

EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY



Archaeological Assessment Report

DALTON

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. LOCATION & GEOLOGY	2
2.1 Location.....	2
2.2 Geology	2
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK UNDERTAKEN IN DALTON (Map B).....	3
3.1 Event 28.01: St Mary’s Church	3
3.2 Event 28.02: Butts Beck.....	3
4. THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF DALTON	4
4.1 Placename evidence	4
4.2 Prehistoric Period (Map C)	4
4.3 Roman Period	5
4.4 Early Medieval and Medieval Period	6
4.5 Post-medieval and Industrial Period	9
5. TOPOGRAPHY OF DALTON.....	12
5.1 Introduction	12
5.2 Medieval Components (Map D)	12
5.3 Post-medieval Components (Map E).....	13
6. RECENT DEVELOPMENT (Map F)	16
7. LISTED BUILDINGS (Map G).....	16
8. THE POTENTIAL OF DALTON.....	16
8.1 Research Framework.....	16
8.2 Archaeological Preservation	16
SOURCES.....	17
APPENDIX A	19
APPENDIX B	21
APPENDIX C	23

LIST OF MAPS AND FIGURES

Figure 1. Location of Dalton

- Map A – Study Area
- Map B – Archaeological Events in Dalton
- Map C – Prehistoric Period Environs
- Map D – Medieval Components
- Map E – Post-medieval Components
- Map F - Recent Development
- Map G – Listed Buildings

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 English Heritage has initiated a national series of Extensive Urban Surveys. Several counties have commenced such projects including Cumbria County Council who are undertaking the survey of the small towns of Cumbria. The survey is intended to provide an up-to-date view of the archaeological resource in each of the towns building on earlier surveys (e.g. Winchester, 1979) and consists of three phases: Data Collection, Data Assessment and Strategy. The first stage, Data Collection, draws together the accessible history of the town, the archaeological knowledge and historic buildings data. The *Data Assessment* phase of the survey leads to the production of a report which presents: a brief history of the town, (this document is not intended as a definitive history); an analysis of the plan of the town; an assessment of the archaeological and buildings data and the state of modern development. This will result in the identification of areas of archaeological importance, to be discussed in the *strategy report*.
- 1.2 This information is available in hard copy and as a digital database held by Cumbria County Council.
- 1.3 The project area is the historic urban core of each town as defined by the extent of the built settlement as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Map (**Map A**).
- 1.4 Primary sources including Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition maps and early plans were consulted at Barrow County Records Office and further documentary evidence, mostly secondary sources, were consulted at local libraries. The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held at Kendal County Offices was also used. There was a number of secondary sources available for use when writing the historical overview of the town, in particular, Walton's (1981) *A Concise History of Dalton* was used extensively in the preparation of this report.
- 1.5 New information is being added to the Sites and Monuments Record all the time. This study is, therefore, accurate at the time it was produced and the SMR should always be consulted for changes and additions since that time.

2. LOCATION & GEOLOGY

2.1 Location

2.1.1. Dalton is situated on the A590 on the Furness peninsular, north of Morecambe Bay.

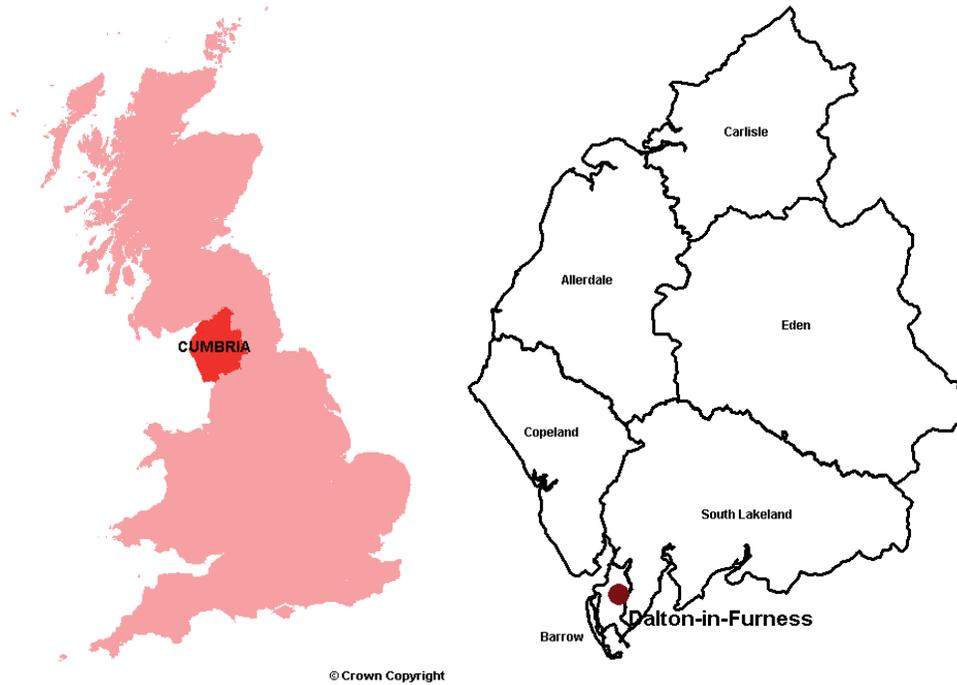


Figure 1 Location of Dalton

2.2 Geology

2.2.1. The underlying solid geology of the area consists of Silurian Ludlow greywakes (Coniston Grits) and banded mudstones and siltstones. The southern part of Ulverston lies on Carboniferous Dinantian limestone (IGS, 1976).

2.2.2. Dalton lies within Barrow District.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK UNDERTAKEN IN DALTON (Map B)

3.1 Event 28.01: St Mary's Church

3.1.1. In 1850, while an extension to the churchyard was being made, the ground was levelled and all traces of any earthworks were destroyed. William Close, a local historian, described the earthworks:

‘...On the east side of the churchyard there is a long hollow which has the appearance of a defensive ditch, backed by a mound of earth resembling the remains of a rampart. These have frequently been supposed to be the remains of outworks formed for the defence of a garrison placed here by Agricola to secure the conquest of Furness. As no remains of Roman antiquity, however, were ever known to have been found near the place, we were desirous to examine the materials of which the mound is formed, in order to determine whether it was natural, or had been raised by human industry... The vicar having obligingly given permission, that any part of the premises might be examined, three openings were made in different parts of the rampart.

- (1) On the east side of the ditch in the churchyard the irregular foundation of a wall three feet in thickness, consisting of stones without mortar, was found under a quantity of superficial materials.
- (2) In the garden near the south end of the rampart, at five or six feet below the surface, immediately under a bed of small, loose pebbles, there was a stratum of dark earth mixed with marine shells.
- (3) In a part of the garden opposite the east end of the church, at the depth of six feet below the surface, the soil was mixed with periwinkles... From different circumstances observed in making these perforations, it appeared evident that this mound of earth had been amassed in a great measure by human industry: but for what purpose it was not possible to discover...’ (cited in Walton, 1981).

Walton has suggested that the earthworks were likely to be of medieval date (although no dating evidence was uncovered). However, alternative interpretation is that the earthwork may have represented the site of plague pit.

3.2 Event 28.02: Butts Beck

3.2.1. The following account refers to the discovery at Butts Beck and was reported in the *Proceedings of the Barrow Naturalists Field Club*, Vol. XVII (cited in Walton, 1981);

‘When found the vault was covered by a large limestone slab and was 6 feet long, 4 feet deep and nearly 4 feet wide... At one end was found a bronze spearhead, and at the other a bronze sword. When the vault was first opened, the weapons appeared to be in quite a good state of preservation, but soon, on exposure to the atmosphere, the hilt and guard of the sword crumbled into powder. The blade of the sword was slightly bent and when one of the workmen tried to straighten it, he only succeeded in breaking it in two...’ (cited in Walton, 1981).

4. THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF DALTON

4.1 Placename evidence

- 4.1.1. Smith (1964-5) considers that Dalton means ‘valley farmstead’, from *dael* and *tun*, doubtless an allusion to the small valley between Dalton Park Wood and Dalton Hall. Dalton appears in the Domesday Book of 1086 (ibid.). The name also appears as Dalton in Fournais in 1332 referring to the valley enclosed by hills in which the town stands (Mills, 1976).

4.2 Prehistoric Period (Map C)

Key Points

- ❖ Evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of Dalton
- ❖ Important discoveries of burial sites at Goldmire Quarry and Butts Beck

Core Settlement

- 4.2.1 A spearhead was discovered in Dalton cemented into a wall; its original findspot remains unknown. The base of the slightly expanded socket is decorated with three grooves, and the loops which are curved in section are decorated with a herringbone motif (Clough 1969, Cowper, 1905, SMR 4381).

Outlying Settlement

- 4.2.1. Two corroded copper weapons believed to have been battle axes, were discovered before 1805 just to the west of the town on the Haggs. They have both since disappeared. In the 1870s, during quarrying at Butts Beck and Goldmire Quarry (SMR 2367), the burials of two Bronze Age warriors were found (Walton, 1981). The Ulverston Mirror, October 1874 (cited in Walton, 1981) reports;

‘Within the last few days the discovery of a skeleton at Goldmire Quarry, near Dalton, has given rise to some little speculation... Cutting down the brow of the hill by degrees caused the bones to fall with the stones a few at a time... a sword in a scabbard was found with the remains of this warrior. Difficulty was experienced in collecting the remains, as various portions were carried to Dalton, whilst the sword was broken into pieces, which were taken by the workpeople as mementoes...’

- 4.2.2. The following account refers to the discovery at Butts Beck and was reported in the *Proceedings of the Barrow Naturalists Field Club*, Vol. XVII (cited in Walton, 1981);

‘When found the vault was covered by a large limestone slab and was 6 feet long, 4 feet deep and nearly 4 feet wide... At one end was found a bronze spearhead, and at the other a bronze sword. When the vault was first opened, the weapons appeared to be in quite a good state of preservation, but soon, on exposure to the atmosphere, the hilt and guard of the sword crumbled into powder. The blade of the sword was slightly bent and when one of the workmen tried to straighten it, he only succeeded in breaking it in two...’ (cited in Walton, 1981).

Fair (1945) describes the sword as having a leaf shaped blade and it was later described (Fair et al, 1965) as a fine example of a native British form called the Ewart Park type.

4.2.3. Other prehistoric finds in the area have included celts (SMR 2342, 2707, 4383) and an adze in Market Street (SMR 2301), and axes (SMR 2300, 6394).

4.3 Roman Period

Key Points

- ❖ Limited evidence of Roman activity in the Dalton area

Core and Outlying Settlement

4.3.1. The SMR records human skeletons and associated Roman coins found before 1835 at Elliscales (SMR 2282), and a Roman coin found in 1804 in Scalegate (SMR 2286).

4.4 Early Medieval and Medieval Period

Key Points

- ❖ Close association with the foundation of Furness Abbey
- ❖ Market Charter granted in 1127
- ❖ Early economic dominance over Ulverston
- ❖ Suffered as a result of Scottish raids
- ❖ Dalton Castle built in the early 14th century
- ❖ Establishment of early iron ore mining industry

Core and Outlying Settlement

- 4.4.1. Dalton's earliest settlement: Before the Norman conquest Dalton was one of the towns or townships which constituted the manor of Hougun, held by Earl Tostig. In 1086 the Domesday Survey gives the first documentary evidence of Dalton when it states 'in Hougun Manor, Earl Tostig had in Daltune two carucates' (Walton 1981).
- 4.4.2. In 1850 whilst the churchyard was being extended the ground was levelled and all traces of any earthworks were destroyed (SMR 2263). Father Thomas West, 1775, was convinced that these earthworks marked the site of a Roman fort built in AD79 by Agricola as he advanced northwards through Britain. However William Close, a local historian, had undertaken small-scale excavations of parts of these earthworks prior to their destruction. His excavations yielded no positive proof of Roman occupation and he concluded that the earthworks were probably of medieval origin. Collingwood (cited in Gaythorpe, 1910) suggests that the earthworks may represent part of the early town of Dalton as described in the Domesday Book.
- 4.4.3. In 1127 Stephen bestowed part of his forest at Furness to a Benedictine order which founded Furness Abbey. This charter gave the Abbot enormous authority over his subjects, and greatly influenced the early beginnings of Dalton (Walton, 1981). West (1918) suggested that the same charter entitled the Abbot to have a free weekly market, fair and court of criminal jurisdiction in Dalton. Henry III granted a market and yearly fair to the monks of Furness Abbey in Dalton in 1239 (Lancaster University Archaeology Unit, undated). The establishment of the Abbot's secular court at Dalton was probably the most important factor in the town's early dominance over Ulverston. Although Ulverston had a market charter from 1280 it was not used until after the Dissolution. The Dissolution resulted in the decline of Dalton and its economy as it no longer had the Abbey to sustain it. In 1283 the Abbot is said to have objected to Ulverston market as it had a detrimental effect on the market at Dalton (VCH, vol.8, 1914). (www.connect4free/home/defisher/history-of-dalton).
- 4.4.4. In the time of Henry II (1154-1189), the monastic possessions in Furness comprised the parish of Dalton. In 1227 the over-lordship of the manor of Aldingham was transferred from the Crown to the abbot. This meant that the abbot was overlord of the whole of Low Furness. Under successive abbots the economy of Low Furness was greatly improved, and in Furness, as elsewhere, mills were an essential ingredient of the agricultural economy. Some mills must have existed in the area before 1127, but the construction of more would have been necessitated by the influx of the monastic household and the population attracted by the abbey (Walton, 1981). Bekansgill, where the abbey was situated, had a powerful stream flowing through it and by the 16th century at least five mills were powered by this stream between Orgrave and the sea. At the time of the

dissolution of the monasteries in 1537, Furness Abbey owned all five mills: Little Myll, Orgrave Myll, Rowse and New Mylls. Of these there is only evidence that Orgrave Mill was built during the monastic government of Furness. According to the *Coucher Book*, Roger de Orgrave granted the abbot and convent an adequate site to be chosen by them for the construction of a mill in Orgrave. The fifth mill was situated within the grounds of the abbey (Walton, 1981).

- 4.4.5. The fortunes of Dalton were inextricably linked with those of Furness Abbey and, with the coming of the monks in 1127, Dalton becoming accepted as the caput of Furness. Perhaps the first major change was the establishment of the abbot's secular court in the town. In 1239, as a result of monastic initiative, the town was granted its royal charter (Walton, 1981). This charter permitted Dalton to hold a weekly market and an annual fair. In 1246 a second royal grant was obtained for holding another three-day fair in October. Under the controlling influence of the monastery, the medieval township of Dalton quickly developed into a prosperous market town, and occupied a position of supremacy in Furness. It is assumed that the abbot's court was held in a building which formally existed on the site where the castle stands today (Walton, 1981).
- 4.4.6. The existence of a court house and prison at Dalton is first referred to in a document of 1257 (Beck, *Annales Furnesienses*, 217; *Furness Coucher*, vol. I, 457) by which the abbot William de Middleton, acquitted William de Furness from the necessity of performing suit and service at his court in Dalton, and he further undertook not to imprison him in Dalton castle or elsewhere in his territory (Kelly, 1929). This early structure was not intended for defensive purposes and probably disappeared in the first onrush of the Scottish raids on the district in 1314-1346, and the present tower was then built on this site. The actual date of erection is not known and no licence to fortify it seems to have been issued. The building is a three-storey rectangular tower house. Built of local limestone with red sandstone dressings, it has certain architectural details that indicate a building period between 1315-50. In 1323 the abbot was ordered to 'deliver his peel near the abbey to the sheriff of Lancaster', an order that some consider referred to Piel castle, but Dalton is more probable (Jackson, 1990).
- 4.4.7. The only evidence for gallows at Dalton is both slender and contradictory. In 1292 the abbot's claim to have gallows was found to be valid. However, in a document dated June 1293 the abbot is said to have had 'pillory and tumbrel in Dalton only'. Placename evidence for the existence of a gallows is strong. On the way towards Ulverston there is an area previously known in an old property deed as Gallow's Land. On a tithe map of 1842 of this site, two fields are shown, one is referred to as Gallow's Bank, and the other Gallow Barrow Parrock (Walton, 1981).
- 4.4.8. The earliest documentary evidence for the existence of a church at Dalton is found in Furness Deeds of 1181-5. However it is thought that there may have been a pre-Norman church on the site of the present parish church, but there is no evidence to support this theory. However at this time the parish of Dalton was large, extending from the head of Windermere to the southern end of Walney Island, including all the off-shore islands. In 1195 Dalton church had to surrender the tithes of corn to the Abbey (Hopkins, undated) and in 1219 the abbot succeeded in his attempts to diminish the vicar's authority by detaching from the parish of Dalton the extensive chapelry of Hawkshead, where a new church was consecrated (Walton, 1981). Furthermore in 1288 Dalton Church was appropriated to Furness Abbey. In this settlement the vicar and his successors were ensured a stipend of 40 marks per annum (ibid).
- 4.4.9. There are no early maps of the town. However, it is suggested that the original focus of the settlement would have been at the west end where the church, castle and market place are situated. Burgage plots were grouped around the market place and on either side of the main thoroughfare. On the south side the rear of the burgage plots would have been delimited by Poaka Beck and on the north side by Back Lane, which would give communal access to the fields behind the burgage plots (Hopkins, undated). The Charters of 1239 and 1246 mention burgages, but the burgesses seemed to have had no privileges or independence. 1306 was the only time when the town was taxed as a borough (Lancaster University Archaeology Unit, undated). A description in the *Furness Abbey Coucher Book* renders the account of rents for lands and tenements in the town and town fields of Dalton in 1536-8 and mentions 96 burgages. It gives an idea of the size of the town at the time and suggests it may not have differed much in plan from

what can be seen on 18th and 19th century maps (Hopkins, undated).

- 4.4.10. After 1316 Dalton and the surrounding area were subject to raids by the Scots. In 1316 an army of Scottish warriors advanced westward from Richmond Castle in Yorkshire, where they had devastated the countryside (Walton, 1981). The *Chronicle of Lanercost* records that after leaving Richmond Castle the Scots marched west, 'laying waste everything as far as Furness, and burnt that district whither they had not come before, taking away with them all the goods of the district, with men and women as prisoners'. In 1322 the Scots advanced from the north and were led by Robert the Bruce, and Dalton together with other parts of Furness was raided (Walton, 1981).
- 4.4.11. Winchester (1987) records that medieval mining in Furness appears to have been restricted to the ore outcrops in the hills immediately north of Dalton: there were mines at Orgrave and Elliscales in the early 13th century and at Marton by 1396. The first surviving records date from the early 13th century, when the monks of Furness Abbey obtained rights to mine at Orgrave and Elliscales. These first mining documents are without date, but Orgrave is mentioned in 1235, Allinscales (Elliscales) in 1271. These early deposits were discovered where the clay cover was thin or cut through by streams; the name 'Oregrave' (literally, 'ore diggings') occurs at Holme Green and also farther down Butts Beck (Walton, 1981).
- 4.4.12. Collingwood (1926) includes in his inventory of ancient monuments, the sites of St Helen's Chantry Chapel on the road to Askham (SMR 2262) and the site of St Mary's Well (SMR 2264), both thought to date from the medieval period.

4.5 Post-medieval and Industrial Period

Key Points

- ❖ Population decimated by plague and Civil war
- ❖ Decrease in economic influence in favour of Ulverston
- ❖ Substantial changes made to Dalton Castle
- ❖ Importance of mining in the local economy

Core and Outlying Settlements

4.5.1. Describing the town in 1631, the parish clerk wrote:

'There is at a small distance from the sea and contiguous to the streams of a rivulet a town called Dalton which annually afforded sustenance to many poor people, to orphans, to blind children, and to those who were miserably lame...!'

There is evidence that following the final plague epidemic in 1631, the appearance of the town was improved when many of the old buildings were pulled down and rebuilt. But the 1631 plague was the last of a series of plague years, as the mortality rates in the parish registers show. The earliest Dalton register covers the period May 1565 to 1648. In 1597 harvest failed for the fourth year in succession. The death-rate suddenly increased in the spring of that year, fell back in the autumn, then shot up again in the winter (Walton, 1981). The high incidence of deaths in March and April suggests plague. There is more evidence indicating that 1597 was a plague year in Dalton. It comes from George Postlethwaite's account of the plague in 1631. One Arthur Richardson said,

'we shall be infected immediately with a violent plague, and I will forfeit my life upon the cross if this fiery pestilence rage not many months amongst us as we have seen before'.

In Dalton there were 154 burials in 1623, and 59 in 1624. The severity of this outbreak of the plague cannot be underestimated. Half the population died within the space of only a few months, and all trade and industry ceased. According to tradition, the dead were buried in a common grave at the east end of the churchyard. A mound of earth supposedly marking the site was leveled out in the 19th century when the churchyard was being extended. During the seven months that the plague raged in Dalton, the market was held in a reduced form just outside the town at what is known today as Anty Cross (SMR 2303). This marked a turning point in the fortunes of Dalton as during this period Ulverston's market grew to dominate the trade in that area (Walton, 1981).

4.5.2. On 11 May 1643, a Royalist army arrived at Conishead after crossing the sands from Lancaster. The local population offered no resistance and the Royalists remained in Furness for three days, taking whatever they wanted in the way of plunder. They departed after disarming the locals and being given the sum of £500. Subsequent Civil War Battles took a toll on Dalton and the surrounding area (Walton, 1981).

4.5.3. Toward the end of the monastic era, Dalton Castle had fallen into a state of disrepair. It is evident that financial considerations had caused the later abbots to neglect the structure and in 1545 John Prestons, deputy steward of the Liberty of Furness, and William Sandes, receiver, reported on its condition. The next year, Sandes was directed to proceed with the immediate repair of the castle. The present building continued to serve as a prison until 1774, and the manor courts of the

Liberty of Furness were still held there until 1925 (Kelly, 1929). At the beginning of the 19th century, when part of the ground floor was being used as a stable, the Castle appears to have been in a dilapidated condition. Cuiitt's drawing shows it as it appeared in 1817, with houses built on to its northern and eastern walls. The two houses attached to the front side of the castle, were raised clear of the ground, supported on eight-foot tall stone pillars (Walton, 1981). The covered space beneath was used for a time as a shambles, or covered market. Two of the stone columns were used in the porch of the offices constructed on this site in 1850-51. The building was demolished in 1896 when the columns were removed to the front door of Bank House, in Church Street. A short row of four houses extended from the north side of the castle. Immediately adjacent was a three-storey house and next to this were two smaller houses. These houses were all demolished sometime after 1858. At least one of the houses dated from the 17th century; this is the old Ship Inn which bears the date 1683 on its wall (Walton, 1981).

- 4.5.4. The St Andrew's Cross (SMR 4382) which stood in front of the castle was repaired in 1824, and again in 1843, and finally replaced by the present cross in 1869 when the fish-stones were also erected. The stocks and whipping post were situated close to the south-east corner of the cross. In 1856 the stocks were removed and the whipping post in 1859 (Walton, 1981).
- 4.5.5. The Church of St Mary (SMR 2284) occupies one of the earliest consecrated sites in Furness. The church was rebuilt in 1883 by Austin and Paley (Slater, 1998) and is described by Pevsner (1969) as one of their most spectacular churches. The church it replaced was described as poor and indifferent and it was questionable whether any of the original 12th century structure remained (Kelly, 1929). According to Fell (1884) the church in 1788 consisted only of a chancel nave and south aisle and was described by him as a modern structure possessing no architectural merit; with the exception of the font and some small relics of some ancient stained glass. There was a very large gallery at the west end which had been built in 1767. The tower was then the oldest part of the building dating to the Norman period. The 14th century font is still preserved within the present church (Kelly, 1929).
- 4.5.6. It is fairly certain that there was a school in the town in the 16th century. However, there may not have been a dedicated school building. It is known that in 1533 William Rede, who is believed to have been a former monk from the abbey, was dismissed from keeping school at Dalton because he objected when 'a certain commissary and William Ashburner, one of the clergy at Dalton, had been persuading the people to pay Peter's pence to the Papacy, in defiance of the Act forbidding this' (cited in Walton, 1981). The first school building in Dalton was founded by Thomas Boulton who left £220 for the founding of a school in his will in November, 1622 (Walton, 1981). The school was situated near Goose Green and was founded as a free school for children of the parish, children outside the parish had to pay. Between 1845 and 1861 the school was divided into a classical school and a national school. The buildings were demolished in 1861 as they were inadequate. The new school was opened on the same site in 1861-2 (SMR 2283).
- 4.5.7. Following the dissolution there was a decline in the economy of Dalton as it no longer had an abbey to sustain it. By 1774 West describes Dalton as 'a miserable antiquated vill, once the pride, now the shame of Furness....the only trade is a little malting for home consumption'(West cited in Hopkins, undated). By the middle of the 18th century there were on average 50 baptisms per year while in Ulverston there were on average 100 per year. However the growth of the mining industry around Dalton saw an improvement in the town's economy and caused a population increase.
- 4.5.8. Iron ore had been mined in Furness for centuries but until the middle of the 19th century it was done on a comparatively small scale. Some smelting had always been done locally, but the industry received a substantial boost with the opening of furnaces at Backbarrow (1712), and later at Duddon Bridge and Newland. Because of the superior quality of the Furness ore, the merchants experienced little difficulty in finding markets and the demand increased accordingly. Eventually, ironworks were established at Barrow (1859), Askam (1865) and Ulverston (1874). According to Marshall (1981), in 1839 there were three main firms in the district: Harrison, Ainslie & Co. (Linda Moor), the Ulverston Mining Company (Linda Cote) and Thomas Fisher (Butts Beck, Whitriggs). By 1855 the number of mining companies in Furness had increased to

eight. By the middle of the century Dalton was surrounded by mine workings its population tripled between 1841 and 1871 (Marshal 1977). The earliest terminus of the Furness Railway was at Crooklands and there was an extensive tramway system serving the local iron mines from the mid-nineteenth century. The line climbed from Crooklands under the Dalton to Ulverston Road north to Ricketts Hill and Butts Beck. The route then followed the valley of the Poak Beck and crosses Orgrave Mill Lane to Crossgates where there is a tramway tunnel.

- 4.5.9. The second half of the 19th century saw the birth of Dalton as a mining town, evidence of which can be seen today in the rows of terraced houses built in this period for the miners. Cleater Street was built on a croft belonging to Miss Cleater, and which stretched in a long, narrow strip from Market Street to the lane which is now Chapel Street (Walton, 1981). Further down the hillside was Dalton Meadow, also situated between Market Street and the lower end of this same lane, which incorporated land now occupied by Wellington Street, Nelson Street, and up to where Fell Croft now stands. The area around Queen Street, King Street and Prince Street was known as Yarl Well Fields, and on the opposite side of Ulverston Road was a large open area, terminating at the old tithe barn which stood near where Beckside Road joins Ulverston Road, known as Crooklands (Walton, 1981).
- 4.5.10. Dalton was the centre for the annual hiring of farm-hands for the whole of Furness. Writing about this, William Close commented, 'Because all the wheat in the area is ripe at about the same time, great numbers of hands are required for reaping, so the wages of these labourers who come from all parts and are generally hired at Dalton are sometimes extraordinary high.'
- 4.5.11. On Horatio Merryweather's map of Dalton (1825), there are two malt kilns shown, one at the junction of what is now Station Road and Market Street, and the other in Market Street almost opposite the Wellington Hotel. According to Parson and White's Directory of 1829, there were at this time seven maltsters in the town. Some of these were probably only small concerns, as at least two of them combined malting with some other trade. By the end of the 19th century, all the maltings in the town had closed down (Walton, 1981).
- 4.5.12. A workhouse was constructed in 1826 at Goose Green, however this was closed in 1836 and the inmates transferred to Ulverston. There was also a lockup in the town (situated within the Workhouse yard) and a pillory and stocks in the Market Square. There was also a ducking stool, situated according to one source where Tudor Square is today; or, in that area where Station Road joins Market Street. Until quite recently a farmhouse existed on the site where the surgery now stands, and in the property deeds it was referred to as Cuckstool Farm (Walton, 1981).

5. TOPOGRAPHY OF DALTON

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1. Each of the identified components has been given a unique reference number that relates to the associated map. For example the reference number 8.001 is comprised of a town code (8 for Dalton) and a unique number, (.001 for the medieval castle). See Appendix A for a list of all components

5.2 Medieval Components (Map D)

5.2.1. Castle

Component 8.001

The existence of a court house and a prison at Dalton is first referred to in a document of 1257 (Beck, *Annales Furnesienses*, 217; *Furness Coucher*, vol. I, 457) by which the abbot William de Middleton, acquitted William de Furness from the necessity of performing suit and service at his court in Dalton, and he further undertook not to imprison him in Dalton castle or elsewhere in his territory (Kelly, 1929). This early structure was not intended for defensive purposes and probably disappeared in the first onrush of the Scottish raids on the district in 1314-1346, and the present tower was then built on this site. The actual date of erection is not known and no licence to fortify it seems to have been issued (*ibid.*). The building is a three-storey rectangular tower house. Built of local limestone with red sandstone dressings, it has certain architectural details that indicate a building period between 1315-50. In 1323 the abbot was ordered to 'deliver his peel near the abbey to the sheriff of Lancaster', an order that some consider referred to Piel castle, but Dalton is more probable (Jackson, 1990).

5.2.1 Church

Component 8.002

The earliest documentary evidence for the existence of a church at Dalton is found in the Furness Deeds of 1181-5. However it is thought that there may have been a pre-Norman church on the site of the present parish church, but there is no evidence to support this. The present church was built in 1883 and the church it replaced was described as poor and indifferent. It was questionable whether any of the original 12th century structure remained.

5.2.2. Market Place

Component 8.003

A charter was given to the Abbot of Furness in 1239 by Henry III to hold a weekly market and fair at Dalton. The market place is situated by the church and castle.

5.2.3. Tenements

Components 8.004-10

An extensive series of tenement plots can be deduced from the early maps of Dalton. These show regular plot boundaries aligned on the main street with regular rear boundaries.

It is thought that the original focus of the settlement would have been at the west end of Dalton where the church, castle and market place are situated. Burgage plots were grouped around the market place and on either side of the main thoroughfare. On the south side the rear of the

burgage plots would have been delimited by Poaka Beck and on the north side by Back Lane, which would give communal access to the fields behind the burgage plots. A description in the Furness Abbey Coucher Book renders the account of rents for lands and tenements in the town and town fields of Dalton in 1536-8 and mentions 96 burgages. It gives an idea of the size of the town at the time and suggests it may not have differed much in plan from what can be seen on 18th and 19th century maps (Hopkins, undated).

A total of seven different components were defined. No archaeological investigations have been undertaken here.

5.2.4. Road Network

Component 8.011

The road network is thought to have remained unchanged since the medieval period.

5.2.5. Open Space

Component 8.012

Shown as agricultural land on the early maps of Dalton.

5.2.6. Tithe Barn

Component 8.013

Site of tithe barn shown on early maps of Dalton. It is thought that this barn or an earlier barn on the same site, would have been use during the medieval period.

5.3 Post-medieval Components (Map E)

5.3.1. Castle

Component 8.014

Toward the end of the monastic era, Dalton Castle had fallen into a state of disrepair. It seems evident that financial considerations had caused the later abbots to neglect the structure and in 1545 John Prestons, deputy steward of the Liberty of Furness, and William Sandes, receiver, reported on its condition. The next year, Sandes was directed to proceed with the immediate repair of the castle. The present building continued to serve as a prison until 1774, and the manor courts of the Liberty of Furness were still held there until 1925 (Kelly, 1929). At the beginning of the 19th century, when part of the ground floor was being used as a stable, the Castle appears to have been in a dilapidated condition. Cuitt's drawing shows it as it appeared in 1817, with houses built on to its northern and eastern walls. The two houses attached to the front side of the castle, were raised clear of the ground, supported on eight-foot tall stone pillars (Walton, 1981). The covered space beneath was used for a time as a shambles, or covered market. Two of the stone columns were used in the porch of the offices constructed on this site in 1850-51. The building was demolished in 1896 when the columns were removed to the front door of Bank House, in Church Street. A short row of four houses extended from the north side of the castle. Immediately adjacent was a three-storey house and next to this were two smaller houses. These houses were all demolished sometime after 1858. At least one of the houses dated from the 17th century; this is the old Ship Inn which bears the date 1683 on its wall (Walton, 1981).

5.3.2. Church

Component 8.015

St Mary's church was rebuilt in 1883 by Austin and Paley (Slater, 1998) and is described by Pevsner (1969) as one of their most spectacular churches. The church it replaced was described as poor and indifferent and it was questionable whether any of the original 12th century structure remained (Kelly, 1929). According to Fell (1884) the church in 1788 consisted only of a chancel nave and south aisle and was described by him as a modern structure possessing no architectural merit, with the exception of the font and some small relics of some ancient stained glass. There was a large gallery at the west end which had been built in 1767. The tower was then the oldest part of the building dating to the Norman period. The 14th century font is still preserved within the present church (Kelly, 1929).

5.3.3. Market Places

Components 8.016, 8.039

The market may have continued to be held in the Market Place in the post-medieval period (component 8.016), however there is also documentary evidence that in the 19th century a market was also held in Tudor Square (component 8.039).

5.3.4. Tenements

Components 8.017-26

All the identified medieval tenement plot components remained in use in the post-medieval period, and the occupied area grew in a number of areas, (8.024, 8.025, 8.026).

5.3.5. School

Components 8.027

The first school building in Dalton was founded by Thomas Boulton who left £220 for the founding of a school in his will in November, 1622 (Walton, 1981). The school was situated near Goose Green and was founded as a free school for children of the parish, children outside the parish had to pay. Between 1845 and 1861 the school was divided into a classical school and a national school. The buildings were demolished in 1861 as they were inadequate. The new school was opened on the same site in 1861-2. The building is now used as a restaurant.

5.3.6. Pinfold

Component 8.028

A circular pound was constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century to hold straying animals and is shown on Merryweather's town plan of Dalton surveyed in 1825.

5.3.7. Station

Component 8.030

The station was opened on 24 August 1846.

5.3.8. Industrial

Components 8.031, 8.034, 8.037-8

On Horatio Merryweather's map of Dalton (1825), there are two malt kilns shown, one at the junction of what is now Station Road and Market Street (component 8.037), and the other in Market Street almost opposite the Wellington Hotel (component 8.038). According to Parson and White's Directory of 1829, there were seven maltsters in the town though at least two of them combined malting with some other trade. By the end of the 19th century, all the maltings in the town had closed down (Walton, 1981). Merryweather's map also shows two quarries (component 8.031 and 8.034).

5.3.9. Open Space

Component 8.032

Shown as 'Croft' on Merryweather's map of 1825 and bordered at the rear by Back Lane.

5.3.10. Workhouse

Component 8.033

A workhouse was constructed in 1826 at Goose Green, however this was closed in 1836 and the inmates transferred to Ulverston. There was also a lockup situated within the Workhouse yard.

5.3.11. Tithe Barn

Component 8.035

Shown on Merryweather's map of 1825.

5.3.12. Road Network

Component 8.036

The road network remained unchanged in the post-medieval period.

6. RECENT DEVELOPMENT (Map F)

Recent development is defined as development that took place post-1945.

There has not been extensive development within the historic core of the town. Although there has been pockets of residential development and a supermarket development in the 1980's and 1990's which may have destroyed any archaeological deposits.

7. LISTED BUILDINGS (Map G)

There are a number of Listed Buildings in Dalton dating to the 18th and 19th century. The Listed Buildings are represented on Map G and in Appendix C. The information used in compiling this data set is based on the listing descriptions provided by the Department of Culture Media and Sport and its predecessors.

8. THE POTENTIAL OF DALTON

The aim of the data collection and data assessment phases of the project is to enable the identification of areas of archaeological importance within each town to inform the strategy phase of the project. The areas of archaeological importance are shown in the strategy report part C, map C.

8.1 Research Framework

- Further research is required to understand the extent and nature of the medieval town.
- Documentary research and archaeological investigation to determine the existence of any pre Norman church.
- Documentary research and archaeological investigation to determine the nature of the earlier castle.

8.2 Archaeological Preservation

Little archaeological work has been undertaken within Dalton, but archaeological work in similar towns has indicated that there is potential for uncovering archaeological remains in Flookburgh, the preservation of which is likely to be good.

SOURCES

- Clough, TH, 1969, 'Bronze Age metalwork from Cumbria', in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1969
- Collingwood, WG, 1926, 'An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Westmorland and Lancashire-North-of-the-Sands', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1926
- Cowper, HS, 1905, 'Some miscellaneous finds', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1905
- Fair, MC, 1945, 'An Interim review of types of Bronze Spearheads and Axes of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North-of-the-sands' in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1945
- Fell, C, and Coles, JM, 1965, 'Reconsideration of the Ambleside hoard and the burial at Butts Beck Quarry, Dalton-in-Furness', in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1965
- Fell, C, 1971, 'Committee for Prehistoric Studies – Unpublished records for Westmorland and Lancashire North-of-the-Sands 1940 – May 1970', in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1971
- Fell, J, 1884, 'Notes on the Parish Church of Dalton-in-Furness, North Lancashire', in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society Old Series Vol. VIII*, 1884
- Gaythorpe, H, 1910, 'Dalton Castle', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1910
- Hopkins, B, undated, *Dalton*, unpublished
- Institute of Geographical Sciences (IGS), 1976, *Lake District Sheet 54H 04W, Solid Edition*, Crown Copyright.
- Kelly, PV, 1929a, 'Dalton Castle', in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1929
- Kelly, PV, 1929b, 'Dalton Church and Parish', in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1929
- Lancashire University Archaeology Unit, undated, *Dalton*, unpublished
- Mills D, 1976, *The Place Names of Lancashire*, B T Batsford Ltd., London
- Marshall J D and Davies-Shiel, M, 1977, *The Industrial Archaeology of the Lake Counties*, Beckermert, Cumbria (2nd edition)
- Marshall J D, 1981, *Furness and the Industrial Revolution*, Michael Moon, Cumbria
- Pevsner, N, 1969, *Buildings of England: North Lancashire*, Penguin
- Slater, M., 1998, *The Old Parish Churches of Cumbria*, Folly Publications.
- Smith, AH (Ed), 1964-5, *The Placenames of Westmorland*, The English Placename Society, Vol. XLII, Part 1.
- Walker, P, and Crane, E, 1991, 'Bee Shelters and Bee Boles in Cumbria', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1991

Walton, 1981, *A Concise History of Dalton*

West, 1774, *The Antiquities of Furness*

West, 1818, *The Antiquities of Furness*, Close Edition

Winchester AJL, 1987, *Landscape and Society in Medieval Cumbria*, John Donald Publishers, Edinburgh

www.connect4free/home/defisher/history-of-dalton consulted on 26 September 2000

Maps and Plans

Horatio Merryweather's plan of Dalton of 1825

1st edition OS map of 1850

2nd edition OS map of 1900

APPENDIX A**LIST OF COMPONENTS**

Component number	Period	Type of Site	Page number
C8.001	Medieval	Castle	12
C8.002	Medieval	Church	12
C8.003	Medieval	Market Place	12
C8.004	Medieval	Tenements	12
C8.005	Medieval	Tenements	12
C8.006	Medieval	Tenements	12
C8.007	Medieval	Tenements	12
C8.008	Medieval	Tenements	12
C8.009	Medieval	Tenements	12
C8.010	Medieval	Tenements	12
C8.011	Medieval	Road Network	13
C8.012	Medieval	Open Space	13
C8.013	Medieval	Tithe Barn	13
C8.014	Post-medieval	Castle	13
C8.015	Post-medieval	Church	14
C8.016	Post-medieval	Market Place	14
C8.017	Post-medieval	Tenements	14
C8.018	Post-medieval	Tenements	14
C8.019	Post-medieval	Tenements	14
C8.020	Post-medieval	Tenements	14
C8.021	Post-medieval	Tenements	14
C8.022	Post-medieval	Tenements	14
C8.023	Post-medieval	Tenements	14
C8.024	Post-medieval	Tenements	14
C8.025	Post-medieval	Tenements	14
C8.026	Post-medieval	Tenements	14
C8.027	Post-medieval	School	14
C8.028	Post-medieval	Pinfold	14
C8.030	Post-medieval	Station	14
C8.031	Post-medieval	Industrial	15
C8.032	Post-medieval	Open Space	15
C8.033	Post-medieval	Workhouse	15
C8.034	Post-medieval	Industrial	15
C8.035	Post-medieval	Tithe Barn	15

C8.036	Post-medieval	Road Network	15
C8.037	Post-medieval	Industrial	15
C8.038	Post-medieval	Industrial	15
C8.039	Post-medieval	Market Place	14

APPENDIX B

LIST OF SELECTED SMR ENTRIES

SMR No.	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	PERIOD
2200	Furness Celt Finds	Celts	Bronze Age
2300	Axe Fragment Dalton	Axe	Neolithic
2301	Dalton Adze Find	Adze	Neolithic
2342, 2707	Dalton Celt Finds	Celts	Neolithic
2367	Butts Beck Dalton	Cist, Spear, Sword Find	Bronze Age
4381	Dalton Castle Pele Tower	Pele Tower	Medieval
4383	Goldmine Quarry Axe Find	Axe	Neolithic
6394	Dowdale School	Axehammer Find	Bronze Age
2282	Elliscales	Coin Burial	Roman
2286	Scalegate	Coin Find	Roman
2262	St Helens Chantry Chapel	Chantry Chapel	Medieval
2263	Dalton Church	Earthwork	Medieval/ Roman
2264	Mary Bank Well	Well	Medieval
2281	Dalton	Coin Find	Medieval
2284	St Mary's Church	Church	Medieval/ Post-medieval
2303	Anty Cross	Cross	Medieval
4382	Dalton	Cross, Fish Stones, Stocks	Medieval
4708	Dalton	Building	Medieval
4855	Enclosure East of Goldmire Bridge	Earthwork, Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
6837	Hagg Park	Park	Medieval
2259	Dalton	Cockpit	Post-medieval
2283	Dalton	C of E School	Post-medieval
4651	Dalton Pillbox	Pillbox	WW II
5583	Railway, Sainton	Railway	Post-medieval
14159	Urswick Road	Earthwork	Unknown
14168	Haggs Spring Mine Shaft	Mine	Post-medieval
16167, 2260	Longlands Iron Mines	Ironstone Mine	Post-medieval
16168	Dalton Iron Mines	Ironstone Mine	Post-medieval
16169	Dalton Gas Works	Gas Works	Post-medieval
16170	Beckside Brewery	Brewery	Post-medieval
16171	Dalton Ore Crushing Mill	Crushing Mill	Post-medieval
16172	Dalton Tramway	Tramway	Post-medieval
16173, 16158	Maidenlands Quarry	Tramway, Quarry and Lime Kiln	Post-medieval
16174	Dalton Tramway Engine House	Engine House	Post-medieval
16175	Crossgate Iron Mines	Engine House Ironstone Mine	Post-medieval
16176	Tunnel Quarry	Quarry	Post-medieval
16177	Elliscale Mines and Mineral Railway	Ironstone Mine	Post-medieval

16209	Furness Railway Stainton Branch	Railway	Post-medieval
16218	Millwood Loop Line of Furness Railway	Railway	Post-medieval
16219	Goldmire Loop Line of Furness Railway	Railway	Post-medieval
16787	Stainton Slop Lane Wall	Wall	Post-medieval
16913	Goldmire Bridge	Pill Box	WW II
18365	Green Haume Open Works	Mine	Post-medieval
18402	Crossgate House Reservoir	Reservoir	Post-medieval
19133	Elliscale Farm	Bee Boles	Post-medieval
2302	Perforated Stone Axe Hammer	Axe Hammer	Unknown
4209	Dalton Mill	Mill	Unknown
4348	Thwaite Flat Road	Road	Unknown
4800	Elliscale Farm Square Enclosure	Enclosure	Unknown
4801	Dalton Lime Kiln	Lime Kiln	Unknown
4856	Dalton Earthwork	Earthwork	Unknown
13292	St Helens	Narrow Ridge and Furrow	Unknown
13705	Ricketts Hills Quarry	Quarry	Unknown
15158	Poaka Beck	Boat Find	Unknown
16145	Elliscales Quarry	Kiln, Limestone Quarry	Unknown
16146	Hagg Gill Quarry	Quarry	Unknown
16147	Cat Crag Quarry	Limestone Quarry	Unknown
16148	Fisher Quarry	Limestone Quarry	Unknown
16149	Dalton Quarry	Limestone Quarry	Unknown
16150	Dalton Pound	Pound	Unknown
16151	Goose Green Quarry	Limestone Quarry	Unknown
16152	Dalton Flood Gate	Flood Defences	Unknown
16153	Dalton Cross	Cross	Unknown
16154	Dalton Tithe Barn	Tithe barn	Unknown
16155	Dalton Iron Ore Depot	Ironstone Mine	Unknown
16156	Dalton Tannery	Tannery	Unknown
16157	Yarl Well Quarry	Limestone Quarry	Unknown
16159	Longlands Quarry	Limestone Quarry	Unknown
16162	Standing Tarn	Mine Shaft	Unknown
16163	Ricketts Hill	Ironstone Mine	Unknown
16164	Ricketts Hill	Saw Mill	Unknown
16165, 16166	Butts Beck	Quarry, Ironstone Mine	Unknown
16220, 16221	Goldmire	Limestone Quarry, Ironstone Mine	Unknown
16222	Thwaite Flat Iron Mines	Ironstone Mines	Unknown
16223	California No.3 Pit	Pit	Unknown
16226	St Helen's Quarry	Quarry	Unknown
16227	St Helen's Chapel	Chapel	Unknown

APPENDIX C
LISTED BUILDINGS

SMR No.	REFERENCE	BUILDING TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CENTURY	GRADE
26879	SD2273 708-1/11/170	Houses	1 & 2 Market Place	19 th	II
26880	SD2273 708-1/11/171	House	4 Market Place	19 th	II
26881	SD2273 708-1/11/172	House and cottage	5 & 5a Market Place	1683	II
26882	SD2273 708-1/11/173	House and wall	6 Market Place	18 th	II
26883	SD2273 708-1/11/174	House	7 Market Place	19 th	II
26884	SD2273 708-1/11/175	Restaurant	11 Market Place	1870	II
26885	SD2273 708-1/11/176	Houses	13, 14, 15 Market Place	19 th	II
26886	SD2273 708-1/11/177	House	16 Market Place	18 th	II
26887	SD2273 708-1/11/178	House	17 Market Place	18 th	II
26888	SD2273 708-1/11/179	House	18 Market Place	18 th	II
26889	SD2273 708-1/11/180	House	19, 19a, 19b Market Place	18 th	II
26890	SD2273 708-1/11/181	Pele Tower	Dalton Castle	14 th	I
26891	SD2273 708-1/11/182	Drinking Fountain	Market Place	1897	II
26892	SD2273 708-1/11/183	Market Cross and Stone Benches	Cross etc in Market Place	1869-70	II
26893	SD2273 708-1/11/184	Public House	The Cavendish Arms, Market Place	1855	II
26894	SD2273 708-1/11/185	Vicarage	Vicarage, Market Place	19 th	II
26895	SD2273 708-1/11/186	House	1 Market Street	18 th	II
26896	SD2273 708-1/11/187	3 cottages	2, 2a, 4 Market Street	18 th	II
26897	SD2273 708-1/11/188	Cottage	3 Market Street	17 th	II
26898	SD2273 708-1/11/189	Public House	The Red Lion, Market Street	17 th	II
26899	SD2273 708-1/11/190	Public House	The White Horse, Market Street	19 th	II
26900	SD2273 708-1/11/191	3 houses	16, 18, 20 Market Street	18 th	II
26901	SD2273 708-1/11/192	House	19 Market Street	19 th	II
26902	SD2273 708-	Houses	22, 24, 26 Market Street	18 th	II

	1/11/193					
26903	SD2274 1/11/194	708-	House	33 Market Street	19 th	II
26904	SD2274 1/11/195	708-	House	44 Market Street	18 th	II
26905	SD2274 1/11/196	708-	House	46 Market Street	19 th	II
26906	SD2274 1/11/197	708-	Houses	47, 49, 51 Market Street	19 th	II
26907	SD2274 1/11/198	708-	House	52 Market Street	18 th	II
26908	SD2274 1/11/199	708-	Shop	54 Market Street	19 th	II
26909	SD2274 1/11/200	708-	Bank and offices	National Westminster Bank, 69 Market Street	1895	II
26910	SD2274 1/11/201	708-	House	96 Market Street	19 th	II
26911	SD2274 1/11/202	708-	3 shops	148, 150, 152 Market Street	18 th	II
26914	SD2273 1/11/205	708-	House	1 Skelgate	18 th	II
26915	SD2273 1/11/206	708-	House	2 Skelgate	17 th	II
26916	SD2273 1/11/207	708-	House	3 Skelgate	19 th	II
26917	SD2373 1/11/208	708-	House	Conservative Club Station Road	19 th	II
26918	SD2373 1/11/209	708-	Offices	Offices Station Road	19 th	II
26919	SD2373 1/11/210	708-	Outbuilding	To rear of former Local Board Offices, Station Road	19 th	II
26921	SD2374 1/10/212	708-	House	16 & 16a Tudor Square	18 th	II
26922	SD2374 1/10/213	708-	Houses	18, 19 & 20 Tudor Square	18 th	II
26923	SD2374 1/10/214	708-	4 Houses	2-8 Ulverston Road	19 th	II
26913	SD2274 1/10/204	708-	Library	Library Nelson Street	20 th	II
26877	SD2273 1/10/168	708-	Pinfold	Pinfold, Goose Green	18 th	II
26878	SD2274 1/10/169	708-	Houses and stable	2,3 & 4 Kings Mount	19 th	II
26867	SD2273 1/10/158	708-	Cottages	1-5 Castle Street	19 th	II
26869	SD2274 1/10/160	708-	House	Cornerstone House, 70 Chapel Street	19 th	II
26870	SD2274	708-	Public House	Chappells Tavern,	19 th	II

	1/10/161			Chapel Street		
26871	SD2274 1/10/162	708-	Hall	Former Wesleyan Sunday School, Cahpel Street	19 th	II
26872	SD2273 1/11/163	708-	House	2 & 3 Church Street	19 th	II
26873	SD2273 1/11/164	708-	Cottage	4 Church Street	18 th	II
26874	SD2273 1/11/165	708-	Houses	5 & 5A Church Street	18 th	II
26875	SD2273 1/11/166	708-	Church	Church of St Mary, Church Street	19 th	II*
26876	SD2273 1/11/167	708-	Graveslab	To G Romney, 12 metres south of Church of St Mary	19 th	II