

LAND OFF GREYSTONE LANE, DALTON-IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Client: Harry Barker (I & A)
Properties Ltd

NGR:
323459 473347 (centre)

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Non-Technical Summary

Prior to the submission of a planning application for a proposed residential development on land off Greystone Lane, Dalton-in-Furness, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment. This examines the known and unknown archaeological resource of the surrounding area and was carried out through the examination of both primary and secondary sources, including the Cumbria Historic Environment Record, and a site visit was also carried out in order to make a brief assessment of the current condition of the site and identify any potential constraints to further archaeological work.

The site comprises three long fields to the north-east of Greystone Lane at the south-east edge of Dalton-in-Furness. The site is shown as open fields on the tithe map of 1842 and changed very little from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century. The fields seem to have had a number of owners and occupiers and were all known as 'Weybrow Hill' on the tithe map, which perhaps includes the Old English element *burh* meaning fort, although they seem to have changed name later. The wider local area has evidence for human activity from the last Ice Age onwards, although the site is in close proximity to the primarily medieval and post-medieval settlement of Dalton-in-Furness and in an area of numerous iron mines.

An assessment of the significance and potential of the site with regard both known and unknown archaeological remains suggests that although there is only a single stray find known from within the proposed development area, there is clearly, based on the known archaeology of the wider area, the potential for other remains to be present. These are likely to be industrial and connected to the mining of iron ore in the 19th century, but earlier remains could also be present. While there will already have been some disturbance to any archaeological remains that might be present due to a range of factors, the nature of the development would mean that any that were still present would be adversely affected. It is considered that the most efficient means of assessing whether anything of archaeological interest is present would be through geophysical survey, although this would be of limited use in the western field due to the presence of recent structures and access roads.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Harry Barker (I & A) Properties Ltd for commissioning the project, in particular Louise Laing. Additional thanks are due to the staff of Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B)) for help with accessing their archives, and Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council, for providing access to the information held in the Historic Environment Record.

The project was managed and carried out by Dan Elsworth. The illustrations were produced by Tom Mace, and the report was edited by Jo Dawson.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Prior to the submission of a planning application for a proposed residential development on land off Greystone Lane, Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria (centred on NGR 323459 473347), Greenlane Archaeology was approached by Harry Barker (I & A) Properties Ltd (hereafter 'the client') to provide an archaeological desk-based assessment for the site. The work was undertaken in September 2018.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site occupies c2.54 hectares to the south-east edge of the village of Dalton-in-Furness, and comprises three long fields, aligned north/south, to the rear of properties along Greystone Lane to the west and bounded by Greystone Lane to the south (Figure 1). Dalton-in-Furness is approximately 3km to the north-east of Barrow-in-Furness. The site lies at approximately 60m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2011).

1.2.2 The solid geology comprises carboniferous limestone (Moseley 1978, plate 1), which is overlain by glacial deposits of boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 71-72). The landscape is generally dominated by outcropping limestone, visible in places as limestone pavement (Countryside Commission 1998, 71). Much of the area is pastureland divided by hedgerows and dry stone walls (*op cit*, 73).

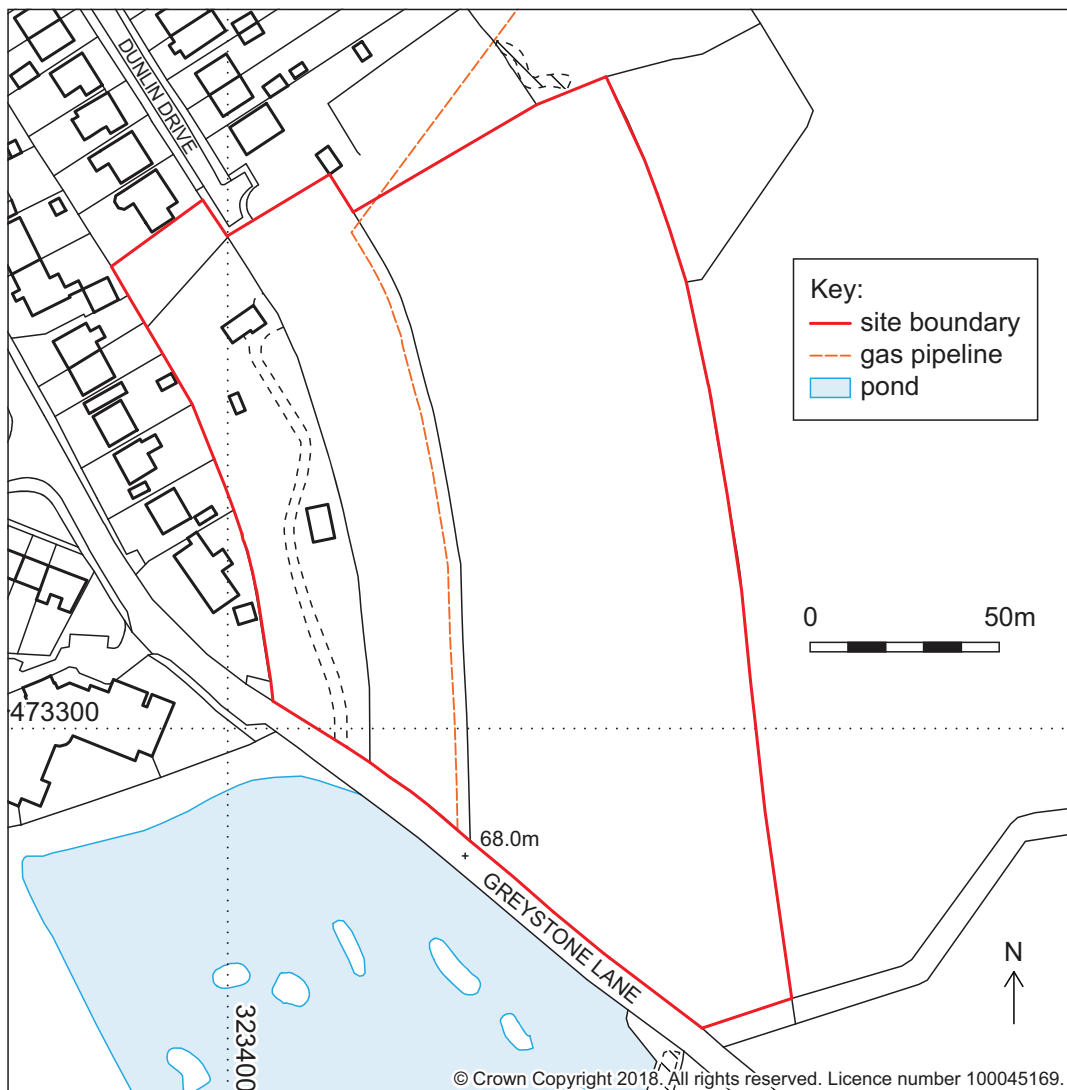
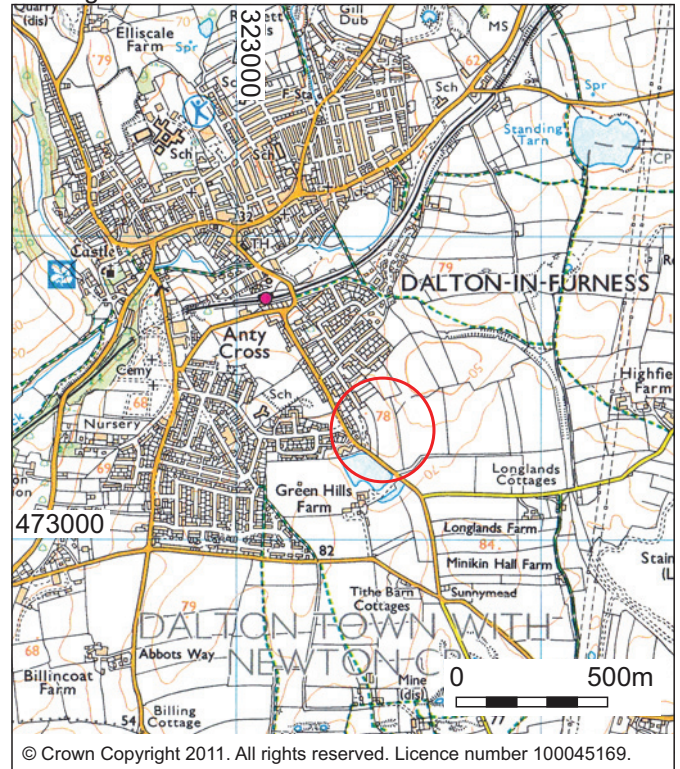
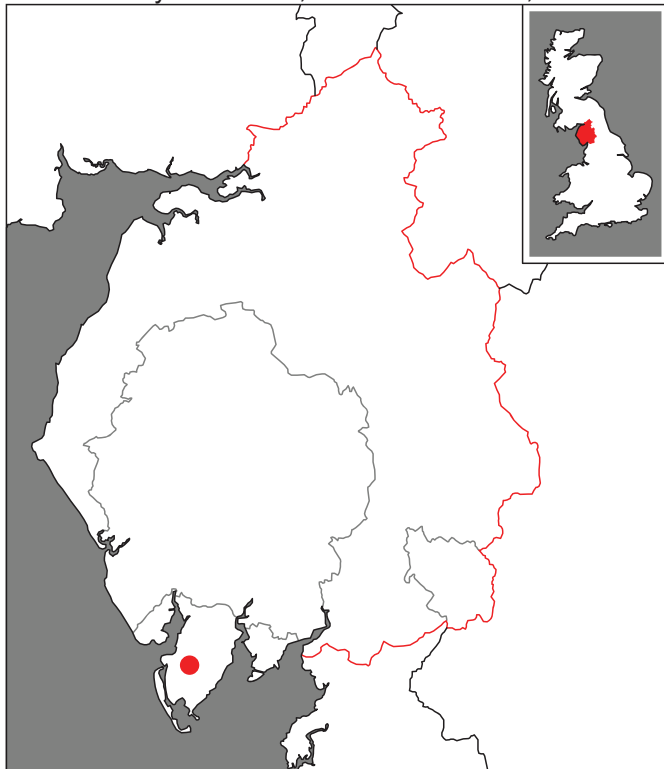


Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 The desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the desk-based assessment:

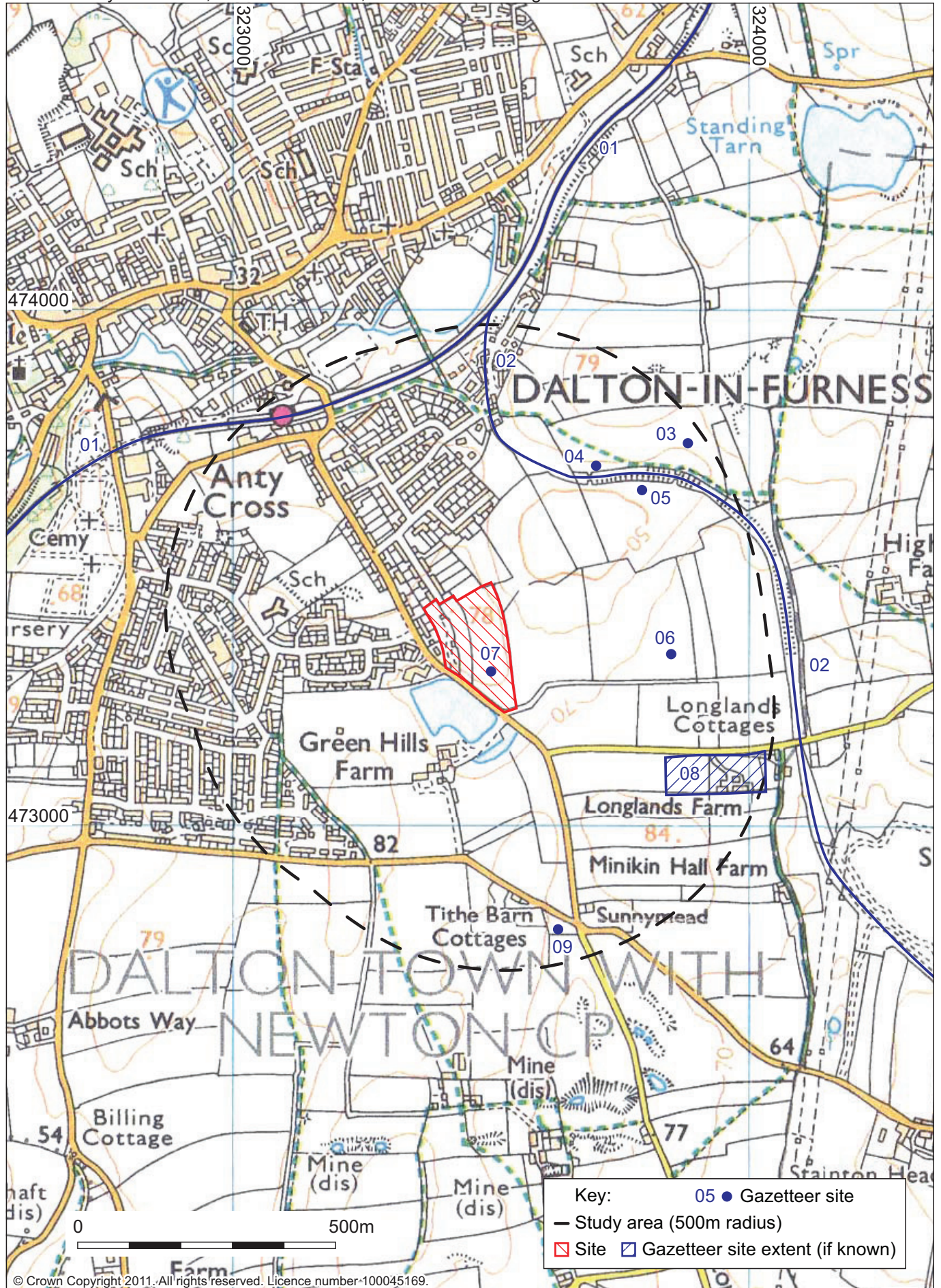
- **Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER):** this is a list of all the known sites of archaeological interest within the county, which is maintained by Cumbria County Council and is the primary source of information for an investigation of this kind. All of the known sites of archaeological interest within approximately 500m of the proposed development were examined; each identified site comes with a grid reference, description and source and any additional information which was referenced was also examined as necessary;
- **Cumbria Archive Centre, Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B)):** a number of primary sources were consulted, in particular the rating valuation of 1910 and other mining related plans, although no relevant ones were identified;
- **Online resources:** copies of the tithe map held in the National Archives (NA) were obtained from online resources;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library:** additional secondary sources were examined to provide information for the site background.

2.2 Site Visit

2.2.1 A brief site visit was carried out on the 12th September 2018, primarily with the intention of better understanding the development of the site, but also to inform the documentary evidence revealed during the desk-based assessment. In addition, the presence of any features, finds, or deposits of possible archaeological interest were noted. Digital photographs of areas of interest were also taken, primarily for use as illustrations in this report. Any areas where there were constraints to further archaeological work were noted.

2.3 Archive

2.3.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design, and current CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014b). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness at a suitable time on completion of the project. A copy of this report will be provided for the client, and a copy will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, at a suitable time a digital copy will be provided for the Cumbria Historic Environment Record, and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.



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Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan

3. Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A total of five sites of archaeological interest are recorded on the HER within the study area (Figure 2; summarised in Table 1 below). Four further sites that were not previously recorded, mine shafts recorded on historic mapping, were also identified during the desk-based assessment (**Sites 03-06**). All of these sites are post-medieval in date. Sites included in the gazetteer that relate to periods of the study area's history are individually mentioned in the site history (see *Section 4* below).

Site No.	Type	Period
01	Railway (extant)	Post-medieval
02	Railway (dismantled)	Post-medieval
03	Shaft (unspecified)	Post-medieval
04	Shaft (iron ore)	Post-medieval
05	Shaft (unspecified)	Post-medieval
06	Shaft (iron ore)	Post-medieval
07	Find spot (buckle)	Post-medieval
08	Iron mines (site of)	Post-medieval
09	Tithe barn (site of)	Post-medieval

Table 1: Summary of sites of archaeological interest within the study area

3.1.2 The site is outside of the Conservation Area for Dalton-in-Furness, which is north of the Furness railway line and there are no Listed Buildings within the study area.

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment

3.2.1 The results of the desk-based assessment have been used to produce two separate elements. Firstly all sites of archaeological interest recorded within the study area were compiled into a gazetteer (*Appendix 1* and shown in Figure 2). The gazetteer is used to assess the general type of historic landscape that makes up the study area, contribute to the compilation of the general history of the site (see *Section 4*) and, more importantly, identify sites that are likely to be affected by the proposed development. The significance of each of these sites and the degree to which they are likely to be affected is considered in *Section 5*.

3.2.2 The second purpose of the desk-based assessment is to produce a background history of the site. This is intended to cover all periods, in part to provide information that can be used to assess the potential of the site (particularly for the presence of remains that are otherwise not recorded in the study area), but more importantly to present the documented details of any sites that are known (see *Section 4*).

3.3 Map and Image Regression

3.3.1 **Introduction:** although there are early, typically county-wide, maps that include the area, they are generally very small scale and are not included in this section as they are not detailed enough to be useful in understanding the development of the proposed development site. The most useful maps for understanding the development of the site date from the mid-19th century onwards.

3.3.2 **Tithe map, 1842:** the tithe map for the area shows that the site occupies parts of three fields (NA IR 29/18/97 1842; Plate 1), labelled A327, A328 and A329, details of which are recorded in the accompanying schedule (NA IR 29/18/97 1840; summarised in Table 2).



Plate 1: Extract from the tithe map of 1842 (NA IR 29/18/97 1842)

Plot	Name	Owner	Occupier	Description
A327	Weybrow Hill	Joseph Fox	Joseph Fox	Arable
A328	Weybrow Hill	James Jackson of Leece	William Fell	Arable
A329	Weybrow Hill	Eleanor Cleator	Abraham Atkinson	Arable

Table 2: Details extracted from the tithe schedule for Lindal, 1842 (NA IR 29/18/97 1840)

3.3.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1850:** this is the earliest available detailed plan of the site (Plate 2). It shows much the same information as the tithe map, with the addition of the contours (Plate 2; cf. Plate 1). The road to the south and west of the site is labelled 'Graystone Lane'.



Plate 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1850

3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1891:** the site is unchanged (Plate 3; cf. Plate 2). The spelling of Greystone Lane reflects the current spelling.

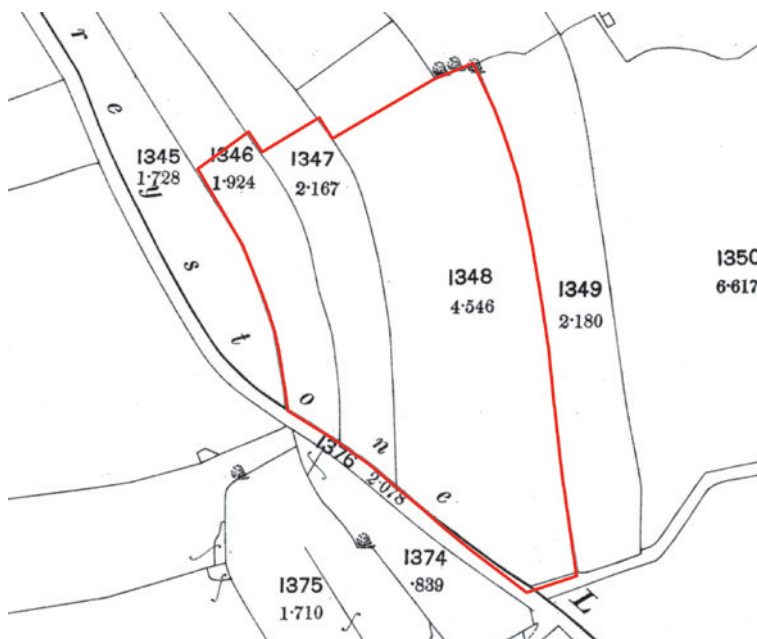


Plate 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey 1913:** the site is unchanged between this edition and the 1891 edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping (Plate 4; cf. Plate 3). The 1910 rating valuation (CAC(B) BT/IR 1/16 1910), which utilises a copy of this map, gives the details of the three fields forming the proposed development area. These are numbered 1959, 1961, and 1947 from west to east and the details are given in Table 3.

Plot	Name	Owner	Occupier	Description
1959	Dalton	Thomas Coward, Ulverston	William Waddy Chorley	Land
1961	Foulmire Gap	Thomas Ormondy, School Street Askam	Enoch Jefferies	Land
1947	Dalton	Thomas Coward, Ulverston	William Rigg	Land

Table 3: Details extracted from the 1910 valuation

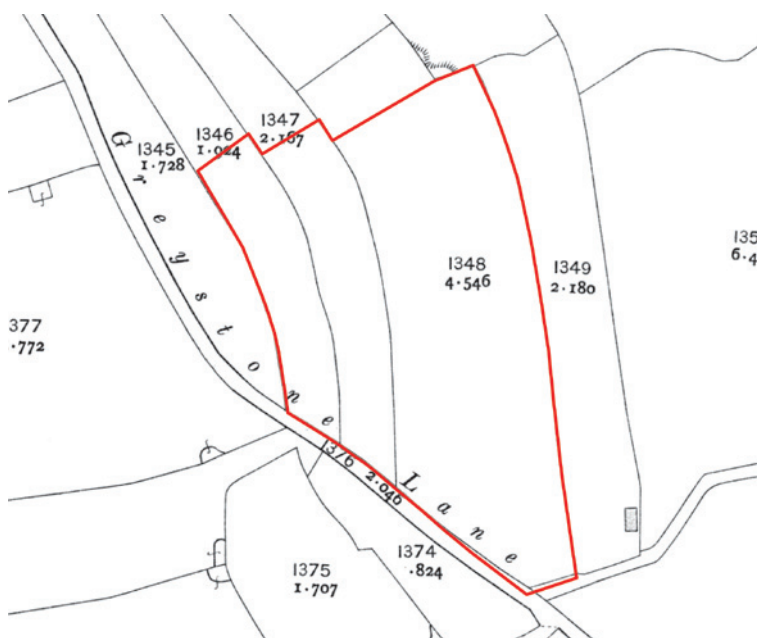


Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.4 Lidar

3.4.1 Lidar imagery shows the site as it appears today (Houseprices.io 2018; Plate 5). The strip between the site and Greystone Lane to the west has been built over as have various parts of the fields to the north. The westernmost of the fields occupied by the site has structures on it and some vegetation at the south end. The other two fields are undeveloped. There is what appears to be some sort of embankment at the north end of the field to the east and both fields to the east are striped with ridge and furrow, aligned approximately north/south.



Plate 5: Lidar imagery of the site (Houseprices.io 2018)

3.5 Aerial Photographs

3.5.1 **Aerial photograph:** two vertical aerial photographs covering the area were available in the HER (Hunting Surveys Ltd 1963). These showed that the whole of the proposed development area comprised open fields at this time but no obvious features, including the banks along the north edge of the site visible in the lidar, so these are probably modern. There was a possible circular feature in the southern half of the central field but this is very faint and unlikely to be of archaeological interest.

3.6 Previous Archaeological Work

3.6.1 No previous sites of archaeological work are recorded within the study area, although the area was partially included within a desk-based assessment for a pipeline (OA North 2005).

3.7 Site Visit

3.7.1 **Site Arrangement and Character:** the proposed development site comprises three relatively long and narrow fields, although the eastern is wider than the other two, orientated approximately north/south. The central and eastern are under grass, presumably utilised for grazing or silage production, and have clearly been improved. The western has apparently most recently been used for working or storing timber and has a hard-standing trackway winding through the centre and some small temporary or at least insubstantial buildings that are accessed from it.



Plate 6 (left): Improved central field, viewed from Greystone Lane to the south

Plate 7 (right): The trackway leading through the western field, viewed from Greystone Lane to the south

3.7.2 **Constraints:** there are no obvious constraints to further archaeological work in the central and eastern fields, although it is likely that there will have been some disturbance to any archaeological remains that might be present resulting from earlier improvements, in particular ploughing. The western field is clearly also likely to have seen some disturbance caused by the construction of the track and the structures and also perhaps by the uses to which the site has been put so any archaeological features that were present would be likely to have been adversely affected.

3.8 Conclusion

3.8.1 The map evidence demonstrates that the current arrangement of the fields had not changed substantially until the later part of the 20th century when the two longer fields on the west side were shortened. The curving narrow form of these fields, of which there are many more in the immediate vicinity, is indicative of medieval ploughing with a team of oxen fossilised in the present field system (Higham 2004, 59-62). It is perhaps interesting to note that on the tithe map all three were named 'Weybrow', although this had apparently changed by 1910, and it is conceivable that the second part of this name derives from the Old English word *burh* meaning fort (Ekwall 1922, 257), although there is no other evidence to confirm this.

4. Site History

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 In order to place the proposed development site in its historical background and archaeological context a brief discussion of the earlier history of its environs is necessary. Information relating to specific sites recorded during the desk-based assessment (see *Section 3* above) is included where relevant.

4.2 Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1st century AD)

4.2.1 While there is limited evidence for human activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, what there is has been found in the southernmost part, on the north side of Morecambe Bay. Excavation of a small number of cave sites has 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).

4.2.2 The county was clearly more densely 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 coast (Cherry and Cherry 2002). Coastal areas and river valleys are notably places where such material is frequently found in the wider region (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152; Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 26) and in the area around Morecambe Bay there is generally quite plentiful evidence for activity in this period (Elsworth 1998).

4.2.3 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 in the central Lake District (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). Remains other than monumental structures or stray finds are generally rare but in Furness a number of sites have now been found containing evidence of what might be settlement remains of this date, including two groups of features in the Roose area (Headland Archaeology 2001; OA North 2002; Evans forthcoming), substantial remains at Stainton Quarry (Matt Town pers comm), and a small posthole built structure on the edge of Barrow (Elsworth and Wilson forthcoming). In addition, flint finds of various dates, including the Neolithic, have been found during ploughed field walking from the wider area around the site (Evans 2008).

4.2.4 During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still (see Barrowclough 2010, 105-191), although settlements start to become more readily identified during this period, many of which probably continued to be occupied into the Iron Age and beyond. Stray finds of Bronze Age date are found throughout the county, often deliberately deposited in wetland areas (*op cit*, 169-191).

4.2.5 As mentioned above, it is likely that settlement sites thought to belong to the Iron Age have their origins in this period, although few have been studied in enough detail to be certain of this. Sites of this type are recorded typically as cropmarks revealed in aerial photographs but they are usually undated and little understood. The classic site of the Iron Age is the hillfort, and while these are not well represented in the immediate area, there was possibly one at what is now the site of a park on the edge of Barrow, and there are others recorded in the local area, for example on Hoad hill near Ulverston (Elsworth 2014), and Skelmore Heads near Urswick, although evidence for activity in the Neolithic was also associated with the latter (Powell 1963). There is likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period and it is evident that in this part of the country, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74). Stray finds are rare from this period, although beehive querns of either Iron Age or Roman date are found fairly frequently in the wider area and were probably made near Urswick (Ingle 1987).

4.2.6 No finds or sites of definite prehistoric date are recorded within the study area.

4.3 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1st century AD – 11th century AD)

4.3.1 There have been occasional finds of Roman coins from the general area (e.g. Shotter 1989), but evidence has yet to be confirmed of settlement in the area from the period. The likelihood of Roman military occupation in the Cartmel and Furness Peninsulas has been discussed for some time, and although a good case can be made for a Roman presence the evidence for it is limited and not yet proven (see Elsworth 2007). It is noteworthy that many of the finds of Roman date that have been discovered in the area came from the vicinity of Furness Abbey and Dalton-in-Furness.

4.3.2 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. The local area as a whole has a complex mixture of place-names of Celtic British, Anglian (Old English), and Norse type suggesting that the early medieval period was a time of dynamic and rapid population change (Edmonds 2013). However, physical evidence for settlement of this date is very limited. Many local place-names demonstrate the mixture of Anglian and Norse influence, such as Dalton, while others, such as Roose and Leece, suggest the late survival of British people (Ekwall 1922; Coates and Breeze 2000, 317). The name of Dalton is descriptive of the town's location at the end of a valley and it is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086, which further demonstrates its existence in the early medieval period (Ekwall 1922, 201).

4.3.3 No finds or sites of Romano-British or early medieval date are recorded within the study area.

4.4 Medieval Period (11th century AD – 16th century AD)

4.4.1 Dalton was one of the larger towns in Furness in the medieval period in part through its association with Furness Abbey – the secular court of Furness Abbey was held in Dalton Castle (Walton 1984, 15), but also because it held a market charter, from at least 1239, and was connected to local iron mining from at least the 13th century (Winchester 2016, 117). The most significant aspect of the local area's medieval history was the development of Furness Abbey, which was founded by Stephen, Count of Boulogne and Mortain, later king of England in 1124. He initially gave a site at Tulketh, Preston, to monks of the Savignac order, before granting them land in Furness in 1127 at which point they established a monastic house there (see Farrer and Brownbill 1914 for the following description of the Abbey's history and development). By 1147 the Savignac order had been incorporated into the Cistercian tradition making Furness Abbey the first Cistercian house in England, and further expansion of the site began. The remains of the Savignac monastery are still present above and below ground as well as the more extensive Cistercian monastery, as revealed during recent excavation work carried out as part of recent stabilisation work (Jeremy Bradley pers comm). The monastery grew in prosperity, and at the time of its dissolution in 1537 it was the second richest Cistercian monastery in England. The Abbey had acquired extensive property in the Lake District, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire and the deep-water port at Piel allowed access and trade with the Isle of Man and Ireland. Sheep farming played an important part in the Abbey's growing wealth, due to the price of wool, as did the continued exploitation of the Furness iron ore deposits, which paved the way for the region's post-medieval development.

4.4.2 No sites or finds of medieval date are recorded within the study area, although the tithe barn (**Site 09**) might have had medieval origins.

4.5 Post-medieval Period (16th century AD – present)

4.5.1 After the Dissolution, Furness Abbey was seized by the crown and the land was subsequently granted to the king's minister Thomas Cromwell; two years later it was passed to Sir Thomas Curwen the head of a leading local family (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 311). Thomas Curwen passed the property to his son-in-law John Preston, and in 1671 the then owner Thomas Preston built a mansion house in the grounds of the former abbey. The effect of the Dissolution on the associated outlying settlements is uncertain, but most evidently survived and formed the basis of many of the extant settlements in the area. Dalton was probably the most adversely affected by the closure of the abbey, although its market only began to noticeably decline during the 18th century (Winchester 2016, 117). Throughout the post-medieval period the area's importance as a source of iron ore grew and through its proximity to this so did Dalton, with the town increasing in size particularly in the 19th century and with the coming of the

railway (Walton 1984, 65-77). By the later 19th century the iron industry grew even more rapidly, and the study area contains elements of two mines; Longlands Mine to the south-east (**Site 08**, of which **Site 06** forms a part) and Dalton Mine, of which **Sites 03-05** form elements (Kelly 1998, 210 and 214). Of these Dalton Mine was established from the 1850s by Matthew Denney & Co and continued until 1879 (*op cit*, 107), while Longlands began in 1865 and was run by the estates of the Duke of Buccleuch until it closed in 1881 (*op cit*, 112). Development along Greystone Lane came later, with housing estates and associated road improvements from the 1920s onwards, although Greystone House, at the west end of Greystone Lane, was built for Joseph Rawlinson, an entrepreneur with connections to the local iron mines (Walton nd, 74).

4.5.2 All of the known sites of archaeological interest recorded within the study area are of post-medieval date, with all but two (**Site 07** and **09**) relating to the iron industry and of 19th century date or later. **Site 07** (a buckle) is a stray find of 17th to 18th century date, while **Site 09** (the site of a tithe barn) specifically relates to post-medieval evidence but potentially indicates a site with much earlier origins (see above).

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The discussion of the results of the desk-based assessment is in part 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 (DCMS 2013, Annex 4; *Appendix 2*). Of the nine sites of archaeological interest identified within the study area, only one (**Site 07**) is inside the proposed development area and none of the others are situated close enough to the site to be affected by the development proposals. However, the proposed development area is situated within a wider area of known archaeological interest, so there is clearly potential for further remains of archaeological interest to be discovered, which are otherwise unknown at present.

5.2 Significance of Known Resource

5.2.1 A copper alloy belt buckle was found at the site in 2006 (**Site 07**); however, no extant sites of archaeological interest lie within the proposed development area.

5.2.2 There are no Listed Buildings within the study area.

5.3 Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

5.3.1 Details of the archaeological remains present within the study area are presented in the results of the desk-based assessment (*Section 3*; *Figure 2*; *Appendix 1*). The potential for as yet unidentified archaeological remains to be present, however, is based on the known occurrence of such remains in the study area and also in the local environs (see *Section 4*). 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 4 below; in each case the level of potential is expressed as low (L), medium (M), or high (H):

Period	Present in study area?	Potential
Late Upper Palaeolithic	N	L
Mesolithic	N	L
Neolithic	N	L
Bronze Age	N	L
Iron Age	N	L
Roman	N	L
Early Medieval	N	L
Medieval	N	L/M
Post-medieval	Y	M/H

Table 4: Degree of potential for unknown archaeological remains by period

5.4 Disturbance

5.4.1 While the area surrounding the site has clearly seen some disturbance as a result of extensive iron mining, primarily during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the proposed development area was apparently not as directly affected, although there are four shafts relating to former iron mines within the study area (**Sites 03-06**), and the site of an actual mine (Longlands Mine; **Site 08**) nearby so there is the potential for disturbance associated with these. However, the land within the proposed development area has clearly been agricultural in nature throughout its recorded history although it has clearly been improved and so will have been ploughed in the past and the western field will have been adversely affected by the present structures within it, which all appear relatively modern. A gas pipeline is also recorded as running alongside the central boundary and this too will have disturbed any archaeological remains that might have been present.

5.5 Impact

5.5.1 Given the scale of the site and the need to modify existing ground levels, any deposits, features, or structures of archaeological interest that might be present on site would be likely to be adversely affected.

5.6 Conclusion

5.6.1 It is clear from the preceding sections that while there are no known sites of archaeological interest within the proposed development area, there is potential for archaeological remains to be present within the site, especially those relating to the iron mining carried out in the area in the post-medieval period. The extent of these could only be determined by further investigation, the most efficient method of which would be geophysical survey, although in the western field this would be of limited use given the structures that are present and the use to which the land has been most recently put.

6. Bibliography

6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

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6.3 Aerial Photographs

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Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

Site Number: 01**NGR:** 320000 469900**HER No:** 43835**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1850; 1891**Designation:** none**Type:** railway (extant)**Description:** extant railway named 'Furness Railway' on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps (Ordnance Survey 1850; 1891).**Period:** post-medieval

Site Number: 02**NGR:** 323500 47400**HER No:** 5583**Sources:** HER; Davies-Shiel and Marshall 1969, 250; OA North 2005**Designation:** none**Type:** railway (dismantled)**Description:** Stainton Quarries Railway; dismantled railway which carried limestone from the quarries at Stainton. The railway was opened in c1866 and the quarries were developed after that date by the Barrow-in-Furness Steel industry. The dismantled railway is now used partly as a land fill site near the former Longlands mines (**Site 08**). The line of the railway is still very obvious.**Period:** post-medieval

Site Number: 03**NGR:** 323882 473742**HER No:** –**Sources:** Ordnance Survey 1891**Type:** shaft (unspecified)**Designation:** none**Description:** a 'shaft' is marked here on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891.**Period:** post-medieval

Site Number: 04**NGR:** 323704 473699**HER No:** –**Sources:** Ordnance Survey 1913**Type:** shaft (iron ore)**Designation:** none**Description:** an 'old shaft (iron ore)' is marked here on the Ordnance Survey map of 1913.**Period:** post-medieval

Site Number: 05**NGR:** 323793 473652**HER No:** –**Sources:** Ordnance Survey 1891; Ordnance Survey 1913**Type:** shaft (unspecified)**Designation:** none

Description: an 'old shaft' is marked here on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891. It is marked as an earthwork but unlabelled on the 1913 edition.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 06

NGR: 323849 473333

HER No: –

Sources: Ordnance Survey 1913

Type: shaft (iron ore)

Designation: none

Description: an 'old shaft (iron ore)' is marked here on the Ordnance Survey map of 1913.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 07

NGR: 323500 473300

HER No: 42483

Sources: HER; Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS LANCUM-2490F1)

Designation: none

Type: find spot (buckle)

Description: cooking pot shaped cast copper alloy Jacobean-type shoe buckle with a looped chape with a single internal spike. In use the spike on the inside at the loop was pressed through a hole in the under latched. Dated 1660-1720 AD. Found near Parker's Pond, opposite the football ground, in 2006.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 08

NGR: 324000 473100

HER No: 2260

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1891; Martin 1996

Designation: none

Type: iron mine (site of)

Description: Longlands Iron Mines are shown on the Ordnance Survey map from 1891 but not on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850. This area is now a farm, but traces of the mine appear to remain in an area of waste ground. Condition and survival unknown.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 09

NGR: 323630 472800

HER No: 16178

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1851

Designation: none

Type: tithe barn (site of)

Description: site of Stainton tithe barn, adjacent to Stainton tithe cottage on 1973 map. There were no traces of the tithe barn in September 2001.

Period: post-medieval

Appendix 2: Significance Criteria

After DCMS 2013

- i) *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation;
- ii) *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context;
- iii) *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of record of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records;
- iv) *Group Value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement and cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group;
- v) *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features;
- vi) *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection which scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed historic buildings;
- vii) *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute;
- viii) *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.