of blue cobalt decoration from 100



Plate 87: Fragment of German Westerwald stoneware (exterior and interior) from 100
Plate 88: Stoneware from 701



Plate 89: Stoneware inkwell fragments from 100

Plate 90: Stoneware inkwell (nearly complete) from 202 viewed from the top

Plate 91: Stoneware inkwell (nearly complete) from 202 viewed from the side

4.9.23 Amongst the post-medieval pottery assemblage from Millom was a surprisingly small number of mottled ware and later dark or brown glazed red coarse earthenware, most of which came from (**100**). This included only 27 fragments of brown-glazed coarse red earthenware, 29 fragments of dark-glazed coarse red earthenware and only three fragments of likely mottled ware (Plate 92 and Plate 93). Some of the brown-glazed coarse red earthenware was also decorated with a cream or yellow slip and slip-trails on the inside of the vessel and will likely date slightly earlier (late 17th-18th century) than the standard brown- and dark-glazed coarse red earthenware (late 17th-19th century). The three fragments of mottled ware are of similar date to the slip-coated and slip-trailed coarse earthenware (late 17th-18th century). Considering how common early modern red coarseware is commonly found, the site at Millom produced a surprisingly small amount (mottled ware: 3 frgms. = 0.35%; brown-glazed red coarse earthenware: 27 frgms. = 3.2%, dark or black-glazed coarse red earthenware: 29 frgms. = 3.5%).



Plate 92 (left): Mottled ware from 100



Plate 93 (right): Brown-glazed coarse red earthenware from 100

4.9.24 **Clay tobacco pipes:** The whole assemblage on ground of decorative detail, fabric and stem bore dates from the latter part of the 19th or early 20th century. This is underlined by the dominance of stem bores of 4/64". The two larger contexts **202** and **209** are clearly of this date. There are two exceptions. The earliest piece from the site is an 8/64" stem from context **100**. On grounds of fabric and stem bore this almost certainly dates to the mid- or late 17th century. It must be residual in this context. The 6/64" stem is also much earlier than the rest of the finds probably dating from the period 1680 to 1750. The full specialist assessment of the clay tobacco pipes from Millom can be found in *Appendix 4*.

4.9.25 Ceramic building material: CBM was one of the largest groups of finds from Millom (586 fragments = 17%). The overwhelming majority of the CBM were brick and tile fragments, the majority of the latter being roof tiles rather than floor tiles. Most of the CBM came from Trenches 1 and 2 with most fragments coming from context **202** (324 frgms.), **100** (114 frgms.) and **200** (56 frgms.). Amongst the CBM are also fragments of shaped or moulded cream/buff coloured firebrick, fragments of mortar and a small number of glazed floor or wall tiles, likely from a bathroom or kitchen. **100** produced the probably most interesting fragment of CBM: 2 fragments from a Minton Hollins floor tile showing "Rebecca at the Well" from their set of five Biblical Scenes, Arts & Crafts Style, dating from the 1880s (Plate 111). Moulded into the reverse is Minton, Hollins & Co. Patent Tile Works Stoke on Trent. Amongst the CBM assemblage are also several fragments of flowerpots, drain pipes, chimney pot and a small number of glazed corner tiles, likely from a decorative wall feature, from **100**. There were several refitting green-glazed tile fragments from **200**, a context which also produced 18 potentially feet(?) or similar differing sizes. Their use or purpose is unknown. Contexts **201** and **204** contained amongst other fragments of CBM, four fragments of a faux-marble memorial stone and vase for flower arrangements with the remains of [IN ME]MOR[IAM] on the top: this is likely a turn-of-the-century or 20th century grave marker.

4.9.26 Glass: a total of 609 glass fragments were recovered; that is 17.3% of the overall finds total. Similar to the CBM, the vast majority of the glass was recovered from Trenches 1, 2 and 7 with contexts **100** (309 frgms.), **200** (70 frgms.), **201** (47 frgms.), **202** (36 frgms.) and **701** (77 frgms.) producing the largest numbers. The most prolific amongst the glass fragments were window panes – both clear and frosted. There were at least 3 different kinds of frosted glass with a fairly thick frosted glass with diagonal lines forming saltires being the most prolific. These were likely used in bathroom doors or else, if they came from part of the old school house, possibly the teacher's lounge. Context **100** also produced some fragment of clear glass likely from hollow glass bricks. The vast majority of the glass containers were made from clear, olive green or brown glass, but there was a small number of items made from differently-coloured glass, for example there were several sherds of opaque light blue colour, most likely from the same vessel, probably a vase or some kind of ornament. The assemblage also included several fragments from turn-of-the-century Codd-, wine-, spirit- or beer bottles, as well as fragments of medicine bottles and sweet jars, as well as preservative containers. No complete bottles survive. Two pieces of glass from contexts **100** and **200** look like they were fragments of a test tube and may have also come from the old school.

4.9.27 Iron: The iron assemblage from Millom is fairly unremarkable in terms of contents and numbers. 322 fragments were recovered, comprising 9.4% of the total finds assemblage. As with the other bulk finds, glass and CBM, the iron mainly came from Trenches 1, 2, and 7 (**100**: 51 frgms., **102**: 35 frgms., **200**: 200 frgms., **201**: 20 frgms., **202**: 107 frgms., **701** and **702**: 24 frgms.). The main part of the assemblage is likely post-medieval or early modern in date, but furniture, wall, door, cart and other fittings made from iron did not change much in shape and size throughout the centuries which makes it highly likely that some of the iron finds from contexts with a high medieval finds concentrations (such as **102**) are medieval in date (Egan 1998, 44-45, 60, 82-83; Schuster *et al* 2012, 186-195, Fig. 46-55). The items discovered are typically related to home and transport: there were horseshoes and ox shoes, door brackets, hinges, shoe/heel irons, curved fittings, rings, loops or chain links and a large number of nails. The ox shoes – which can date from 12th-19th century - were found in **102** and are thus possibly medieval in date whilst the horseshoe from **100** is certainly early modern. The most unexpected but explainable finds from the site at Millom – especially Trench 2 – are a number of cast iron numbered grave plot markers which must have come from the nearby cemetery. They were found in **100** (one marker top), **200** (7 plot markers) and **202** (complete grave marker labelled "1014"). Contexts **200**, **201** and **204** also contained a number of tent pegs (8) and tent hooks (1) – the scout woggle from the same context, which suggest that the area was used by the scouts for camping. In terms of domestic ironwork, the site at Millom produced a number of hinge fittings, brackets and timber fittings, a lock and lock plate and door fittings from **200**, drawer handles and wall brackets from **201**, machinery, bindings or brackets from **204**, **209** and **400** and both contexts in Trench 7. **701** and **702** produced a number of typical 20th century items such as modern coat hooks, a steel-and-plastic internal cupboard hinge, several pegs and hooks, large screws with plastic dowels and washers, and a carbon battery.

4.9.28 **Copper-alloy:** a total of 42 copper-alloy fragments were recovered from the site at Millom; that is 1.2% of the finds total. The copper-alloy finds include only one object of medieval date from **102** and 41 objects of post-medieval or modern date. As with most of the bulk finds recovered from the site (i.e. CBM, glass and iron, see above), the copper alloy objects were fairly evenly spread over Trenches 1, 2, and 7. There are no copper alloy objects from Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 6. Whilst the stirrup-shaped strap fitting is certainly medieval in date, the small chape found in the same context is not – although it closely resembles medieval and early medieval chapes, which are metal finials for leather scabbards for daggers and small knives (e.g. Goodall 2012, 137, Fig. 30, 197-199). Chapes can be made from sheet or cast copper-alloy, are often slightly flattened or oval in shape and have two rivet holes to secure them to the scabbard. In addition, the medieval examples are frequently decorated with a terminal knob and incised circumferential decoration. However, although the object found at Millom has a terminal knob and two holes for a rivet, it is perfectly circular and undecorated (Plate 95). It is identical to items recorded as parasol or umbrella chapes/ferrules on the Portable Antiquities Scheme's finds database (e.g. NMS-DA1611, SWYOR-86E256, NLM-875295 etc). The remaining assemblage of late post-medieval, early modern and modern copper-alloy objects are toys, uniform components, shell casings, wire, a barrel tap handle, a pen fragments, modern coins, furniture fittings, a large horse harness buckle and a bent badge with a toothed creature's head and the motto "VIX EA NOSTRA VOCO"

4.9.29 Only one of the finds from Millom can be confirmed as medieval. This is the stirrup- or D-shaped frame/strap fitting from **102** (Plate 94). This type of frame is often made from gunmetal or brass; it is stirrup-shaped with a small moulded knob at the apex but at Millom it was found without the sheet metal belt plate that it is usually associated with (Egan 1991, 94, no. 421). The example from London (Billingsgate lorry park) is dated to phase 11, that is AD1340-1400 (ibid, 3; 6).



Plate 94 (left): stirrup-shaped strap fitting from **102**

Plate 95 (centre): umbrella/parasol ferrule from **102**

Plate 96 (right): drawer handle from **100**

4.9.30 The remaining 41 finds of copper-alloy (including some modern composites) included 7 coins (early modern and modern pennies of Victoria and Elizabeth II) which could have also been listed under "alloys/composites" because they are not usually pure metal or two-metal alloys. The copper-alloy object assemblage includes a barrel tap handle labelled "CHRIMES PATNET G&C R BEST", a strap end or horse brass and several modern fragments from **100**, and a pen fragment and a scout's woggle from **200** (Plate 97) The woggle is from the Scouts' Association and carries Baden-Powell's name around the association's symbol, the fleur-de-lis. Like the iron tent pegs and grave plot markers this will have been lost by one of the scouts camping, parading or playing in the field next to the old school. Trench 2 also produced part of a toy set, that is a children's belt buckle plate embossed with the word "WESTERN", a horse' head and a sheriff's star badge from **202** (Plate 98). An unstratified find from the Trench 7 spoil

heap is a badge with motto and crest (Plate 99 and Plate 100). The motto is VIX EA NOSTRA VOVO and the crest is a boars' head. Translated, the motto means "I scarcely call these things our own". This is considered likely to be a livery badge, that is a badge worn by a retainer of a noble household, and is probably of late 18th century date or later (Stephen Bull pers comm).



Plate 97 (left): Scout's woggle from 200

Plate 98 (right): Children's toy belt buckle plate from a Wild West play set



Plate 99 (left): Bent badge from Trench 7 (U/S) showing the motto side

Plate 100 (right): Bent badge from Trench 7 (U/S) showing the crest side

4.9.31 **Lead-alloy:** a total of 24 lead or lead-alloy objects or fragments thereof were recovered from Millom; that is 0.7% of the finds total. Most of the lead items were weights, clips, scrap metal or left-overs from the casting process that could not be identified any further due to lack of specific characteristics. The lead finds come from almost all trenches (except Trench 3) with Trenches 1, 2 and 7 producing the majority of the material. The most noteworthy lead-alloy finds are a small spindle whorl from **102** which is likely medieval in date (Plate 101), and five lead bullets of different types from different contexts (Plate 102). The larger globular shots (29.08g and 28.32g) came from a small or average-sized musket (**102** and NGR 316292 480680) whilst the smaller shots (5.78g, c8.01g, 11.13g) were probably pistol shots, found in contexts **204, 500, Tr 2 (U/S)** and the Urnfield (**U/S**). The 20th century cylindrical slug came from context **400** (<https://finds.org.uk/counties/findsrecordingguides/shot/>). However, the most significant find in the lead assemblage is a small undecorated spindle whorl from a medieval drop spindle, which was found in **102**. Drop spindles were in common use in the Middle Ages and the donut-shaped centre weight – the whorl – was made from a variety of heavy materials such as stone or lead alloy. Over five thousand spindle whorls from the medieval period (predominantly made from lead or lead-alloy) have been recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme's database with many examples highly decorated with moulded or incised decoration (<https://finds.org.uk/database/search/results/q/spindle+whorl>).

Spindle whorls were symbols of female work in the medieval ages and are shown in many contemporary illustrations (Egan 1998, 255-261, esp. no. 804). Egan argues that lead whorls were generally heavier than stone, ceramic or bone whorls and their use may have had increased in the later medieval period with the need to spin thicker, heavier yarn (ibid., 261). Lead spindle whorls of the later medieval period are not common in London, but more widely used in the North of England and Wales (ibid, 261). Amongst the assemblage from Millom were also 6 circular lead-alloy 'feet' or flat discs from **200**, with wood impressions and some wood still inside the lead, suggesting that the lead-alloy was poured directly onto the wooden object or legs of a wooden object. It is unclear what that wooden object was but the size and diameter of the disc suggests that they may have been furniture feet or potentially used to weigh something down or else, prevent the wood from getting damaged when the object was moved. One of the discs/'feet' retains a central spike which may have been added to the casting to prevent dislodging. These objects are most likely late post-medieval or early modern in date.



Plate 101 (left): Lead spindle whorl from **102**

Plate 102 (right): from left to right: musket shot (**102**), pistol shot (**500**) and slug (**400**)

4.9.32 **Tin alloy and other alloys/composites** a total of 22 tin-alloy and other alloys/composites were found at Millom; that is 0.6% of the finds total. As with most of the other finds groups, all of these mixed alloys came from Trenches 1, 2 and 7, most of them from **200** (7) and **701** (6). The majority of these alloys are modern with brackets, a nozzle, pipe/hose fittings, caps, clips and a screw lid from **100**, **204** and **701**, and a spoon, tent pegs and fragments of signs and badges (illegible) from **200**. The toy squirt gun/pistol from **200** was likely manufactured in England in the 1930s/1940s (Plate 103).



Plate 103: Water squirt pistol from **200**

4.9.33 **Silver**: the only silver find in the assemblage is a medieval penny of Edward I dating from AD1280-1283 from context (**102**) (Plate 104 and Plate 105). It was minted at Canterbury and is a Class 3g3/42 based on the crown (*pers. comm.* Dr Carl Savage; ref. North 1991, 29; Nos.1022-23). Obverse description: Crowned bust facing with a trifoliate crown; obverse inscription: +EDWR' ANGL' DNS hYB; reverse description: Long cross dividing legend with three pellets in each quadrant; reverse inscription: CIVI/TAS/CAN/TOR.



Plate 104 (left): obverse of silver penny of Edward I dating from AD1280-1283 from 102
Plate 105 (right): reverse of silver penny of Edward I dating from AD1280-1283 from 102

4.9.34 **Industrial residue:** over 150 pieces of industrial residue deriving from iron working were recovered, the majority from Trenches 1 and 2, but with a smaller amount from Trench 7, and more tiny fragments were recovered from the samples taken from **102** and **602** (see *Section 4.10.2*). With the exception of a fairly small number of lumps of coal, which could be naturally occurring, coke, which is clearly post-medieval, and some charcoal and haematite, the majority of could be split into two basic types; heavy pieces that clearly derived from bloomery-type iron smelting, and lighter types that are less diagnostic, but possibly smithing waste. The majority of the former came from context **102**, and are clearly therefore likely to be medieval in date, and suggest that iron smelting and some smithing was taking place very nearby. There is a reference to a smithy, at, or at least belonging to the castle estates in 1513/14 (Winchester 1983, 87) although the accounts that mention it record 'ayll rasyng and remevyng the yren smethe' (*op cit*, 94), suggesting that it was actually being demolished at that time. The remainder came from a variety of contexts and is more likely to be post-medieval in date, and perhaps derives from a nearby blacksmith's workshop or similar.

4.9.35 **Stone** 144 fragments of stone were recovered from Millom; that is 4.2% of the finds total. Stone fragments came from all trenches except 4 and 5, and the most of them were found in contexts **202** (50), **100** (30) and **102** (33). The vast majority of the stone finds from Millom are later post-medieval or modern in date and likely related to the use, repair and demolition of parts of the school house and adjacent properties. There were several fragments of both yellow/cream and red sandstone as well as fragments of roof slate, some still retaining their rivet holes. Based on a visual inspection, nine fragments of slate from **102** were grey slate probably deriving from quarries in Cumbria. However, three fragments from **102** were of a different type of fine-grained grey slate with a shiny surface. This was similar to examples recovered from work at Calder Abbey, which were assessed using X-ray Diffractions (XRD) and compared to material from Bute and considered likely to derive from the Highland Boundary quarries in Central Scotland, which stretch from Arran in the West to Dunkeld in the east. Three samples of the slate were examined using X-ray Diffraction (XRD) and while not exactly the same as those from Bute they are still likely to be from the Highland Boundary group, although it is not possible to more accurately identify where without further analysis. The site also produced a number of finds most certainly related to the school. There were fragments of slate tablets with lines for practicing writing and arithmetic, as well as slate pencils from **Trench 1**, **200**, **202**, **209** and **701** (Plate 107 to Plate 109). The slate assemblage also included one pierced oblong piece of slate from **202** that was much thicker than the other slate roof

tiles, with marks from drilling are still very visible around the large peg hole (Plate 110). It does not appear to be the start of a roof slate but an almost finished object, possibly a musical stone from a post-medieval/early modern set of musical stones or lithophone, several of which existed in the region in the late 19th century (Millar 2022). There were also several dressed sandstone fragments, some of them burnt. Most of the sandstone was larger fragment likely from a building and probably post-medieval in date, deriving from the large dumped deposit **202**, but **102** also produced what is likely an unfinished weight for a warp weighted loom (Plate 106). It is of flat cylindrical shape with peck marks in both centres on the front and back. However, the material was too fragile and started to split whilst working on it; it has been assumed that the process was abandoned and the weight never finished. Similar loomweights – albeit from different local stone – are known from Yorkshire and other areas (e.g. Portable Antiquities Scheme's database Finds IDs: SWYOR-787E40 and SWYOR-786F12 were found close together, YORYM-D46757, NARC-AB3E05 and OXON-8C2443). Loom weights were used to keep the vertical threads, or warp, tight on a loom during weaving while the horizontal thread, or weft, was passed through the warp. Prehistoric loom weights, e.g. Iron Age loom weights are made from clay and frequently conical or pyramidal in shape. Cylindrical or 'donut'-shaped loom weights are known from the early-medieval period. Examples made from clay tend to have a larger perforation than the weights made from stone. The warp-weighted loom went mainly out of use in the later medieval period (ie. 13th century; cf. SWYOR-787E40) which makes it likely that, if the unfinished stone donut from Millom is a loomweight, it dates from the 13th century and is thus contemporary with the Edwardian penny and the copper alloy stirrup-shaped strap mount. Three small fragments of flint were recovered by hand during the project, two from context **102** and one from **602**. None were particularly diagnostic but all potentially derive from flint worked to produce artefacts any time between the Mesolithic and the Bronze Age.



Plate 106 (obverse, side view, reverse): Probable unfinished sandstone loomweight from **102**



Plate 107: Two slate pencils from **202**



Plate 108 (left): large slate tablet fragment from 202
 Plate 109 (right): slate table fragments from 209



Plate 110 (left): Possible musical stone from 202
 Plate 111 (right): Milton & Hollins tile fragments “Rebecca at the Well” from 100

4.9.36 **Animal bone, human bone, and marine shell:** a full report on the animal bone and marine shell is presented in *Appendix 5*. In summary, a range of typical larger domestic species, including cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse were present in a range of contexts, with a particularly large amount recovered from contexts **101**, **102** and **202**. Smaller species such as dog and rabbit/hare were also present, as were various types of bird, including domestic species such as large chicken or pheasant, but

also wild bird such as blackbird/thrush. Fish were represented in the form of a single Atlantic cod bone from context **102**, and various locally available marine molluscs such as cockles and oysters were also present. The majority of the animal bones and all of the shellfish undoubtedly represent food species, with evidence for post-medieval butchery marks present in several cases. The horse and dog bones are species kept domestically for work, although it is notable that the dog species represented were extremely small; this is interesting in its own right as small 'lap dog' types tend to be rare before the 18th century (Hannah Russ pers comm). It is conceivable, albeit unlikely, that they represent the remains of one or more 'turnspit dogs', that is a small dog kept in a treadmill to turn the spit in a large kitchen. A small quantity of human bone was also recovered, from contexts **202** and **204**. Given that these deposits were post-medieval in date and represented material deposited to backfill areas of excavation and to provide levelling, and given the proximity to the nearby graveyard, it seems likely that these are representative of soil left over from grave digging being utilised in this area, with human bones being accidentally incorporated into it.

4.9.37 Plastic: a total of 72 plastic fragments were recovered from the site at Millom; that is 2.1% of the finds total. As with the bulk finds and many other finds group, all of the plastic objects were found in Trenches 1, 2 and 7, in contexts **100**, **200**, **204** and **701**. All the plastic dates from the later 20th century and includes from **100**, the remains of a tape measure, fragments of Kinder surprise eggs, an Action Man foot, a toy lamb, clothes pegs, various caulk nozzles, a small magnetic knight chess piece from a travel chess set, chewed pen caps and an ONKEN Funny Frog with Guitar from a Kinder Surprise Egg Set that came out in 2000. **702** produced a LEGO brick, a toy saucer, fragments of milk bottle caps and further fragment of a Kinder Surprise Egg. The prevalence of children's toys or items related to children confirms the activities of Scouts and other groups and school children. Most of the plastic toys are relatively modern, but there were also two ceramic toys (a cup fragment from a play set and a marble from **100**) that link back to the later 19th and early 20th century when the school children were playing outside.

4.10 Environmental Samples

4.10.1 Introduction: three bulk sediment samples were recovered from suitable contexts during the evaluation, from the fill of the ditch in Trenches 4 (context **402**) and 6 (**602**) and the dumped deposit of presumed medieval date in Trench 1 (**102**). The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains and artefactual fragments and to determine the potential of the material for indicating the character and significance of the deposit. The results of the assessment are presented in *Appendix 6* and *Appendix 7*.

4.10.2 Retents: a very small amount of material was recovered from the retents, primarily charcoal, charred plant materials and industrial residue. Only little ceramic material (CBM and pottery) and stone (flint, slate and burnt slate) were recovered. Charcoal and other charred plant material was abundant in all three samples (see *Appendix 6*, Table 2), and artefactual material was predominantly found in samples <1> from context (**102**). In addition, there was uncharred material in the form of insect egg casings, roots and other plant material recovered from all three samples. Whilst the modern plant and animal material was discarded, all charred plant material and bone were sent off for further analysis and species identification (see *Appendix 7*). Other finds included possible waste flakes/worked flint from <1> (**402**) and <3> (**102**), one piece of CBM from <1> (**402**) and a very small piece of pottery from <3> (**102**). Sample <2> (**602**) contained the least amount of artefactual material with only some industrial residue (mainly tiny fragments of slag) recovered. Whilst sample <1> (**402**) also produced some industrial residue, some CBM, a very tiny flint waste flake and a fragment of jet or shale, sample <3> from **102** produced an abundance of material: two pieces of burnt slate, a tiny piece of tin foil (probably modern), a large number of fragments of hammerscale (globular and scale) and slag, a small piece of lime mortar, two small pieces of CBM and a very small fragment of medieval pottery.

4.10.3 Flots: the two samples, taken from the ditch in the 'urn field' (Trenches 4 and 6, sample <1> and <2>) contained abundant charred cereal grain, predominantly oat, but also barley and wheat, as well as other, probably modern weed seeds. The sample from deposit **102** in Trench 1 (sample <3>) was surprisingly less productive, but contained some charred hazel nut fragments, other weed seeds, and

iron slag or hammerscale. The presence of such quantities of charred grain in samples <1> and <2> might suggest that grain was being processed nearby and perhaps that there was a grain drying kiln in close proximity.

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Despite not being able to excavate in the area originally intended, the evaluation trenches produced a wealth of archaeological information ranging from the prehistoric period onwards, with particularly significant remains dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods. Various features were encountered, which will be interpreted below, and a substantial collection of artefacts and ecofacts were recovered, which are detailed in *Sections 4.9* and *4.10* above and in *Appendix 3*. The results will be discussed in the following sections based on the two areas that were investigated: the land at (the former) Holy Trinity School and the land at Beck Farm.

5.2 Results

5.2.1 ***Holy Trinity School and Schoolmaster's House***: the two main trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) in this area produced remarkably different results. In Trench 2 it is apparent that much of what is now a level lawn had been substantially disturbed in the post-medieval period. Initially this was due to the excavation of at least two large and very deep pits [**208** and **210**], which were excavated into the underlying sand and gravel natural (**211**). These were undoubtedly sand pits, dug specifically for the extraction of material for use in building; both sand and gravel were used as admixtures in lime mortars, renders, and the like. Greenlane Archaeology excavated a group of similar pits in Kirkham (Greenlane Archaeology 2022; Plate 112). The presence of post-medieval pottery from the fills (**206**, **207** and **209**), much of it 19th century, demonstrates that these pits were excavated and filled at that date, although residual medieval pottery indicates that the material used to do this was probably collected from a wider area and deposited in several rapid phases of backfilling. The presence of writing slates and slate pencils in **209** perhaps suggests that these pits were dug after the school had been constructed, or even during its construction, although such items were widely used. Regardless, following the eventually backfilling of the sand pits the whole area was levelled off with the dumping of a large deposit of rubble and other material (**202**), presumably to create a level and stable playing field adjacent to the school; this deposit clearly contained demolition material and disused ceramic drainage pipes, presumably brought from the local area. The overlying deposits (**201** and **200**) represent even more recent levelling. The large pit on the south side of the trench [**205**] is evidently modern, given the 20th century material recovered from its lowest fill (**204**), although it too contained residual material of earlier date including fragments of pottery derived from the nearby school, and material evidently collected from the nearby graveyard, suggesting that it was being used as a convenient location to dump waste. The purpose of this feature is unknown, in part because its full extent could not be ascertained. Its enormous depth would suggest it was excavated by machine and it seems likely that it is part of the water management systems that existed to the south, as shown by the numerous inspection chamber covers and the extant pipe found in Trench 2, so it is perhaps the edge of a pit for a septic tank or similar. The timber post in the top appears to be a former telegraph pole, but is perhaps the remains of a flag pole anecdotally said to have been present in the area and set up by the scouts; certainly, the finds assemblage from the topsoil (**200**) included elements attesting to their presence on site, such as the woggle, but also iron grave markers that we perhaps being used as *ad hoc* tent pegs!



Plate 112: Row of 19th century sand pits excavated at Kirkham (after Greenlane Archaeology 2022)

5.2.2 Trench 1 produced a very different set of deposits and features, with the overlying garden soil (**100**) containing a range of finds from the medieval period onwards, as might be expected in an area that has been repeatedly cultivated. The underlying deposit (**102**) contained almost exclusively medieval finds, with the exception of a small amount of, presumably intrusive, post-medieval finds (it is possible that the large broken glass bottle bases had been purposefully inserted into rodent tunnels to try and block them up). This large amount of material seems to have been deliberately spread over a wide area, primarily with the intention of filling in cut features [**103** and **104**]. The former of these almost certainly represents part of the line of the moat of the castle, the only extant element of which remains to the south, immediately north of the church (Plate 113); this would indicate that the extent of the moat was considerably more larger than previously suggested (see Cowper 1924, 197; Plate 114). The castle was given a licence to crenelate in 1335, and although this does not specify the nature of any alterations made at that time it is likely that the moat was created from that time or slightly later. The finds assemblage, particularly the pottery, from **102**, indicates that this section of the moat was entirely removed by perhaps as early the end of the 15th century, and the general lack of evidence for silting up of features [**103** and **104**], with the exception of a small amount of slumping in the former (**105**), suggests that they had not been long in existence before they were removed. The purpose of **104** is less certain, although its form is suggestive of a water channel or leat, so it is possible that it was used to provide water power for a mill or similar structure nearby. The presence of iron slag, particularly in deposit **102**, indicates that iron smelting (the production of iron from ore, in this case presumably the local haematite, although it is noteworthy that in the accounts of 1513-14 ore was being acquired by the Millom castle estate from the Lord of Bardsea; Winchester 1983, 87) and smithing (the forming of the smelted iron into more useful pieces or even tools) was taking place nearby. This potentially provides some context for the channel represented by **104**, which was perhaps used for a water-powered 'bloom smithy', although these are typically not thought to have developed until the 16th century (Bowden 2000, 3). The mention of a smithy apparently being demolished in 1514 (Winchester 1983, 87 and 94) perhaps provides a context for all of the changes represented by deposit **102**, that the requirement for defensive works, built in the 14th century if not earlier, was no longer present and the partly infilling of the moat was connected to a range of wider changes around the castle estate occurring in about 1514.

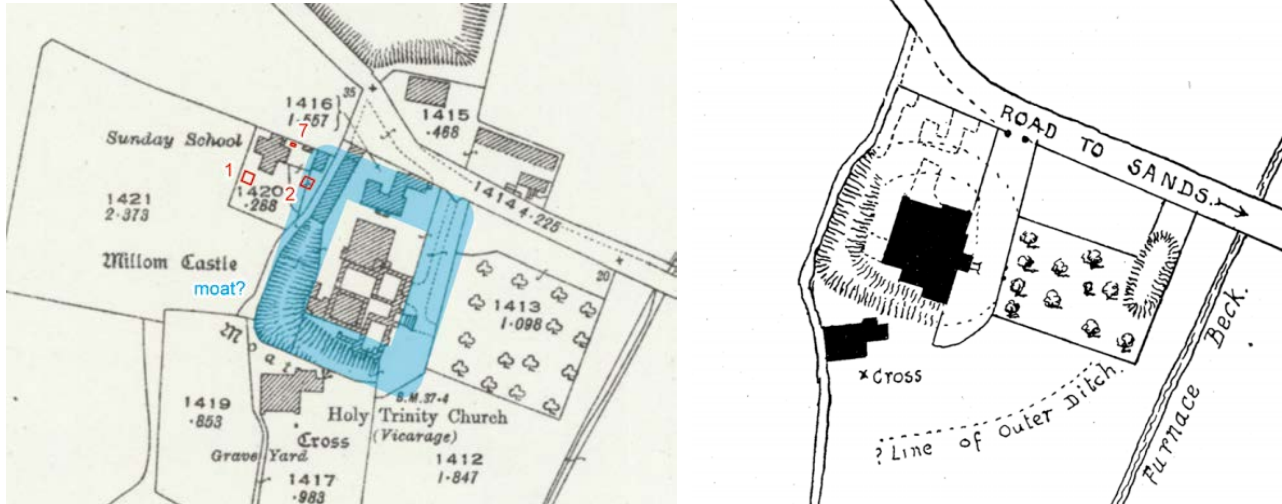


Plate 113 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1924 showing the extrapolation of the line of the extant moat into Trench 1

Plate 114 (right): Cowper's interpretive plan showing the proposed extent of the moat

5.2.3 Trench 7 did not produce any evidence for archaeological features pre-dating the post-medieval period, although some residual medieval sherds were present. The section of wall revealed (**702**) probably forms part of an earlier, but still post-medieval, field boundary wall running along a similar line to that still standing to the north, which was demolished following the reorganisation associated with the construction of the school and school master's house.

5.2.4 **Beck Farm:** the results at Beck Farm were considerably more limited and no remains associated with the cremation urn (or urns) recorded in this area in the 19th century were revealed. Indeed, it was apparent that in the lower lying parts of the trenches the fine silt that was revealed was of a type indicative of a wetland landscape and at a height above sea level that would have been potentially permanent coastal wetland or at least tidal from an initial inundation following the last Ice Age until the early Bronze Age (see Appley 2012). However, the linear feature revealed in the geophysical survey running through the field south of Beck Farm was identified in Trenches 4 and 6 as a shallow, charcoal filled ditch approximately 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. At present it cannot be dated, although radio carbon dating would be possible in the future; the presence of a small flint flake in Trench 6 (**602**) might suggest a prehistoric date for this feature, but the presence of charred oat grains in the samples indicate that a date from the Roman period onward is more likely (Huntley 2002). The excavation of Trench 3 demonstrated that the bank was constructed from a mixture of earth and stone, primarily large rounded cobbles and boulders, and that it too probably formed part of a large field system extending across the north-east, as highlighted in the earlier drone survey (SUMO Geo Surveys 2024). While undated, this too probably forms part of the same field system revealed in Trenches 4 and 6, and is likely to be no earlier than the Roman period.

5.2.5 **Finds:** the vast majority of the finds are of post-medieval date, and probably represent material either lost accidentally or discarded with general rubbish, in some cases probably deliberately dumped into convenient pits. Nevertheless, it includes an interesting variety of items, including numerous pottery types, but also objects specifically relating to the school and its use. While there is a small amount of flint, potentially representing evidence for general background activity in the area in the prehistoric period, none of it was closely dateable and it was almost all certainly residual in later contexts. Medieval finds, particularly in Trench 1, including evidence relating to industrial activity such as textile weaving and iron working and the largest collection of medieval pottery from this part of Cumbria, probably attest to the proximity to Millom castle, which would have been relatively wealthy in the local area. The animal bone includes the usual range of domestic species, such as dog (potentially of medieval date although of very small size), but also Atlantic cod, showing the importance of the maritime location.

5.3 Significance

5.3.1 Despite not being able to excavate in the original intended areas the evaluation revealed a considerable number of archaeological finds and features. Although in Trenches 2 and 7 these were entirely post-medieval in date they included a vast number of finds, including a number of unusual and locally interesting items. While no evidence for the cremations near Beck Farm was found, even this area revealed the remains of an ancient field system, although of unknown date. The discoveries in Trench 1 are the most important, confirming that the moat of the medieval castle continued much further to the north than previously thought and probably therefore originally enclosed a much larger area, suggesting that the overall castle site was a much more substantial and imposing structure than was otherwise apparent.

5.4 Conclusion and Recommendations

5.4.1 The evaluation has successfully built on the previous phases of work carried out in conjunction with the Millom and District Local History Society, and essentially demonstrated how much archaeological potential there is in the area around Millom Castle and Holy Trinity Church, and no doubt the wider area.

5.4.2 Several of the individual finds would benefit from further research, such as the livery badge from Trench 7 and the medieval pottery, which would be worthwhile publishing as an individual group of some local importance. It would also be worthwhile obtaining a radiocarbon date from the grain in the ditch in Trenches 4 and/or 6 in order to date this feature and better understand it.

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Appendix 1: Project Design

Archaeological Evaluation Cover Sheet and Project Design

The Site	
Site Name	Land at Holy Trinity Church, Millom and Millom Castle and Beck Farm, Millom
County	Cumbria
NGR	317094 481388 (centre) and 316527 480729 (centre)

Client	
Client Name	Millom

Administration	
Pre-planning?	n/a
Planning Application No.	n/a
Condition number	n/a
Local Planning Authority	Westmorland and Furness Council
Planning Archaeologist	Jeremy Parsons, Westmorland and Furness Council

Archaeological work	
Desk-based assessment done as previous phase of work?	No, but geophysical survey (Phase Site Investigations 2023 and 2024)
Trenching area of evaluation	Approximately 150m square
Approximate number and dimensions of trenches proposed	Two x c4m square and one 3m square trenches at the school/cottage site and three x 20m x 1.7m trenches at Beck Farm

Archiving	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Cumbria Archive Centre, Barrow-in-Furness
Relevant HER	Cumbria
Relevant Museum	TBC



1. Introduction

1.1 Project Cover Sheet

1.1.1 All the details specific to this project are set out on the cover sheet of this project design. The project design itself covers all elements that are involved in archaeological evaluation.

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have worked continuously in commercial archaeology since 2000 and 1999 respectively, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct. The various elements of the project will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020a-c).

1.3 Staff

1.3.1 **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), ACIfA)** graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has managed many recent projects in Cumbria and Lancashire including several archaeological evaluations.

1.3.2 **Tom Mace (BA (Hons), MA, MIfA)** has extensive experience of working on a variety of archaeological projects, especially watching briefs, but also excavations, evaluations, and building recordings, as well as report writing and illustration production. He joined Greenlane Archaeology in 2008 having worked for several previous companies including Archaeological Solutions and Oxford Archaeology North. He currently works on a broad range of projects and is also responsible for the production of all illustrations for reports and publications as well as some post-excavation assessments. He is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1.3.3 **Jo Dawson (MA (Hons), ACIfA)** graduated from University of Glasgow in 2000 with a joint honours degree in Archaeology and Mathematics, and since then has worked continuously in commercial archaeology. Her professional career started at Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD), following which she worked for Headland Archaeology, in Edinburgh, and then Oxford Archaeology North, in Lancaster. During this time she has been involved in a range of different archaeological projects. She has extensive experience of both planning and pre-planning projects, and has undertaken assessments of all sizes. Since establishing Greenlane Archaeology in 2005 she has managed numerous projects in south Cumbria, including desk-based assessments and evaluations. She currently mainly carries out quality control of reports and post-excavation assessments. She is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1.3.4 **Dot Boughton (PhD, MPhil, MSt)** graduated from the University of Oxford in 2001 with an MSt and MPhil in Anglo-Saxon Archaeology and in 2015 she completed a PhD on the Earliest Iron Age socketed axes in Britain at the University of Central Lancashire (Preston). Dot's professional career started in 2005 when she became the Portable Antiquities Scheme's Finds Liaison Officer for Lancashire and Cumbria, a position she held until 2017. Dot also worked for Oxford Archaeology (North) as Finds and Archives Project officer, Curator (Archaeology) for Lancashire Museums and Assistant Curator (Tullie House Museum & Art Gallery Trust, Carlisle). Dot's finds specialism lies in metalwork of all periods, but she has also dealt with large Roman and post-medieval pottery assemblages, coins and small finds of other types. Having worked in both museums and commercial units with finds, archives and in general collections management, she understands both environments and is able to efficiently liaise between both to facilitate finds deposition.

1.3.5 **Specialists:** Greenlane Archaeology have a range of outside specialists who are regularly engaged for finds and environmental work. Engagement is dependent upon availability, but specialists typically engaged are as follows:

Specialism	Specialist
Animal bone	Hannah Russ/Archaeology.biz
Ceramic building material, medieval and Roman	Phil Mills
Conservation	York Archaeological Trust
Clay tobacco pipe	Peter Davey (or Tom Mace in house for smaller assemblages)
Flots	Hannah Russ/Archaeology.biz
Human bone	Malin Holst
Industrial residue	Gerry McDonnell
Medieval pottery	Tom Mace in house
Miscellaneous find types, for example metalwork (any period), Roman glass, etc	Dot Boughton in house
Prehistoric pottery	Blaise Vyner
Prehistoric lithics	Anthony Dixon (OA North) or Dan Elsworth in house for smaller assemblages)
Radiocarbon dates	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Roman pottery	Dot Boughton in house
Samian	Dot Boughton in house
X-ray/conservation of metal finds	York Archaeological Trust

2. Objectives

2.1 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 To examine early maps of the site and any other relevant primary and secondary sources in order to better understand the site, and set it in its historic context.

2.2 Archaeological Evaluation

2.2.1 To excavate evaluation trenches as specified in the project design cover sheet, in order to identify the presence of any archaeological deposits, features, and structures on the site and establish their form, function, and date where possible.

2.3 Report

2.3.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the evaluation, which will outline the form and date of any archaeological features encountered.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the project.

3. Methodology

3.1 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment

3.1.1 Where an archaeological desk-based assessment has not already been carried out in a previous phase of work, a rapid examination of easily available sources, particularly maps, relating to the site will be carried out. The sources that will be used as part of the desk-based assessment will include:

- **Record Office/Archive Centre:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this project design. Of principal importance are early maps of the site, particularly Ordnance Survey maps but also the Tithe Map, but other relevant primary sources will also be consulted. In addition, relevant secondary sources will also be consulted and all of this information will be utilised to better understand the historical and archaeological development of the site and set it in context;
- **Online Resources:** where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and tithe maps will be consulted online;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** a number of copies of maps and local histories are held by Greenlane Archaeology. These will be consulted in order to provide information about the site.

3.2 Archaeological Evaluation

3.2.1 The anticipated number and dimensions of evaluation trenches are set out on the cover sheet of this project design. The evaluation methodology, which is based on Greenlane Archaeology's excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007), will be as follows:

- The trenches will be excavated with regard to the position of any known constraints, focussing on the areas of high archaeological interest or potential, and avoiding areas which are likely to have been severely damaged or truncated by later activity, unless they are considered to have a high potential;
- The overburden, which is unlikely to be of any archaeological significance, will be removed by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist until the first deposit beneath it is reached;
- All deposits below the overburden will be examined by hand in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale. Deposits will only be sampled, rather than completely removed, below the first identified level of archaeological interest, unless specified by the Planning Archaeologist (see cover sheet), with the intension of preserving as much *in situ* as possible;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. Negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include hand-drawn plans and sections, typically at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, respectively, and photographs in colour digital format (both RAW files and JPEG format at at least 12meg resolution) will be taken;
- All deposits, trenches, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the evaluation for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant quantities of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the evaluation, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have, for example, preserved environmental remains, industrial residues, and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 20 and 60 litres in volume (or 100% of smaller features), depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (e.g., gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.4* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;
- Any human remains discovered during the evaluation will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The Planning Archaeologist will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will be carried out under the guidance of the local coroner, and a licence obtained from the Ministry of Justice, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857;
- Any objects defined as ‘treasure’ by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- The evaluation trenches will be backfilled following excavation although it is not envisaged that any further reinstatement to its original condition will be carried out.

3.2.2 Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the evaluation these will immediately be brought to the attention of the Planning Archaeologist so that the need for further work can be confirmed. Any additional work will be carried out following discussion with the Planning Archaeologist and subject to a new project design, and the ensuing costs will be agreed with the client.

3.3 Report

3.3.2 The results of the evaluation will be compiled into a report, which will provide a summary and details of any sources consulted. It will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;

- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the rapid desk-based assessment;
- Results of the evaluation, including finds and samples;
- Discussion of the results including phasing information;
- Bibliography;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
 - a site location plan related to the national grid;
 - a plan showing the location of the evaluation trenches in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
 - plans and sections of any features discovered during the evaluation;
 - photographs of any features encountered during the evaluation and general shots of the evaluation trenches;
 - extracts from historic mapping.

3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the evaluation trenches, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this project design, together with a copy of the report. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA (ClfA 2020c). In addition, details will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.4.2 A paper and digital copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided to the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this project design.

3.4.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. Any finds recovered during the evaluation will be offered to an appropriate museum (see cover sheet). If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible would be made of them beforehand.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project on the date specified on the Order Form, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the elements of the project will be carried out in the following order:

- **Task 1:** rapid desk-based assessment (where this has not already been carried out as a previous phase of archaeological work);
- **Task 2:** archaeological evaluation;
- **Task 3:** processing and assessment of finds and samples;
- **Task 4:** production of draft report including illustrations;
- **Task 5:** feedback on draft report, editing and production of final report;
- **Task 6:** finalisation and deposition of archive.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access and clearance

5.1.1 Access to the site will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s).

5.2 Health and Safety

5.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology carries out risk assessments for all of its projects and abides by its internal health and safety policy and relevant legislation. Health and safety is always the foremost consideration in any decision-making process.

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£1,000,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

5.4.1 Greenlane Archaeology has a strong commitment to environmentally and ethically sound working practices. Its office is supplied with 100% renewable energy by Good Energy, uses ethical telephone and internet services supplied by the Phone Co-op. In addition, the company uses the services of The Co-operative Bank for ethical banking, Naturesave for environmentally-conscious insurance, and utilises public transport wherever possible. Greenlane Archaeology is also committed to using local businesses for services and materials, thus benefiting the local economy, reducing unnecessary transportation, and improving the sustainability of small and rural businesses.

6. Bibliography

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020a *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, revised edn, Reading

CIfA, 2020b *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*, revised edn, Reading

CIfA, 2020c *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*, revised edn, Reading

HMSO, 1996 *Treasure Act*, <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1996/1996024.htm>

Appendix 2: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Deposit	Soft mid-brownish grey silty clay, 10% rounded gravel, 0.3-0.4m thick	Topsoil
101	Deposit	Loose pale brownish grey rounded gravel on Terram, 0.1m thick and at least 1m wide and 4m long (extending out of trench)	Modern path
102	Deposit	Mid brown soft sandy silt with 2% rounded and sub-angular cobbles, especially near the top, 0.8m thick	Dumped/levelling deposit filling [103] and [104]
103	Cut	Linear, orientated north/south, west side of large ditch at least 0.7m wide and over 0.4m deep, steep at the top and then closer to 45°	Cut of moat
104	Cut	Linear, orientated north/south ditch, 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep, with 45° slope and flat base forming approximately U-shaped section, with shallower spur off west side on north end	Cut for channel, perhaps leat?
105	Deposit	Mottled mid-orange and mid brown soft sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Slump from edge of cut [103]
106	Deposit	Dark to mid-orange firm sandy clay with 10% rounded gravel	Natural
200	Deposit	Soft dark brownish grey silt, 10% gravel, 0.1-0.2m thick	Topsoil
201	Deposit	Loose dark greyish brown silt, 75% angular cobbles, including slate and some red brick	Dumped deposit
202	Deposit	Mottled dark orangey brown and orange sandy clay or sand, with patches up to 90% angular cobbles on north side, 90% rounded gravel in south-west corner, but generally 5% rounded gravel. Varying from loose to firm, and 0.5-0.6m thick	Dumped deposit
203	Deposit	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt, 5% angular boulders (mostly around an upright timber post at the top), 0.8m thick	Upper fill of pit [205]
204	Deposit	Loose dark grey clinker, at least 1.1m thick	Lower fill of pit [205]
205	Cut	Vertical sided, at least 2m deep pit, full extent not clear	Large pit
206	Deposit	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with 2% angular gravel, 0.4m thick	Upper fill of pit [208], same as 202?
207	Deposit	Firm mottled orange and dark greyish brown silty clay and sand, with 2% rounded cobbles, 0.8m thick	Lower fill of pit [208]
208	Cut	Large oval(?) pit orientated north/south, and at least 1.1m long by 0.8m wide and 1.2m deep with >45° slides and a flat base	Sand pit
209	Deposit	Loose and soft mottled dark orangey brown and orange silty sand and sand with 5% rounded gravel, at least 1m deep and 2m wide	Fill of pit [210]
210	Cut	Large oval(?) pit orientated north/south, at least 2m long and 1m wide and 1m deep, with steep sides to north and south	Sand pit
211	Deposit	Soft to firm mid orange sandy and gravel	Natural
300	Deposit	Light orangey brown soft silty clay, 10% rounded gravel, 0.1-0.15m thick	Topsoil
301	Deposit	Firm mid orangey brown sandy silt, 80% rounded cobbles, 0.1m thick	Tumble from wall 302
302	Structure	Loose mid brownish orange sandy silt with 75% rounded boulders, up to 0.4m wide and 0.5m tall	Revetted wall, former field boundary
303	Deposit	Firm pale orangey brown sandy clay with 75% sub-angular gravel	Natural
400	Deposit	Mid greyish brown firm sandy silt, 2% rounded cobble, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
401	Deposit	Ranging from a firm pale brownish grey silt with 1% rounded gravel at the south end to a loose rounded gravel in a mid-orange sandy silt at the north end	Natural
402	Deposit	Soft mid orangey brown clay sand, 0.1m thick	Fill of ditch [402]
403	Cut	Linear, orientated east/west, 0.1m deep, 0.8m wide, shallow u-shaped profile	Ditch, former field boundary?

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
500	Deposit	Firm pale greyish brown silty clay, 2% rounded gravel, 0.2-0.3m thick	Topsoil
501	Deposit	Varying from firm pale grey silt at west end to mottled mid-orange sandy gravel at east end	Natural
600	Deposit	Firm mid greyish brown clay silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
601	Deposit	Ranging from firm pale brown silt at west end, to firm orangey-brown gravelly sandy clay at east end	Natural
602	Deposit	Mid orange sandy clay, 0.2m thick	Fill of ditch [604]
603	Deposit	Mid-orange sandy gravel, 0.1m thick	Slumped deposit on east side of ditch [604]
604	Cut	Linear, orientated north/south, 0.8-0.9m wide and up to 0.2m deep, shallow u-shaped section	Ditch, former field boundary?
700	Deposit	Pale whiteish grey angular gravel, 0.1-0.15m thick	Gravel path/surface
701	Deposit	Soft dark brownish grey silt, 2% angular cobbles, 0.2-0.25m thick	Topsoil
702	Structure	Angular cobbles in matrix of firm dark orangey brown sandy clay, 0.15m thick	Base of drystone boundary wall
703	Deposit	Loose mid-orange sandy gravel, occasional lumps of hard pinkish clay	Natural

Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
100	Pottery	11	<p><i>Reduced Grey ware:</i> 1x large body fragment of storage jar or jug (6-8mm wall thickness) with lower end of side strap handle attached; soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric with few visible inclusions; uniform, mid grey fabric with lighter grey/brown surfaces; drab brown glaze evenly applied externally (Figure 14; illustration 4); 1x mid-size body sherd of thin-walled vessel (5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric, with abundant fine inclusions (generally <0.5mm); uniform, light grey section with lighter orange patch beneath glaze on outer surface; patchy light olive-green glaze on external surface.</p> <p><i>Lightly gritted sandy wares:</i> 1x mid-size body fragment of thin-walled vessel (5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric, with very fine inclusions (generally <0.5mm); mid grey core, outer margin and surface and light orange inner margin and surface; light green glaze thinly applied uniformly to external surface; 1x very small body fragment of thin-walled vessel (5mm wall thickness); lightly gritted sandy fabric with predominantly light grey fabric and thin light orange margin and inner surface; light green glaze applied externally; 1x mid-size body sherd of thicker-walled vessel (8mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted (well-sorted inclusions <0.5mm; some voids in fabric) sandy fabric; dark grey core and inner margin and lighter grey inner surface and light orange outer margin and surface; unglazed; 1x mid-size body fragment of thin-walled vessel (6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric, with abundant fine inclusions (generally <0.5mm); uniform, very pale <i>off-white</i> brownish/greyish with light brown outer surface; unglazed (note similarity to off-white fabrics from 102 and 202); 1x small body fragment of thin-walled vessel (5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric, with some voids; uniform, very pale yellowish to buff-coloured fabric; patch of yellowish glaze to external edge (similar to fabric above); 1x mid-size body fragment of thin-walled vessel (6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric, with very fine inclusions; uniform, very pale yellowish to buff-coloured inner margin and surface and light grey outer margin and surface; traces of light (olive green?) glaze on exterior;</p>	c12 th – early 17 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			<p>1x clubbed rim fragment (maybe 1/16th remains) from thin-walled vessel (c3mm wall thickness; c115mm diameter opening); soft (it will mark paper), very lightly gritted sandy fabric; uniform, buff-coloured fabric, with pale orange inner and pale brown outer surfaces; unglazed (Figure 14; illustration 8);</p> <p>1x small body fragment of thin-walled vessel (3mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric; uniform light brown fabric (similar to partially reduced fragments from 209 and soft fabrics from 102 and 202); unglazed;</p> <p>1x small body fragment of thin-walled vessel (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric, with very fine inclusions (generally <0.5mm); uniform, pale orange fabric with reddish outer surface; no glaze remaining (similar to rim sherd from 702 and from 102).</p>	
100	Pottery	43	43x fragments of coarse red earthenware, unglazed, likely from flowerpots	20 th century
100	Pottery	5	4x body fragment of brown glazed coarse red earthenware 1x lid? fragment of brown glazed coarse red earthenware, probably 18 th /19 th century	17 th -19 th century
100	Pottery	3	3x body fragments of mottled ware	Late 17 th -18 th century
100	Pottery	8	8x dark glazed purple-red coarse earthenware	Late 16 th -early 18 th century
100	Pottery	10	10x handle and wall fragments of dark glazed red coarse earthenware	17 th -19 th century
100	Pottery	3	1x base fragment of underglaze blue painted earthenware (creamware) 2x body fragment of a blue painted? white earthenware cup, likely creamware	Later 18 th -early 19 th century
100	Pottery	5	1x body fragment of moulded white earthenware with blue washed out transfer pattern, likely Flow Blue 1x body fragment of white earthenware with blue washed out foliate transfer patten, likely Flow Blue 3x body fragments of white earthenware with fading blue on the obverse, possibly Flow Blue	1820s-later 19 th century
100	Pottery	32	32x fragments of undecorated creamware, mainly from plates and soup bowls: 13x body sherds (1 with moulded pattern) 5x rim sherds (2 with moulded patterns and 1 from an octagonal plate) 12x base fragments 2x handle fragment	Later 18 th -early 19 th century
100	Pottery	24	24x fragments of undecorated pearlware, mainly from mugs/cups 1x rim fragment, likely from a soup bowl 2x egg cup base 7x base fragments, likely from mugs/cups 11x body fragments, likely from mugs/cups 1x large base/wall fragment with remains of handle, likely from an undecorated mug 2x handle fragments	Late 18 th -mid-19 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
100	Pottery	31	31x fragments of white earthenware, some very small and worn with the glaze missing	19 th -early 20 th century
100	Pottery	17	17x fragments of likely bone china/porcelain, all very thin and likely from teacups and saucers: 2x handle fragments from teacups 1x wall/handle fragment with remains of a painted? leaf/foliate decoration on the outside 6x rim fragments, undecorated 1x base fragment, undecorated 6x body fragments, undecorated 1x curved fragment, painted apricot on the obverse	Late 18 th -early 19 th century
100	Pottery	4	4x rim fragments of white earthenware with gold lines/ring decoration around the circumference, likely from three different saucers	Late 18 th -19 th century
100	Pottery	86	4x rim and body fragments with grey/green transfer pattern "Fibre" (early 19 th century) 28x fragments with transfer pattern "Willow", incl. 12 from the same thin cup in striking bright blue, and 4 rather 'washed out' patterns 4x creamware fragments with same border, likely black Chinoiserie 13x fragments of earthenware with transfer pattern "Asiatic pheasants" (early 19 th century) 1x rim fragment of pearlware with feather edge 2x fragment of creamware with unidentified blue transfer border 4x fragments of likely creamware with purple transfer pattern, leaves and foliage but general not identifiable 1x wall fragment of very worn blue creamware with remains of feather edge(?) 1x body fragment of creamware with remains of dark purple/blue unidentified transfer pattern 3x body fragments of creamware with unidentified green transfer pattern 5x body fragments from (like the same) vessel with red unidentified transfer pattern (foliage/leaves/flowers) 6x rim and body fragment of white earthenware with black floral transfer pattern 2x very small body and large plate base fragments of creamware with unidentified blue transfer pattern	19 th century
100	Pottery	1	1x rim/body fragment of white earthenware with remains of a transfer pattern in one corner, part the border framing the "MILLOM SCHOOL" logo	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
100	Pottery	4	4x rim fragments of white earthenware with brown rings/lines, likely from MILLOM SCHOOL pottery	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
100	Pottery	1	1x body fragment of blue painted white earthenware with gold speckled surface "Flow Blue"	Later 19 th -early 20 th century
100	Pottery	1	1x rim fragment from a saucer, white earthenware with dark blue rim	Late 19 th -20 th century
100	Pottery	2	2x joining body fragments of a cup, small jug or sugar bowl, made from white earthenware; the outside is matte grey; the inside cream glazed	Earlier 20 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
100	Pottery	1	1x body sherd of unglazed buff earthenware	19 th /20 th century
100	Pottery	1	1x very worn fragment of buff earthenware, any former glaze (green?) worn off; very angular; could be CBM	19 th /20 th century
100	Pottery	2	2x body fragments of factory-produced slipware: white earthenware with light blue bands	19 th /early 20 th century
100	Pottery	2	1x rim fragment of glazed white earthenware with evenly spread light green surface on the inside 1x rim fragment of glazed white earthenware with evenly spread light apricot/rose surface on the outside worn, but with almost a metallic sheen to it (lusterware?)	19 th /early 20 th century
100	Pottery	2	2x joining fragments of modern earthenware, green/olive green slip	20 th century
100	Pottery	1	1x fragment of a teacup made from glazed powder blue earthenware, marked ENGLAND on the base	20 th century
100	Pottery	3	3x fragments of a green-glazed white earthenware mug/cup or ornament, with gold speckled surface, possibly related to 'Flow Blue'	Mid-19 th /20 th century
100	Pottery	1	1x half of a children's tea set/China cup	Late 19 th /20 th century
100	Pottery	1	1x half clay marble	Late 19 th /20 th century
100	Pottery	5	4x joining body fragments of a white earthenware mug or container with unidentified black transfer pattern with remains of two (dog's?) paws above the word [...R]ECRUITS 1x wall fragment of souvenir mug or cup from Dorset	Late 19 th -20 th century
100	Pottery	36	1x large base and body fragment of a stoneware vessel with internal separation (possibly insulator/CBM?) 1x base and body fragment of grey stoneware with vertical grooves from a preservative/jam jar 2x fragments of light grey stoneware likely from a preservative jar 1x inkwell fragment made from dark grey stoneware 1x base fragment of white/grey stoneware 2x wall fragment 1x very small body fragment of cobalt blue glazed Westerwald grey stoneware 3x base fragments of grey stoneware, one with remains of blue cobalt decoration 4x fragment of grey stoneware with remains of blue cobalt decoration 1x decorated stoneware, with brown rose transfer pattern 4x body fragments from the same vessel with glaze on the inside: black bands on brown glaze with silver mica specks 15x stoneware cup fragments with GARLANDE FLEUR DE LUNE STONEWARE JAPAN on the base, likely part of above decorated stoneware	18 th -early 20 th century
100	Clay tobacco pipe	4	1x a small area of the leaf-moulded seam from a bowl 2x stems: @ 5/64" 1x stem @ 8/64"(mid-17 th -late-17 th century)	Mid-17 th -19 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			(see <i>Appendix 4</i>)	
100	CBM	114	<p>10x fragments of mortar likely lime mortar</p> <p>7x fragments of fire brick</p> <p>2x glazed moulded corner tile fragment with wavy moulding and brown/pink glaze</p> <p>2x joining fragments of light turquoise blue glazed floor or wall tile</p> <p>1x glazed mottled floor or wall tile, possible from same set as the corner tile</p> <p>89x fragments of coarse red earthenware bricks or tiles (or flowerpots – some fragments are too small to be certain)</p> <p>1x drain pipe fragment, brown glazed</p> <p>2x fragments of a Minton Hollins floor tile of Rebecca at the Well from a set of five “Biblical Scenes”, Arts and Crafts Style. Moulded into the back of the tile is 'Minton, Hollins & Co. Patent Tile Works Stoke on Trent' (1880s)</p>	Late 19 th -20 th century
100	Glass	271	<p>185x fragments of clear glass from a minimum of two window glass panes</p> <p>7x very thick, slightly tinged glass fragments likely from hollow glass bricks</p> <p>26x fragments of fairly thick frosted glass with moulded vertical lines and moulded saltires</p> <p>3x fragments of clear glass with one mottled/frosted surface</p> <p>8x fragments of clear glass with frosted/speckled surface</p> <p>12x fragments of clear glass from a window pane with one side 'wavy' giving it a frosted effect</p> <p>11x fragments of clear glass from preservative/sweet jars</p> <p>10x fragments of clear glass from various medicine /tincture bottles</p> <p>3x glass counters/decorative</p> <p>3x fragment of opaque white glass likely from a moulded glass basket</p> <p>1x molten glass pellet</p> <p>2x fragments of a likely test tube?</p>	Late 19 th -20 th century
100	Glass	15	<p>15 fragments of brown glass, likely from beer and other bottles, one fragment retaining [...]jill[...] in cursive writing, and another PLEAS[E....] in capitals</p>	Late 19 th -20 th century
100	Glass	5	<p>5x fragments of green and olive green glass, likely from wine/beer bottles</p>	Late 19 th -20 th century
100	Glass	17	<p>17x fragments of opaque light blue purple tinged glass, likely from a thin vase with moulded patterns</p>	Late 19 th -20 th century
100	Glass	1	<p>1x small body fragment of two layered glass: rosy purple (outer) and white (inner)</p>	Late 19 th -20 th century
100	Stone	5	<p>1x dressed/rounded fragment of stone, possibly granite</p> <p>1x fragment of red sandstone</p> <p>3x fragments of yellow sandstone</p>	Late 19 th -20 th century
100	Stone	25	<p>7x roof slate, one still retaining perforation</p> <p>16x fragments of burnt slate</p> <p>1x fragment of slate</p> <p>1x fragment of writing slate</p>	Late 19 th -20 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
100	Fe	52	1 horseshoe 1x horseshoe fragment 3x door fitting/bracket fragments 3x shoe iron fragments 23x nail/nail fragments, some with dowels and washers still attached 2x chain/Carabine hooks 2x washers 1x very worn tractor/car badge 1x grave marker top 4x unidentified fittings, probably door brackets 3x curved fittings, probably brackets 1x fragment of cast iron, probably part of rain water goods, with white paint on one side 7x unidentified iron objects	19 th -early 20 th century
100	Cu-Alloy	7	1x barrel tap handle "CHRIMES' PATENT G&C R" "BEST" 1x shell casing, 22mm 1x wire with plastic insulation 1x ring 1x S-hook 1x strap end / horse brass 1x unidentified	Late 19 th -20 th century
100	Pb-Alloy	4	4x weights/clips	20 th century
100	Metal	4	2x pipe /hose fittings 1x cap 1x clip	20 th century
100	Industrial Residue	15	1x piece of coke, 5x lumps of coal, 6x non diagnostic iron working slag or melted metal, 3x heavy flowed pieces of bloomery type iron slag	Not closely datable
100	Animal bone	65	Various large and small mammals, including sheep/goat, pig, dog, and also domestic bird species (see <i>Appendix 5</i>)	Not closely datable
100	Animal bone	1	Turned bone: button	Post-medieval
100	Mollusc	4	Fragments of common whelk and smooth clam shell (see <i>Appendix 5</i>)	Not closely datable
100	Plastic	49	1x tape measure plastic/metal 6x fragments of a yellow and light blue Kinder Surprise Egg 1x Action Man foot 1x lamb 1x clothes peg 2x red nozzles for caulk or similar sealant 1x pink triangle gaming piece from Trivial Pursuit 1x 1x4 yellow brick 1x small magnetic knight chess piece from travel set 1x button cover 1x felt tip pen cap 1x white chewed pen end cap 1x Heinz bottle cap 1x tag 4x flower label fragments 1x rubber fragment 23x unidentified fragments, one molten 1x ONKEN Funny Frog with guitar (Kinder Surprise Egg Set 2000)	Later 20 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
102	Pottery	92	<p><i>Reduced Grey ware</i> (12x):</p> <p>1x large, chunky flat base fragment (c7mm thick); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric with few visible inclusions (includes small white grit); dark grey fabric with pale grey-brown outer surface with patch of light green glaze remaining externally;</p> <p>1x large flat base fragment (c140mm diameter; 1/6th remaining), with very small section of obtuse-angled wall (c6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), smooth, sandy fabric with few visible inclusions; dark grey fabric with paler brownish grey inner surface and dark brown outer surface; blackened externally; unglazed;</p> <p>1x strap handle fragment of very similar fabric to vessel fragment with end of strap attached from 100 but not apparently refitting; soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric with few visible inclusions; uniform, mid grey fabric with lighter grey/brown surfaces; drab brown glaze evenly applied externally (Figure 14; illustration 5);</p> <p>1x mid-size body fragment of very similar fabric to strap handle fragment above, but not apparently refitting; 6mm wall thickness; soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric with few visible inclusions; mid grey fabric with lighter grey outer margin and lighter grey/brown surfaces; drab brown glaze evenly applied externally (Figure 14; illustration 2);</p> <p>4x small to mid-size body fragments (3,5 and 6mm wall thicknesses), one with slashed decoration (Figure 14; illustration 3); all of soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric with few visible inclusions; mid grey fabric (two with pronounced whitish outer margin) with grey, grey/brown or pale orange inner surfaces; three with light olive green glaze evenly applied externally;</p> <p>1x very small body fragment with similar fabric to those above (inner surface missing); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric with few visible inclusions; light grey fabric with light olive and stripe of deep brown glaze applied externally;</p> <p>1x clubbed, lid-seated upright rim fragment (wall thickness: 5mm; c65mm diameter opening; 1/6th of rim remains); hard fired, sandy fabric; mid grey fabric with mid grey-brown inner surface and top of rim and reddish orange outer surface and margin; some light green glaze externally (Figure 14; illustration 1);</p> <p>1x slightly ribbed large body fragment from slightly thicker-walled vessel (7mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (well-sorted, fine inclusions <0.5mm) with some voids in the fabric; uniform, dark grey section with pronounced pale orangey brown outer margin and reddish-brown outer surface; splashes of light yellowish green glaze externally;</p> <p>1x slightly ribbed large body fragment from</p>	c12 th – early 17 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			<p>slightly thin-walled vessel (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (well-sorted, fine inclusions <0.5mm); uniform, dark grey section with pronounced buff to pale brown outer margin; specks of light yellowish green glaze externally;</p> <p>1x mid-size body fragment thin-walled vessel (6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric; dark grey fabric with dusty lighter brown/grey inner surface; light green glaze applied externally.</p> <p><i>Partially reduced fragments (3x):</i></p> <p>1x small, possible clubbed rim fragment (6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric with few visible inclusions; 'sandwich-effect' cross section; dark grey core and whitish grey and very pale orange margins; no glaze present;</p> <p>2x small/mid-size body fragments with 'sandwich-effect' cross section; soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric with very fine inclusions; mid to dark grey core and whitish grey outer and very pale orange inner margins and surfaces; pale olive-green glaze externally.</p> <p><i>Lightly gritted sandy wares (74x):</i></p> <p>2x body fragments, small/mid-size, of similar fabric of thin-walled vessels (5-6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric (few visible inclusions); mid grey inner margin and pale orange outer surface and margin; external surface is light reddish brown with patches of yellowish or light green glaze (similarities to later reduced grey wares above);</p> <p>1x similar fabric to two above but hard fired (missing inner surface);</p> <p>1x small/mid-size body fragment of thin-walled vessel (5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric (fine inclusions); pale orange margins and surfaces, mid to dark grey core; light yellowish green glaze on remaining outer surface;</p> <p>1x small body fragment of thin-walled vessel (6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric (few visible inclusions); pale orange inner surface and margin, light grey core, outer margin and outer surface; small patch of green glaze on remaining outer surface;</p> <p>1x small/mid-size body fragment of thin-walled vessel (5mm wall thickness), decorated with roller-stamping to probably applied strip; result is repeated impressed pattern of square notches to circumference of vessel; hard, lightly gritted sandy fabric (<0.5mm inclusions); pale orange inner margin and surface and pale grey outer margin; dark green glaze externally (Figure 14; illustration 12).</p> <p>1x large flat base fragment (c155mm diameter);</p>	

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			<p>1/6th remaining); standing heigh remaining 33mm, soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (<0.5mm inclusions); bright orange fabric with pale yellowish inner surface and redder orange external surface to underside; patches of light green glaze externally (Figure 14; illustration 13);</p> <p>Various similar sandy fabrics with glaze:</p> <p>2x chunkier body fragments (c7mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric (<0.5mm inclusions); mid-to-light grey core with pale orange margins and brownish surfaces; patches of light olive-green glaze externally;</p> <p>4x small body fragments (4-6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric (abundant fine inclusions); pale orange fabric with pale orange to yellowish inner surface; light yellowish green or darker greenish brown glaze externally;</p> <p>2x small body fragments (4-5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric (fine inclusions); pale orange outer and mid to dark grey inner margins with light brown or light brownish grey inner surface; reddish brown outer surface and patches of light olive/yellowish green or darker glaze externally.</p> <p>Three very similar rim fragments:</p> <p>1x small clubbed rim fragment (4mm wall thickness; c80mm diameter opening; 1/12th remains); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric (abundant fine inclusions); very pale brown inner surface, pale buff-coloured core, pale orange outer margin, light reddish orange outer surface with light green glaze externally (Figure 14; illustration 9);</p> <p>1x small clubbed rim fragment (4-5mm wall thickness; probably with c80mm diameter opening [as rim described above]), pinched to one edge of fragment presumably to form pouring spout; possible combed decoration to neck with parallel incisions or possibly just from wheel-thrown manufacture; soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric (abundant fine inclusions); very pale buff-coloured fabric with pale orange inner and pale reddish orange outer surface with splashes of light green glaze externally (Figure 14; illustration 7);</p> <p>1x mid-size upright clubbed rim fragment (5mm wall thickness; probably with c80mm diameter opening [as rim described above]) with part of pouring spout; possible applied decoration or more likely top attachment of side strap handle present on shoulder to rear of spout; soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric (abundant fine inclusions); very pale buff-coloured fabric with mid reddish orange surfaces with mid green glaze to clear glaze externally (clear areas appearing orange above fabric) (Figure 14; illustration 6).</p> <p>3x small body fragments (3-4mm wall thickness);</p>	

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			<p>soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric (few visible inclusions); uniform, pale orange fabric with reddish brown outer surface and specks of light yellowish glaze externally; one fragment has combed decoration (forming three parallel lines across the surface).</p> <p>More base fragments:</p> <p>1x small obtuse-angled wall/base fragment (missing internal surface); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (extremely fine inclusions); pale buff/light orange outer margin, dark grey core, pale brown outer surface, missing inner surface; no glaze remains;</p> <p>1x large flat base with obtuse-angled walls of thin-walled vessel (7mm wall thickness; c215mm diameter) (Figure 14; illustration 14); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (extremely fine inclusions); pale orangey brown inner surface and thin margin, dark grey through to pitted outer surface; no glaze remains (<u>note similarity to fragment from 202</u>);</p> <p>1x small flat base with obtuse-angled walls of thin-walled vessel (6mm wall thickness; unknown diameter); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (fine inclusions <0.5mm); pale orangey brown inner surface and thin margin, dark grey through to dark brown outer surface; some light green glaze remains externally.</p> <p>1x body fragment (7mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (very fine inclusions); variable section with pale orange to buff-coloured or grey section, consistently with very pale orangey brown to buff surfaces; slightly blackened internally to one edge; no glaze remains;</p> <p>1x small body fragment with uniform orange fabric (5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (<0.5mm inclusions); uniform pale orange fabric with dark brown outer surface and specks of light yellowish green glaze eternally;</p> <p>1x small body fragment of very fine thin-walled vessel (3mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (<0.5mm inclusions); buff-coloured inner margin and surface and dark grey outer; blackened inner surface;</p> <p>1x very small bevelled rim fragment from thin-walled vessel (3mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (abundant fine inclusions); pale orange fabric with deeper orange inner surface and pale brown outer surface; unglazed;</p> <p>2x small body fragments, small/mid-size, of similar fabric of thin-walled vessels (3-4mm wall thickness); hard, sandy fabric (few visible inclusions); mid grey inner core and pale orange outer surface and margin; a patch of yellowish glaze on one sherd;</p>	

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			<p>4x body fragments, from small to mid-size, all of similar fabric of thin-walled vessels (2-5mm wall thickness); most are soft (will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (inclusions generally <0.5mm but up to 1mm); pale brownish / light orange inner surface and thin inner margin, mid grey core and outer margin and mid brownish-grey or subdued brownish or reddish outer surface; a patch of darkish green glaze on one sherd;</p> <p>4x body fragments, from small to large, all of similar fabric of thin-walled vessels (5-6mm wall thickness); soft (will mark paper), sandy fabric (very fine inclusions); pale brown inner surface, mid grey inner margin, generally pale orange core and outer margin and redder orange outer surface; some specks of a light yellowish green glaze externally on two sherds;</p> <p>3x small to mid-size body fragments (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (fine inclusions); all with uniform light orange fabric; no glaze remaining;</p> <p>2x small body fragments (4-5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (abundant fine inclusions); light orange fabric one with paler grey outer margin; light grey to pale brown outer surface; unglazed;</p> <p>3x extremely small body fragments; all soft sandy fabrics; unglazed;</p> <p><u>Soft orange sandy fabrics (similar to soft material from 100 and partially reduced from 209):</u></p> <p>9x small, abraded body fragments of thin-walled vessels (all of very similar fabric but not evidently refitting; 5-6mm thick); soft (will mark paper), sandy fabric (sparse inclusions, most <1mm but up to 3mm); very pale orangey-brown fabric with slightly brighter orange outer margin and surface; mostly unglazed (one fragment has specks of a yellowish glaze externally);</p> <p>2x refitting fragments of thin-walled vessel (4-5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (very sparse inclusion, up to 3mm); very pale orangey-brown fabric with thin light grey core [similar to five fragments above]; unglazed;</p> <p>1x mid-size clubbed upright rim fragment of thin-walled vessel (4mm wall thickness; diameter indeterminable); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (abundant fine inclusions); very pale beige to off-white margins and dark grey core; possibly some traces of drab brownish glaze towards neck externally;</p> <p>1x small body sherd of thin-walled vessel (5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric, with very fine inclusions (generally <0.5mm); section split 50:50, dark grey inner and pale grey outer margins with very pale brown inner surface; light olive-green glaze thinly applied uniformly to external surface;</p> <p>1x much-abraded, small body sherd of thin-</p>	

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			<p>walled vessel (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted (well-sorted inclusions <1mm) sandy fabric; uniform, very pale (surprisingly bright) orange fabric; patch of thick dark brownish(?) glaze on external surface (possibly over-fired); <u>note similarity to fragment from 207</u>;</p> <p>1x small much-abraded fragment of thin-walled vessel (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (well-sorted, fine inclusions <0.5mm); very pale, faintly pinkish-orange fabric with very light grey inner surface; light brown glaze applied externally (<u>note similarity to fragment from 209</u>);</p> <p>1x small body sherd of thin-walled vessel (4-6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric; slightly sandwich-effect section, with light pinkish-orange inner margin and surface, paler whitish core, and mid grey/brown outer margin and blackened grey/brown outer surface; unglazed (<u>similar to brown/off-white sherd from 202</u>);</p> <p>1x very, small body fragment (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric; very pale <u>whitish</u> fabric; unglazed;</p> <p>1x very, small body fragment (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric; very pale, slightly pinkish fabric with slightly greyer outer margin and more-yellow/buff outer surface; unglazed;</p> <p>1x very, small much-abraded body fragment (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), very lightly gritted sandy fabric; very pale, orange inner and grey brown outer margins and surfaces; unglazed;</p> <p>1x sliver of fired clay, probably body fragment (5mm thick); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric; very pale, brownish-orange; unglazed;</p> <p>1x piece of fired clay(?); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric; pale/buff-coloured; unglazed.</p> <p><i>Various off-white fragments:</i></p> <p>1x small body fragment of thin-walled vessel (5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (extremely fine inclusions); uniform, pale off-white fabric with very pale slightly yellowish-white surfaces; unglazed;</p> <p>1x small body fragment of thin-walled vessel (5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (extremely fine inclusions); uniform, pale off-white fabric with very slightly pinkish outer margin and patches on surface; specks of yellowish glaze externally;</p> <p>1x mid-size body fragment of thin-walled vessel (5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (extremely fine inclusions); uniform, pale off-white fabric with very slightly pinkish core and outer margin and white outer margin and pale brown outer surface</p>	

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			<p>(possibly traces of glaze originally); 1x small thickened rim fragment of thin-walled vessel (missing outer surface and diameter undetermined); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (abundant, extremely fine inclusions); uniform, pale off-white fabric with patches with pinkish hue to inner surface; light green glaze internally; 1x mid-size body fragment of thin-walled vessel (7mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (abundant, extremely fine inclusions); uniform, pale off-white fabric with patches with areas with pinkish hue to outer margin; light olive-green glaze externally; 1x small possibly flat base fragment with small section of obtuse-angled wall of thin-walled vessel (7mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (abundant, extremely fine inclusions); pale off-white fabric with pinkish inner margin and surface; unglazed; 1x very small body fragment from a sample; soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (very fine inclusions); pale off-white fabric; unglazed.</p> <p><i>Gritty ware (2x):</i> 1x small body fragment of thin-walled vessel (5mm wall thickness); hard, gritty sandy fabric, grit-encrusted surfaces (c1-2mm inclusions); light brown inner surface, light grey inner margin and pale orange to buff-coloured outer margin and surface; unglazed; 1x gritty ware; clubbed rim fragment (maybe 1/14th remains) from thin-walled vessel (c5mm wall thickness; c120mm diameter opening); soft (it will mark paper), gritty, sandy fabric (generally <1mm); 'bobbled' surface; uniform, very light orange to buff-coloured fabric, slightly paler outer surface and darker grey colouration on outer edge of clubbed rim; unglazed (Figure 14; illustration 15).</p>	
102	Pottery	1	1x very small fragment of dark-glazed earthenware, very thin, glaze extremely shiny	?17 th century
102	Pottery	1	1x large fragment of dark-glazed ware with remains of handle: overfired/reduced fabric of purplish-black colour with dull glaze	17 th century
102	Pottery	1	1 small fragment of brown-glazed red coarse earthenware	Late 17 th -19 th century
102	Pottery	2	2 fragments of white earthenware, possibly creamware, non-fitting but likely from the same vessel	Late 18 th -early 19 th century
102	Pottery	3	3x very small fragments (2x rim fragments, 1x body fragment) of underglaze blue painted earthenware, likely from three different vessels	Late 18 th -early 19 th century
102	Pottery	1	Bone china/porcelain fragment	Late 18 th -early 19 th century
102	Pottery	2	2 fragments, likely from the same plate, of factory-produced slipware: white earthenware with brown circumferential lines	18 th -19 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
102	Pottery	3	Black-glazed coarse red earthenware from 2 or 3 vessels, one fragment with remains of handle	Late 18 th -19 th century
102	CBM	13	Brick and tile fragments made from unglazed coarse red earthenware	Medieval-Post-medieval
102 <3>	CBM	2	Two small fragments of CBM, not further identifiable	Medieval-Post-medieval
102	Glass	17	Glass fragments: 3x Bottle base fragments from 2 bottles made from olive/brown translucent glass 2x fragments of bright green very bubbly, porous glass, likely molten 1x glass droplet of molten clear glass 2x bottle fragments of clear glass from 1x circular bottle and 1x square or rectangular bottle 6x fragments of clear window glass 1x fragment of opaque light purplish blue glass, likely from a early 20 th c vase 2x fragments of moulded white opaque glass, not joining but likely from the same vessel	18 th -early 20 th century
102	Silver	1	1x penny of Edward I dating from c. AD1280-83, class 3g3 or 4a2 based on the crown and the stops	1280-83
102	Copper-alloy	1	1x stirrup-shaped strap fitting	13 th -14 th century
102	Copper-alloy	1	1x terminal end ferrule from an umbrella or parasol (cf NMS-DA1611)	19 th -20 th century
102	Pb-alloy	3	2x droplets/fragments of casting waste/residue 1x lead alloy sheet offcut or waste	Likely Medieval/Post-medieval
102	Tin-alloy	1	1x tiny fragment of tin foil	Likely modern
102	Fe	35	1x ox shoe (12 th -19 th C) 1x blade or ox shoe corner fragment? 1x bullet (20 th C) 1x screw 25x nails 2x loops 4x unidentified	14 th -19 th century
102	Stone	9	9x large pieces of Cumbrian slate, none joining, two of which retain part of a nail or peg hole	Medieval/Post-medieval
102	Stone	2	2x smaller pieces of very shiny, light grey slate with purple hue, possibly from the Highland Boundary quarries in Central Scotland, which stretch from Arran in the West to Dunkeld in the east: one retains a number of white/cream inclusions	Medieval/Post-medieval
102	Stone	1	1x thin fragment of very shiny, light grey slate with purple hue, possibly from the Highland Boundary quarries in Central Scotland, which stretch from Arran in the West to Dunkeld in the east: polished fragment of writing slate with lines and possible remains of letters	Medieval/Post-medieval
102	Stone	10	9x red sandstone fragments, 3 of which were dressed 1x probably burnt/fire damaged piece of sandstone or, possibly, slate	Medieval/Post-medieval
102	Stone	1	Two joining fragments of likely unfinished loom	Medieval/Post-

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			weight made from red sandstone	medieval
102	Stone	2	Cream sandstone, dressed, likely tiles	Medieval-Post-medieval
102	Stone	2	2x chunks of flint, 1x unworked greyish brown flint still with cortex, 1x possible waste fragment, pale greyish brown, but burnt or bleached white and very rolled	Not closely datable
102 <3>	Stone	1	1x tiny fragment of flint	Not closely dateable
102 <3>	Stone	2	2x tiny fragments of burnt slate	Not closely datable
102	Industrial residue	53	1x haematite lump, 1x charcoal lump, 3x coal fragments, 2x pieces of corroded iron, 46x heavy iron bloomery smelting slag, mixture of flown material and more aerated types	Medieval
102 <3>	Industrial residue	50+	50+x tiny fragments of slag	Medieval/Post-medieval
102 <3>	Industrial residue	50+	50+x tiny fragments of hammerscale, both globular and scales/flakes	Medieval/Post-medieval
102	Lime mortar	1	1x large fragment of burnt or slaked lime for mortar	Not closely dateable
102 <3>	Lime mortar	1	1x small fragment of lime mortar	Not closely dateable
102	Animal bone	80	Various large and small mammals, including cattle, sheep/goat, horse, pig, dog, rabbit, and also domestic bird species and Atlantic cod (see <i>Appendix 5</i>)	Not closely datable
102	Mollusc	1	European oyster fragment (see <i>Appendix 5</i>)	Not closely datable
102	Pottery	14	<p>1x slightly ribbed large body fragment from slightly thicker-walled vessel (7mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (well-sorted, fine inclusions <0.5mm) with some voids in the fabric; uniform, dark grey section with pronounced pale orangey brown outer margin and reddish-brown outer surface; splashes of light yellowish green glaze externally;</p> <p>1x slightly ribbed large body fragment from slightly thin-walled vessel (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (well-sorted, fine inclusions <0.5mm); uniform, dark grey section with pronounced buff to pale brown outer margin; specks of light yellowish green glaze externally;</p> <p>1x mid-size body fragment thin-walled vessel (6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric; dark grey fabric with dusty lighter brown/grey inner surface; light green glaze applied externally;</p> <p>1x small body sherd of thin-walled vessel (5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric, with very fine inclusions (generally <0.5mm); section split 50:50, dark grey inner and pale grey outer margins with very pale brown inner surface; light olive-green glaze thinly applied uniformly to external surface;</p> <p>1x much-abraded, small body sherd of thin-walled vessel (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted (well-sorted inclusions <1mm) sandy fabric; uniform, very pale (surprisingly bright) orange fabric; patch of thick dark brownish(?) glaze on external surface (possibly over-fired);</p> <p>1x small much-abraded fragment of thin-walled vessel</p>	<p>12th – early 17th century</p> <p>3x reduced grey GREY/white grits 1x later reduced GREY and WHITE</p> <p>SANDY 1x v. pale orange 1x DARK GREY/BUFF 1x pinkish with brown glaze 1x whitish 1x pale orange and brown 1x pale brown/orange</p> <p>1x fired clay?</p> <p>1x gritty ware RIM</p>

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			<p>(4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (well-sorted, fine inclusions <0.5mm); very pale, faintly pinkish-orange fabric with very light grey inner surface; light brown glaze applied externally</p> <p>1x small body sherd of thin-walled vessel (4-6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric; slightly sandwich-effect section, with light pinkish-orange inner margin and surface, paler whitish core, and mid grey/brown outer margin and blackened grey/brown outer surface; unglazed;</p> <p>1x very, small body fragment (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric; very pale whitish fabric; unglazed;</p> <p>1x very, small body fragment (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric; very pale, slightly pinkish fabric with slightly greyer outer margin and more-yellow/buff outer surface; unglazed;</p> <p>1x very, small much-abraded body fragment (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), very lightly gritted sandy fabric; very pale, orange inner and grey brown outer margins and surfaces; unglazed;</p> <p>1x sliver of fired clay, probably body fragment (5mm thick); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric; very pale, brownish-orange; unglazed;</p> <p>1x piece of fired clay(?); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric; pale/buff-coloured; unglazed;</p> <p>1x gritty ware; clubbed rim fragment (maybe 1/14th remains) from thin-walled vessel (c5mm wall thickness; c120mm diameter opening); soft (it will mark paper), gritty, sandy fabric (generally <1mm); 'bobbled' surface; uniform, very light orange to buff-coloured fabric, slightly paler outer surface and darker grey colouration on outer edge of clubbed rim; unglazed</p>	
102	CBM	2	1x brick fragment 1x sandy conglomerate	19 th -20 th century
102	Glass	1	1x olive green glass bottle fragment	Late 19 th -20 th century
102	Pb-alloy	1	1x shot from a small musket or musket (29.08g)	17 th -18 th century
102	Pb-alloy	1	1x circular lead-weight, likely a spindle whorl	13 th -15 th century
102	Fe	3	3x hook, chain like or bent nails or fragments thereof	Medieval-Post-medieval
102	Stone	1	1x sandstone fragment, likely floor tile fragment	Medieval-Post-medieval
Tr 1 U/S	Pottery	1	1x plate fragment of white earthenware with transfer print "[MILL]OM[SCHOOL]"	Late 19 ^h -early 20 th century
Tr 1 U/S	Stone	1	1x fragment of writing slate	Late 19 ^h -early 20 th century
Tr 1 U/S	Pottery	2	<p><i>Probably Reduced Grey ware (1x):</i> 1x large fragment from slightly thicker-walled vessel (7-9mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (well-sorted, fine inclusions <0.5mm); uniform, dark grey section with dusty light brown/grey inner surface and pale orange outer surface with patchy dark reddish ?slip and specks of light olive green glaze externally.</p> <p><i>Lightly gritted sandy ware (1x):</i> 1x mid-size flat base fragment (5-6mm thick) of thin-walled vessel, no walls remaining (possibly</p>	c12 th – early 17 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			?obtuse-angled sides); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric; light brown to pale buff section with darker grey outer margin and dusty mid grey/brown outer surface; patch of brownish glaze on ?underside (<u>same fabric as fragment from 202</u>).	
Tr 1 U/S	Pottery	1	1x base sherd of creamware, like from a plate	Late 18 th -early 19 th century
Tr 1 U/S	Pottery	1	1x very small rim fragment of white earthenware with green unidentified transfer pattern	Mid-19 th -20 th century
Tr 1 U/S	CBM	1	1x fragment of glazed/moulded wall tile/brick	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
Tr 1 U/S	Industrial residue	3	3x heavy iron bloomery smelting slag, mixture of flown material and more aerated types	Medieval
200	Pottery	5	<p><i>Reduced Grey ware (2x):</i> 1x small body sherd of very fine, thin-walled vessel (3mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric; dark grey section with pale whitish outer margin and surface and pale brownish inner surface; some light olive-green glaze remaining externally; 1x mid-size body sherd of thin-walled vessel (5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (very few visible inclusions); dark grey section with pronounced light grey outer margin and surface and pale brownish grey inner surface; light green glaze remaining externally.</p> <p><i>Lightly gritted sandy wares (3x):</i> 2x refitting body fragments (forming single mid-size piece) of thin-walled vessel (up to 6mm wall thickness); lightly gritted (well-sorted very fine inclusions <0.5mm) sandy fabric; pale whitish yellow to buff-coloured fabric with pale orange to light brown outer surface; unglazed; 1x mid-size body fragment of thin-walled vessel (6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (very few visible inclusions); section is split 60:40, light core to light orange inner margin, with light grey/brown inner surface, and pale orange outer margin and surface; mid green to brown glaze applied externally.</p>	c12 th – early 17 th century
200	Pottery	3	3x SANKEY flower pots made from red coarse earthenware, unglazed	20 th century
200	Pottery	3	3x fragments of brown glazed slip coated coarse red earthenware, likely from the same pancheon or large bowl	17 th -19 th century
200	Pottery	1	1x base fragment of brown glazed red coarse earthenware, likely from a small bowl	17 th -19 th century
200	Pottery	2	2x fragments of dark glazed finer red earthenware, likely from a mug	18 th -20 th century
200	Pottery	2	2x fragments (handle and body) of yellow coarse earthenware: likely from the same vessel	18 th century
200	Pottery	9	9x fragments of factory produced slipware with brown bands around the rim, likely MILLOM SCHOOL branded plate fragments	Late 19 th -20 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
200	Pottery	2	2x joining fragments of factory produced slip-ware with dark green glazed on the outside, likely from a jar	Late 19 th -20 th century
200	Pottery	8	8x fragments of creamware, two with underglaze blue paint (one very worn), possibly all from the same jar or pot	Late 18 th -early 19 th century
200	Pottery	12	12x fragments of pearlware, undecorated, some refitting and from shallow jars or service dishes	19 th century
200	Pottery	7	7x fragments of white earthenware, one extremely worn	19 th -20 th century
200	Pottery	14	4x body fragments of creamware/white earthenware with transfer pattern "Willow", likely from different vessels; one fragment extremely worn 4x plate fragments (2x rim fragments, 2x refitting base fragments), from two different pearlware plates with transfer pattern "Asiatic Pheasants" 3x rim and body fragments from two different vessels with unidentified red transfer pattern, likely a little girl sitting at a table and eating; the two body fragments join 3x small body fragments of three different vessels decorated with unidentified blue, black and brown transfer patterns	19 th century
200	Pottery	3	3x fragments of bone China, likely from three different vessels, one of which was decorated with Chinoiserie, likely Willow	19 th century
200	Pottery	2	2x refitting fragments of lusterware, with shiny apricot/salmon surface	19 th century
200	Pottery	4	4x fragments of stoneware, likely from one or two marmalade or other preservative jar	19 th -20 th century
200	Pottery	1	1x fragments of green-glazed moulded white earthenware, likely from a decorative statuette or similar	19 th century
200	Pottery	1	1x fragments of salt-glazed moulded stoneware, likely from a decorative statuette or similar	19 th century
200	Clay tobacco pipe	4	1x complete bowl depicting a West African head (4/64") 3x stems: 2@ 4/64" and 1 @ 5/64" (see <i>Appendix 4</i>)	Late-19 th -early 20 th century
200	Glass	70	30x frosted window glass fragment with saltire moulding 12x clear window glass fragments 4x Codd bottle fragments including one glass marble 2x very worn marble fragments with dark blue and white swirls inside 3x fragments of medicine bottle made from clear glass with [TABLE S]POONS and moulded graduations 5x fragments of clear glass from 1 or 2 further bottles, one with moulded [...]ORT [...] on the side possibly a manufacturer's, seller's or content name/description 4x clear glass fragments from sweet jars/shallow circular containers 1x fuse fragment 1x test tube fragment?	19 th -20 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			3x brown bottle glass fragments 1x olive bottle glass fragment 4x fragments of molten and distorted clear glass	
200	CBM	38	9x partly refitting wall tiles, olive-green glazed 1x unglazed coarse floor tile fragment 6x chimney pot/ceramic pipe fragments 20 brick or tile fragments 2x refitting mortar fragments with moulded decoration	19 th -20 th century
200	CBM?	18	16x ceramic feet or plugs of the same size 2x ceramic feet or plugs of the same size	19 th -20 th century
200	Cu-alloy	8	1x pen fragment 2x pennies of Elizabeth II dating from 1971 and 1978 1x penny of Elizabeth II dating from 1997 1x 2p of Elizabeth II dating from 1971 1x 5p of Elizabeth II dating from 2012 1x cap fragment 1x woggle	20 th century
200	Pb-alloy	6	6x feet with wood impressions, one retaining the central attachment spike	19 th -20 th century
200	Base metal/composites	7	1x spoon with hallmark, possibly Birmingham (anchor) 1866 (R) 2x tent pegs 1x flattened ferrule 2x sign? Fragments 1x toy squirt gun/pistol (1930s/1940s)	Late 19 th -mid-20 th century
200	Iron	63	7x grave markers 6x door fittings 2x curved fittings or brackets for timber 1x lock and lock plate 1x latch 1x ox shoe 1x fragment of an ox shoe or a fitting 1x belt loop/slide/strap fitting 1x guitar(?) tuning peg 6x simple tent pegs 1x folded tent peg 27x nail fragments 3x fragments, unidentified 5x fragments of nails/fittings (bagged separately)	19 th -20 th century
200	Stone	2	2x fragments of slate pencils	19 th -20 th century
200	Stone	3	1x fragment of slate tablet 2x fragment of burnt slate	19 th -20 th century
200	Stone	3	3x fragments of sandstone	Medieval/post-medieval
200	Industrial residue	1	1x lump of coal	Not closely dateable
200	Industrial residue	7	7x mixture of heavy iron bloomery smelting slag, and later more aerated types, and 1x fragment of thick corroded metal	Medieval-post-medieval
200	Organic material	4	2x fragment of leather 2x fragments of wood	19 th -20 th century
200	Animal bone	10	Various large and small mammals, including cattle and pig (see <i>Appendix 5</i>)	Not closely dateable
200	Plastic	11	1x coated plastic mirror fragment 1x comb fragment 4x case/container/cover fragments	20 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			2 felt tip pen fragments 1x adjustment lever 1x toy record 1x toy fragment?	
201	Pottery	2	<i>Lightly gritted sandy wares with similarities to later more-fully reduced material (2x):</i> 1x small-to-mid size body sherd of thin-walled vessel (6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted (well-sorted very fine inclusions <0.5mm) sandy fabric; dark grey inner margin and surface and light orange outer margin and darker orange outer surface; unglazed; 1x mid-size body sherd of thin-walled vessel (6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper; abrade edges), uniform, lightly gritted (well-sorted very fine inclusions <0.5mm) sandy fabric, with some fabric voids; mid-to-light grey inner margin and pale whitish-brown inner surface and mid orange outer margin and surface; thin shiny glaze scarcely perceptible on outer surface (colour indeterminate)	c12 th – 14 th century? possibly later
201	Pottery	2	2x body fragments of slip-coated coarse red earthenware	18 th -19 th century
201	Pottery	4	1x plate fragment of undecorated creamware 1x base fragment from a jar of undecorated creamware 2x body fragments of undecorated creamware	Late 18 th -early 19 th century
201	Pottery	2	2x joining fragments of a pearlware plate decorated with transfer pattern "Asiatic Pheasants"	Mid-19 th century
201	Pottery	3	1x rim fragment of white earthenware 1x body fragment of white earthenware 1x tiny fragment of white earthenware with red unidentified transfer pattern and remains of lettering [...]AFTE[R...]	19 th -20 th century
201	Pottery	1	1x rim fragment of a stoneware jar, likely for a preservative	Late 19 th -20 th century
201	Clay tobacco pipe	3	3x stem fragments: 2 @ 4/64" and 1 @ 5/64" (see <i>Appendix 4</i>)	Late 19 th -20 th century
201	CBM	11	8x brick or tile fragments made from coarse red earthenware 1x decorative wall tile made from dark green glazed grey earthenware, moulded 1x fragment of drain pipe 1x faux marble piece fragment of mottled glazed white earthenware, likely the top of a memorial plaque with remains of three holes for leaving floral tributes	Late 19 th -20 th century
201	Glass	34	21 fragments of clear frosted window glass with saltire moulding 1x very small fragment of clear frosted glass from a different window 12x fragments of plain clear glass panes	Late 19 th -20 th century
201	Glass	1	1x fragment of an olive-green bottle	Late 19 th -20 th century
201	Glass	12	12x fragments of clear white glass from different bottles, amongst them medicine, Codd and other	

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			bottles, as well as one fragment of molten glass	
201	Stone	1	1x slate fragment, likely for writing tables	Late 19 th -20 th century
201	Stone	3	3x dressed sandstone fragments	Late 19 th -20 th century
201	Copper-alloy	5	1x children's toy belt buckle from a cowboy play set with embossed horse, Sheriff star and the word "WESTERN" 1x belt or strap fitting 1x grommet eyelet 1x penny of Victoria dating from 1885 1x penny of Victoria dating from the 1860s	Late 19 th -20 th century
201	Iron	20	1x fragment of curved wall bracket 1x tent peg 2x large hooks 1x drawer handle (?) fragment 15 nails and hooks	Late 19 th -20 th century
201	Industrial residue	6	Non-diagnostic very light iron working slag or melted metal	Post-medieval
201	Animal bone	1	Single fragment of pig bone (see <i>Appendix 5</i>)	Not closely dateable
201	Mollusc	1	Common cockle (see <i>Appendix 5</i>)	
202	Pottery	16	<i>Lightly gritted sandy wares</i> (14x): 1x mid-size neck fragment of thin-walled vessel (5-6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric; mid-to-light orange inner margin and surface and mid-to-light grey outer margin and surface; light green glaze externally; 1x mid-size body fragment of thin-walled vessel (6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric; light orange inner margin and surface and light grey outer margin and surface (similar to above fabric but lighter); light green glaze externally; 1x small body fragment of thin-walled vessel (5-6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (<0.5mm); dark grey core and inner margin and surface and pale orangey brown outer margin and surface; unglazed; 1x small body fragment of thin-walled vessel (5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (<0.5mm); uniform pale orange fabric with yellowish inner surface and slightly mottled green and brown glaze externally; 1x small body fragment of thin-walled vessel (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (well-sorted, very fine inclusions); potentially darker grey outer margin and light grey inner margin with pale brown inner surface; light green glaze externally; 1x small body fragment of thin-walled vessel (5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (abundant, well-sorted, extremely fine inclusions); light grey core and light orange margins and surfaces; unglazed; 1x mid-size body fragment of slightly chunkier vessel (8mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark	c12 th – 14 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			<p>paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric; pitted 'pumice-like' surface; fabric divided 50:50, pale orange/buff and mid-to-dark grey (unclear which is inner and outer surface); unglazed (<u>note similarity to base sherd from 102</u>);</p> <p>1x very small thickened rim fragment of thin-walled vessel (c4mm wall thickness; diameter opening indeterminable); hard fired, sandy fabric with few visible inclusions; pale creamy yellowish to buff coloured fabric; unglazed;</p> <p>1x small thickened upright rim fragment of thin-walled vessel (c6mm wall thickness; 85mm diameter opening); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric; very few visible inclusions; pale (yellowish) orange fabric (possibly pale reddish brown to top of rim and interior surface); unglazed (Figure 14; illustration 11);</p> <p>1x mid-size body fragment of thin-walled vessel (5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (pitted surface); very few visible inclusions; uniform pale <i>off-white</i> fabric with very pale brown outer surface; unglazed (<u>note similarity to off-white fabrics from 100</u>);</p> <p>1x mid-size possibly recessed base fragment; soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric (very few extremely fine inclusions); very few visible inclusions; uniform very pale cream coloured fabric; unglazed;</p> <p>1x mid-size ?body fragment of thin-walled vessel (3mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric with very fine inclusions; light/pale orange inner margin and surface and darker grey outer margin to dark grey/brown outer surface; unglazed; it has a raised section on the inner surface, which is hollow below, possibly some form of applied decoration (although this seems unlikely) or a void in fabric (<u>similar to base fragment from U/S</u>);</p> <p>1x mid-size body fragment of thin-walled vessel (6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric with small grit inclusions (<0.5mm); pale <i>whitish</i> with pale brown surfaces; blackened external surface; unglazed;</p> <p>1x small, much-abraded body fragment of thin-walled vessel (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric with infrequent grit inclusions (<1mm); bright light orange core with paler orange-brown margins and surface; unglazed <u>similar to very soft sandy fabric from 102</u>);</p> <p>1x very small flat base fragment; very little of vessel wall remains; vessel wall thickness 6-7mm; uniform soft-fired pale brown sandy fabric with some large grit inclusions (up to 2mm) (<u>similar to very soft sandy fabric from 102</u>).</p> <p><i>Gritty ware (2x):</i></p>	

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			<p>1x mid-size body fragment; vessel wall thickness 6-7mm; probably gritty ware: gritty sandy fabric, includes large grit inclusions (1-3mm); soft (it will mark paper), mid grey core and light reddish margins and pale brown surfaces; unglazed (<u>same fabric as fragment from 206</u>);</p> <p>1x large everted, clubbed rim fragment with lower lip to inside edge of vessel opening; from wide-rimmed vessel (c230mm diameter opening; c1/8th remains); possibly thumb-impressed/pinched decoration (flattening the upper part of the rim to the inside edge) in two places on remaining fragment (would place roughly 17 squeezed dimples around the rim altogether on the complete vessel, if the pattern continued and was evenly spaced); hard, gritty sandy fabric, with abundant large grit stone inclusions throughout and encrusting surfaces (c1mm each); thin, buff margins and dark grey core, with reddish orange/orangey brown inner and outer surfaces; unglazed (Figure 14; illustration 16).</p>	
202	Pottery	16ct'd	<p>1x very small thickened rim fragment of thin-walled vessel (c4mm wall thickness; diameter opening indeterminable); hard fired, sandy fabric with few visible inclusions; pale creamy yellowish to buff coloured fabric; unglazed;</p> <p>1x small thickened upright rim fragment of thin-walled vessel (c6mm wall thickness; 85mm diameter opening); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric; very few visible inclusions; pale (yellowish) orange fabric (possibly pale reddish brown to top of rim and interior surface); unglazed;</p> <p>1x mid-size body fragment of thin-walled vessel (5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (pitted surface); very few visible inclusions; uniform pale off-white fabric with very pale brown outer surface; unglazed;</p> <p>1x mid-size possibly recessed base fragment; soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric (very few extremely fine inclusions); very few visible inclusions; uniform very pale cream coloured fabric; unglazed;</p> <p>1x mid-size ?body fragment of thin-walled vessel (3mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric with very fine inclusions; light/pale orange inner margin and surface and darker grey outer margin to dark grey/brown outer surface; unglazed; it has a raised section on the inner surface, which is hollow below, possibly some form of applied decoration (although this seems unlikely) or a void in fabric;</p> <p>1x mid-size body fragment of thin-walled vessel (6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric with small grit inclusions (<0.5mm); pale whitish with pale brown surfaces; blackened external surface; unglazed;</p>	<p>12th-14th century</p> <p>Medieval SANDY 2x Grey and orange with green glaze</p> <p>SANDY X1 orange with yellow inner surface +glaze 1x grey and brown inner and green glaze 1x sandy grey core, unglazed 1x pumice like grey/buff 1x grey/orange unglazed</p> <p>1x RIM hard creamy fabric 1x RIM orange fabric 1x Off white piece</p> <p>SANDY/GRITTY 1x grey core and reddish margins 1x pale brown (BASE) 1x</p> <p>1x gritty Clubbed rim with decoration</p>

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			1x small, much-abraded body fragment of thin-walled vessel (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric with infrequent grit inclusions (<1mm); bright light orange core with paler orange-brown margins and surface; unglazed;	
202	Pottery	16ct'd	<p>1x very small flat base fragment; very little of vessel wall remains; vessel wall thickness 6-7mm; uniform soft-fired pale brown sandy fabric with some large grit inclusions (up to 2mm);</p> <p>1x mid-size body fragment; vessel wall thickness 6-7mm; gritty sandy fabric, includes large grit inclusions (1-3mm); soft (it will mark paper), mid grey core and light reddish margins and pale brown surfaces; unglazed.</p> <p>1x large everted, clubbed rim fragment with lower lip to inside edge of vessel opening; from wide-rimmed vessel (c230mm diameter opening; c1/8th remains); possibly thumb-impressed/pinched decoration (flattening the upper part of the rim to the inside edge) in two places on remaining fragment (would place roughly eight squeezed dimples around the rim altogether on the complete vessel, if the pattern continued and was evenly spaced); hard, gritty sandy fabric, with abundant large grit stone inclusions throughout and encrusting surfaces (c1mm each); thin, buff margins and dark grey core, with reddish orange / orangey brown inner and outer surfaces; unglazed.</p>	<p>SANDY X1 orange with yellow inner surface +glaze 1x grey and brown inner and green glaze 1x sandy grey core, unglazed 1x pumic like grey/buff 1x grey/orange unglazed</p> <p>1x RIM hard creamy fabric 1x RIM orange fabric 1x Off white piece</p> <p>SANDY/GRITTY 1x grey core and reddish margins 1x pale brown (BASE) 1x</p> <p>1x gritty Clubbed rim with decoration</p>
202	Pottery	3	3x rim and body fragments of a glazed slip coated coarse red earthenware bowl, likely a shallow pancheon; white slip	Late 17 th -19 th century
202	Pottery	1	1x wall fragment of brown-glazed coarse red earthenware	Late 17 th -19 th century
202	Pottery	3	3x wall fragments of dark glazed coarse red earthenware, likely from a pancheon	Late 18 th -19 th century
202	Pottery	4	<p>2x joining base fragments of factory-produced yellow slipware with blue and dark brown slip trails</p> <p>1x handle fragment that may have belonged to the above: yellow glazed buff-coloured ware</p> <p>1x wall fragment of factory-produced slip-ware (white slip trails on blue)</p>	Late 18 th -19 th century
202	Pottery	1	1 fragment of lusterware, with shiny apricot/salmon surface	19 th century
202	Pottery	3	3x very small wall fragments of undecorated creamware, one with the remains of a handle, likely a teacup	Late 18 th -early 19 th century
202	Pottery	5	5 fragments of undecorated pearlware: 1x bowl or plate rim fragment with shell edge; 2x joining handle fragments with moulded shell decoration, 1x base fragment of a small serving dish, 1x base fragment with green painted decoration on the inside	Late 18 th -mid-19 th century
202	Pottery	13	12 very small fragments of white earthenware with transfer prints: 4x "Willow", 3x "Asiatic	19 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			Pheasants", 1x unidentified green transfer print, 1x unidentified brown transfer print, 2x unidentified blue transfer print, 1x unidentified black transfer print	
202	Pottery	14	14x small fragments of undecorated white earthenware	19 th -20 th century
202	Pottery	1	1x base fragment of white salt-glazed stoneware	17 th -18 th century
202	Pottery	2	2x base and wall fragments of two grey stoneware preservative jars	19 th -20 th century
202	Pottery	1	1x handle fragment of bone china/porcelain	19 th century
202	Pottery	1	1x unidentified wall fragment, possibly factory-produced slipware	19 th century
202	Clay tobacco pipe	15	9x bowl fragments: 1x half-fluted example lacking a spur (4/64"), 2x fluted rims from different pipes, 1x plain bowl with single mould seam on the front facing the smoker (4/64") and plain fragments from three different pipes. 2x two rim fragments from different bowls, with vestiges of moulded decoration which are too slight to be identified. 6x stems: 3 @ 4/64", including one marked LYON/KENDA[L] and 2 @ 5/64", together with a single button mouthpiece (4/64") (see Appendix 4)	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
202	CBM	324	138x ceramic roof tile fragments 18x ceramic floor tile fragments 79x brick fragments 7x firebrick fragments 2x small brick fragments 1x piece of lime mortar 79x CBM fragments, no further identifiable	Late 19 th -20 th century
202	Glass	36	1x green glass bottle stopper fragment 1x light green glass bottle fragment 2x brown glass bottle fragments 4x clear glass bottle fragments, no company or content name remaining 1x light blue base fragment of medicine/or similar bottle 1x very thick fragment of clear blue tinged glass, likely central pontil of window glass 15x fragments of window glass from at least two different panes 10x fragment of clear frosted window glass with moulded diamond pattern 1x small glass drop	Late 19 th -20 th century
202	Iron	107	1x large fragment of iron pane/sheet, potentially from a bladed tool 1x large gutter fragment 1x large wall hook/hinge part 1x blade tip likely from an agricultural machine 1x latch from a lock plate 1x flat ring fragment 1x screw with threading 36x nail fragment 7x large nail fragments 1x nail with plastic safety collar 10x wire fragments 2x buttons	19 th -20 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			2x key fragments 4x door fittings/brackets 3x tent pegs 9x tent peg fragments 1x tap handle/barrel? tap 2x handle fragments (lever/tool handle) 6x wall hook or clamp fragments 1x very large clamp or bracket fragment 1x rivet 1x shoe iron/handle or similar fragment, flat and curved with potentially pivoting centre 1x grave marker (Plot 1014) 1x metal (plant?) label 1x rectangular collar with wood fragments inside 1x wood splitter(?) 10x unidentified	
202	Cu-alloy	5	1x nail fragment 1x leather/box mount fragment (sheet metal with torn rivet hole) 1x rivet with round head and circular stem 1x button top 1x copper-alloy and graphite centre of a dry cell battery (early 20 th century)	20 th century
202	Industrial residue	15	2x heavy iron bloomery smelting slag, mixture of flown material and more aerated types, 3x lumps of coal, 2x coke, 1x vitrified brick fragment, 6x undiagnostic slag and burnt material	Medieval-post-medieval
202	Stone	1	1x roof slate fragment with peg hole – this could potentially be a musical stone, judging by shape and thickness	19 th -early 20 th century
202	Stone	3	3x dressed sandstone fragment, likely floor and wall elements	Post-medieval
202	Stone	15	8x slate roof tile fragments with perforations 2x slate writing tablet fragment, one very large 2x slate pencils 3x burnt slate fragments	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
202	Stone	31	26x fragments of dressed sandstone 5x fragments of sandstone	Late 19 th -20 th century
202	Animal bone	24	Various large and small mammals, including cattle (see <i>Appendix 5</i>)	Not closely dateable
202	Human bone	3	2x fragments of fibula, 1x skull fragment (see <i>Appendix 5</i>)	Not closely dateable
202	Worked bone	1	Turned bone button	Post-medieval
204	Pottery	2	2x rim fragments of white earthenware with two brown bands around the top, likely from a Millom School mug	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
204	Pottery	1	1x base fragment of a white earthenware plate with remains gilded letters or tendrils in the centre	19 th -early 20 th century
204	Pottery	1	1x body fragment of a bowl(?) with Flow Blue decoration and gold speckles	19 th -early 20 th century
204	Pottery	1	1x rim fragment of factory produced slipware: white earthenware with broad blue band; sherd shows evidence of burning/fire	19 th century
204	Pottery	1	1x body fragment of (buff) slip coated coarse red earthenware	17 th -18 th century
204	Pottery	2	2x non joining fragments likely from the same	20 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			mug with "Humpty Dumpty" print: "Humpty dumpty sat on a wall, Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.", wall and lower part of Humpty's body	
204	Pottery	6	6x base, rim and body fragments of one or more mugs/cups from the "MILLOM SCHOOL" set	19th-early 20th century
204	Pottery	1	1x small fragment of likely creamware with moulded decoration and remains of unidentified blue transfer print (possibly Flow Blue)	Early 19th century
204	Pottery	1	1x body fragment of white earthenware with blue "washed out" unidentified foliate transfer print (Flow Blue) with speckled gold surface	1820s-late 19th century
204	Pottery	2	1x rim fragment of white earthenware with unidentified dark brown/black transfer pattern (tendrils) 1x small body fragment of white earthenware with remains of unidentified blue transfer pattern	Later 19th century
204	Pottery	2	1x very worn base/body fragment of undecorated white earthenware 1x body fragment of undecorated white earthenware	18th-20th century
204	Pottery	1	1x large body fragment of undecorated white stoneware, handle broken off	19th century
204	Pottery	1	1x rim fragment of simple grey stoneware likely from a preservative jar	19 th -20 th century
204	CBM	6	3x fragments (non-joining but from the same object) of a likely faux marble memorial stone/vase/flower arrangement base from a cemetery, remains of [IN ME]MOR[IAM] moulded in one of the outside panels 1x fragment of fire brick 2x brick fragments made from coarse red earthenware	20 th century
204	Glass	17	17x fragments of clear glass with remains of reflective silver layer (or possibly intentionally silver mottled)	Late 19 th -20 th century
204	Glass	8	4x large fragments of thick clear glass, likely from hollow glass bricks or similar 4x window glass pane fragment	Late 19 th -20 th century
204	Glass	7	1x body fragment from (likely) a Codd bottle made from clear glass 2x rim fragment from a jar made from clear glass 2x neck fragments of two beer bottles made from clear glass; one retaining [...]RN L[...] 2x body fragments of clear glass, likely from bottles	Late 19 th -20 th century
204	Glass	1	1x body fragment from a brown glass bottle	20 th century
204	Glass	4	1x body fragment of brown glass, likely from a bottle 1x fragment of frosted clear window glass, likely from a pane with saltire mouldings 1x fragment of molten green glass 1x fragment of clear window glass from a window pane	Late 19th-20th century
204	CBM/ Copper- Alloy	3	2x ceramic insulator fuse switch with part of the copper alloy connector; one side broken off. "TRADE MARK RENTO" "B335 REG NO 723658" 1x furniture escutcheon encased in iron	20th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			concretion and slag, likely from a fire/fire damage	
204	Copper-alloy	3	1x drawer escutcheon and with sunken in cavity for handle (still in place); some wood remains in the between the concave receptacle for the handle and the escutcheon 2x bent copper wire	Late 19th-early 20th century
204	Tin-alloy	1	1x screw lid	20th century
204	Pb-alloy	1	1x lead shot, very corroded/light but likely a pistol shot	18th century
204	Fe	3	3x large nails	Late 19th-20th century
204	Fe	5	3x fragments of fittings and machinery 1x nail 1x likely tent peg, bent	20 th century
204	Stone	2	2x fragments of burnt slate	Not closely database but likely post-med
204	Industrial residue	29	29x slag fragments, all light weight and very aerated, possibly smithing waste	Not closely dateable
204	Industrial residue	1	Lump of burnt or slaked lime, probably for making lime mortar	Not closely dateable
204	Plastic	1	1x red plastic fragment, likely from a toy	20 th century
204	Animal bone	1	Goose (see <i>Appendix 5</i>)	Not closely dateable
204	Human bone	1	Humerus shaft fragment (see <i>Appendix 5</i>)	Not closely dateable
204	Battery	1	1x carbon rod battery	20 th century
204 <1>	CBM	1	1x tiny fragment of CBM/brick made from orange/red coarse earthenware	Not closely database but likely post-med
204 <1>	Stone	1	1x tiny flint fragment/waste flake	Mesolithic-Bronze Age
204 <1>	Stone	1	1x small fragment of shale/jet	Not closely dateable
204 <1>	Industrial residue	c10	10x very small fragments of slags, etc	Not closely dateable
206	Pottery	2	<i>Lightly gritted sandy wares (1x):</i> 1x small body sherd of thin-walled vessel (6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric with very few visible inclusions; section is split 60:40, mid grey core to light orange outer margin and surface, with darker grey inner margin and whitish grey inner surface; thin, shiny light green glaze remaining externally; some fabric similarities to later reduced grey ware; <i>Gritty ware (1x):</i> 1x small body sherd of thin-walled vessel (6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), gritty, sandy fabric (well-sorted inclusions, 1-2mm in size); light grey core, reddish-orange margins and pale brown surfaces; unglazed (same fabric as fragment from 206).	c12 th – 14 th century? possibly later
206	Pottery	3	3x body fragments of factory-produced slipware, including one large beige body fragment with light blue, dark brown and white bands, one small beige body fragment and white earthenware with blue slip	19 th century
206	Pottery	4	4x fragments of white earthenware, likely pearlware: one fragments with moulded tendrill decoration, one with possible "Flow Blue" decoration, the others are plain	19 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
206	CBM	8	8x brick and possible brick fragments	Later 19 th -20 th century
206	Glass	3	2x fragments of frosted window glass, likely from the pane with saltires, very worn 1x window glass pane fragment, very worn	Late 19 th -20 th century
206	Industrial residue	2	Heavy iron bloomery smelting slag, mixture of flown material and more aerated types	Medieval
206	Animal bone	1	Medium mammal bone fragment (see <i>Appendix 5</i>)	Not closely dateable
207	Pottery	1	<i>Lightly gritted sandy ware</i> : much-abraded, small body sherd of thin-walled vessel (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted (well-sorted inclusions <1mm) sandy fabric; uniform, very pale orange fabric; patch of thick dark brownish(?) glaze (dipped?) remaining on external surface (possibly over-fired) (<u>same as glazed fragment from 102</u>)	c12 th – 14 th century
207	Pottery	1	1x small body fragment of pearlware with moulded flowers	Late 18 th -mid-19 th century
207	Pottery	6	2x body fragments of creamware with washed-out blue transfer pattern, likely “Flow Blue” 1x fragment of white earthenware with “Willow” transfer pattern 1x body fragment of white earthenware with blue transfer pattern on obverse and reverse; likely “Asiatic Pheasants” 2x fragments of white earthenware, likely pearlware, with blue floral transfer print	Mid-late 19 th century
207	Pottery	1	1x small rim fragment of bone china/porcelain	Late 18 th -19 th century
207	Pottery	2	2x body and handle fragments of factory-produced slipware: white, light blue and brown waves and bands on a beige background	19 th century
207	Pottery	1	1x body fragment of brown stoneware, likely from a jar or mug	18 th -19 th century
207	CBM	8	6x fragments of brick 1x floor tile fragment 1x firebrick	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
207	Glass	3	1x fragment of clear glass window pane 1x fragment of frosted glass window pane (with saltires) 1x fragment of a clear glass bottle	Late 19 th -20 th century
207	Fe	1	1x nail fragment	19 th -20 th century
207	Industrial residue	11	1x lump of coal or burnt stone, 4x lumps of coke, 6x non-diagnostic aerated iron working slag, possibly smithing waste	Post-medieval?
207	Animal bone	1	Medium bird bone fragment (see <i>Appendix 5</i>)	Not closely dateable
209	Pottery	8	<i>Reduced Grey ware</i> : 1x small body sherd of thin-walled vessel (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric; dark grey section with lighter grey inner surface and pale whitish outer margin and surface; some drab light olive green glaze remaining externally. <i>Partially reduced fragments (2x)</i> : 1x fairly large small body sherd of thin-walled vessel (6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (most <0.5mm	c12 th – early 17 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			<p>some up to 2mm); 'sandwich-effect' cross-section: mid-to-dark grey core, very light brown to buff inner margin and surface, and lighter grey outer margin; some drab slightly mottled light olive green and brown glaze remaining externally;</p> <p>1x small body fragment of same fabric as above (not apparently refitting).</p> <p><i>Lightly gritted sandy wares (1x):</i></p> <p>1x much-abraded small body fragment of soft, lightly gritted sandy fabric; split such that only one surface remains intact; mid-to-dark grey core and pale orange margin and remaining surface; unglazed;</p> <p>1x mid-size body sherd of thin-walled vessel (5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted (well-sorted inclusions <1mm) sandy fabric; uniform, light orange fabric with darker orange inner surface; pooled spot and dribbles of light yellowish-green glaze on internal surface;</p> <p>1x mid-size much-abraded fragment of thin-walled vessel (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (well-sorted, fine inclusions <0.5mm); pale buff inner and light grey outer margins and surfaces; light olive-green glaze remaining externally;</p> <p>1x small much-abraded fragment of thin-walled vessel (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (well-sorted, fine inclusions <0.5mm); very pale buff inner and very pale grey outer margins and surfaces; olive green glaze applied externally;</p> <p>1x small much-abraded fragment of thin-walled vessel (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted sandy fabric (well-sorted, fine inclusions <0.5mm); very pale, faintly pinkish fabric with very light grey inner surface; light (greenish) brown glaze applied externally (<u>same fabric as 102 sherd</u>)</p>	
209	Pottery	1	1x base fragment of yellow-glazed buff-coloured earthenware, possibly Yellow Ware	17 th 19 th century
209	Pottery	10	10x very small undecorated body fragments, likely creamware	Late 18 th -early 19 th century
209	Pottery	4	4x very worn undecorated body/rim fragments, likely pearlware	Late 18 th -19 th century
209	Pottery	6	1x large rim fragment of pearlware with washed-out pattern in Flow Blue 5x body fragments of pearlware with washed-out pattern in Flow Blue	1820s-later 19 th century
209	Pottery	22	12x body fragments of white earthenware (likely pearlware) with "Willow" transfer pattern 3x base fragment of white earthenware (likely pearlware) with a greenish black transfer pattern, floral/landscape with houses on a hill in the distance; person (arm) 1x tiny body fragment of white earthenware with black transfer pattern/tendrils	19 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			4x shoulder and base fragments of a pearlware soup bowl or plate with brown transfer pattern (landscape and tendrils) 2x body fragments of likely pearlware with black washed-out transfer pattern (circles or dots?)	
209	Pottery	5	5x very worn body fragments of factory produced slipware; white earthenware with blue band	19 th century
209	Pottery	3	3 fragments, likely from the same saucer, of white earthenware with worn blue band around the outer circumference	Late 19 th -20 th century
209	Pottery	8	8x fragment of at least two bone China or porcelain fragments likely from teacups	19 th century
209	Pottery	3	3x body, base and handle fragments of a bone china (less likely porcelain) vessel, likely a cup, undecorated	19 th century
209	Pottery	1	1x small body fragment of worn white earthenware, likely with very worn red slip/glaze	19 th -20 th century
209	Clay tobacco pipe	11	4x bowls (parts of two different fluted bowls, one with a spur (4/64"), a rim with swags or loops moulded below and a plain sherd. 6x stems: 2 @ 4/64", 4 ' 5/64" and 1x stem: @ 6/64", this one being rather ovoid in cross-section and very close to a 7/64" bore. (AD1680-1750) (see <i>Appendix 4</i>)	Late 17 th -late 19 th century
209	CBM	12	11x fragments of brick 1x fragment of brown glazed brick/tile	Late 19 th -20 th century
209	CBM	5	1x fragment of glazed white earthenware tile with brown transfer pattern, likely a pagoda/Chinoiserie 2x fragments of roof tile 1x fragment of floor tile 1x fragment of brick	19 th -early 20 th century
209	Glass	1	1x very worn body fragment of clear white glass, likely from a bottle	19 th -early 20 th century
209	Glass	2	1x small body fragment of clear glass with moulded [...]FA[...] 1x tiny fragment of clear white frosted glass	Late 19 th -20 th century
209	Stone	7	6x fragments of slate writing tablets with lines 1x fragment of burnt slate	Late 19 th -20 th century
209	Fe	5	2x fragments of a shoe iron 1x binding or bracket 2x nail fragment	19 th -20 th century
209	Animal bone	4	Various large and medium mammals, including pig (see <i>Appendix 5</i>)	
Tr 2	CBM	1	1x rim fragment of a probably modern ceramic drain pipe; very coarse unglazed pottery	Late 19 th -20 th century
Tr 2	Pb-alloy	1	1x pistol shot, 11.13g	17 th -18 th century
300	Pottery	2	2x very worn body fragments of dark glazed red coarse earthenware	Late 18 th -19 th century
300	Pottery	3	3x very small rim and body fragment of slip-trailed brown glazed buff coloured coarse earthenware	Late 17 th -19 th century
300	Pottery	1	1x rim fragment of pearlware with moulded pattern, possibly moulded shell/palmette edge	Late 18 th to early 19 th century
300	Pottery	4	4x fragments of pearlware, including two joining rim fragments with shell edge	Late 18 th to early 19 th century
300	Pottery	1	1x body fragment of pearlware with transfer patten "Willow" or other Chinoiserie	19 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
300	Pottery	1	1x small curved rim fragment of pearlware with unidentified floral transfer pattern	19 th century
300	Pottery	1	1x small body fragment of mocha ware: dark blue speckled on white	Late 18 th -19 th century
300	CBM	1	1x small brick or tile fragment	18 th -20 th century
300	Glass	2	1x dark brown glass fragment from the neck of a bottle 1x green glass fragment, likely from a bottle	19 th -20 th century
300	Fe	4	1x still linked chain fragments 3x nails or wall hooks	19 th -20 th century
302	Pottery	1	1x brown glazed coarse red earthenware	17 th -18 th century
400	Pottery	1	1x small very worn body fragment of dark glazed coarse red earthenware with most of the glaze rubbed off	Late 18 th -19 th century
400	Pottery	1	1x small body fragment of bone china, undecorated	Late 18 th -early 19 th century
400	Pottery	1	1x small body fragment of creamware with Chinoiserie or Willow transfer pattern, likely from a teacup	Early 19 th century
400	CBM	2	1x tile fragment of red coarse earthenware 1x floor/wall tile fragment moulded from white glazed cream earthenware	19 th -20 th century
400	Pb-alloy	1	1x slug	17 th -18 th century
400	Fe	1	1x likely a hinge or bracket fragment, or from a heavy-duty chain/hook	19 th -20 th century
500/ Tr 5	Pottery	1	1x small body fragment of creamware, undecorated	Late 18 th -early 19 th century
500/ Tr 5	Pb-alloy	1	1x pistol shot, 5.78g	17 th -18 th century
600/ Tr 5	Pottery	1	1x body fragments of dark glazed red coarse earthenware	Late 18 th -19 th century
602	Stone	1	Waste flake of mid-yellowish brown, some cortex remaining, slight bulb of percussion and possible retouch along one edge	Mesolithic – Bronze Age
602 <2>	Industrial residue	9	9x small fragments of slag etc	Not closely datable
Urnfield	Copper-alloy	3	2x coins: 20 th century pennies 1x plaque fragment, with two rivets holes	20 th century
Urnfield	Pb-alloy	1	1x pistol shot, 8.01g	17 th -18 th century
Urnfield	Pb-alloy	3	3x lead sheet fragments	Not closely datable
NGR 316450 480809	Copper-alloy	1	1x complete horse harness buckle with off-set spindle for heavy duty leather strap	18 th -19 th century
NGR 316292 480680	Pb-alloy	1	1x musket shot, 28.32g	18 th century
701	Pottery	2	<i>Lightly gritted sandy wares (2x):</i> 1x small body sherd of very fine, thin-walled vessel (3mm wall thickness); hard-fired, lightly gritted sandy fabric (very fine inclusions, generally <0.5mm); mid grey core and mid-to-light orange margins and surfaces; uniformly applied thin, shiny, light olive (yellowish) green glaze present externally; small void in fabric; 1x mid-size shoulder fragment of thin-walled vessel (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), lightly gritted (well-sorted very fine inclusions <0.5mm) sandy fabric; uniform, light	c12 th – 14 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			orange fabric with darker orange inner surface; light olive green glaze on outer surface (with possibly over-fired stripe)	
701	Pottery	6	6x unglazed coarse red earthenware, likely fragments likely from SANKEY pots	20 th century
701	Pottery	4	1x body fragment of slip coated glazed coarse red earthenware 3x non joining body fragments of slip coated glazed coarse red earthenware (cream slip)	17 th -18 th century
701	Pottery	6	1x body fragment of brown glazed buff coarse earthenware 5x body and rim sherds of dark glazed coarse red earthenware	17 th -19 th century
701	Pottery	2	2x small body fragment of dark glazed coarse red earthenware with very shiny, metallic surface	17 th century?
701	Pottery	17	6x small fragments of bone china/porcelain, some likely from the same vessel 1x wall fragment with remains of ochre coloured flower transfer pattern(?) and gold rim on the interior 1x wall/rim fragment of mug or jar with hand painted pattern: a small girl in a blue skirt, red blouse and white stockings walking left, a basket with red flowers (roses?) on her left arm 8x plain fragments 1x fragment of a moulded ornament or plate/mug, with rose/pink glaze	Late 18 th /19 th century
701	Pottery	3	3x fragments of likely underglaze blue-painted earthenware	Late 18 th /early 19 th century
701	Pottery	28	28 fragments of creamware: 26x plain rim and body fragments; 1x rim fragments with moulded dots, 1x base/wall fragments with unidentified blue arboreal transfer pattern	Later 18 th -early 19 th century
701	Pottery	6	6x very worn rim and body fragments of plain pearlware	Late 18 th -mid-19 th century
701	Pottery	84	28x fragments of white earthenware with transfer patterns: 2x joining fragments of a commemorative mug commemorating the London Great Exhibition of 1862; [...]1862[...]PROPER[TY OF] [186]2 [LONDI]NI [HON]ORIS [C]AUSA 2x fragments, potentially of the same commemorative mug, with laureate leaves and [...]IT 8x joining fragments of a saucer with brilliant blue "Willow" pattern and gold rim 6x fragments from likely the same vessel (plate?) with "Willow" transfer pattern 3x body and rim fragments with very dark blue "Willow" transfer pattern, possibly Flow blue 2x rim and wall fragments of soup bowl(?) with "Asiatic Pheasants" 2x tiny body fragments of white earthenware with "Willow" pattern 13x rim and body fragments of white earthenware with unidentified blue geometric and floral transfer patterns	19 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			4x white earthenware with unidentified red floral and crustacean(?) transfer patterns 9x white earthenware with unidentified green floral and geometric rim transfer patterns 1x white earthenware with unidentified black tendril transfer pattern 4x fragment of white earthenware with unidentified brown transfer pattern, likely grass or reed(?) and flowers	
701	Pottery	1	1x body fragment of factory-produced slipware: white earthenware with blue horizontal banding	19 th century
701	Pottery	12	12x white earthenware with gold rim/lines or leaves	Late 18 th - 19 th century
701	Pottery	1	1x rim fragment from a saucer, white earthenware with painted blue rim with gold lines at the top and bottom	Late 19 th -20 th century
701	Pottery	17	16x wall, rim and body fragments of plain white earthenware 1x base fragment from a plate with a patent mark/marker's mark [...]ENGLAND[...]12677	Mid-19 th -20 th century
701	Pottery	4	4x fragments of "MILLOM SCHOOL" pottery, likely a from plate; the largest sherd retains a small maker's mark on the base: eight dots or petals in a circle resembling a flower with blueish glaze pooled in the hollows	19 th -early 20 th century
701	Pottery	6	4x tiny fragment of painted/glazed white earthenware 2x joining fragments of a teacup with moulded outside and hand-painted wavy rim (red) on the inside	Late 19 th -20 th century
701	Pottery	19	6x fragments of stoneware from 5 different vessels: 3x base and wall fragments from preservative jars/containers with vertical grooves, 2x rim fragment from jar or jug, 2x light brown/grey glazed rim fragment from very large storage jar; 2x base corner fragments; 1x body fragment of light grey stoneware, likely from a jar 2x possible base/body fragment of plain white glazed grey stoneware 1x body fragment of grey stoneware, likely German	Late 19 th -20 th century
701	Pottery	1	1x rim fragment of a white earthenware saucer with matte grey and dark blue surface	20 th century
701	CBM/ Pottery	2	1x probably floor tile or wall tile fragment, white earthenware with black transfer pattern with the remains of the large finely drawn and shaded rose; stamp on reverse/base "95" 1x right-angled tile or vessel fragment, red glazed/painted white earthenware	Late 19 th -20 th century
701	CBM	13	11x brick fragments 1x blue glazed white floor tile fragment 1x floor tile fragment, yellow glazed buff coloured earthenware	Late 19 th -20 th century
701	Glass	66	36x fragments of window glass from different windows	Late 19 th -20 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			3x fragments of frosted window with saltire mouldings 2x fragments of frosted clear glass 21x fragments of clear and blue tinged glass likely from medicine, Codd and other bottles 3x clear and white glass fragment likely from a vase or other ornament 1x rim fragment from drinking glass	
701	Glass	1	1x molten bottle base fragment made from clear glass	Late 19 th -20 th century
701	Glass	2	2x fragment of purple glass, likely from a tinted(?) window	20 th century
701	Glass	8	4x fragments of green glass, likely from wine bottles 4x fragments of clear glass, likely from jars/preservative containers	20 th century
701	Glass	4	1x very small fragment of brown glass, likely from a bottle 2x shoulder fragment of brown glass, possibly from a bottle 1x base fragment of brown glass from a bottle	20 th century
701	Glass	2	2x curved glass fragments with blue/purplish tinge, inside partly covered by dark layer of unknown substance	20 th century
701	Glass	3	2x fragments of opaque white glass 1x fragment of clear glass with a layer of opaque white glass on top	Late 19 th -20 th century
701	Copper-alloy	7	1x copper wire 1x drawer handle fragment 4x coins: 2x pennies of Elizabeth II (1964, 1977), two pence of Elizabeth II (1971) and a penny of Elizabeth II (1988) 1x nail	20 th century
701	Pb-alloy	2	2x lead weights: 1x folded sheet with perforation / 1 rolled sheet	20 th century
701	Tin-alloy	6	2x bottle caps 1x bracket 1x pipe sleeve 2x nozzle	20 th century
701	Fe	14	1x coat hook 2x bracket 13x nails/screws 1x Fe and plastic cupboard hinge 1x loop 2x pegs or hooks 3x unidentified 1x carbon battery fragment	20 th century
701	Industrial residue	17	6x fragments of coal, 10x aerated and light non-diagnostic slag, perhaps smithing waste, 1x flowed heavy bloomery type slag	Medieval-post-medieval
701	Stone	4	4x burnt slate and sandstone	Late 19 th -20 th century
701	Animal bone	8	Various large and medium mammals, including cattle and sheep/goat, and blackbird/thrush (see <i>Appendix 5</i>)	Not closely dateable
701	Plastic	11	1x 1x2 red LEGO brick 1x fragment of milk bottle cap 7x fragments of red, white and grey plastic 1x toy saucer	Late 20 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			1x fragment of yellow Kinder Surprise Egg	
702	Pottery	4	<p><i>Reduced Grey ware (3x):</i> 1x small body sherd of thin-walled vessel (4mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric, with very fine inclusions (generally <0.5mm); uniform, dark grey section from core to inner surface with whitish outer margin and surface; light olive-green glaze thinly applied uniformly to external surface;</p> <p>1x small body sherd of thin-walled vessel (6mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric, with very fine inclusions (generally <0.5mm); uniform, dark grey section from core to inner margin with pale brown inner surface and whitish outer margin and surface; light olive-green glaze thinly applied uniformly to external surface (potentially even from the same vessel as fragment described above but not apparently refitting);</p> <p>1x mid-size body fragment (with sharp breaks) of thin-walled vessel (5mm wall thickness); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric, with very fine inclusions (generally <0.5mm); uniform, dark grey section with pale brown inner surface and thin margin and whitish outer surface and thin margin; light yellowish green to brown glaze thinly applied uniformly to external surface; two pinched thumb impressions to one edge, however, it is unclear if this is decorative or position of former strap handle attachment (now lost).</p> <p><i>Lightly gritted sandy ware (1x):</i> 1x thickened, upright rim fragment (maybe 1/6th remains) from thin-walled vessel (4.5mm wall thickness; c65mm diameter opening), with horizontal ribbed section lower on neck (Figure 14; illustration 10); soft (it will mark paper), sandy fabric, with very fine inclusions (generally <0.5mm); uniform, pale yellowish orange fabric with very light pinkish orange surfaces; blob of thin yellowish glaze on rib (similar to fragment from 100 and 102 (darker in 100))</p>	c12 th – early 17 th century
702	Pottery	4	1x tiny rim fragment of creamware with moulded dots 1x tiny fragment of creamware with blue transfer pattern 2x body fragments of undecorated creamware	Late 18 th -mid-19 th century
702	Pottery	3	1x fragment of undecorated pearlware 2x fragments of likely pearlware with blue transfer patterns, one like decorated in "Flow Blue" with decoration on both obverse and reverse	Late 18 th -mid-19 th century
702	Pottery	1	1x small body fragment of black glazed coarse red earthenware	18 th -19 th century
702	Pottery	2	2x fragments of coarse red earthenware, possibly unglazed	Later 19 th -20 th century
702	Pottery	8	3x joining rim and body fragments of a white earthenware plate	Late 18 th -20 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
			1x rim fragment of white earthenware with gold rim, likely from a tea cup 2x rim and body fragments of white earthenware with transfer pattern "Willow" and gold line around the circumference 1x rim fragment of hand painted white earthenware: small girl with outstretched arm 1x very worn fragment with concretions on the surface, possibly part of the hand-painted vessel	
702	Pottery	1	1x small body fragment, likely factory produced slipware with swirls of different coloured glaze	Late 19 th -20 th century
702	Pottery	1	1x body fragment of grey stoneware	19 th -20 th century
702	CBM	4	4x fragments of brick	Late 19 th -20 th century
702	Glass	4	2x bottle base fragment made from clear glass, with moulded [...]ELL on base 2x small body fragments of clear white glass, likely from a bottle	Late 19 th -20 th century
702	Fe	10	2x large screws with dowel and washer(?) 1x wall hook 4x nails of different sizes 1x vessel foot 1x bracket fragment 1x unidentified	20 th century
702	Animal bone	2	Rabbit/hare bone fragments	
702	Mollusc	4	Common cockle fragments	Not closely dateable
Tr 7 U/S	Copper-alloy	1	1x bent badge with a toothed creature's head and inscription "VIX EA NOSTRA VOCO", still with some textile surviving inside	19 th -early 20 th century

Appendix 4: Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment

Clay tobacco pipe finds from Millom (ME24)

The Millom evaluation produced a total of 37 fragments of clay tobacco pipe from six contexts. They consist of 21 stems, one mouthpiece and 15 bowl fragments.

The clay pipe context groups

Each group is described below, followed by a table showing the stem-bore values where they occur.

100

There are four fragments consisting of a small area of the leaf-moulded seam from a bowl and three stems: 2 @ 5/64" and 1 @ 8/64".

200

There are four fragments consisting of a complete bowl depicting a west African head (4/64") and three stems: 2 @ 4/64" and 1 @ 5/64".

201

There are three stem fragments: 2 @ 4/64" and 1 @ 5/64".

202

There are 15 pieces, nine of which are bowl fragments. These consist of a half-fluted example lacking a spur (4/64"), two fluted rims from different pipes, a plain bowl with single mould seam on the front facing the smoker (4/64") and plain fragments from three different pipes. There are also two rim fragments from different bowls, with vestiges of moulded decoration which are too slight to be identified. There are six stems: 3 @ 4/64", including one marked LYON/KENDA[L] and 2 @ 5/64", together with a single button mouthpiece (4/64").

209

A single stem fragment with a stem-bore of 5/64".

209 NW PIT UPPER

There are ten pipe fragments including four bowls and six stems. There are parts of two different fluted bowls, one with a spur (4/64"), a rim with swags or loops moulded below and a plain sherd. The stems consist of 2 @ 4/64", 3 @ 5/64" and 1 @ 6/64", this latter being rather ovoid in cross-section and very close to a 7/64" bore.

STEM BORE SUMMARY

	8	7	6	5	4	U	T
100	1			2		1	4
200				1	3		4
201				1	2		3
202				2	6	7	15
209			1	4	3	3	11
Total	1		1	10	14	11	37

The pipe forms, decoration and markings

The most common decorated pipe in the collection is the fluted bowl. There are parts of five examples, including one that is half-fluted. This type appears to have originated in Lincoln around 1780 and was popular throughout Britain in the nineteenth century (Mann 1977) but the development of the fluting over time is perhaps best represented in Nottingham where many of the pipes can be dated through maker markings. The earliest examples from the late eighteenth century up to around 1840 often exhibit staggered fluting where the flutes are of different length around the bowl. They also, usually show double or triple thicknesses of flute (Hammond 1992, 73, fig 57). Later in the century the flutes become more regular in spacing and uniform in thickness (Hammond 1992, 74-5, figs 58 and 59). Half-fluting and spur-less pipes date from after 1870 (Hammond 1992, 77, fig 61). The examples from Millom are of mid- to late-nineteenth century type.

The plain bowl fragments are impossible to date more closely than to the nineteenth century. These include the example with the single pronounced ribbing on the front and the small piece of leaf-moulded seams.

The complete bowl and partially surviving stem depicting a male head of ethnic African type is from a high-quality mould in that the hair, ears, earrings and eyes are shown with a good deal of detail and clarity. A letter I on the stem appears to be the start of a linear name mark; unfortunately, no more of the name has survived. The 'Negro' head is a common type throughout Britain and north-west Europe, dating from the second half of the nineteenth century. A cadger 'in the shape of a negro's head' was registered as a design by Thomas Holland of Manchester on 13th January 1873 (Hammond 1988, 24-27, fig 4, no 6). It also figured in the catalogues of the other main Manchester makers. For example, the 'Nigger' no 20 in Pollock's 1906 catalogue, the 'Negro cadger' and 'Negro' nos 431 and 421V in Holland's 1915 catalogue (Jung 2003, 66-7, 264, 340, 358). The major Scottish makers also produced their own versions. For example, Davidson's introduced a 'Negro cutty' at some time after 1871 (Gallagher and Price 1987, 14-17, fig 1, no 127) and this design was included in the 1900 list of the Scottish Pipe Makers' Society (Gallagher 1987, 155). The other Scottish makers also included a range of designs of this type. McDougall's had a no 215 a 'Straight Negro', White's had no 218 a 'Small Nigger' and no 231 a 'Large Nigger' and Waldie's no 141 'Negro' (Gallagher 1987, 146, 150, 160).

The earliest dated example found during this study is that by the famous French maker Gambier. An example entitled 'Nègre' appears in his number 1195 in the 1868 catalogue (Duco 1988, 46). Job Clerc in the south of France was producing a stub-stemmed version, his number 707, between 1880 and 1935 (Leclaire 1999, 169). In Belgium, Holland and Germany similar designs are regular features of catalogues dating from the later nineteenth and early twentieth

centuries. For example, in Germany, number 102 in Nachfolger's 1905 catalogue from the Westerwald and number 638 in Müllenbach's 1908 catalogue from the same region (Duco 2004, 116-8).

In some ways the Gambier example is closer to the Millom find in that the head has an earring which is not present on the British products that have been identified. The single initial is unhelpful as it might relate to any number of makers.

The size of the Millom head is itself an issue. It is not a normal full-sized bowl, neither is it a toy. It would clearly function and may have been a cigar or cheroot holder which were often produced as half-sized versions of existing models.

The single marked stem context **202** is the product of Joseph Lyon of Kendal who is known from a directory reference in 1873 (Oswald 1975, 165).

Dating

The whole assemblage on ground of decorative detail, fabric and stem bore dates from the latter part of the nineteenth of early twentieth century. This is underlined by the dominance of stem bores of 4/64". The two larger contexts **202** and **209** are clearly of this date. There are two exceptions. The earliest piece from the site is an 8/64" stem from context **100**. On grounds of fabric and stem bore this almost certainly dates to the mid- or late seventeenth century. It must be residual in this context. The 6/64" stem is also much earlier than the rest of the finds probably dating from the period 1680 to 1750. Any stratigraphic sequencing that might be implied by the sequence of contexts is not supported by the clay pipe evidence.

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Appendix 5: Animal Bone and Marine Shell Assessment Report

Animal Bone and Marine Shell from Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Holy Trinity School and Beck Farm, Millom, Cumbria ME24

Dr Hannah Russ MCIfA FSA

Introduction

Animal remains comprising mammals, birds, fish and marine molluscs were recovered via hand collection during an archaeological evaluation at Land at Holy Trinity School and Beck Farm, Millom, Cumbria (ME24) by Greenlane Archaeology in 2024. A total of 1.0g of burnt animal bone was also recovered from three bulk environmental samples. Four fragments of human bone weighing 12.7g were recovered from Trench 2. The excavation of seven trenches was undertaken across the site; finds dating between the medieval and early modern periods were recovered. Animal bone and/or marine shell were recovered from 13 contexts across five trenches. This report includes quantification of the assemblage recovered with identification at species level where possible, an assessment of significance, and recommendation(s) for any further work.

Methods

The animal remains were identified to element, side and to as low a taxonomic level as possible using the archaeology.biz reference collection and published and online identification guides (Cohen and Serjeantson 1996; Hillson 2003; 2005). Quantification for hand-collected remains was by weight (g) and count, and for mammals used the diagnostic zone method as presented by Dobney and Rielly (1988). A taphonomic assessment of each fragment was undertaken, recording the presence and absence of butchery (specified as cut, chop and/or saw marks), burning and calcination, any evidence for animal activity (canid or rodent gnawing), any abnormal features or bone formation (pathology and non-metric traits), and surface preservation; any other surface modifications of note were also recorded. At this stage, no attempt was made to sex any of the remains, or to measure any elements. Sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goat (*Capra hircus*) and Equid distinctions were also not considered. Fragments of bones that could be identified to element but not any specific species were grouped as far as possible using size and class or order categories. Animal bone recovered from bulk environmental samples was weighed and only identified specimens included in the overall count for animal bone from the site.

Results for all quantification were recorded in an electronic proforma in Microsoft Excel.

This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019; ClfA 2014; 2021), with reference to the North West England Regional Research Framework (Accessed August 2024).

Results

A total of 755.8g of animal bone and shell was recovered from 13 contexts across five trenches at Millom, Cumbria. Hand-collected bone comprised 222 specimens weighing 717.2g from 11 contexts (Tables 2 and 3), while animal bone from three bulk environmental samples weighed 1.0g but included no recordable specimens, only burnt bone consistent with medium-sized mammal. Two fragments of bone buttons weighed 1.5g in total; the species of animal from which the bone had come from could not be identified. Nine fragments of marine mollusc shell weighed 36.1g (Tables 1 and 3).

Recordable remains were recovered from three of the seven trenches excavated (Tables 2 and 3), while two additional trenches (4 and 6) only produced tiny fragments of burnt bone recovered through environmental sampling. The faunal remains presented in Tables 2 and 3 were recovered from Trenches 1, 2 and 7 – all those located in the grounds of the former Holy Trinity School and schoolmaster's cottage.

Identified mammal remains included equid (*Equus* sp. horse/donkey/mule), domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*), pig (*Sus domesticus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), dog family (Canidae), and hare or rabbit (Leporidae), Table 2. Bird remains included goose (*Anser* sp.), domestic fowl/chicken (*Gallus gallus domesticus*), and thrush or blackbird (*Turdus* sp.), Table 3. A single fish bone was a precaudal vertebra of a large Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*), Table 3. Marine mollusc remains included common cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*), smooth clam (*Callista chione*), European oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*), Table 3. Additional mammal and bird remains were identified within size categories at class level (45.1% of total remains, n=100).

Four fragments of human bone weighing 12.7g in total were extracted from bone recovered from Trench 2, contexts **202** and **204**, suggesting that a disturbed human inhumation burial exists in the vicinity of the Trench. Three fragments from context **202** included two from a fibula and one skull fragment, while the fragment from context **204** was a humerus shaft fragment. All were consistent with 'adult' remains. While all recognizable human remains were extracted, it is possible that additional small fragments have been included in the medium and large mammal categories in Table 2.

Material	Weight (g)
Bone buttons	1.5
Animal bone	717.2
Animal bone (samples)	1.0
Shell	36.1
Total	755.8

Table 1: Weight (g) of faunal remains from Millom (ME24).

Trench	Context	Mammals										Bone buttons	Total
		Equid	Cattle	Pig	Sheep /goat	Dog family	Rabbit /hare	Large	Medium /large	Medium	Small		
1	100			3	1	9		4	2	3		1	23
	102		9	5	1	11	1	22	27	7	1		84
	102 (Base)	2	5										7
2	200		2	3				2		3			10
	201			1									1
	202		1					8	7	7		1	24
	206									1			1
	209			2				1	1				4
7	701		4		1			2		1			8
	702						2						2
Total		2	21	14	3	20	3	39	37	22	1	2	164

Table 2: Summary of mammal remains from Millom (ME24), count.

Trench	Context	Birds				Fish	Molluscs				Total
		Goose	Chicken	Blackbird /thrush	Medium bird	Atlantic cod	European oyster	Common cockle	Common whelk	Smooth clam	
1	100		43						1	2	46
	102		2			1	1				4
2	201							1			1
	204	1									1
	207				1						1
7	701			1							1
	702							4			4
Total		1	45	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	58

Table 3: Summary of bird, fish and marine mollusc remains from Millom (ME24), count.

Associated bone groups (ABGs)

Three associated bone groups (ABGs) were identified during recording, ABGs 1 to 3.

A near complete skeleton of a large chicken was recovered from Trench 1 (ABG2), with most specimens recovered from context **100** (n=43) and an additional two fragments consistent with representing the same individual recovered from context **102**.

ABGs 1 and 3 were both adult small dogs, one larger than the other. Due to fragmentation, it was difficult to attribute the remains to one individual or the other, but two tibiae were significantly different in size demonstrating the two individuals were represented. As for the chicken (ABG2, see above) the remains were recovered across contexts **100** and **102** in Trench 1

Taphonomic assessment

Surface preservation and fragmentation

Bone and shell surface preservation varied throughout the assemblage from 'good' (2), to very poor (5) on a scale of 1 to 5 from 'excellent' to 'very poor'. Most specimens had 'moderate' (3) surface preservation, 74.8% by count (n=166). Fragmentation was moderate to high throughout the assemblage with many partial bones, teeth and shells recovered.

Butchery

Evidence for butchery in the form of chop, cut and saw marks was recorded on seven specimens. The presence of saw marks suggests that at least some of the animal bone represents material accumulated from the mid-18th century once the butcher's saw comes into regular use, which is consistent with the dates for pottery and other finds from the site.

Animal interaction

Evidence for carnivore gnawing activity was noted on a fragment of cattle scapula from Trench 1, context 102. No evidence for rodent gnawing activity was observed.

Pathology

No skeletal abnormalities possibly resulting from disease, injury or age were recorded.

Burning and calcination

Burnt bone was recovered from three bulk environmental samples, weighing 1.0g in total, as well as being hand collected from Trench 1, context **102**, Trench 2, context **202**, and Trench 7, context 701. The samples were from Trench 4, context **402** (sample <1>), Trench 6, context **602** (Sample <2>) and Trench 1, context **102** (sample <3>). None of the burnt bone from samples could be identified at species level, and therefore none is included in the counts given in Table 2; however, it was consistent with medium- to large-sized mammal remains.

Potential for measurements

Measurable bones of chicken (ABG2) and dog family (ABG1) were recovered. While none were measured during the assessment it was noted that the chicken was very large and that two dogs were small. The measurable bone may allow for a discussion of variety/breed. In both cases the size of the animals represented suggest they date to the last c. 200 years.

Potential for ageing and sexing

Bone fusion data was collected for 14 specimens. Canidae left and right mandibles belonging to the same animal had fully erupted permanent teeth in active wear indicating an animal over 8 months in age. One equid and three cattle loose teeth were suitable for estimating age at death. No animal remains were suitable for estimating sex.

Discussion

The animal bone recovered during archaeological evaluation at Millom, Cumbria, were consistent with those expected at medieval to recent period sites in Britain, and the Cumbria region generally. The species represented include those associated with meat production from the Neolithic period onwards in Britain (cattle, pig and sheep/goat), as well as Equid, likely domestic horse, that has played an important role in the transportation of goods and people and in traction in Britain since the Bronze Age (e.g. Baker and Worley, 3). Equids were kept for transportation and traction as well as serving roles in military contexts during some periods, cattle were kept for meat, traction, milk and/or leather, pigs for meat, and sheep/goat for meat, milk and/or wool.

The remains of at least two small adult dogs were recovered from Trench 1, contexts 100 and 102. These likely represent the remains of disturbed pet burials, the small stature indicating that they date from the 18th century onwards when small dog breeds as we understand them today begin to appear in Britain.

Due to fragmentation, the Leporidae remains could not be distinguished between European/brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*) and European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*). In either case, the bones could represent natural inclusions, food waste or the remains of animals kept or hunted for fur, while if rabbit they could also represent buried pet(s).

The near complete remains of a very large domestic chicken (contexts **100** and **102**) likely represent an animal kept as part of small holding, likely for eggs. There was no evidence that the chicken had been butchered and the epiphyses indicated an older animal that might not be considered for consumption. No spurs were present on the tarsometatarsus and, as such, it is more likely that it was a hen rather than a rooster. No medullary bone that would indicate that a hen was in its egg laying period was present. These remains may represent the burial of a hen originally kept for egg laying, but that became almost like a pet after its egg laying period had ended.

A goose bone from context **204** may represent food waste or a natural inclusion in the deposit as it was not possible to determine if the bone represented a domestic or wild goose form. The blackbird/thrush bone is almost certainly a natural inclusion in context **701**, with this group of birds being extremely common in Britain.

A single bone from a large Atlantic cod attests to the consumption of marine fish at the site and trade links with the coast, potentially directly from local fishing ports, but likely via local markets.

Marine molluscs also attest to the consumption of marine resources and trade links with the coast, with the assemblage including species frequently exploited as food – European oyster, cockle and whelk. The two fragments of a smooth clam more likely represent the remains of a shell collected empty from the beach; this species is not typically eaten, and the remains represent a large specimen that would have been attractive to the seashell collector, child and adult alike.

Due to the small size and fragmentary condition of the assemblage, it is not possible to comment further on the role of animals at the site. The assemblage is of local significance, but with limited future research potential beyond the information contained within this report and associated data spreadsheet.

Recommendations for future analysis and dissemination

No further work is recommended for the animal remains recovered from Millom, Cumbria in 2024. This report and associated data should be retained within the site archive and integrated into any site-wide reporting or publication. The animal remains may be discarded on completion of the project.

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Appendix 6: Environmental Sample Data

<i>Sample number</i>	<i>Context number</i>	<i>Size (litres)</i>	<i>Context type</i>
1	402	10l	Fill of ditch [403]
2	602	10l	Fill of ditch [604]
3	102	10l	Dumped medieval deposit

Table 1: Summary of samples taken

<i>Sample number</i>	100	101	102
Uncharred organic	++	++	++
Charred organic	++++	++++	++++
Mollusc			
Bone	+	+	+++
Eggshell	+	+	++
Insect			
Other			

Table 2: Contents of retents (organic compounds) (Key: + = 1-9, ++ = 10-20, +++ = 21-50, ++++ = >51)

<i>Sample number</i>	100	101	102
Bone artefact			
Pottery			+
CBM	+		+
Glass			
Industrial residue	+	+	
Stone artefact	+		+
Metal			+

Table 3: Contents of retents (artefact content) (Key: + = 1-9, ++ = 10-20, +++ = 21-50, ++++ = >51)

Appendix 7: Environmental Sample Assessment

Assessment of flots and environmental remains recovered from bulk environmental samples taken during archaeological evaluation at Land at Holy Trinity School and Beck Farm, Millom, Cumbria ME24

Dr Hannah Russ MClfA FSA

Introduction

Three bulk samples, totalling 30 litres of sediment, were taken during archaeological evaluation at Land at Holy Trinity School and Beck Farm, Millom, Cumbria (ME24), by Greenlane Archaeology in 2024.

The bulk environmental samples were processed by Greenlane Archaeology and the flots/light fractions submitted to archaeology.biz for assessment in August 2024. The identification and assessment of flots were undertaken in September 2024. A total of 1.0g of burnt animal bone was recovered from three bulk environmental samples, and this is included in reporting alongside the hand-collected animal bone (Russ 2024).

Excavation of seven trenches was undertaken across the site; finds dating between the medieval and early modern periods were recovered. This report includes quantification of the materials recovered in the flots with identification at species level where possible, an assessment of significance, and recommendation(s) for any further work.

Methods

The sample flots were assessed in accordance with Historic England guidelines for environmental archaeology (Campbell *et al.* 2011) and the ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014; 2021). Light fractions were dried and sorted under a low power light microscope at 10x to 40x magnification, with any artefactual or environmental remains extracted for identification and assessment.

The samples contained a small number of charred and unmodified fruits and seeds, which were identified under a low power light microscope at 10x to x60 magnification using the archaeology.biz reference collection and published guides (Digital Plant Atlas; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Jones *et al.* 2004; Delorit 1970). Cereal identifications and nomenclature followed Zohary *et al.* (2012). Other plant nomenclature followed Stace (2019). Quantification was by count, where a grain/seed with 51-100% surviving quantified separately from fragments representing 50% or less of the complete grain/seed. Charcoal suitable for fracturing was identified using published identification guides (Schoch *et al.* 2004; Hather 2000; Fahn *et al.* 1985).

Reporting was completed with reference to the North West England Regional Research Framework (Accessed online September 2024), and a draft version of the evaluation report for the site (Elsworth 2024).

Results were recorded in a proforma in Microsoft Excel.

Results and discussion

A range of environmental materials were recovered from the heavy fractions and flots of the three bulk environmental samples, Table 1. All three samples yielded light fractions/flots: sample 1 flot weighed 16.5g, sample 2 weighed 9.3g, and sample 3 weighed 11.4g.

Context	Sample	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Plant remains	Nut shell	Elder seeds	Cereal stem/roots	Slag/hammerscale	Roots	Worm capsule	Insect	Fungal sclerotia	Total
402	1	11	***	25					**	1			37
603	2		**	18					***	8	1		27
102	3	1	***	4	2	**	**	4	*	5		3	18
Total		11	-	47	2	-	-	4	-	14	1	3	82

Table 1: Summary of environmental material recovered from Millom (ME24), count/abundance. ***abundant, **common, * rare.

Plant remains

Charred

Charred plant remains usually result from human activity, becoming charred through a range of different processes from cereal drying and cooking accidents to discard of waste plants in fire and vegetation clearance. Charred plant remains can inform on human diet (remains of cultivated plants), crop husbandry regimes (weed seeds) and past environmental conditions in the vicinity of the site in the past.

Charred plant remains (n=36) were recovered from all three samples, Tables 1 and 2.

The only certain remains of cultivated plants were the wheat (*Triticum* cf. *compactum*; n=3), and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*; n=3) remains. Wheat and barley were introduced to Britain as a domesticated cereal at the beginning of the Neolithic period and have formed an important part of agriculture in Britain since that time, an important ingredient in breads, soups, stews and beer.

Oats (*Avena* sp.; n=17) were present in two samples, those from context **402** and **602**. Oats are less well understood in terms of their arrival in Britain, partly a result of difficulty in separating the native wild forms from cultivated forms. The earliest certainly cultivated oat in Britain dates to the Iron Age, becoming increasingly common in the Roman and post-Roman periods (Tomlinson and Hall 1996). At Millom the oats likely represent the cultivated form, though it is possible that they instead represent wild oats growing as weeds alongside other cultivated cereal crops.

Cereal grains that could not be identified to species were present in all three flots, Table 2. Cereals may become charred through accidents during drying and cooking, and in this case demonstrate the drying and/or use of oats, wheat and barley at or close to the site.

Other charred plant remains included two fragments of hazelnut shell from context **102**, and five unidentified fruit/seeds and a dock fruit from context **402**. Three of the unidentified fruit/seeds are fragments of two seeds of the same species, possibly pea (*Lathyrus oleraceus*, previously *Pisum sativum*). The hazelnut shell likely represents food waste, while the dock could have been a weed that grew alongside cultivated crops and accidentally harvested at the same time.

Untransformed

Eleven untransformed plant remains were extracted from the three flots for identification. In addition to the extracted remains, elder seeds were common in sample 3 from context **102**, Table 2. The untransformed seeds and fruits included those of knotweed (*Persicaria* sp.), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), violet (*Viola* sp.), milkweed (*Euphorbia peplus*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), rush (*Juncus* sp.), and umbellifer (Apiaceae), Table 2. All of the untransformed plant remains represented weeds or species that grow on scrubland and in urban areas where land is left to overgrow. The untransformed nature of preservation suggests that these remains represent recent inclusions in the deposits or samples, representing the local vegetation/environment in recent times. Recent seeds and fruits can enter archaeological deposits through bioturbation and other disturbances, as well as entering samples when they are being taken.

Context	Sample	Charred							Untransformed							Total	
		Cereals					Weeds/other										
		Oat	cf. Club wheat	Barley	Cereal	No ID	Dock	Hazelnut	Umbellifer	Dandelion	Elder	Knotweed	Milkweed	Nettle	Rush		Violet
402	1	11	3	1	3	5	1		1								25
602	2	6		2	1				1	3	1			1	1		16
102	3				1			2			**	1	1			1	6
Total		17	3	3	5	5	1	2	2	3	-	1	1	1	1	1	47

Table 2: Plant remains from Millom (ME24), count or abundance. ***abundant, **common, * rare.

Charcoal

Charcoal was recovered from all three samples, Tables 1 and 3. Charcoal fragments suitable for fracturing to attempt species identification were selected from the charcoal recovered from the heavy fractions from bulk environmental samples 1 and 3; additional charcoal was recovered but was not of sufficient size to attempt species identification (<4mm). Eight fractured fragments from context **402** (sample 1) were identified as hazel (*Corylus avellana*; n=7) and willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*; n=1). A single fragment from context **102** (sample 3) was identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.). All of the species are expected as species native to England.

Context	Sample	Fraction	Material	Weight (g)	Count	Abundance	C14?	Fractured	Identification
402	1	Heavy	Charcoal >4mm	1.4	11		y	8	7x <i>Corylus avellana</i> 1x <i>Salix/Populus</i>
			Charcoal <4mm	5.1			y	0	
		Flot	Charcoal <4mm				***	y	0
603	2	Heavy	Charcoal <4mm	3.5			y	0	
		Flot	Charcoal <4mm				**	y	0
102	3	Heavy	Charcoal <4mm	2.6			y	0	
		Heavy	Charcoal >4mm	0.4	1		n	1	<i>Quercus</i>
Total				13	12				

Table 3: Charcoal from Millom bulk environmental samples (ME24), count and abundance. ***abundant, **common, * rare.

Slag/hammerscale

Four fragments of microslag including one fragment of spherical hammerscale, were recovered from in the flot from sample 3 (context **102**). Abundant slag fragments and hammerscale were recovered from the heavy fraction (see *Appendix 4* this report).

Bioturbations proxies

Recent roots and worm capsules were present in all three flots, Table 1 with recent remains of harvested cereal stalks recovered from sample 3 (context **102**) suggesting that the area or adjacent areas had recently been under crop. The recovery of recent roots and worm capsules is indicative of bioturbation that may cause movement of small items in the burial environment, with the potential to relocate specimens from one context to another. Interpretation of remains from contexts with abundant roots (***) should be made with caution.

Conclusion

The charred plant remains included grains identified as wheat and barley as well as likely cultivated oat and indeterminate cereal grains. While only a small assemblage, the charred plant remains indicate the use of oat, wheat and barley at the site, with a charred dock fruit likely arriving with the cereals as an accidental weed inclusion. Hazelnut shell indicates the consumption of hazelnuts at the site.

The charcoal included wood species native to England. Hazel is a fast-burning wood useful in starting fires, while oak, when dry and seasoned, is a long-burning fuel. Hazel is often common in the understorey of woodlands that include oak. The wood was likely sourced in local woodlands and, as such, the charcoal provides information regarding the local environment and woodland type.

At the time of writing only layer **102** (sample 3) had a suggested date for deposition, in this case medieval based on the high concentration of medieval finds recovered; the presence of unmodified cereal 'stubble' and elder seeds suggest that this context also includes much more recent remains and that the finds may not provide a reliable date for the charred remains recovered. Contexts 402 and 602 were ditch fills ([403] and [604] respectively) and at the time of writing did not have any firm date; the recovery of likely cultivated oats might suggest these fills accumulated during or after the Roman period. Material suitable for radiocarbon dating was recovered from all three contexts.

Recommendations for future analysis and dissemination

If the sampled contexts are considered secure and can be dated, the findings should be considered within their chronological context. The implications of the findings are dependent on their age. Otherwise, no further work is recommended.

This report and associated data should be retained within the site archive and integrated into any site-wide reporting or publication. The remains may be discarded on completion of the project.

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Online Resources

Digital Plant Atlas. <https://www.plantatlas.eu>