

SALTHOUSE FARM, SALTHOUSE ROAD, MILLOM, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Building Recording



Client: Neil Price Ltd

Planning ref.: 04/08/2030

NGR: 317491 480820

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Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for the demolition of a range of farm buildings and construction of 11 new dwellings at Salthouse Farm, Salthouse Road, Millom, Ulverston, Cumbria, a condition was placed requiring a desk-based assessment of the whole site and level-2 archaeological building recording of the buildings due to be demolished be carried out before the development takes place. Following the provision of a project design by Greenlane Archaeology the work on site was carried out in October 2010.

Salthouse is recorded from at least the 13th century and its name indicates that it was connected to the production of salt. A number of salt works controlled by monastic houses are recorded in the area around Millom at this time and it is not clear exactly which of these held Salthouse, although the place-name evidence suggests that Furness Abbey is the most likely. In the wider area there is some evidence for earlier prehistoric activity, although nothing in close proximity to Salthouse Farm, but from the end of the prehistoric period and into the medieval period there is a noticeable concentration of sites and finds associated with the site of Millom Castle and the parish church, a short distance to the north-west. During the post-medieval period the focus of activity in the area shifted to the newly developing town of Millom, while the area around Salthouse remained essentially rural in character with limited industrial activity.

The cartographic sources show that the buildings at Salthouse Farm had reached essentially their present form by the time the first edition six inch Ordnance Survey map was published in 1867. The building recording revealed that a number of phases of construction and alteration had already taken place by this time, the earliest being the construction of a large threshing barn, which was subsequently raised in height and had several additional buildings added to it as an increased focus on housing cattle dominated the site.

The building recording enabled the investigation and recording of an interesting range of farm buildings, whose development fits that seen elsewhere in the region. The desk-based assessment revealed that there was some potential for below-ground remains to be present on the site, particularly those relating to the former salt works, and the former line of the road to the west of Salthouse Farm, which had been moved further west in the early 20th century. Further archaeological mitigation prior to any groundworks taking place is recommended.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Neil Price Ltd for commissioning the project and in particular Tim Coldrick for his information about the site and for providing the site plans, which were produced by M & P Gadsden Ltd. Additional thanks are due to Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council, for approving the project design, Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Record Officer for providing access to the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), and the staff of the Cumbria Record Offices in Barrow-in-Furness and Whitehaven. Special thanks are due to Stephen Whitaker and family at Salthouse Farm for their help, information, and hospitality on site.

The desk-based assessment and building recording were carried out by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace. The report was produced by Dan Elsworth and the figures by Tom Mace, and it was edited by Jo Dawson. Dan Elsworth managed the project.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application by Neil Price Limited (hereafter 'the client'; Planning Application No. 04/08/2030) for the demolition of a group of farm buildings and construction of 11 new dwellings at Salthouse Farm, Salthouse Road, Millom, Cumbria (NGR 317491 480820), a condition (number six) was placed by Copeland Borough Council on the planning consent stating that:

'No development shall commence within the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority'.

1.1.2 After discussions with Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council, a brief for this work was provided (Parsons 2010), which confirmed that it was to comprise an archaeological desk-based assessment and a Level-2 type archaeological building recording (English Heritage 2006) for the buildings to be demolished. The desk-based assessment is intended to provide background information about the buildings and assess the potential for below-ground archaeological remains to be present, which might be affected by the proposed development, while the building recording is intended to provide a permanent record of the historic buildings due to be demolished. In response to this Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design for the work and following its approval by Jeremy Parsons the building recording was carried out in October 2010.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Salthouse Farm is situated approximately 1km north-east of the centre of Millom, adjacent to the tidal area of the Duddon Channel to the east and the A5093 to the west (Ordnance Survey 2005). It is at a height of just under 10m above sea level (*ibid*).

1.2.2 The site 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 coast line 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. A vertical aerial photograph of the general area shows a possible raised beach line to the north of Salthouse Farm and a variety of relict tidal creeks (Plate 1), further emphasising the influence on the landscape of its coastal location.



Plate 1: Aerial photo showing the castle and church and Salthouse Farm with possible raised beach line and relict creeks (Ordnance Survey 1966)

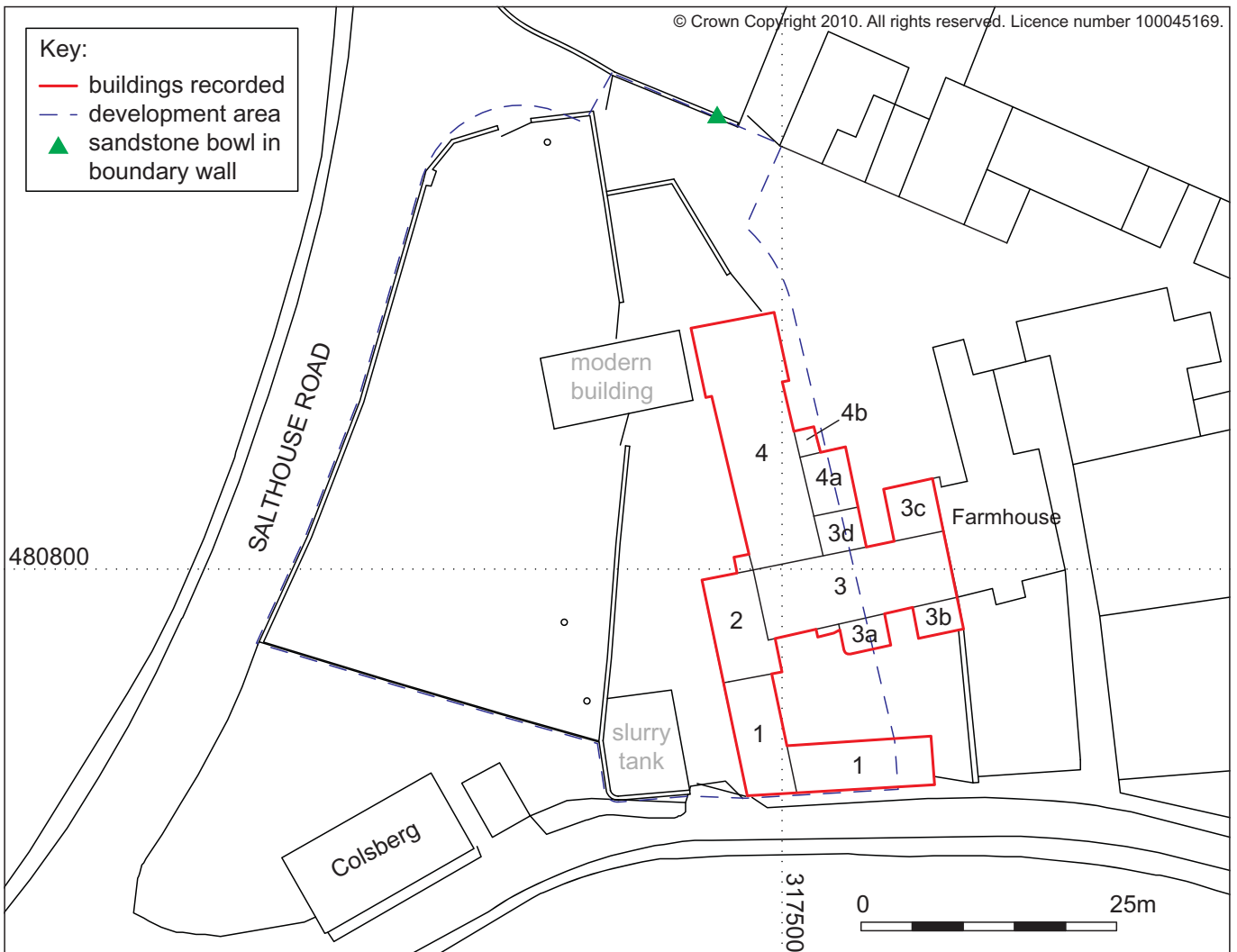
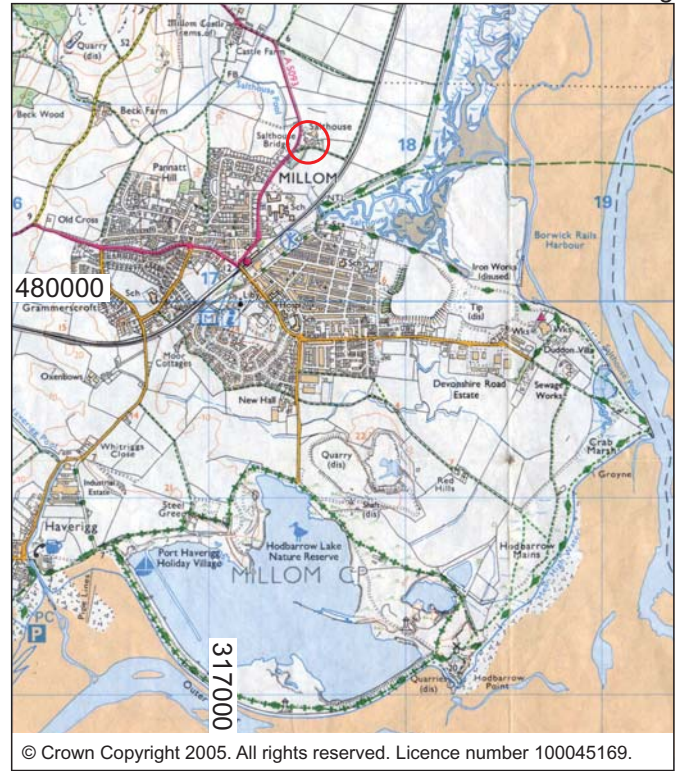
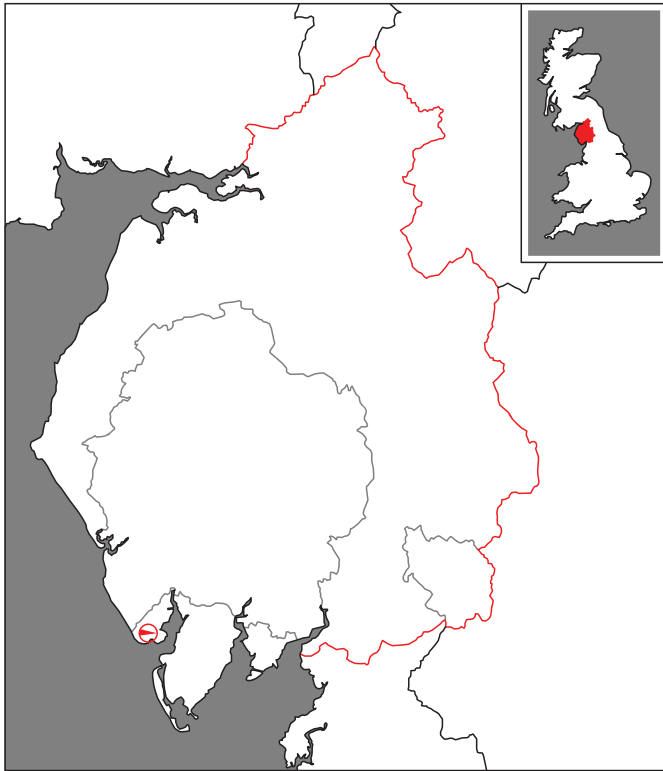


Figure 1: Site location

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2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the project design and IfA guidelines (IfA 2008b) and was intended to provide information about the entire site, in order to assess its archaeological potential, and provide information specifically about the development of the buildings on site. The building investigation comprised three separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structures, in line with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006) and the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a). A suitable archive of the whole project was compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and IfA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 Information was gathered from the following locations:

- **Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER):** this is a list of all the known sites of archaeological interest within the county, which is maintained by Cumbria County Council and is the primary source of information for an investigation of this kind. All of the known sites of archaeological interest within 500m of the centre of the proposed development site (hereafter 'the study area') were examined, although details of some relevant sites immediately outside this area were also collected; each identified site comes with a grid reference, description and source and any additional information which was referenced was also examined as necessary. In addition, unpublished reports of archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site were examined. A large number of the sites recorded had been identified through the recent *North West Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment (NWRCA)* and the HER number given in *Appendix 2* is taken from that survey (see Archaeological Research Services 2009);
- **Cumbria Record Office, Barrow-in-Furness (CRO(B)):** this was visited in order to examine early maps and plans of the site and relevant primary and secondary sources;
- **Cumbria Record Office, Whitehaven (CRO(W)):** this was visited in order to examine additional primary sources relating to the site, as well as further secondary sources;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library:** additional secondary sources were used to provide information for the site background.

2.2.2 In addition, a brief visual inspection of the site was carried out while the building recording was being carried out. This was particularly able to identify any areas of disturbance on the site and consider its topography and land use.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The buildings due to be demolished were recorded to Level-2 type standards as defined by (English Heritage 2006). This is a largely descriptive investigation, with a relatively limited level of interpretation of the phasing and use of the building. For each structure, the recording comprised several parts:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;

- **Drawings:** drawings were produced by hand-annotating an 'as existing' topographical survey of the site which was provided by the client and included a rough outline of the existing buildings on site. Cross-sections through three elements of the buildings, particularly intended to provide a detailed record of the truss construction, were produced by hand on site. The drawings produced comprised:
 - i. 'as existing' floor plans of the building at 1:100;
 - ii. cross-sections at a scale of 1:50.

2.3.2 In addition, two outshuts and elements of the standing buildings outside of the proposed development area (see Figure 1) were also recorded as they formed an integral part of the group of buildings.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness on completion of the project. Three copies of this report will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record at the Cumbria County Council offices in Kendal, one with the client, a digital copy with the client's architect, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition a digital record of the project will be made on the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Results

3.1.1 **Historic Environment Record:** a total of 15 sites of archaeological interest were identified in the HER within the study area. A summary of all of these sites is presented in Table 1 below and a more detailed list is given in *Appendix 2*.

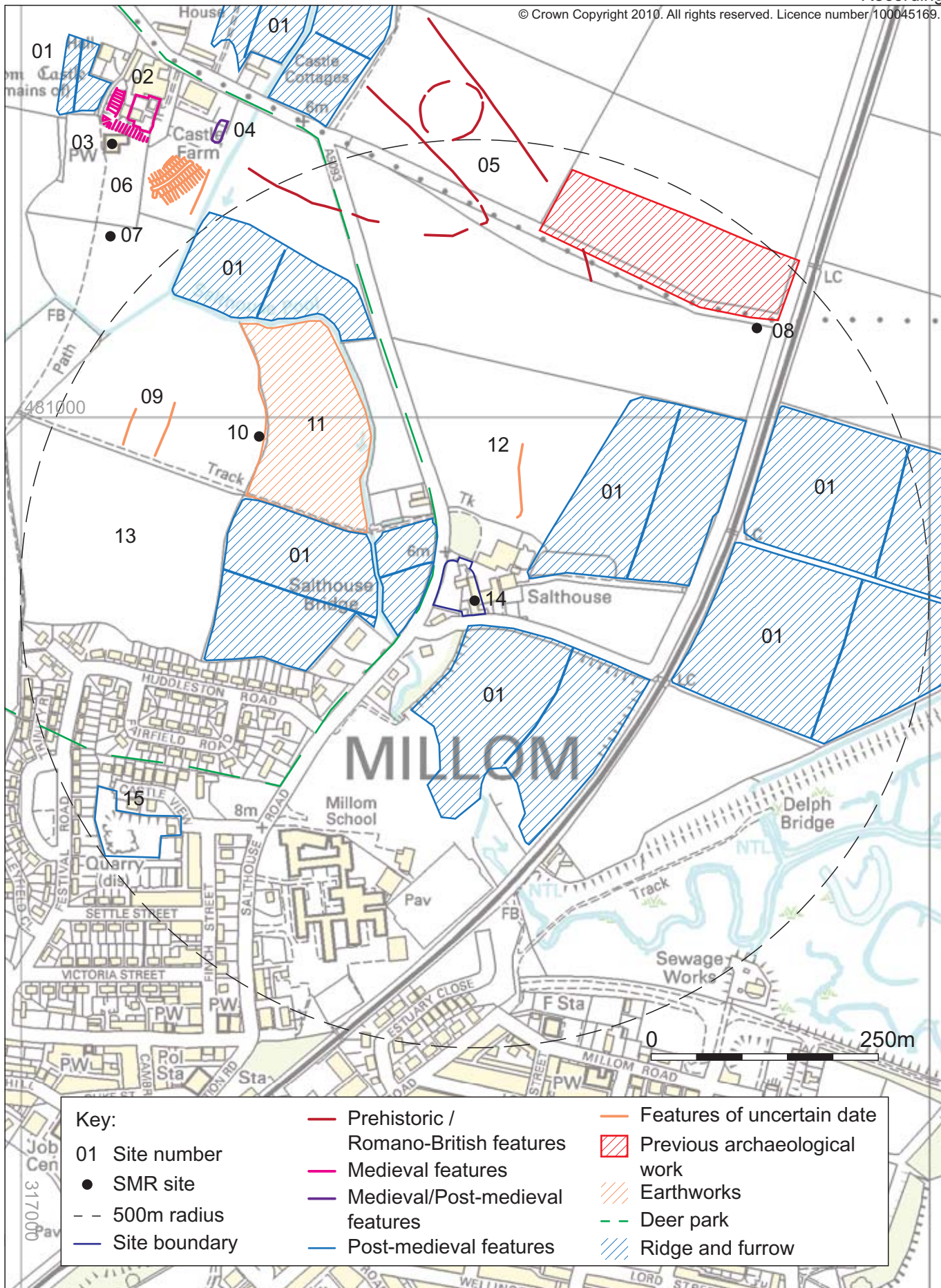
Site No.	Description	Date
01	Areas of ridge and furrow	Post-medieval
02	Millom Castle	Medieval / Post-medieval
03	Parish Church	Medieval / Post-medieval
04	Fishpond	Medieval
05	Crop mark enclosure	Prehistoric / Romano-British
06	Ditches	Uncertain
07	Deserted medieval village	Medieval
08	Gallows	Medieval / Post-medieval
09	Ditches	Uncertain
10	Gravel pit	Post-medieval
11	Earthworks relating to saltworks?	Medieval?
12	Ditch	Uncertain
13	Deer park	Medieval / Post-medieval
14	Salthouse saltworks	Medieval
15	Quarry	Post-medieval

Table 1: Sites identified within the study area

3.1.2 These results demonstrate a predominance of remains of medieval and post-medieval date within the study area, a number of which appear to relate directly to Millom Castle, the church, or to Salthouse and the presumed salt works. Some evidence of possible prehistoric activity is recorded in the form of a large crop mark enclosure (Site **05**) but this cannot be easily dated, although there is prehistoric activity in the wider area (see *Section 3.3.2* below). Three sites are of uncertain date, and another probably medieval, but these are all likely to be of a similar date to the other sites within the area.

3.1.3 **Previous Archaeological Work:** there has been a relatively limited amount of previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the site, apart from the early studies of the church and castle referenced throughout this report. A more recent investigation of archaeological evidence for salt making along the west Cumbrian coast has been carried out, based largely on documentary evidence and limited field survey (Cranstone 2006). Other fieldwork includes the building recording of a former Methodist chapel (Greenlane Archaeology 2006), and a range of excavation and monitoring projects to the north of Millom Castle in the probable area of the former deer park (LUAU 1995; OA North 2006; Headland Archaeology 2008), none of which revealed any archaeological remains of great significance although a possible longhouse was identified (LUAU 1995). The only piece of previous archaeological work within the study area was a watching brief carried out to the north of Salthouse Farm in a field adjacent to the site of the gallows (Site **08**), but no archaeological finds or features were discovered during the course of this work (Field Archaeology Specialists 2009).

3.1.4 **Visual inspection:** this revealed that the majority of the area covered by farm buildings was likely to be heavily disturbed, not only by the farm buildings, in particular where they had lowered floor levels, but also by the presence of numerous water pipes and drains denoted by manhole covers. In addition, a silage tank was present on the south side of the site, which is likely to have caused considerable disturbance to below ground remains. The area of paddock to the west, was, by contrast, considerably less damaged by development, and, in addition, a stone 'bowl' of unknown date and function was recorded in the boundary wall to the north (Figure 1).



Key:	— Prehistoric / Romano-British features	— Features of uncertain date
01 Site number	— Medieval features	▨ Previous archaeological work
● SMR site	— Medieval/Post-medieval features	▨ Earthworks
- - 500m radius	— Post-medieval features	— Deer park
— Site boundary		▨ Ridge and furrow

Figure 2: Site gazetteer

3.2 Map Regression

3.2.1 **Introduction:** the earliest maps of the area are typically lacking in detail and so the first to be included in the map regression is Donald's map of Cumberland dated 1774. Subsequent maps provide more detail and were especially useful in showing the development of the buildings at Salthouse.

3.2.2 **Donald's map, 1774:** this plan (Plate 2) shows various buildings at 'Salt Ho' but it cannot be determined which, if any, represents Salthouse Farm.



Plate 2: Extract from Donald's map of Cumberland, 1774

3.2.3 **Tithe map, 1848:** a site is marked 'Salthouse' near the location of Salthouse Farm, which is clear from its location in relation to Millom Church, which is marked to the right (Plate 3). However, it is not clear which, if any, of the current buildings on site were present at the time. There also appears to be some difference in the arrangements of the roads at this date; the road connecting Salthouse and the castle and church is not apparently shown and the road system to the east is noticeably different due to the railway not having been constructed by this date, with a linking road to the castle and church running approximately north/south along the coast.

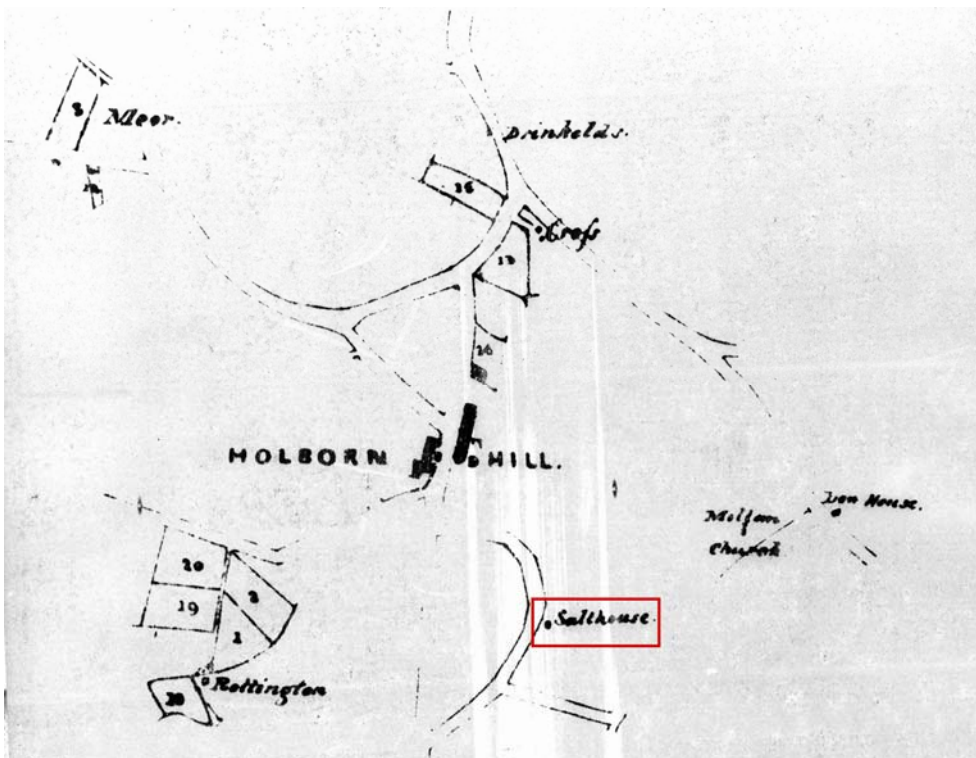


Plate 3: Extract from the Tithe map of 1848 (north is to the right)

3.2.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1867:** many of the farm buildings are shown on this edition of the Ordnance Survey map (Plate 4), including the L-shaped building to the south-west of the site (Building 1), the main east/west section of the barn (Buildings 2 and 3), and the long north/south aligned barn at the west end of this east/west section (Building 4). However, the detail is limited and the alignment of the buildings has been slightly simplified inasmuch as the various buildings appear to be almost equidistant and perpendicular to the main road, to the west of the site, and are more squarely drawn than they really were. None of the internal divisions are shown but it appears that three outshuts are shown to the north and south side of the main east/west section of the barn. These would appear to relate to Buildings 3b, 3c, and 3d; Buildings 3a, 4a, and 4b, and the extension to the north end of Building 4, have yet to be built. The arrangement of the roads at this time is much clearer, with the road connecting Salthouse to the castle and church running approximately north/south immediately adjoining the west side of the site. The original road linking to the castle and church to the east is possibly still present running along the site of the railway.



Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1867

3.2.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1900:** this map (Plate 5) shows the site in more detail than the earlier edition of the Ordnance Survey (*cf.* Plate 4) and shows a similar arrangement of the main barn buildings (Buildings 1 to 4). The outshut (Building 3c) to the north side of the east/west section of the barn is shown to butt against the corner of the farmhouse, which has a dividing line along its westernmost extent, and another outshut (Building 3a) has been added to the south side of Building 3.



Plate 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1900

3.2.6 **Planning application, 1915:** this block plan was submitted as part of a planning application by Mr J. H. Hodgson, then tenant of Salthouse Farm, for the construction of a new byre for 10 cows adjacent to barns located to the north of the current site (CRO(W) SRDMA/3/4/162 1915; Plate 6). The plan does not show any changes to the arrangement of the buildings since 1900, however, the road to the west side of the farm had been rerouted by this point and now lies much further to the west than it

did before, to the west side of what at the time was called 'Salthouse Cottage' (now replaced with a modern house called 'Colsberg'). The line of the old road is still evident as a field boundary.

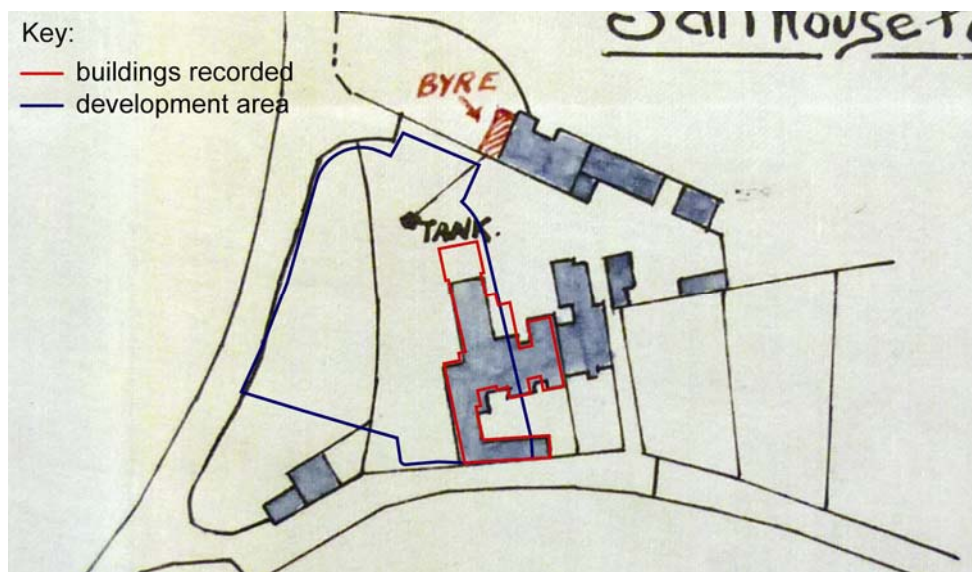


Plate 6: Block plan of 1915

3.2.7 **Ordnance Survey, 1924:** a similar arrangement to the earlier plans of the buildings is shown on the 1924 edition of the Ordnance Survey (Plate 7), although an outshut has been added to the west side of Building 4. The former road line is more clearly shown on this map, as a pair of parallel field boundaries, although the area between is shown as mixed woodland.

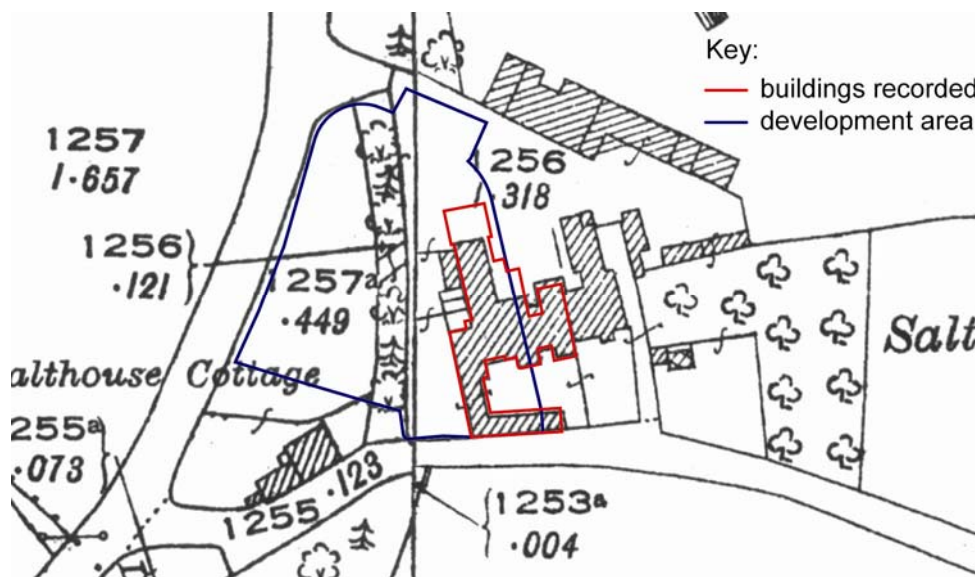


Plate 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1924

3.2.8 **Ordnance Survey 1992:** the outshut to the west of Building 4 has been removed by this point and effectively replaced by a large open-sided barn, which stood slightly further to the west (Plate 8). Building 4 has also been extended to the north, although this extension is only shown to jut out on the eastern side. This is probably a simplification in the depiction of the buildings rather than anything more significant. An outshut (Building 4a) has also been added to the north of Building 3d to the east side of Building 4 and the internal divisions of Building 1 are also shown. The former road line has by this date essentially been lost, and a new building has been constructed across it, although its line is still essentially marked by a field boundary.

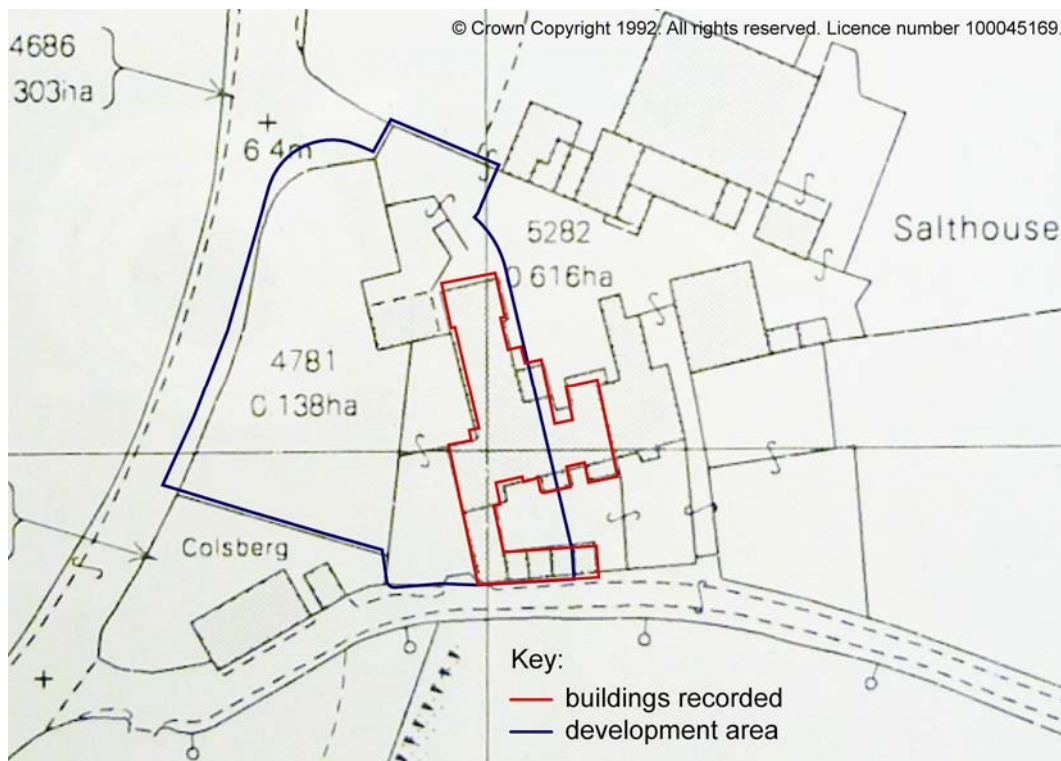


Plate 8: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1992

3.3 Site History

3.3.1 **Prehistoric Period (c11,000BC – 1st century AD)**: while there is some limited evidence for activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, this is typically found in the southernmost part 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 and artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type (Young 2002). The county was also clearly 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 uplands 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).

3.3.2 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 near Lowscapes Farm in Millom Rural parish in 1824 (Cross 1939, 284). 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 (although none are recorded within the study area), including a burial urn found at Beck Farm 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, although the crop-mark enclosure identified within the study area (Site 05) could belong to this period, although it could also be earlier or later. 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).

3.3.3 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period: (1st century AD – 11th century AD): there are no known sites of Roman date within the study area or the local environs, but 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 (Site **02**) 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 2009, 10). In addition a piece red sandstone inscribed with the letters ‘ANTEF’ was discovered during renovation work at the nearby Parish Church of the Holy Trinity (Warriner 1931, 120; Site **03**). 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, but that it did not indicate the presence of a Roman site at Millom (*ibid*). 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-emphasised 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).

3.3.4 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 also discovered in the church during renovation (Warriner 1931, 119-120; Site **03**). 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). 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).

3.3.5 Medieval Period (11th century AD – 16th century AD): as already mentioned, at least some of the settlements in the vicinity of the site 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 (Site **02**) and the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity (Site **03**) clearly did exist during the medieval period, and the former evidently comprised a number of elements including a potentially very large deer park (Site **13**), fishponds (Site **04**), perhaps other earthworks (Site **06**), and also the gallows (Site **08**). A Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) for Millom is also recorded (Site **07**), but actual extent of this is uncertain (Crawford and George 1983, 59). The chronology of Millom castle is not known in detail; a licence to crenellate was granted to John de Huddleston in 1335, but it is possible that some remains on the site relate to an earlier phase (Cowper 1924, 198). It remained the centre of the 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-13th century within its fabric, and has seen continual development since at least that time (Sykes 1924).

3.3.6 A settlement of some form at Salthouse Farm itself certainly existed in the medieval period, although its origins and ownership are uncertain. Saltworks are recorded in the vicinity of Millom 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) and so may not be the same place as Salthouse. 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 Hudleston 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 salt works owned by Furness Abbey corresponds to that at Salthouse Farm. The present site of the farm (Site 14) and a nearby area of earthworks (Site 12) are thought likely to relate to salt production carried out during this period (Cranstone 2006, 103-104).

3.3.7 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, which probably acquired Salthouse during this period (see Section 3.3.8 below). They may also have increased in their manorial control at this time, which might explain the establishment of a gallows (Site 08), which were probably in use from the medieval period (Wilson 1915, xxvi) but 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 felling 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 and north of the site, takes its name from it. However, the acquisition of iron ore and the construction 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 this industry as well. It was not until the later part of the 19th century, however, with the establishment of a large iron works in Millom, that the present town began to develop (Harris 1966; Hughes 2006). Salthouse was only marginally connected to this development; the railway came to the area in the 1860s (McGowan Gradon 1946), passing close to the site and evidently leading to the reclamation of land along the sea shore. A reservoir for the iron works was formed by a floodgate where Salthouse Pool passed under the railway line, although by the 1950s it was suffering from a lack of maintenance (CRO(B) BDB 47/FILEBOXES/Series T/183 1954-1955) and it is recorded that at times the tide washed 'up the pool far past Salthouse' (Warriner 1937, 45). There are a number of sites of specifically post-medieval date within the study area (although several others undoubtedly continue in use into the post-medieval period), typically relating to industrial activity in the form of quarries (Sites 10 and 15) and areas of ridge and furrow (all included as Site 01).

3.3.8 Salthouse: as already seen, Salthouse has its origins in at least the 13th century and the name indicates that by that time it was or had been connected to salt production and/or trade, but there is little other information relating to it at this date. Its later history is also relatively obscure. Following the Dissolution it certainly became part of the Millom Castle estate, as it is described as one of the Huddleston family's residences by the end of the 17th century (Jones 1966, 334).

3.3.9 Occupiers: a list of the occupiers of Salthouse Farm, typically just named 'Salthouse', is provided through an examination of the parish registers, from as early 1607 (*Appendix 1*). This generally shows a regular succession of families at the site, although the apparent presence of more than one family at some points suggests that there was more than one dwelling. Later occupiers are recorded in local directories, with a William Sykes, a yeoman farmer, listed in 1829 (Parson and White 1829, 227) and 1847 (Mannix and Whellan 1847, 351). Subsequent to that Johnathan Harker, a farmer, is listed at the site in 1883 (Bulmer and Co 1883, 161), and both he and John Harker are recorded as being 'of Salthouse' in their wills, dated 1885 and 1893 respectively (CRO(B) BD/TB Wills Box 12/115 1885; CRO(B) BD/TB Wills Box 1/115 1893).

3.3.10 Owners: it is likely that some of the names listed in *Appendix 1* were the owners of Salthouse Farm, particularly the Huddlestons, members of whose family certainly used it as a residence while

they were the lords of the manor (see *Section 3.3.6* above). Subsequent details of the owners are less certain, however. The wills of Jonathan and John Harker suggest that they were only tenants as the property is not included (CRO(B) BD/TB Wills Box 12/115 1885; CRO(B) BD/TB Wills Box 1/115 1893).

3.4 Conclusion

3.4.1 The desk-based assessment shows that there is evidence for human activity in the general area from at least the Mesolithic; although closer to the site it is not until the Romano-British period that remains become evident. There is certainly evidence that the area around Millom Castle and the parish church has been occupied for a considerable time, but documentary evidence and the standing remains relate to the medieval period onwards. It is apparent that Salthouse Farm has medieval origins, initially probably associated with Furness Abbey but later with the Millom Castle estate, but the exact details of any salt works on the site are uncertain. It was latterly occupied by generations of yeoman farmers, including members of the Huddleston family.

3.4.2 The map regression shows that the arrangement of the buildings at Salthouse Farm was fairly well established by the time the Ordnance Survey mapping was produced for the area in 1867. Later maps show that it saw relatively minimal subsequent alteration, although some changes were clearly made to the buildings. Of additional interest is the line of the road to the west of the farm, which was moved further west between 1900 and 1915.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The group of farm buildings was located adjacent to the west side of the farmhouse. Buildings 1, 2, and 3 were built respectively on the south, west, and north sides of a small courtyard, which was enclosed on the east side by the boundary wall, running approximately due south from the western edge of the farmhouse (Figure 1). A roughly north/south aligned barn (Building 4) projected away from the courtyard to the north side of Building 3, and there were additional small buildings attached to these two buildings; Buildings 3a and 3b were located to the south side of Building 3, and 3c and 3d were located to the north, and Buildings 4a and 4b were located to the north of Building 3d, on the east side of Building 4 (see Figure 1 and Figure 3). The majority of the buildings were single storey except for the north end of Building 2, the west end of Building 3, and Building 3c, which were set over two floors (see Figure 4).

4.1.2 The farm buildings were a mixture of materials, but mostly either roughly dressed or thin slabs of local slate and volcanics, some of which were water worn, with dressed limestone quoins in some areas. Red sandstone was used for quoins and lintels in the range of buildings at the south end and some red brick and concrete was used elsewhere. The roofing was typically local grey slate but some corrugated concrete was used on the more modern sections. Internally, the floors were typically concrete. The timber used in flooring and roof structures was largely sawn, but some was hand-finished and had Baltic timber marks.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **North elevations:** the north elevation of the site comprised elements of Buildings 2, 4, 4b, 4a, 3, and 3c, from west to east. The west side comprised a continuation of the west elevation of Building 2, which is described in detail in *Section 4.2.5* (below). To the west of this the elevation returned to the north and formed the gable end of Building 4, which was roughcast rendered (Plate 9). There was a large barge board below the eaves and a large sliding doorway centrally-located on this side of the building. The door was made from rough board on a timber frame and had an iron lintel and a pair of L-shaped girders. The north elevation of the small outshut (Building 4b) to the west of Building 4 was rendered and plain. Beyond this to the south was another rendered outshut (Building 4a), which had a sliding door that was labelled 'King 7-6-1' and had 1971 scored into the concrete above, presumably the date when it was done. The sloping, slate rooves of Building 3 and another rendered outshut (Building 3d) and part of its north elevation, were visible to the south, above the effectively flat roof of Building 4a (see Plate 10 and *Section 4.2.3* below). To the west of this there was a porched entrance through a plank and batten double door to Building 3 (Plate 10). The doorway had a machine cut timber lintel, with two bolts through, and machine made brick in an English Garden Bond in a ratio of three to one above it. There were beaded boards over the underside of the porch. The wall returns again to the north on the east side of the porch, along the side of a mono-pitch outshut, Building 3c. There was a small beaded plank door below a rough timber lintel at first floor level on the south side of the west elevation of this outshut, and a small blocked aperture to the north of this which had a stone sill and lintel. There was quite a lot of brick in this section of the wall. The north side of this outshut was plain and had a plastic gutter and a modern garage door. The outshuts either side of the wagon doorway might have been built onto a canopy which projected either side of the wagon doorway; certainly the east wall of Building 3c was not butting the wall of Building 3 and it is likely that this wall formed part of the same original build of Building 3. However, the canopy wall to the east side of the doorway (the west elevation of Building 3c) appeared to have been extended; the wall had been covered with concrete for c.0.5m from the north end, which would correspond closely to what was suspected to be the opposing wall to the west (Room 3d) if this does indeed mark the original limit of the canopy to the north.



Plate 9 (left): Building 4

Plate 10 (right): Outshuts to the north of Building 3

4.2.2 The north elevation of Building 1 formed the south side of the courtyard and was roughcast rendered and had a row of ceramic pipe vents below a timber barge board. There were four doorways in this elevation, all of which had ashlar dressed sandstone quoins and lintels, with a slight rebate for the doors which were missing although the pintels remained (Plate 11).



Plate 11: The north elevation of Building 1

4.2.3 **East elevations:** the east elevation of the site incorporated elements of Buildings 1, 2, and 3a to the south side of Building 3, and Buildings 3d, 4, 4a, and 4b to the north. The east elevation of Buildings 3, 3b, and 3c were part of the farmhouse, which was adjacent to the eastern side of these three buildings. The east elevation of the buildings to the north of Building 3 are described in *Section 4.2.4* (below); the east elevation of those buildings to the south of Building 3 is described in *Section 4.2.4* (below), apart from the east elevation of Building 3a, which is described as a whole in *Section 4.2.7*. The north side of the east elevation of Building 4 and along the wall from the return to the south were roughcast rendered (Plate 12). The projecting section of Building 4 had two windows (Plate 9); the north window had had originally been an eight-light tilting casement, the same as the one to the south, but only the lower four remained. The return to the south was rendered and there was a stone plinth against it with two ceramic troughs on top, which were marked 'WILSON / BROUGHTON MOOR' (Plate 13). There was seven-light tilting-casement window with an arched top to the south of these. The elevation then returns to the east where there were three rendered outshuts (Plate 12). The northernmost outshut, Building 4b, had a plank door and a timber frame on the south side on the east elevation and a corrugated concrete roof.

The elevation then returns slightly to the east along the east external walls of Buildings 4a and 3d. Building 4a effectively had a flat roof with a slight mono-pitch, and a single modern five-light window, and butts against Building 3d to the south (Plate 10). Building 3d had a large doorway on this side, which had a steel I-beam lintel and a modern double door and concrete step and possibly butted against Building 3 to the south, although this relationship was unclear.



Plate 12 (left): The east external elevation of Buildings 4, 4a, 4b, and 3d

Plate 13 (right): Ceramic troughs to the east side of Building 4

4.2.4 The south end of the east elevation of Building 1 formed the gable, which was rendered and had sandstone coping with dressed sandstone quoins on the north side, with two holes for a former gate and kneelers on both sides, and a group of four ceramic pipe vents below the apex (Plate 14). The south side had rougher quoins, which either did not extend to the floor or were hidden behind the boundary wall, possibly suggesting that this barn had been built onto an existing boundary wall. The north end of the east elevation of Building 1 formed the south side of the west elevation of the courtyard. It had a plastic gutter and two doorways which were similar to those on its north elevation (which are described in *Section 4.2.2*); the one to the north was probably originally a window as the lintel was very thin and the bottom quoins were cut through (Plate 15). Also, there was no rebate for the frame of a door and there was the scar of some paint, which would further suggest that it had originally been a window. The north side of this elevation was the east external elevation of Building 2. It had quoins on the south side and a wide doorway formed against the end of Building 3. This doorway was probably inserted and rebuilt in smaller stones (like the facing doorway on the west elevation of the same building, see *Section 4.2.5*). It had a rough re-used timber lintel and a timber panel infill at the top, and a modern metal door.



Plate 14 (left): South end of the east elevation of Building 1

Plate 15 (right): The north end of the east external elevation of Buildings 1 and the east external elevation of Building 2

4.2.5 West elevations: the west elevation of the site incorporated elements of Buildings 1, 2, and 4. The west elevation of Building 3c is described in *Section 4.2.1* and the west elevations of Buildings 3a and 3b are described in *Section 4.2.7*, where these outshuts are described in full. The south end of the elevation was formed by Building 1 and had a roughcast finish, but there were parts where the stone build was exposed. The building had a hipped gable on the south side and sandstone ridge tiles were used along the apex (Plate 16). There was a timber barge board with a plastic gutter and iron downpipe below the roofline and below this there was a row of ceramic pipes for ventilation. Building 1 butted against Building 2 to the north which comprised the central section of the elevation. Building 2 had quoins at the south end, which marked the original extent of the range. It had had a large wagon door inserted to the north of this, the area around which had been rebuilt in smaller stones (Plate 17). This rebuild extended some distance to the north at ground level, perhaps where there were formerly two doorways; there were two possible lintels above the area of rebuild. The lower level was otherwise plain apart from a pipe vent and a ceramic vent with a patch of brick rebuild, and brick and stone pads at ground level for a sliding door. The upper floor had two inserted low windows, with brick jambs and concrete rebuild and concrete lintels and one surviving four-light metal casement. There were quoins at the north end of Building 2 and it had a hipped roof with sandstone ridge tiles. The elevation returned to the east, where there was a small plain outshut in the corner between Buildings 2 and 4 (Plate 18). This outshut had a mono-pitch corrugated roof and some rough limestone and sandstone quoins, and it appeared to butt against Building 2. The rest of the west elevation of Building 4 was a plain construction (see Plate 18 and Plate 19). It had a row of ceramic pipe vents below a beaded barge board and a plastic gutter. The elevation projected west again at the north end, which marked a later brick-built addition to the north end of Building 4, which was roughcast rendered (visible to the far left on Plate 19). The doorway to the south side of this later addition was plain and had a timber surround and a plank door. There were two windows to the north of this, which each had a concrete sill and a five-light timber casement (one-over-four).



Plate 16 (left): The south and west external elevations of Building 1

Plate 17 (right): The west external elevation of Building 2



Plate 18 (left): The north external elevation of Building 2 and the west external elevation of Building 4

Plate 19 (right): The west external elevation of Building 4

4.2.6 South elevations: the south elevation of the site principally comprised the south side of Building 1. It was roughcast rendered and had a row of ceramic pipe vents below the eaves and a timber barge board and a plastic gutter (Plate 16). It had a dressed sandstone kneeler at the east end. There was a small two-light timber casement window at the west side with dressed ashlar sandstone quoins, lintel and sill. The building had a hipped gable at the west side but not at the east. The boundary wall was located to the east end of the elevation and there was a gate with large stone gateposts against the east end of Building 1 (see Plate 14). The gable end of Building 2 stood taller than Building 1 at the west end and was fairly plain and built from stone, with a square owl hole (see Plate 16).

4.2.7 The south elevation of Building 3 was a much rougher build than the other buildings surrounding the courtyard and the upper section had been rebuilt using more angular stone (Plate 20). The upper level of Building 3 had the remnants of a blocked window with a concrete lintel and what appeared to be the ends of an iron beam were sticking out from the wall beneath it. The lower level had an inserted doorway on the west side and a concrete lintel above and concrete in the jambs. It had a sliding door; the brackets were labelled 'KING 717-1'. There was a small, hinged, six-light window to the east of this, which had an L-shaped iron beam for a lintel and a concrete sill. To the east of this window there was a small outshut made from concrete and brick that had a mono-pitch concrete roof and a central door. A plastic pipe protruded from Building 3 and entered the top of this outshut. The east side of this small

outshut was angled back to the north to meet a larger outshut to the east, Building 3a. This formed one of the mono-pitch outshuts which were located either side of the wagon doorway in the south elevation of Building 3, the one to the east side of the wagon door was Building 3b (Plate 21). The outshut to the west of the wagon door appeared to be built onto an existing canopy wall, which originally jugged to the south from Building 3 and was not butting against it. The west elevation of Building 3a had had a doorway inserted and had brick in the jambs and a machine-cut timber lintel. The doorway had a slate drip course and rebated timber surround with pintels but no door. The building had a rounded corner to the south-west and a boulder under the corner for foundation and there was another doorway to the east on the south elevation, which had a machine cut timber lintel and surround and a split plank door. The east wall of this outshut was plain and returned to the north and met the side of the wagon doorway, which had a heavy machine cut timber lintel with a brick build over and a double plank tongue and groove door. The wall returned to the east side of the doorway and was built in brick in a stretcher bond to form the west elevation of the east outshut, Building 3b. There was red machine made brick against stone to the south side of this outshut, which incorporated a window with a flattened arch, which was blocked with brick and a doorway with a stone flag drip course and the lintel of which appeared to be formed by a piece of rail. The doorway was part blocked to leave a plain window with a concrete skim over the jambs. The south side of this outshut was stone but rendered with concrete and had a modern sliding door. The boundary wall attached to the east side of the outshut before returning to the house to the north.



Plate 20 (left): West end of the south elevation of Building 3 and Building 3a

Plate 21 (right): East end of the south elevation of Building 3 and Buildings 3a and 3b

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Building 1:** this was L-shaped in plan, with the east/west arm comprising four rooms, and the north/south comprising one room. The four rooms in the east/west arm were essentially all the same, with a floor constructed from edge-set red bricks covered by the remains of a concrete skim in places, and a raised section on the east side formed by a timber sleeper and layer of car tyres (Plate 22). There was a raised brick-built trough against the south elevation, covered by a skim of concrete, and incorporating a stand for a metal water basin which was set on either the east or west side. The roof was supported by two machine cut timber purlins and there was a skylight on the north side. All of the walls were finished with whitewash. In each of the east/west range of rooms the north elevation was stone built and had a single doorway with dressed ashlar sandstone jambs with rounded corners, and there were two square vents to the east of the doorway, corresponding to the ceramic pipes visible externally. The dividing walls between the rooms were built from brick, in English garden wall bond (at a ratio of three rows of stretchers to one row of headers), with a metal manger attached to the east wall (Plate 23) and heads for bolts projecting through the west, which held the corresponding manger in the adjacent room. There was a small window between each of the rooms, with a flattened brick arch (Plate 23).



Plate 22 (left): South elevation in one of the rooms in the east/west arm of Building 1

Plate 23 (right): East elevation in one of the rooms in the east/west arm of Building 1

4.3.2 The fifth room making up Building 1 filled the whole of the north/south end of the building and was therefore much larger than the rest. It had a concrete floor, raised on the west side with timber edging and also with a concrete floor (Plate 24). The upper part of the walls was again whitewashed but there was a concrete skim over the lower part. The roof was hipped at the corner forming the junction with the east/west wing and there were two trusses supporting the main part. These were both of a simple king post type with the king post bolted to the tie beam and a single purlin per pitch plus a ridge board (Plate 25; see Figure 4). There were two single-light skylights in the east elevation and a single two-light skylight in the west. In addition a beam ran between the underside of the tie beam of the northernmost truss and the north wall. This had a shaped block with a socket hole in the underside, which presumably originally housed a stall post or similar, and there was a modern water tank sitting on it against the north wall. The north elevation had an inserted doorway on the east side, with bull-nosed red bricks in its west jamb and bricks in its east jamb and a beaded plank and batten door. There were two doorways in the east elevation, the northern one was evidently originally a window as the rebates for the frame, paint lines and evidence for where the sill was broken out was evident. The lower part of the newly created jambs had concrete added around them. The south elevation had a central window with a slightly recessed area above it that was wider than the window. The west elevation had metal stall partitions attached all along it and a wire manager, and at the south end in the corner there was a metal basin marked 'BAMFORD'S UTTOXETER'.



Plate 24 (left): View looking north in the north/south arm of Building 1

Plate 25 (right): Detail of the truss in the north/south arm of Building 1, viewed from the south

4.3.3 **Building 2:** the lower level had a concrete floor with two stone slabs forming what was presumably an earlier threshold for a slightly smaller doorway on the east side. The room was open to the roof at the south end (see *Section 4.3.4* below) but the ceiling over the rest was formed by two heavy timber beams orientated east/west, the southern of which had Baltic timber marks, and smaller joists north/south, supporting tongue and groove floorboards. The walls were all finished with a rough whitewash (Plate 26). The north elevation had a central rounded stone corbel with chamfered edges, supporting a beam and a doorway on the east side, with a sawn timber lintel, and bull-nosed bricks in the west jamb. The east elevation had a ceramic trough and water tank housed within a brick structure that was finished with a concrete skim in the centre. There was a large wagon doorway at the south end which was formed by the corner of Building 3 on the north side, and the south jamb had evidently been extensively rebuilt resulting in it extending the full height of the wall. The south elevation had a doorway on the east side, which was evidently inserted and had bull-nosed bricks in both jambs (Plate 27). There was a corbel matching that to the south in the centre and scars for a row of joist holes, which corresponded to the level of the upper floor and had been partially filled with a patchy rebuild in concrete and brick. The west elevation had a corresponding wagon doorway on the south side, with the area of rebuild around the north jamb extending to the north on the ground level only, below an iron I-beam set into the wall. A ceramic pipe had been inserted into the wall to the north of this to act as a vent.



Plate 26 (left): The ground floor level of Building 2, viewed from the south



Plate 27 (right): The south internal elevation of Building 2

4.3.4 The upper level had a timber board floor with a bench or perhaps low additional floor against the north wall (Plate 28). The roof was supported by two trusses, each of king post type, originally with a pair of angled braces but only one now remained on each truss; the east one on the north truss and the west one on the south truss (Plate 29). Both trusses had slots, perhaps for former joists, cut into the upper side of the tie beam (see Plate 28 and Plate 29) and the roof was hipped at the north end of the building. There was a single purlin per pitch, supported by wedges attached to the principal rafters at the trusses, plus a ridge plank, and additional timbers where it met Building 3. There were three single-light skylights in the west pitch. The north elevation was plain, apart from the bench attached to it. The south elevation had an owl hole below the eaves. The west elevation had two long windows, both inserted, with a four-light casement remaining in the southern one. At a high level at the north end of the east elevation there was a blocked aperture with a stone lintel, perhaps a large owl hole in what was the gable end of Building 3, and there was a further blocked aperture with a rough timber lintel to the south, with a shallow alcove remaining (Plate 30).



Plate 28 (left): The north elevation of the upper level of Building 2



Plate 29 (right): The south truss in Building 2, viewed from the north



Plate 30: Blocked aperture to the south side of the east elevation on the upper floor of Building 2

4.3.5 **Building 3:** this building was divided into two floors, the lower in turn divided into two rooms. In addition, it had four outshuts, two on each of the north and south sides. The western room of the lower floor had most recently been a milking parlour and had a concrete floor, which stepped down on the north side and incorporated a row of stalls connected to milking machines (Plate 31). The ceiling was finished with plywood, with a timber beam orientated north/south on the west side with slots, presumably for former partitions, and two steel I-beams as support beams to the east. The walls were finished with a concrete skim, which obscured any detail. The north elevation had two doorways, the one to the west was at a lower level and led into Building 4, the one to the east was slightly higher, with a step, and led to Building 3d (Plate 32). The east elevation had two doorways leading into the east room, both of which had modern timber sliding doors. The south elevation had a window on the west side with a four-light tilting casement, and a doorway at the west end with a machine cut timber lintel. The eastern room comprised the original threshing area, although the floor was entirely concrete and the room open to the roof (see *Section 4.3.6* below). The walls were largely finished with a concrete skim. The north elevation had a wagon doorway on the west side, with brick rebuild above a heavy machine cut timber lintel and a double plank and batten wagon door which incorporated a small pedestrian door (Plate 33). The east elevation was a plain gable but there was a slightly projecting area in the north-east corner, corresponding to that in Building 3c. The south elevation had a wagon doorway on the east side with a machine cut timber lintel and double plank and batten wagon door (Plate 34). The lower part of the west elevation was plain, with a doorway with a modern sliding door on either side (Plate 35), the brackets of which were marked 'KING 716-1'. The concrete above the northern door has 'B.W. EXT. 2000 S.W.' scored into it (Plate 36).



Plate 31 (left): Stepped area to the south in the west end of Building 3



Plate 32 (right): West end of the north elevation of Building 3



Plate 33 (left): East end of the north elevation of Building 3

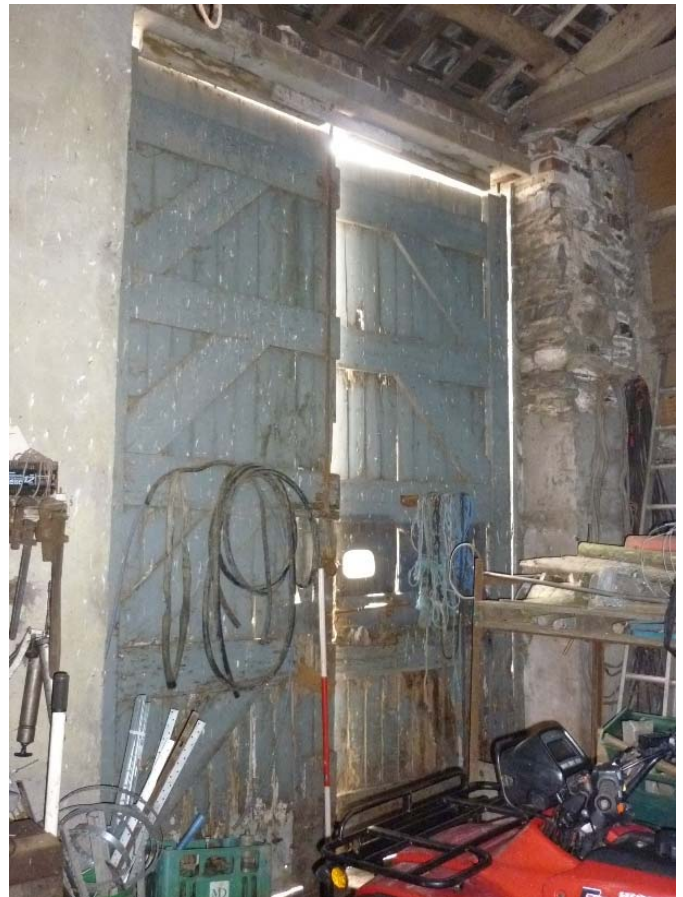


Plate 34 (right): East end of the south elevation of Building 3



Plate 35 (left): Building 3 viewed from the east, showing the upper floor

Plate 36 (right): Graffiti on the east side of the dividing wall above the north door

4.3.6 The upper floor of Building 3 only truly existed on the west side, where there was an actual floor (Plate 37); the east end was simply open to the floor below (see Plate 35). The roof was supported by five trusses, typically comprising a quite basic tie beam form (Plate 38), with much re-used timber evident, but the central three had later sawn timber and a pair of angled braces (see Figure 4). The re-used timber was hand finished and some pieces were likely to have been sections of crucks, while one of the sawn sections had Baltic timber marks. There were two purlins per pitch and a ridge purlin. The elevations were largely inaccessible and there was a modern timber-built sub-division along the south side, enclosing feed chutes connected to the milking room below (Plate 37).



Plate 37 (left): Feeding chutes in the floor above the west end of Building 3

Plate 38 (right): Truss in Building 3

4.3.7 Of the four outshuts attached to Building 3, only Building 3a had a brick floor, with stone edging on the west side where the floor steps down, and the roof has two purlins comprising sawn timbers. All of the walls were whitewashed (Plate 39). The north elevation was relatively plain, although there was a row of projecting through stones on the west side, perhaps a heavy drip course, which continued out of the room part way along the south elevation of Building 3, and a partially blocked winnowing slot in the

centre. There was a ceramic water trough in the north-east corner, but the east elevation was plain. The south elevation had a doorway on the east side with a machine cut lintel and tongue and groove plank and batten door. The west elevation had a wide inserted doorway, with brick in its jambs and a machine cut timber lintel with holes, perhaps for bars. There was a ceramic pipe vent in the upper part of the north side of this wall.

4.3.8 Building 3b, on the south-east side of Building 3, had a concrete floor and the roof was supported by two purlins and a single beam, which was located strangely almost against the west elevation at which the purlins stop, although the southern one was continued by a new timber. All of the timbers were hand sawn and the walls were finished with a concrete skim over the lower part and whitewashed over the rest. The north elevation was plain apart from a possible through stone near the top and a hole roughly mid-way down it that was presumably a partially blocked ventilation slot. The east elevation was plain, and butted against the north wall. The south elevation had a doorway on the east side, with sawn timber and concrete lintels. The west elevation had a window on the south-side with concrete skim over the jambs (Plate 40) and an arch for a further, larger window to the north, which had been blocked.



Plate 39 (left): North-west corner of Building 3a

Plate 40 (right): South-west corner of Building 3b

4.3.9 Building 3c, on the east side of the north elevation of Building 3, comprised two levels; the upper floor was only accessible from a high-level doorway in the west elevation where there was a large step (Plate 41). It had a modern timber floor and a mono-pitch roof with two purlins and a skylight. The walls were finished with plaster and whitewashed and plain (Plate 42), apart from the south elevation, which incorporated the only doorway into this floor, which had a rough and re-used timber lintel and a plank and batten door. The lower level had a concrete floor (this was formerly lower than at present and was filled in when the building was converted into a garage; Stephen Whitaker pers comm.), and the ceiling was finished with modern timber and had two machine cut joists. The walls were all finished with a concrete skim and relatively plain. There was a tilting modern garage door to the north, and in the west side of the south elevation there was a small cupboard built into the wall thickness, with a plank and batten door on strap hinges (Plate 43). The south-east corner of the room was angled and housed a doorway, which had been filled with concrete blocks (Plate 44). There were three angled sandstone corbels along the wall, which presumably originally supported a joist for a former floor.



Plate 41 (left): Doorway in the west external elevation of Building 3c



Plate 42 (right): General view of Building 3c from the south



Plate 43 (left): Cupboard in the west side of the south elevation of Building 3c



Plate 44 (right): South-east corner of Building 3c

4.3.10 Building 3d, on the west side of the north elevation of Building 3, had a concrete floor and a mono-pitch roof sloping down to the north, which was supported by three sawn and chamfered purlins.

All of the walls were finished with a concrete skim and plain, with the exception of a large doorway in the east wall that had an iron I-beam lintel and modern double board doors, and the south elevation had a sink attached on the east side, modern milking machinery attached across its centre, and a doorway to the west leading to Building 3.

4.3.11 **Building 4:** this formed a long essentially rectangular building that was wider at the north end where it had been extended. The floor was concrete throughout, with an impressed gridded pattern, which was stepped up along the east and west sides and had a timber edging; the raised area was covered by a layer of car tyres and there were concrete and iron stalls attached along both sides of the room (see Plate 45 and Plate 46). Ceramic troughs were incorporated into the raised area along the east and west walls. The roof was supported by six king post trusses with angled braces, joggled heads and rebated joints, and there was a single purlin per pitch, supported by wedges, plus ridge plank (Figure 5). There was a thin internal dividing wall at the south end at a step in the floor (Plate 46), which did not extend the full height of the building and had a large doorway with a timber lintel and sliding door on the south side. At the north end of the room, a large opening had been broken through the original end wall to form a wide doorway, which had an iron I-beam lintel and bull-nosed bricks in its jambs, and above it there was a triangular group of three ceramic pipes forming a vent. All of the walls had a concrete skim over the lower part while the rest was whitewashed. The north elevation was constructed from brick, the courses laid in English garden wall bond at a ratio of five rows of stretchers to one row of headers. There was a large central doorway with an iron lintel formed from L-shaped girders. At the north end of the east elevation there were two windows, both originally with an eight-light hinged casement and a wire mesh manager attached below. The northern extension butted the original building and the quoins of its corner were evident (Plate 47). The remainder of the east elevation was essentially plain although there was a single window with a tilting six-light casement near the centre and a blocked doorway towards the south end with a timber lintel and a board with electrical fittings attached above it. The south elevation had a central doorway with a sliding door (Plate 48), the brackets for which were marked 'KING 716-1', and the end of a large iron girder projected through the wall to the east of this. This wall was formed by part of the north elevation of Building 3 and the roof structure was more complex as a result. The west elevation had a doorway at the south end which led into a small outshut, which was evidently built as part of the initial construction of Building 4, but butted against the north wall of Building 3 where there was a doorway between them. This doorway had a beaded plank and batten door. The rest of the west elevation was essentially plain, although there were the broken remains of ceramic water pipes associated with the troughs. There was a doorway at the north end, after the return of the original wall, with a beaded plank and batten door, and the north end was built of brick in English garden wall bond as per the north elevation, and there were two windows the same as those to the east.



Plate 45 (left): General view of Building 4 from the south

Plate 46 (right): General view of Building 4 from the north



Plate 47 (left): Detail showing quoins from the original limit of the northernmost wall of Building 4



Plate 48 (right): The south elevation of Building 4

4.3.12 Building 4a had a concrete floor, with modern metal stalls attached to the east and west elevations (Plate 49). It had a slightly mono-pitch roof that sloped to the east, which was supported by

two machine cut purlins, and two skylights formed by translucent corrugated sheets (Plate 50). There was a concrete skim over all of the walls and they were all relatively plain. The east elevation had a window and the north elevation had a wide doorway on the east side and a ceramic trough and basin to the west. Building 4b was a much smaller outshut, adjoining the centre of the east side of Building 4. It had a monopitch roof constructed from corrugated concrete sheeting sloping down to the east, with two chamfered purlins orientated north/south. It had a concrete floor, raised relative to the yard surface to the east. The walls were all whitewashed and plain, with a water pipe against the west, modern shelf brackets attached to the south, and a plank and batten door to the west.



Plate 49 (left): Metal stalls in Building 4a

Plate 50 (right): General view of Building 4a from the north

4.4 Additional Observations

4.4.1 Built into the boundary wall to the north of the north end of Building 4 (Figure 1) was a roughly cuboid block of red sandstone, perhaps 0.3m³. The south face of this was dressed to a smooth finish, with a neatly formed 'bowl' cut into it approximately 0.2m in diameter and about as deep. Although presumably of some antiquity its purpose is uncertain; anecdotally it is thought to have been for cleaning coins given as payment by lepers (Stephen Whitaker pers comm.) but it could have formed any number of functions.



Plate 51 (left): Stone 'bowl' and associated boundary wall
Plate 52 (right): Detail of stone 'bowl'

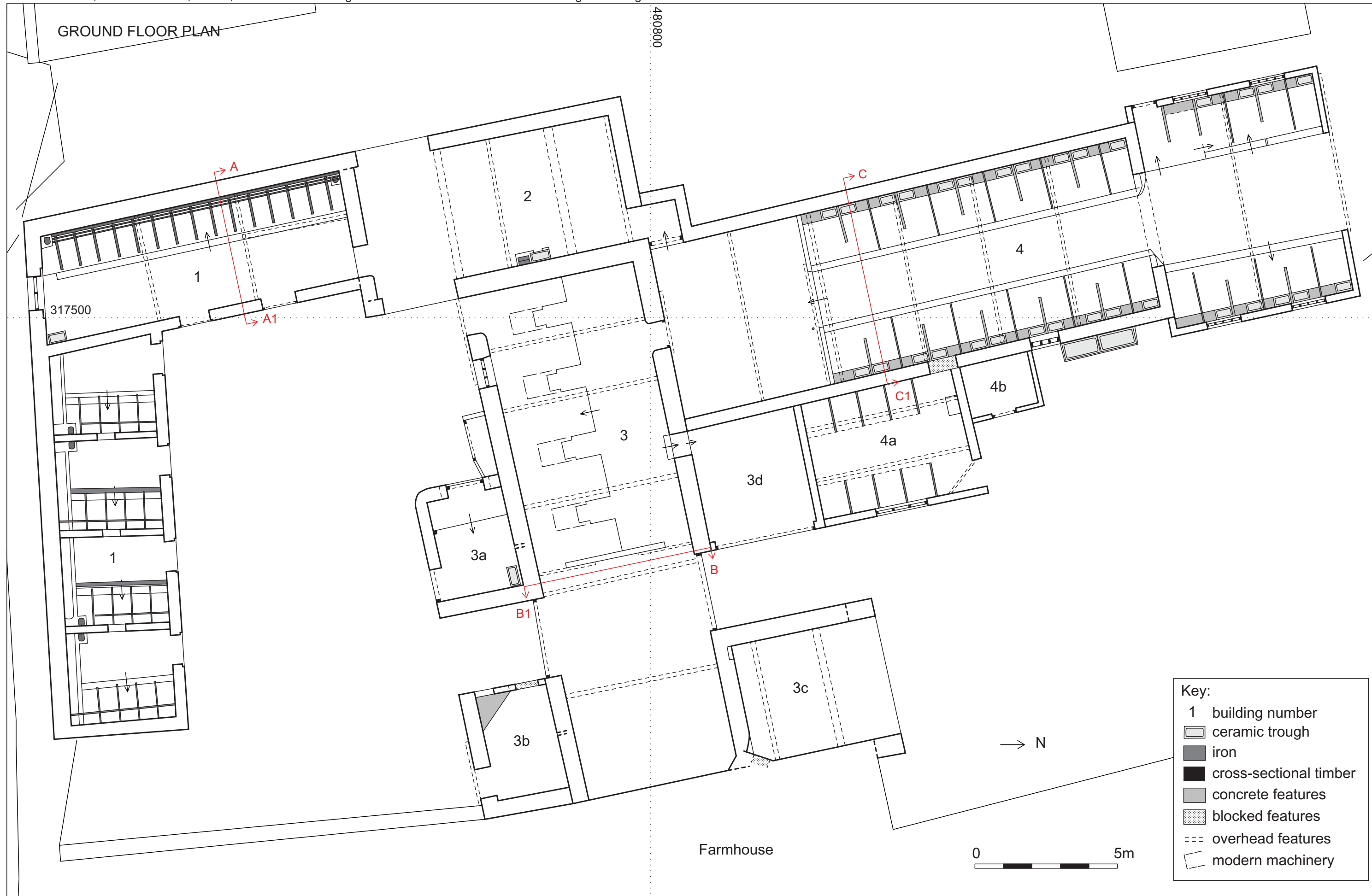
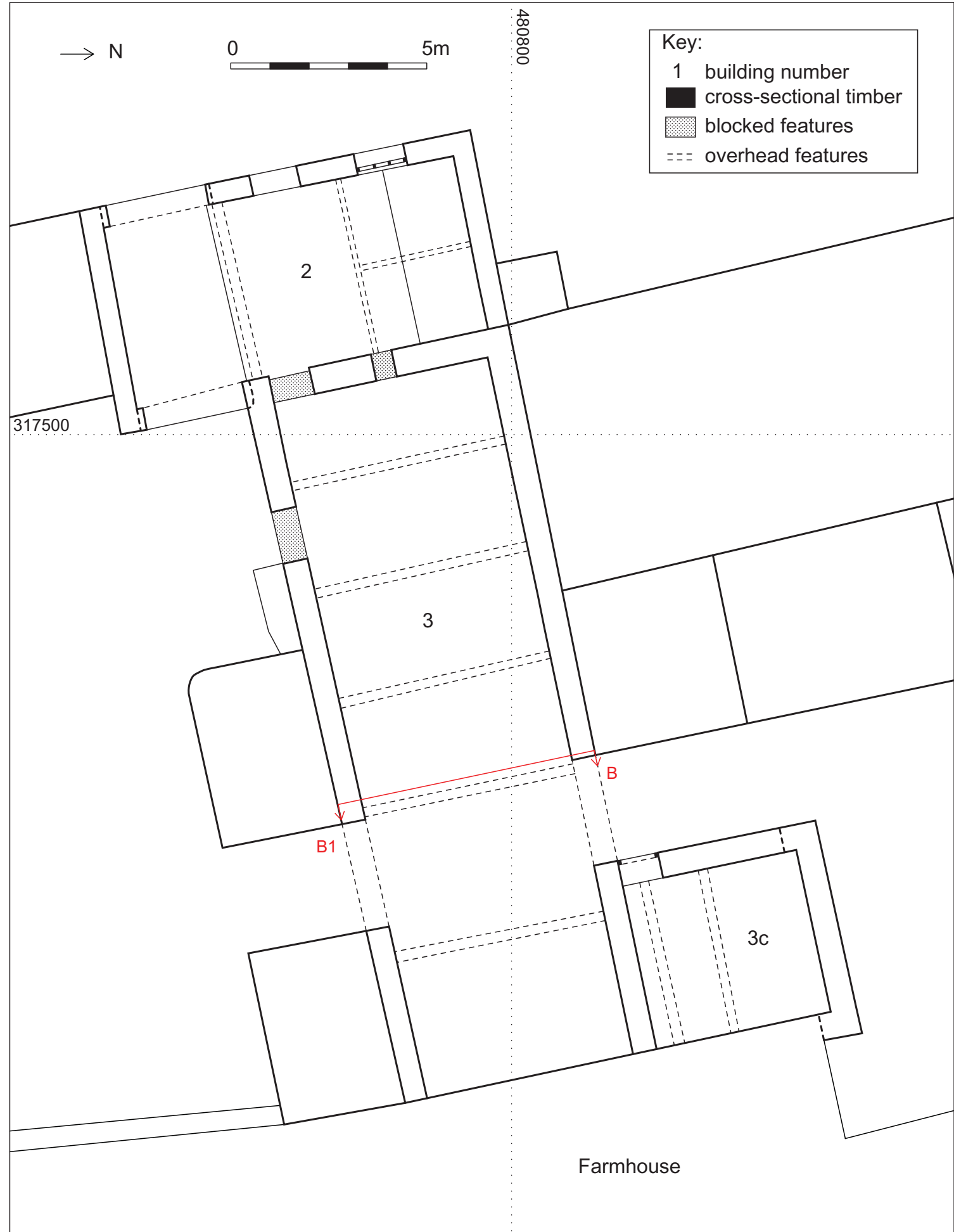
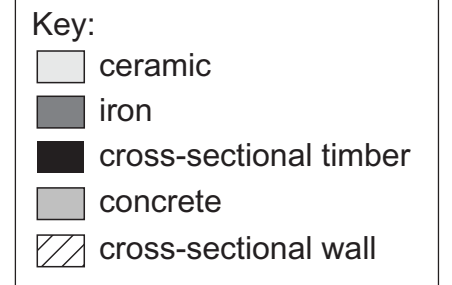
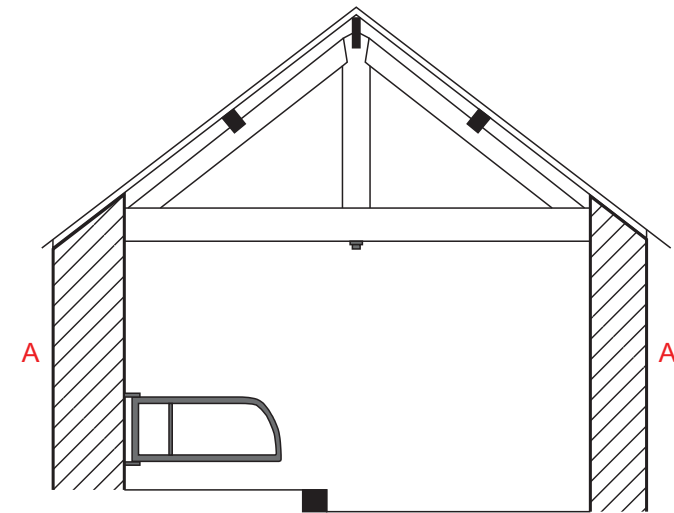


Figure 3: Ground floor plan



NORTH-FACING CROSS-SECTION A-A1 THROUGH BUILDING 1



WEST-FACING CROSS-SECTION B-B1 THROUGH BUILDING 3

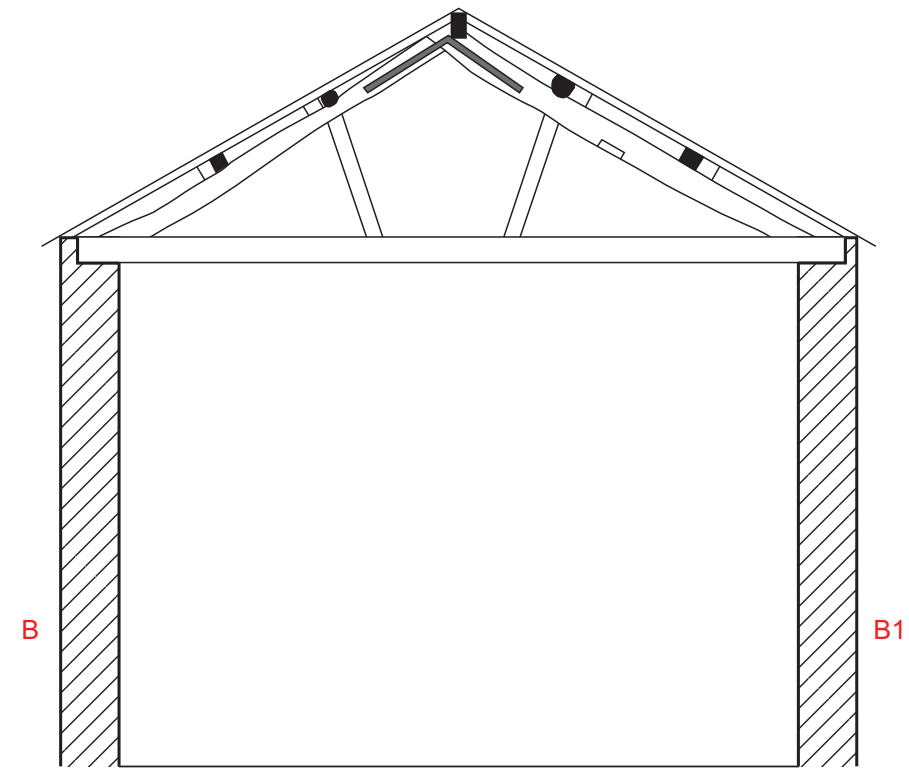
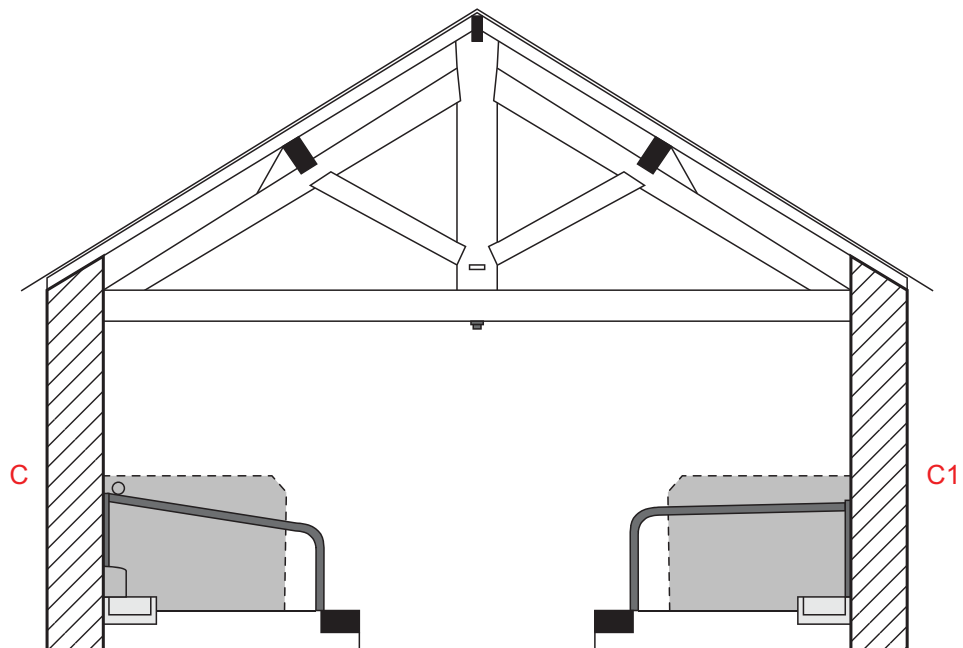


Figure 4: First floor plan and cross-sections through Building 1 and Building 3

NORTH-FACING CROSS-SECTION C-C1 THROUGH BUILDING 4



Key:

- iron
- cross-sectional timber
- concrete
- cross-sectional wall

Figure 5: Cross-section through Building 4

5 Discussion

5.1 Desk-Based Assessment

5.1.1 **Introduction:** the discussion of the results of the desk-based assessment and site visit is intended to determine the archaeological significance and potential of any known remains (above or below ground) and the potential for any as yet unidentified remains being present. The system used to judge the significance of the remains identified within the development area, or those thought to have the potential to be present within the development area, is based on the criteria used to define Scheduled Monuments (DoE 1990, Annex 4; Appendix 3). Of the 15 sites identified within the study area, only one is situated within the proposed development area (**Sites 14**) and therefore likely to be affected by any subsequent groundworks. It is discussed in more detail below.

5.1.2 **Significance:** the level of significance of the one site within the proposed development area is categorised, according to each criterion, as high, medium, or low, and an average of this has been used to produce an overall level of significance for each site. The results of this consideration are presented in Table 2.

Site	14
<i>Period</i>	High
<i>Rarity</i>	High
<i>Documentation</i>	Low
<i>Group value</i>	Low
<i>Survival/condition</i>	Low
<i>Fragility/Vulnerability</i>	High
<i>Diversity</i>	Medium
<i>Potential</i>	Medium
Significance	Medium

Table 2: Significance by site

5.1.3 **Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains:** the details of those archaeological remains present within the proposed development area is presented in the results of the desk-based assessment (Section 3; Figure 1; Appendix 1) and the importance of these sites is discussed above (Section 5.1.2). The potential for as yet unidentified archaeological remains to be present, however, is based on the known occurrence of such remains elsewhere in the study area and local environs (see Section 3). Where there are no remains known within the study area the potential is based on the known occurrence within the wider local area. The degree of potential is examined by period and the results are presented in Table 3 below; in each case the level of potential is expressed as low, medium, or high:

Period	Present in study area?	Potential
Late Upper Palaeolithic	No	Low
Mesolithic	No	Medium
Neolithic	No	Low
Bronze Age	No	Low
Iron Age	Yes?	Low
Roman	Yes	Low
Early Medieval	Yes	Low
Medieval	Yes	High
Post-medieval	Yes	High

Table 3: Degree of potential for unknown archaeological remains by period

5.1.4 In consideration of Table 3 it is worth noting that the possibility of finding Mesolithic or Neolithic remains could perhaps be assessed as medium because they are often associated with sites adjacent to raised beaches (Cherry and Cherry 2002) and water courses (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152). Sites of Neolithic, Bronze Age, and ones that can be dated with certainty to the Iron Age, are extremely rare from the general area, and only one possible is present within the study area

(Site **05**). Sites of Roman and early medieval date both have examples from within the study area (included as part of Site **02** and **03**) although the nature of these means that further discoveries of this date are relatively unlikely at Salthouse Farm. The proximity of two locally important sites with at least medieval origins, Millom Castle (Site **02**) and the parish church (Site **03**) and the likely presence of a medieval salt works at Salthouse, demonstrate that the local area was of some importance in the medieval period, and which perhaps extended from the early medieval period.

5.1.5 **Disturbance:** the area covered by the standing farm buildings due to be demolished has clearly been extensively disturbed and any below-ground remains will most likely have been truncated or even completely destroyed. However, the paddock area to the west of the modern building and slurry tank and north of 'Colsberg' (Figure 1) appears to have seen little disturbance and any below-ground remains are likely to be well-preserved, although the alteration of the adjoining road line might have had some effect. In addition, the plan from 1915 (Plate 6) shows that a tank, presumably buried, was to be built. This would have been positioned immediately north of the extant modern building.

5.1.6 **Impact:** the demolition of the farm buildings and construction of new houses is likely to require considerable ground work to clear the site (perhaps including some remediation work) and also excavate new footings. Any archaeological remains surviving below ground would almost certainly therefore be adversely affected or even destroyed.

5.2 Building Recording

5.2.1 **Introduction:** the building recording identified a total of four phases of development of the standing buildings. Some of these can be correlated quite closely with cartographic sources, but it is evident that much of the site had developed by the time the first detailed maps become available.

5.2.2 **Phase 1:** the earliest structure on the site is the large threshing barn (of seven bays) represented by Building 3. It appears that this building butts the house to the east, but as the chronological development of this is uncertain it is not clear what this means in terms of dating. It is apparent that the original building was slightly lower and was subsequently raised in height (perhaps in Phase 2). The presence of what are apparently re-used cruck blades in the present roof structure might suggest that the original building was of cruck-framed construction, in which case it is very likely to pre-date the 18th century and could even be of medieval date. It also seems that the original construction had flanking walls, perhaps supporting porches, alongside the threshing doors onto which walls were later added to form the outshuts. The barn also clearly had an upper floor at the west end, presumably comprising a hay loft with accommodation for cattle below, but whether this was an original feature or a later insertion is unclear. There are certainly apertures corresponding to this level, but all of them could have been added when the building was raised in height, so it seems more likely that the upper floor was also added at this time.

5.2.3 **Phase 2:** Building 2 was added to the west end of Building 3; the map evidence indicates that this must have taken place before 1867, while the style of the trusses only indicates a 19th century date (Brunskill 2002, 152). Building 3 must have been raised in height during this phase or before to accommodate the addition of Building 2, with upper floor access being included between the two. The purpose of Building 2 is uncertain, although it is likely to have been to provide additional accommodation for cattle. It is also probable that some or all of the outshuts attached to the north and south sides of Building 3 were constructed during this phase, presumably to provide loose boxes. The only exception is 3c, which seems to have had a domestic function (perhaps a cold store) and was directly connected to the house.

5.2.4 **Phase 3:** Building 1 and Building 4 were probably added at a similar time; they clearly post-date Building 2 as both butt against it and have virtually identical trusses, again only suggestive of a 19th century date (*ibid*) but clearly before 1867. Building 4 comprises a very large cow house, indicative of a further increase in dairy farming at the site. Building 1 presumably formed additional loose boxes or perhaps stabling.

5.2.5 **Phase 4:** changes made in the 20th century seem to have been less substantial, although a relatively large extension was added to the north end of Building 4 some time after 1924. This was deliberately wider than the original construction, apparently on account of changes in legislation covering the housing of cattle (Stephen Whitaker pers comm.). Additional structures were also added at a later date; outshut 3a was clearly added onto Outshut 3d and its construction materials show its 20th century date – the date of 1971 scored into the concrete externally is quite likely to be its date of construction or the result of slightly later alteration. Other buildings were clearly modified; the wagon doorways into Building 3 were probably raised at this time and the west wall of Outshut 3b rebuilt in brick (although it was subsequently modified again). The wide opposed doorways in Building 2 were also probably inserted, or created by enlarging an existing doorway or doorways. Throughout some of the inserted doorways and windows were likely to have been added during this phase, although many could have been created with the construction of the associated new buildings and others were blocked, and new stalls and concrete floors were inserted. A considerable amount of alteration was carried out on the ground floor of the west end of Building 3 in order to create a milking parlour, with some alterations being carried out as late as 2000. It is also apparent from the map evidence that Outshut 4b was not constructed until after 1992.

5.3 Conclusion

5.3.1 The desk-based assessment revealed that the area is of some archaeological interest, with potentially very important remains of medieval date present on the site, and a wider presence of evidence from the prehistoric period to the present day. It is evident that the proposed development will have the potential to impact upon archaeological remains, and so suitable mitigation should be carried out. The building recording revealed an evident sequence of development at the site, with a clear change in emphasis to dairy farming during the 19th century – a common occurrence on sites of this type and well documented phenomenon due to an increased demand for dairy products as a result of the Industrial Revolution (Brunskill 1987, 67). Remains possibly belonging to the medieval period were also present, albeit in a re-used context, which potentially show that the site was continuously used from that period.

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Appendix 1: Occupiers of Salthouse Farm

Date	Event	Place	Source
1607, 18 th May	Baptism of Willm, son of John Ashburner	Salthouse	Haswell 1925, 9
1610, 1 st July	Baptism of Elizabethe, daughter of John Ashburner	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 12
1630, 4 th February	Burial of Elizabeth, daughter of John Gryce	Salt-house	<i>Op cit</i> , 186
1630, 20 th August	Burial of the son of John Grice	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 185
1637, 5 th January	Burial of Allis, wife of John Ashburner	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 191
1644, 24 th July	Baptism of Anthony, son of Thomas Huddlestone	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 34
1651, 19 th June	Baptism of Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Huddleston	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 37
1663, 26 th October	Burial of Thomas Huddleston, gent.	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 201
1677, 19 th April	Burial of Margaret, wife of Thomas Huddleson	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 208
1697, 15 th March	Baptism of Easter, daughter of Ferdinand Hudlestone	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 58
1701, 10 th April	Baptism of John, son of Ferdinando Hudleston	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 59
1714, 26 th February	Baptism of Elizabeth, daughter of Barintine Grice	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 66
1720, 16 th April	Burial of Barentine Hudleston, gent.	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 224
1729, 19 th January	Burial of Samuella Gowert a sailor died at John Grice's	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 229
1731, 19 th November	Burial of Michael, a bastard child born of Catherine, daughter of Matthew Mires of Kirksanton and George Brockbanke a farmer at Salthouse	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 230
1734, 19 th April	Burial of John Hudleston	Salt-hous	<i>Op cit</i> , 231
1749, 27 th July	Burial of James, son of John Pint	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 236
1758, 29 th October	Baptism of Mary, daughter of William Carr	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 84
1764, 9 th January	Baptism of John, son of John Myers	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 86
1765, 17 th December	Baptism of Thomas, son of John Myers	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 87
1768, 26 th July	Burial of George, son of John Myers	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 240
1769, 27 th March	Baptism of Mally, daughter of John Myers	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 88
1771, 28 th April	Baptism of John, son of James Todd	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 89
1774, 9 th March	Baptism of Betty, daughter of James Todd	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 90
1776, 4 th June	Baptism of Margaret, daughter of James Todd	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 91
1779, 5 th July	Baptism of Mary, daughter of William Shepard	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 92
1780, 8 th June	Burial of Bridget Grice, widow	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 242
1780, 21 st December	Baptism of Isabella, son (<i>sic</i>) of Edward Myers	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 93
1781, 17 th December	Burial of Ann, daughter of William Sheperd	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 243
1782, 16 th December	Baptism of Betty, daughter of Thomas Picthall	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 94
1785, 3 rd December	Baptism of Mary, daughter of Thomas Picthall	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 95
1787, 31 st July	Burial of Betty, daughter of Thomas Pickthall	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 244
1787, 11 th August	Burial of Mary, daughter of Thomas Pickthall	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 244
1788, 29 th September	Baptism of William, son of Thomas Picthall	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 96
1791, 15 th February	Baptism of Betty, daughter of Thomas Pickthall	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 97
1792, 2 nd April	Baptism of William, son of David Sykes	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 98
1795, 17 th May	Baptism of Matthew Postlethwaite, son of Thomas Pickthall	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 99
1798, 2 nd January	Burial of James Fell	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 246
1802, 29 th July	Burial of Thomas Carr	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 248
1807, 12 th October	Burial of Joice Brown	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 249
1809, 22 nd August	Burial of Sarah, widow of the late Miles Airey	Salthouse	<i>Op cit</i> , 250

Appendix 2: Site Gazetteer

Site Number: 01

Site Name: Areas of ridge and furrow

NGR: -

Sources: HER; NWRCZA

HER No: 1491156

Designation: None

Date: Post-medieval

Description: Ridge identified in aerial photos as part of the NWRCZA.

Site Number: 02

Site Name: Millom Castle

NGR: 317138 481338

Sources: HER

HER No: 2703

SMR No: 37299

Designation: Listed Building; Scheduled Monument (No. CU360)

Date: Roman and Medieval – post-medieval

Description: Ruins of a castle or moated manor house dating from the late 14th century and incorporating a 16th or 17th century farmhouse, with later alterations. Also find spot of Roman coins.

Site Number: 03

Site Name: Church

NGR: 317110 481308

Sources: HER

HER No: 1475

Designation: Listed Building

Date: Roman – post-medieval

Description: Church with probable surviving 13th and later fabric, but with probable pre-Norman and possibly Roman origins.

Site Number: 04

Site Name: Fishpond

NGR: 317219 481316

Sources: HER; NWRCZA

HER No: 1491096

Designation: None

Date: Medieval?

Description: Rectilinear feature identified as fishpond by NWRCZA. This is also described by Cowper (1924, 197-198)

Site Number: 05

Site Name: Crop mark
NGR: 317512 481344
Sources: HER; NWRCZA
HER No: 6908
Designation: None
Date: Prehistoric – Romano-British?
Description: Crop marks evident in aerial photographs show a pair of linear features and a circular feature (Bewley 1984).

Site Number: 06
Site Name: Ditches
NGR: 317173 481266
Sources: HER; NWTRCZA
HER No: 1491096
Designation: None
Date: Uncertain
Description: Criss-crossing ditches of uncertain date. These appear to correspond to the line of a suggested outer ditch belonging to an early phase of the castle (Cowper 1924, 197-198).

Site Number: 07
Site Name: Supposed site of Millom Deserted Medieval Village
NGR: 317099 481200
Sources: HER
HER No: 1485
Designation: None
Date: Medieval
Description: Supposed site of Millom Deserted Medieval Village (Crawford and George 1983, 59).

Site Number: 08
Site Name: Millom gallows
NGR: 317810 481100
Sources: HER
HER No: 12242
Designation: None
Date: Medieval – post-medieval
Description: Site of gallows used by the lords of Millom. A large linear earthwork orientated approximately east/west is also visible immediately to the north in a vertical aerial photo (Ordnance Survey 1966; Plate 1), which may form part of the extant road.

Site Number: 09
Site Name: Ditches
NGR: 317141 480987
Sources: SMR; NWRCZA
HER No: 1491098
Designation: None

Date: Uncertain

Description: Two parallel north-east/south-west aligned ditches of uncertain date.

Site Number: 10

Site Name: Old gravel pit

NGR: 317260 480980

Sources: HER

HER No: 12238

Designation: None

Date: Post-medieval

Description: Gravel pit shown on Ordnance Survey map of 1900.

Site Number: 11

Site Name: Salthouse Farm earthworks

NGR: 317314 480990

Sources: HER

HER No: 41709

Designation: None

Date: Medieval?

Description: Earthworks thought to relate to the salt works at Salthouse (Cranstone 2006, 103-104).

Site Number: 12

Site Name: Ditch

NGR: 317549 480930

Sources: SMR; NWRCZA

HER No: 1491099

Designation: None

Date: Uncertain

Description: North/south aligned linear ditch feature of uncertain date.

Site Number: 13

Site Name: Millom Castle Deer Park

NGR: 317162 480841

Sources: HER

HER No: 3976

Designation: None

Date: Medieval

Description: Deer park.

Site Number: 14

Site Name: Salthouse Farm

NGR: 317500 480800

Sources: HER

HER No: 41709

Designation:

Description: Presumed location of saltern (Cranstone 2006, 103-104).

Site Number: 15

Site Name: King's Quarry

NGR: 317120 480547

Sources: HER

HER No: 122240

Designation: Post-medieval

Description: Quarry evident on OS map of 1900.
