

LAND AT 24 LEIGHTON DRIVE, BARROW-IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation



Client: Coward and Kerr Ltd

NGR: 318337 469933

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Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for the construction of three houses on land at 24 Leighton Drive, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, a condition was placed for a programme of archaeological work by Barrow Borough Council. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the work and after discussion with Barrow Borough Council, it was agreed that this would comprise an archaeological evaluation.

The whole of Walney Island is known as an area of some archaeological potential, with remains dating from the prehistoric period present across it. The site is situated on the north edge of the original part of the village of North Scale, which is perhaps of early medieval origin, the name being Norse and referring to a temporary settlement. It became a grange of Furness Abbey in the medieval period and remained under its control until the Dissolution in the 16th century. North Scale then remained a relatively small village into the post-medieval period, while its near neighbour, Barrow, grew rapidly during the industrial period into a considerably larger town.

Two evaluation trenches were excavated although as no specific sites of archaeological interest were identified to target these were placed within the footprint of two of the proposed three buildings, the third plot already having been substantially modified by earlier excavations for an intended slipway. In each trench, below a thin layer of gravel, a thick deposit of re-deposited clay was encountered; in one case this had effectively truncated the underlying deposits, although in both trenches traces of an earlier buried soil were present. In each trench this sealed a stone built drain running approximately east/west.

The evaluation demonstrates that the site has seen considerable disturbance and some truncation of earlier deposits, although features buried below these were present. However, these only comprised field drains and no finds were made pre-dating the post-medieval period so there appears to be little potential for significant archaeological remains being present on site. There would appear to be little potential for further remains of importance to be discovered and no further work is recommended.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Coward and Kerr Ltd for commissioning the project, and in particular John Coward for his help and information about the site. Additional thanks are also due to Tim Coldrick at Neil Price Ltd. Further thanks are due to Charles Wilton, Senior Planner at Barrow Borough Council, for his comments. Thanks are also due to the staff of the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B)) for assistance with accessing the relevant archive information, and Jo Macintosh, Historic Environment Record Officer at Cumbria County Council, for enabling access to the information held in the Historic Environment Record.

The desk-based assessment was carried out by Dan Elsworth, the evaluation by Dan Elsworth and Ric Buckle, who also co-wrote the report, and the illustrations were produced by Tom Mace. The finds were assessed by Jo Dawson, and Jo Dawson also edited the report. The project was managed by Dan Elsworth.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Ref. B13/2012/1492) to Barrow Borough Council (BBC) by Coward and Kerr Ltd (hereafter 'the client') via their agent, Tim Coldrick of Neil Price Ltd, for the construction of three houses on land at 24 Leighton Drive, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria (NGR 318337 469933), a condition (No. 10) was placed by BBC for a programme of archaeological work. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by the client to carry out the archaeological work, which was completed in April 2013.

1.1.2 The proposed development site is situated on the north side of the village of North Scale on Walney Island. North Scale has at least medieval origins, it is first recorded in 1247 (Ekwall 1922, 205), but the name is Norse and indicative of a temporary shelter having been situated in the area (*op cit*, 16). Walney is also more generally known for its extensive prehistoric remains, with lithic artefacts reported from several locations.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The proposed development site is situated on the north side of the original centre of the village of North Scale, but now essentially south of the centre of the present village (Ordnance Survey 2010; Figure 1). The trenches were excavated to the south-west side of 24 Leighton Drive, which was only itself recently built, and there is a large area dug away to the east as part of a previous attempt to make a slipway (Figure 1). The site is essentially level and at approximately 11m above sea level (see Figure 2); lower than the road to the north but higher than the land to the south-west.

1.2.2 The underlying geology of the area comprises Mercia mudstones of Triassic date (Moseley 1978, plate 1), typically covered by glacially derived boulder clay, gravel and sand (Countryside Commission 1998, 27). The landscape is typical of the West Cumbrian coast, largely comprising improved pasture (*op cit*, 30).

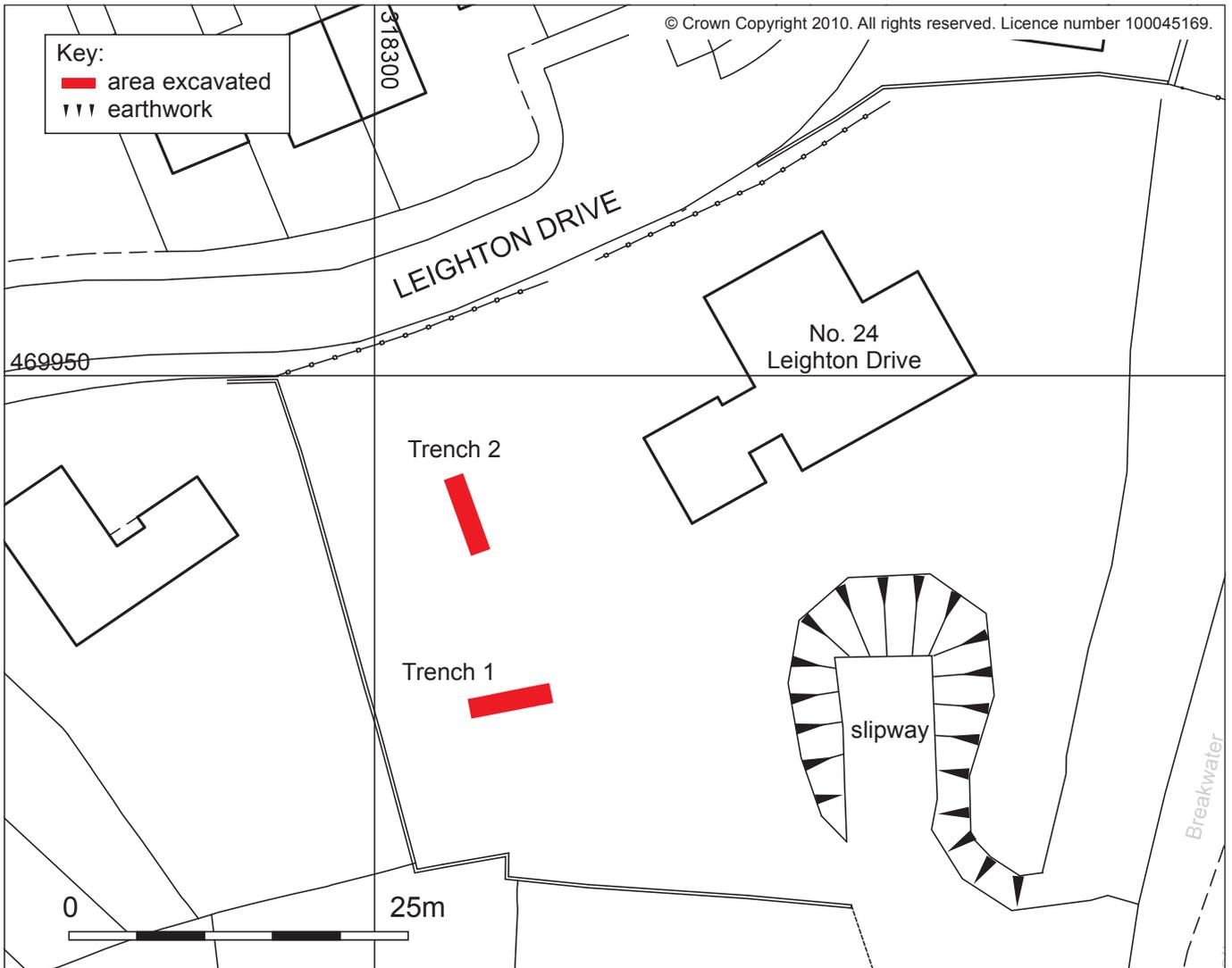
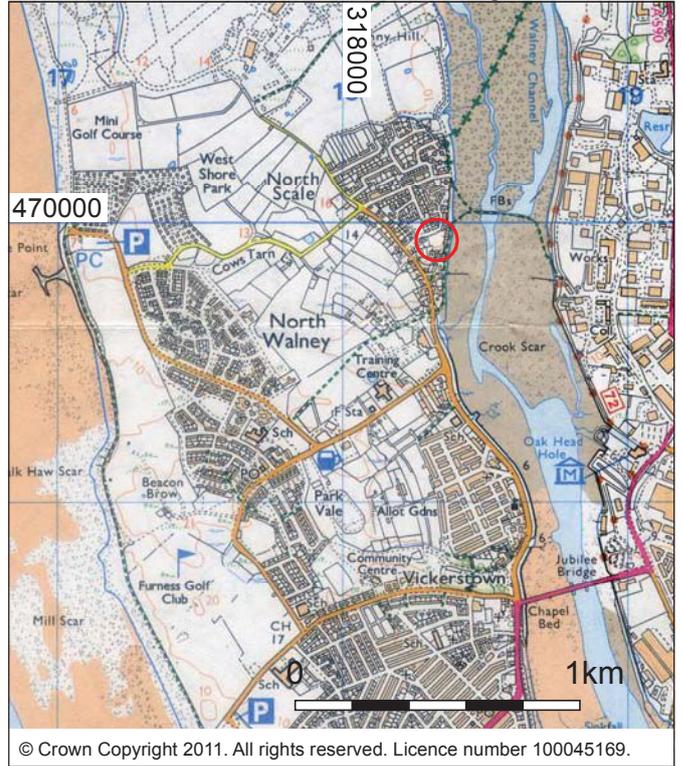
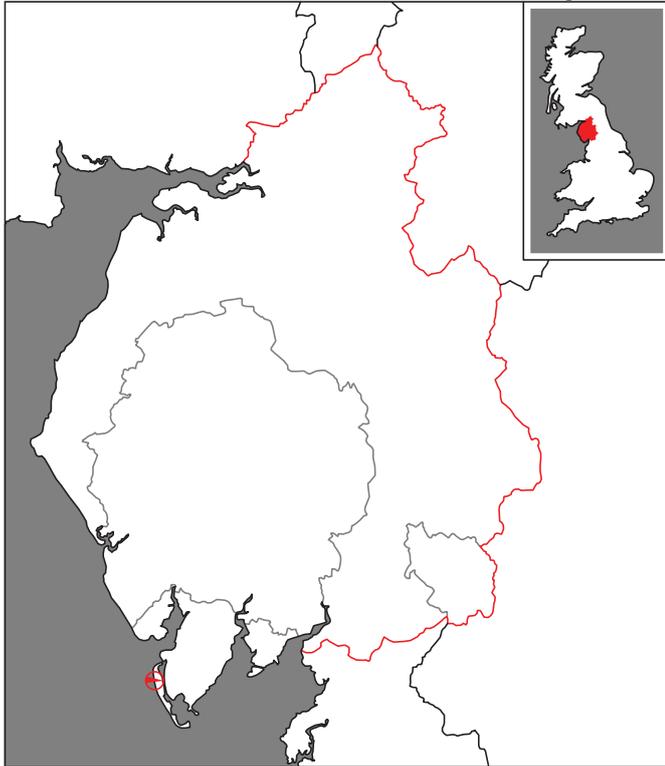


Figure 1: Site location

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2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The project comprised five elements; the carrying out of a desk-based assessment before work commenced on site, the excavation of the evaluation trenches, processing finds (and samples although none were recovered in this case), the completion of the report, and compilation of the archive. The methodology for all of these elements is outlined in the following sections.

2.1.2 All aspects of the evaluation were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a; 2008b) and according to Greenlane Archaeology's own excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 An examination of both primary and secondary sources, particularly maps, but also published and unpublished local histories, pieces of research, articles and studies relating to the proposed development site and a suitable area around it (the 'study area') was carried out. These sources were consulted at the following locations:

- **Cumbria Archive Centre (Barrow-in-Furness):** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness. Of principal importance were early maps, especially those produced by the Ordnance Survey. These were examined in order to trace the origin and development of any buildings or other structures on the site, and, where possible, their function. In addition, information relating to the general history and archaeology was also consulted, in order to establish the context of the study area, and the potential for further, as yet unknown, sites of archaeological interest;
- **Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER):** details of known sites of archaeological interest situated close to the proposed development site were obtained in order to identify whether any were situated within the proposed development area but also to add to the information pertaining to the wider area around the site;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** a number of copies of maps, local histories, unpublished reports, and journals are held in Greenlane Archaeology's library. These were also consulted in order to provide further information about the development of the site, and any other elements of archaeological interest.

2.3 Archaeological Evaluation

2.3.1 Two evaluation trenches were excavated, although as no specific areas of archaeological interest were identified during the desk-based assessment a single 6m long trench was placed within the footprint of two of the proposed new buildings, amounting approximately 2% of the development area. The third building is in an area that has already been extensively disturbed and so any archaeological deposits are likely to have been destroyed or badly damaged (Figure 1). Trench 1 was orientated approximately east/west and Trench 2 approximately north/south (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

2.3.2 The overburden and underlying made-ground deposits were removed using a tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket approximately 1.7m wide. Deposits below this were subsequently cleaned by hand and recorded and the location of the trench was recorded relative to nearby field boundaries and other structures that were evident on the site plans and Ordnance Survey mapping utilising a total station. All finds were collected from all deposits, as far as was practical, and the spoil was scanned with a metal detector in order to locate small metal finds. The following recording techniques were used during the evaluation:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits and features (see *Appendix 3*) were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets. In addition, a general record was made of the day's events;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of all archaeological features uncovered during the evaluation, as well as general views of the site, the surrounding landscape, and working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report and the remainder are included in the archive. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets (Greenlane Archaeology 2007);
- **Instrument survey:** the trenches were surveyed using a Leica reflectorless total station coupled to a portable computer running AutoCAD 2006 LT and TheoLT, which captures the survey data in AutoCAD in real-time at a scale of 1:1. This enabled the location and form of each trench to be positioned but also allowed levels above Ordnance Datum to be provided through reference to a nearby spot height;
- **Drawings:** drawings were produced as follows:
 - i. trench plans and sections were produced by hand at a scale of 1:50.

2.4 Finds

2.4.1 **Processing:** artefacts were washed (or dried and dry brushed in the case of metal and glass), naturally air-dried, and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.

2.4.2 **Assessment and recording:** the finds were assessed, identified where possible, and a list of them was compiled (see *Appendix 3*).

2.5 Environmental samples

2.5.1 No samples were taken during the evaluation as no suitable deposits were encountered.

2.6 Archive

2.6.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the evaluation, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B)). The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IfA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details of the project will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

2.6.2 A copy of the report will be deposited with the archive at the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness, one will be supplied to the client, and within two months of the completion of fieldwork, a copy will be provided for Barrow Borough Council. In addition, Greenlane Archaeology will retain one copy, and a digital copy will be deposited with the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER) and OASIS scheme as required.

2.6.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of any finds suitable for retention to an appropriate museum, most likely the Dock Museum in Barrow-in-Furness. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible would be made of them beforehand.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 Map Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** while there are some relatively detailed maps of the area at county level dating from the late 18th century, such as William Yates' map of Lancashire dated 1786, these are generally not detailed enough to provide any useful information. The most useful maps therefore only date from the mid-19th century onwards.

3.1.2 **Tithe Map, 1843:** this is the earliest detailed map of the area (CAC(B) BPR/1/I/3/1 1843). It clearly shows the plot of land comprising the site, labelled 'D595' with a smaller plot, 'D596', with a small building within to the east (Plate 1). The accompanying apportionment (CAC(B) BPR/1/I/3/1/1 1842) lists both of these plots as owned by John Thompson and occupied by Thomas Harrison. The former is named simply 'parrock' (a dialect word for 'paddock') and described as arable, while the latter is named 'garden'. Plots 609 and 610 to the north are both named 'Further Croft', while the three plots to the west, 597, 598 and 599 are named 'orchard', 'well garth', and 'stack garth' respectively. All of these place-names indicate that although on the edge of the village, the area was utilised for a number of agricultural and related activities.

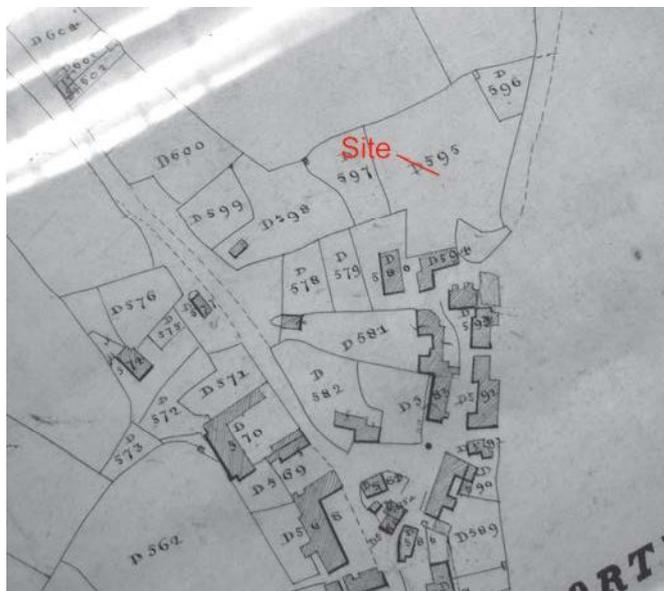


Plate 1: Extract from the Tithe Map of 1843

3.1.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1851:** this is the first detailed Ordnance Survey map available. It shows much the same information as the slightly earlier tithe map although the small building in the plot to the east is depicted on a different alignment and labelled 'summerhouse' (Plate 2).

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey 1891:** this is the first Ordnance Survey map at the more detailed scale of 1:2,500. It shows essentially the same information, although the summerhouse is difficult to distinguish amongst the trees and there is a well marked in the plot (Plate 3). A track is also shown running round the north edge of the plot in the adjoining fields.

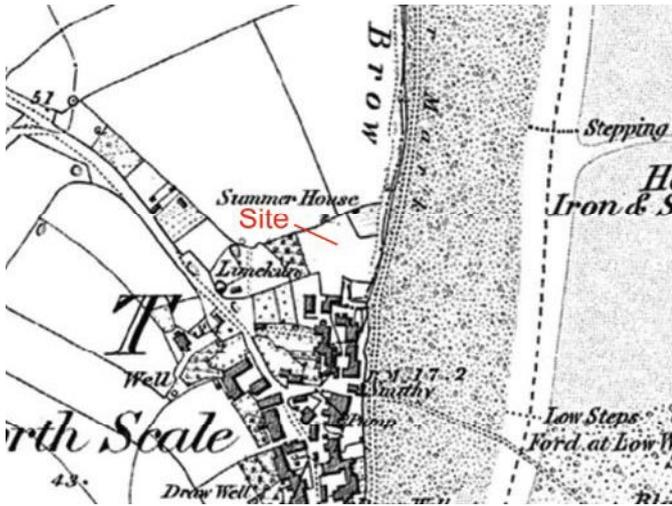


Plate 2 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851

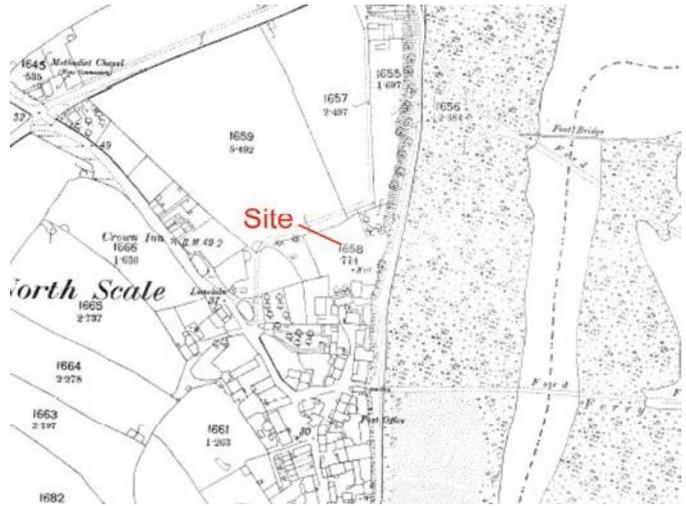


Plate 3 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** this shows a similar arrangement to the previous map, with the summerhouse visible in the small plot to the east (Plate 4). A large slope is shown to the east of this, extending to the south, which is present on the earlier map but has grown considerably, and may be indicative of active erosion taking place along the shoreline.

3.1.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1933:** this shows essentially the same information as the previous map, although the summerhouse is accompanied by a second small building and the slope to the east of this seems to have become larger still (Plate 5).

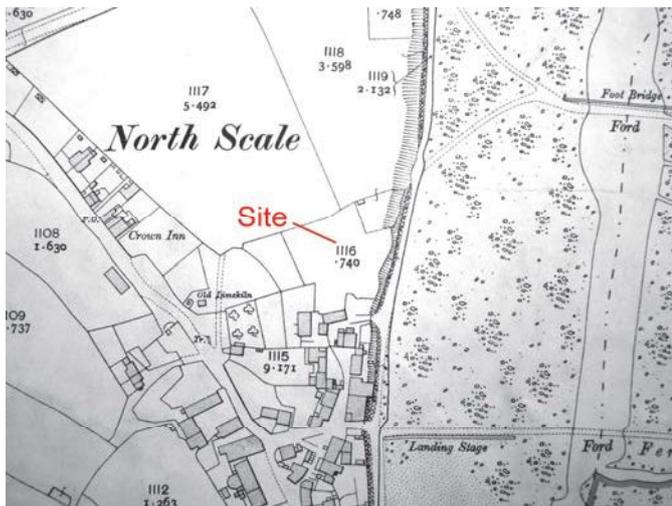


Plate 4 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913



Plate 5 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1933

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 **Introduction:** the site history is intended to place the results of the evaluation in their local context, incorporating information from the map regression (Section 3.1).

3.2.2 **Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 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). Again, 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, but these are typically concentrated in the west coast area and on the uplands around the Eden Valley (Cherry and Cherry 2002). These discoveries demonstrate that further remains of similar date are likely to exist in the local area, and conform to the notion that river valleys, lakesides, and coastal areas are a common place for such remains to be discovered (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152). Mesolithic remains have been found in relatively large numbers on Walney Island, in particular eroding from parts of the west shore (Elsworth 1998). The quantity and regularity of their discovery suggests that a relatively large amount of activity was taking place in the area during the Mesolithic period, but no settlement remains have yet been discovered.

3.2.3 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 of the site (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). 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 not well represented in the area around the site, although an enclosure on Hoad hill near Ulverston perhaps has its origins in this period (Elsworth 2005), as might another one at Skelmore Heads near Urswick, although evidence for activity in the Neolithic was also associated with this (Powell *et al* 1963). Stray finds of Bronze Age date are found throughout the county; although none are known with any certainty within the study area. Sites that can be specifically dated to the Iron Age (c600 BC – 1st century AD) are very rare; the enclosures at Ulverston and Urswick may represent hillforts, a typical site of this period, but they have not been dated. At Levens, burials radiocarbon dated to the Iron Age have been discovered (OA North 2004), but these remain a rarity both regionally and nationally. 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).

3.2.4 **Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1st century AD – 11th century AD):** remains of Roman date are relatively rare from the Furness area, and there is continuing debate about whether the Roman military ever occupied a site on the peninsula (Elsworth 2007). Finds, in particular coins dating from the whole of the Roman period, are quite common in the locality, however (*ibid*).

3.2.5 The period following the end of effective Roman administration in Britain in the 5th century is not well represented in the archaeological record of the area, which is a common situation throughout the county. Fragments of Anglian cross-shaft found at church sites are often the only physical evidence of activity in the area, with examples at Urswick and Aldingham the closest to the site. The importance of Christianity in this period is also potentially found in place-name evidence; several *eccles* place-names are recorded in the county with a particularly interesting example recorded at Conishead, which are indicative of post-Roman Christian activity (Elsworth 2011). In general place-name evidence is typically all the information that is available; in the case of the site both North Scale and Walney are of Norse origin, 'scale' deriving from a word for a temporary or seasonal settlement (Kendall 1899, 45; Laird 1992, 2) and 'Walney' deriving from *Hougunai*; Hougun comprised a political area approximately corresponding to Furness and means 'at the hills', with *ai* meaning island (Ekwall 1922, 205; Barnes 1968, 19; Laird 1992, 2).

3.2.6 **Medieval Period (11th century AD to 16th century AD):** the village of North Scale was one of the principal settlements on Walney Island in the medieval period, although there is no documentary reference to it until some time after the establishment of Furness Abbey, in 1127, an event that considerably changed area in the medieval period (Laird 1992, 2-3). It evidently became a property of the abbey at some stage after this and is recorded as a grange 1247 (Kendall 1899, 47; Ekwall 1922, 205). It is likely, however, to have been a grange from a much earlier date as a number of such establishments are thought to have been created in 1194 (Laird 1992, 4). In the later medieval period North Scale gave its name to one of Walney's administrative areas, with North Scale and Biggar classed as '*townships*', and later the lands were sub-divided into 16 smallholdings in groups of four known as *burgages* (*op cit*, 5). North Scale, along with other lands held by Furness Abbey on Walney and elsewhere, remained under strict control of the abbey throughout the medieval period, with a gradual

change in emphasis towards the keeping of sheep and turning land over to pasture during the 15th century (*op cit*, 5-7).

3.2.7 Post-medieval Period (16th century AD – present): the Dissolution of Furness Abbey obviously had an enormous impact on the residents of North Scale and legal arguments over the rents owed developed during the 16th century (Laird 1992, 8). Following a period of instability during the Civil War and an outbreak of the plague in the 17th century the area began to increase in prosperity. During the 18th century North Scale essentially remained a small hamlet while the even smaller nearby settlement of Barrow became an important port for the disembarkation of iron ore and as a result it grew into a small town (Barnes 1968, 79-83). The development of the iron and steel industry and the ship building in the later 19th century saw it grow in size at a rapid pace, from little more than a village to a town with tens of thousands of inhabitants in only a few decades (*op cit*, 86-107). North Scale, by contrast, remained essentially rural although the increasing demand for housing during the 19th and into the early 20th centuries meant that Walney soon saw further development with planned new estates such as Vickerstown (Trescaheric 1983). North Scale by contrast remained much less altered until the later part of the 20th century when new housing estates were built to the north (Laird 1992, 24-28).

3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 The earliest map and other evidence relating to the proposed development area does not show any features of specific archaeological interest, although the site is immediately adjacent to the village of North Scale, which has at least Early Medieval origins. The area is in general also relatively rich in archaeological remains from the prehistoric period onwards.

4. Fieldwork Results

4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 Trench 1 was approximately 6 metres in length and 1.6m wide and was orientated east-west (Figure 2). The maximum depth of this trench was 1.2m, at which point naturally deposited ground was encountered (see Figure 3). The results of the excavation of this trench can be divided into six separate and distinct contexts. Context number **101** was a modern gravel layer to a depth of 0.25m; this context was the uppermost deposit and formed a compacted surface. Context number **102** was a redeposited clay layer that seems to have been originally machine excavated and then redeposited for reasons unknown. This context runs from the western end of the trench for approximately 4.5metres before curving upwards and terminating at the interface of **101**. Context **103** was present as a thin band of buried soil running beneath **102** until it reaches the easternmost end of the trench where it became a much thicker deposit that has been truncated by **102** (Plate 6). Context **104** was at the easternmost end of the trench above **103** and comprised mixed soil and modern materials; this context appears to have been truncated by **102**. Feature **105** (Plate 7) was a roughly constructed field drain of an indeterminate age made using medium sized rounded cobbles running diagonally across the trench and cutting into the naturally deposited clay (**106**).



Plate 6 (left): East end of the south-facing section in Trench 1, showing deposits **103** and **104**

Plate 7 (right): Field drain (**105**) exposed in Trench 1

4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 Trench 2 was orientated north/south and measured 6 metres in length and 1.6 metres wide and was taken to a depth of 0.75 metres, at which point naturally deposited ground was encountered (see Figure 2 and Figure 3). Context **201** was defined by a modern gravel layer comprising very small pieces of grey gravel and larger pink pieces making a layer that was 0.30m thick. Context **202** was a brown, very compact clay that had small pieces of the pink gravel also found in **201** within it (Plate 9). Context **203** comprised a buried soil layer that is likely to have been the remnants of a former soil horizon that has been disturbed by recent reconditioning work. Context **204** was a poorly constructed drain made of

rounded cobblestones aligned east/west (Plate 8), extremely similar to the drain found in Trench 1 although slightly smaller in width. Context **205** was compacted clay natural.



Plate 8 (left): Field drain 204 following initial cleaning

Plate 9 (right): Slot through drain 204 showing overlying deposits 202 and 203 in west-facing section

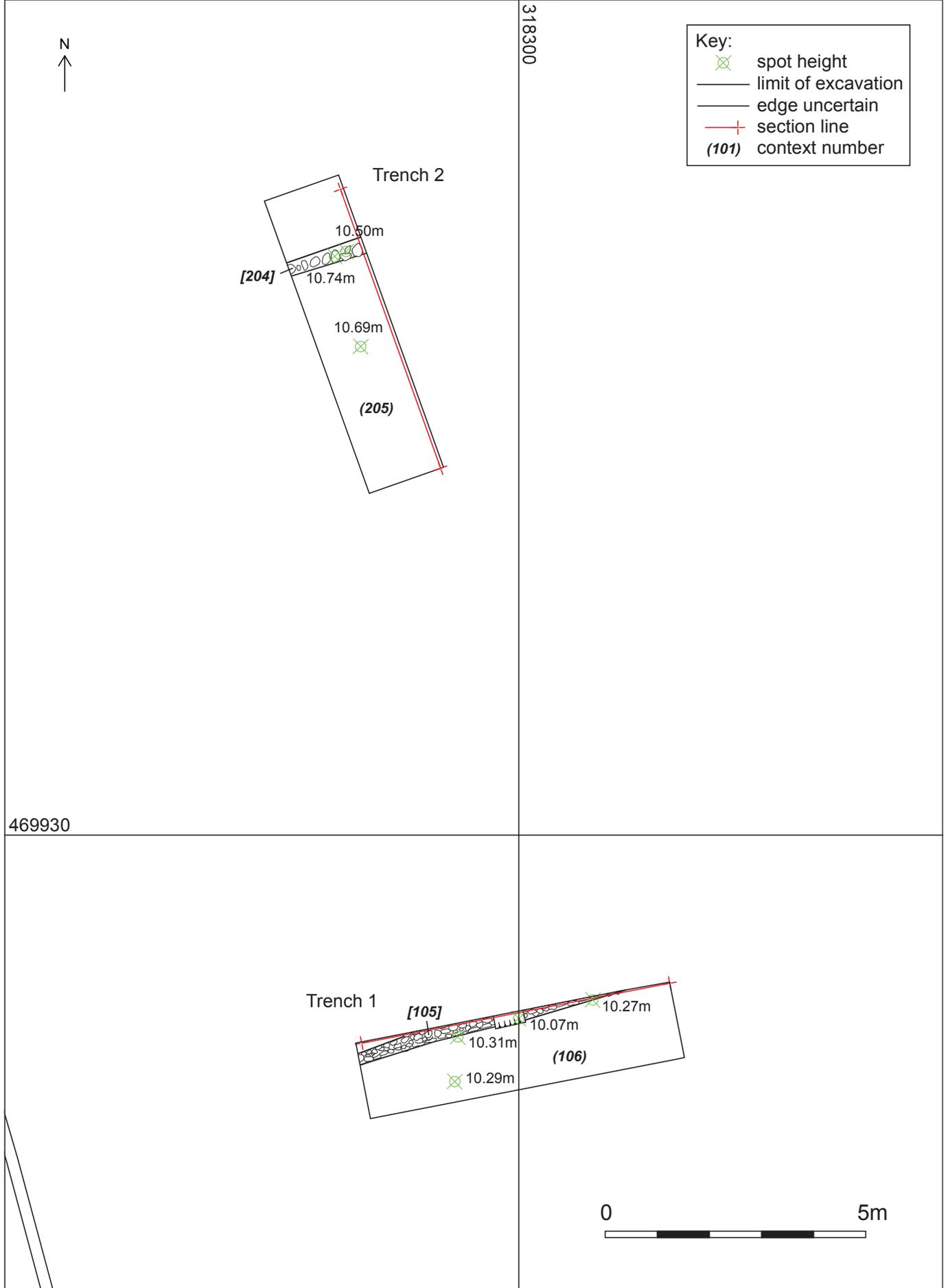
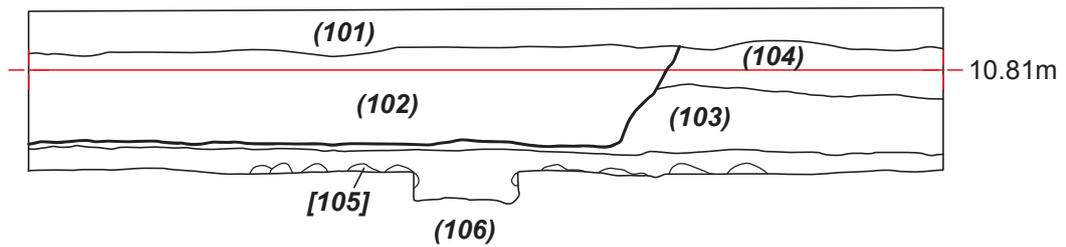


Figure 2: Trench plan

Key:

- limit of excavation
- section continues
- + section line
- (101) context number
- [105] feature number

South-facing section Trench 1



West-facing section Trench 2

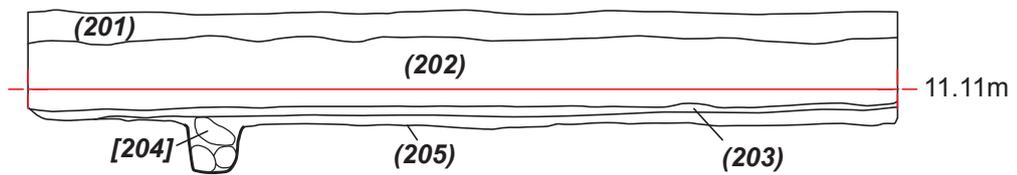


Figure 3: Trench sections

4.4 Finds

4.4.1. In total 43 artefacts were retrieved during the evaluation, most of which are indicative of 19th - 20th century disturbance and also more modern disturbance of the ground. All of the finds that were recovered were not archaeologically significant, with the bulk of the finds taking the form of modern glass and pottery sherds of a fairly recent type.

5. Discussion

5.1 Results

5.1.1 During the course of the evaluation no significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered. The range of finds was limited to artefacts ranging from the 19th -20th century mostly taking the form of commonly found types of fragmented ceramic wares such as sherds of vessels and drainage pipes.

5.1.2 Trench 1 had evidently been truncated several times over the years and had a rough stone drain running through it. Unfortunately no associated finds were recovered from this feature that would have indicated an approximate age. The rest of the deposits were a mix of modern materials and pottery from between the 19th and 20th century which further supports the idea that the ground in this area has been heavily disturbed. Trench 2 also had a rough stone drain that was extremely similar to the one in trench 1 and only differed in that it was slightly narrower. No finds were recovered from the drain and therefore providing a reliable date is problematic. The deposits in this trench were also heavily truncated and were characterised by a mixed assortment of very modern and modern materials.

5.2 Discussion

5.2.1 It is evident from the results of the evaluation that despite being in an area of relatively high archaeological potential the evaluation did not uncover anything of great importance. The later truncation to the upper deposits might have affected survival, but despite this features had survived cut into the natural. There appears to be limited potential for any further archaeological remains to be present on the site and no further work is recommended.

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Appendix 1: Project Design

LAND AT 24 LEIGHTON DRIVE, WALNEY, BARROW-IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation Project Design



Client: Coward and Kerr Ltd

NGR: 318337 469933

April 2013

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Ref. B13/2012/1492) to Barrow Borough Council (BBC) by Coward and Kerr Ltd (hereafter 'the client') via their agent, Tim Coldrick of Neil Price Ltd, for the construction of three houses on land at 24 Leighton Drive, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria (NGR 318337 469933), a condition (No. 10) was placed by BBC for a programme of archaeological work. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by the client to carry out the archaeological work, in response to which this project design was produced.

1.1.2 The proposed development site is situated on the north side of the village of North Scale on Walney Island. North Scale has at least medieval origins, it is first recorded in 1247 (Ekwall 1922, 205), but the name is Norse and indicative of a temporary shelter having been situated in the area (*op cit*, 16). Walney is also more generally known for its extensive prehistoric remains, with lithic artefacts reported from several locations.

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 18 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Code of Conduct. The desk-based assessment and evaluation will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a; 2008b).

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed and supervised by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), AIfA)** with suitably qualified assistance. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has recently managed a number of similar archaeological excavation projects in the region including evaluation and excavation at the former Lowwood Gunpowder Works in Haverthwaite (Greenlane Archaeology 2010; 2011a), evaluation at Salthouse Farm, Millom (Greenlane Archaeology 2011b), and evaluation in Cartmel (Greenlane Archaeology 2011c), as well as several more projects over the last six years ranging from large excavations, to building recordings, surveys and desk-based assessments.

1.3.2 All artefacts will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology, and it is envisaged that they will initially be assessed by Jo Dawson, who will fully assess any of post-medieval date; medieval pottery will be assessed by Tom Mace. Finds of earlier date will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate. The Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) will be notified of any other specialists, other than those named, who Greenlane Archaeology wishes to engage, before any specialist contracts are awarded, and the approval of the (CCCHES) will be sought.

1.3.3 Environmental samples, and faunal or human remains will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that any environmental samples would be assessed by staff at Headland Archaeology, human remains by Malin Holst at York Osteoarchaeology, and animal bones by Jane Richardson at ASWYAS. Other remains, such as industrial material, will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate and the CCCHES will be informed and their approval will be sought for these arrangements.

2. Objectives

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 To examine information held in the local archives, in particular early maps of the proposed development site, and any other relevant primary and secondary sources, in order to better understand its development, set it in its historic context, and assess the significance of any existing and potential archaeological remains.

2.2 Visual Inspection

2.2.1 To visit the site in order to examine the local topography and any areas of exposed ground in order to identify areas of archaeological interest, as well as any constraints to the evaluation.

2.3 Archaeological Evaluation

2.3.1 To excavate evaluation trenches totalling 12m in length and 1.7m wide; it is anticipated that this will comprise two trenches 6m long, but this will depend on the results of the desk-based assessment and any onsite constraints. This will assess the presence or absence of features of archaeological interest within the area, their extent, date, nature, and significance.

2.4 Report

2.4.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the desk-based assessment and evaluation, that will present the results, and assess the potential of the site and significance of the remains.

2.5 Archive

2.5.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the evaluation.

3. Methodology

3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

3.1.1 An examination of both primary and secondary sources, particularly maps, but also published and unpublished local histories, pieces of research, articles and studies relating to the proposed development site and a suitable area around it (the 'study area') will be carried out. These sources will be consulted at the following locations:

- **Cumbria Archive Centre (Barrow-in-Furness):** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness. Of principal importance are early maps, especially those produced by the Ordnance Survey. These will be examined in order to trace the origin and development of any buildings or other structures on the site, and, where possible, their function. In addition, information relating to the general history and archaeology will also be consulted, in order to establish the context of the sites identified within the study area, and the potential for further, as yet unknown, sites of archaeological interest;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** a number of copies of maps, local histories, unpublished reports, and journals are held in Greenlane Archaeology's library. These will be consulted in order to provide further information about the development of the site, and any other elements of archaeological interest.

3.2 Visual Inspection

3.2.1 A site visit will be carried out prior to the evaluation, comprising a rapid walk-over of the entire area. Particular attention will be paid to areas of disturbed ground such as test pits and excavations relating to the proposed development of the site, as well as identifying any topographic features of archaeological interest. In addition, features that would constrain the evaluation, such as aspects of the topography or the presence of overhead or other services will be identified. Brief notes and a photographic record in colour digital format of any areas of interest will be made as considered necessary.

3.3 Archaeological Evaluation

3.3.1 Evaluation trenching totalling approximately 2% of the proposed development area, amounting to 12m linear at a width of 1.7m (20.40m²) will be carried out, and it is envisaged that this will comprise two trenches 6m in length. These will be excavated until significant archaeological deposits or the natural geology are reached, or to a depth of 1.2m. Where possible, the trenches will target areas identified during the desk-based assessment and site visit as having the greatest archaeological potential and the least likelihood of constraints. It is anticipated that the evaluation will take one day on site with two archaeologists (totalling two person days).

3.3.2 The evaluation methodology, which is based on Greenlane Archaeology's excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007c), will be as follows:

- Trenches will be positioned so as to avoid known services;
- Each trench will be excavated with regard to the position of any services, focussing on the areas of high archaeological interest or potential, and avoiding areas which are likely to have been severely damaged or truncated by later activity, unless they are considered to have a high potential;
- The overburden (which is likely to largely comprise topsoil) will be removed by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist until the first deposit beneath it is reached;
- All deposits below the overburden will be examined by hand in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale. Deposits will only be sampled, rather than completely removed, below the first identified level of archaeological interest, unless specified by the CCCHES, with the intension of preserving as much *in situ* as possible;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. Negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include hand-drawn plans and sections, typically at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, respectively, and photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format;
- All deposits, trenches, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the evaluation for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant quantities of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the evaluation, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have, for example, preserved environmental remains, industrial residues, and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 20 and 60 litres in volume (or 100% of smaller features), depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (e.g. gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.3* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;
- Any human remains discovered during the evaluation will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The CCCHES will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered

necessary to remove the remains this will require a Home Office licence, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, which will be applied for should the need arise;

- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- Each evaluation trench will be backfilled following excavation although it is not envisaged that any further reinstatement to its original condition will be carried out.

3.3.3 Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the evaluation these will immediately be brought to the attention of the CCCHES so that the need for further work can be confirmed. Any additional work and ensuing costs will be agreed with the client and according to the requirements of the CCCHES, and subject to a variation to this project design.

3.4 Report

3.4.1 The results of the desk-based assessment and evaluation will be compiled into a report, which will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR) and planning application number;
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the desk-based assessment;
- Results of the evaluation including descriptions of any deposits identified, their extent, form, and potential date, and an assessment of any finds or environmental remains recovered during the evaluation;
- Discussion of the results including an assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains present within the study area, and areas of further archaeological potential. Any recommendations for further work, and appropriate types of further work, will be provided separately;
- Bibliography, including both primary and secondary sources;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
 - a site location plan related to the national grid;
 - copies of early maps, plans, drawings, photographs and other illustrations of elements of the site as appropriate to aid the understanding of the results of the evaluation;
 - a plan showing the location of the evaluation trenches in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
 - plans and sections of the evaluation trenches showing any features of archaeological interest;
 - photographs of the evaluation, including both detailed and general shots of features of archaeological interest and the trench;
 - illustrations of individual artefacts as appropriate.

3.5 Archive

3.5.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the evaluation, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B)). The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IfA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details of the project will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.5.2 A copy of the report will be deposited with the archive at the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness, one will be supplied to the client, and within two months of the completion of fieldwork, a copy will be provided for BBC. In addition, Greenlane Archaeology will retain one copy, and a digital copy will be deposited with the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER) and OASIS scheme as required.

3.5.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. Any finds recovered during the evaluation will be offered to an appropriate museum, most likely the Dock Museum in Barrow-in-Furness. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible would be made of them beforehand.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project on **22nd April 2013**, or at another date convenient to the client. The project will comprise the following tasks:

- **Task 1:** archaeological desk-based assessment;
- **Task 2:** archaeological evaluation, including site visit;
- **Task 3:** post-excavation work on archaeological evaluation, including processing of finds and production of draft report and illustrations;
- **Task 4:** feedback, editing and production of final report and archive.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access

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

5.2 Health and Safety

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

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£500,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

5.4.1 Greenlane Archaeology has a strong commitment to environmentally and ethically sound working practices. Its office is supplied with 100% renewable energy by Good Energy, uses ethical telephone and internet services supplied by the Phone Co-op, is even decorated with organic paint, and has floors finished with recycled vinyl tiles. In addition, the company uses the services of The Co-operative Bank for ethical banking, Naturesave for environmentally-conscious insurance, and utilises public transport wherever possible. Greenlane Archaeology is also committed to using local businesses for services and

materials, thus benefiting the local economy, reducing unnecessary transportation, and improving the sustainability of small and rural businesses.

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Appendix 2: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
101	Deposit	Gravel up to 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit
102	Deposit	Mid-brown firm clay up to 0.6m thick, truncating 103 and 104	Redeposited clay
103	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay, varying from 0.3 to less than 0.05m thick	Buried soil
104	Deposit	Dark grey-brown soft silty clay, typically 0.3m thick	Mixed soil
105	Structure	Cobble-filled field drain	Drain
106	Deposit	Firm orange-brown clay	Natural
201	Deposit	Gravel up to 0.30m thick	Dumped deposit
202	Deposit	Mid-brown firm clay up to 0.5m thick	Redeposited clay
203	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay, less than 0.1m thick	Buried soil
204	Structure	Cobble-filled field drain	Drain
205	Deposit	Firm orange-brown clay	Natural

Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
103	Pottery	2	Buff-coloured stoneware, one from ridged jam/marmalade jar	19 th – mid 20 th century
103	Pottery	1	Bone china saucer rim	19 th – 20 th century
103	Pottery	1	White earthenware	19 th – 20 th century
103	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Bowl fragment	19 th – early 20 th century?
103	Ceramic building material	1	Red quarry tile fragment	19 th – 20 th century
103	Glass	12	Flat window pane fragments	19 th – 20 th century?
103	Plastic	2	Sheet fragments (flexible film rather than rigid)	Late 19 th – 20 th century
103	Fe	1	Crumpled sheet fragment, corroded	Not closely dateable (post-medieval)
104	Pottery	4	White earthenware, including two from the same green transfer-printed saucer	19 th – 20 th century
104	Ceramic	1	Red earthenware, no surfaces present	Post-medieval
104	Animal bone	1	Butchered fragment from medium/large mammal	Not closely dateable
104	Cu alloy	11	Lengths of thin wire x 9, and non-joined circle of thicker wire x 2	Post-medieval
203	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware base fragment	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
203	Pottery	1	White earthenware	19 th – 20 th century
203	Ceramic building material	1	Water or sewage pipe fragment	Late 19 th – 20 th century