

LAND AT DUCHY COURT AND FLASS LANE, BARROW-IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Client: Mulberry Homes Ltd

Planning ref: B07/2018/0596

NGR: 321733 470222 and
321718 470017

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January 2019



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Cover Sheet

The Site	
Site Name	Land at Duchy Court and Flass Lane, Barrow-in-Furness
County	Cumbria
Study area examined	500m around site boundaries
NGR	321733 470222 and 321718 470017

Client	
Client Name	Mulberry Homes Ltd

Planning	
Pre-planning?	No, planning application in progress but needs to be validated
Planning Application No.	B07/2018/0596
Development Proposal	Housing development on vacant land
Condition number	N/A
Local Planning Authority	Barrow Borough Council
Planning Archaeologist	Jeremy Parsons, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service

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

Staffing	
Desk-based assessment	Jo Dawson and Dan Elsworth
Site visit	Dan Elsworth
Report writing	Jo Dawson and Dan Elsworth
Report editing	Jo Dawson
Illustrations	Tom Mace
Date site visit carried out	2 nd January 2019

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

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

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Summary

As part of the submission of a planning application for a proposed residential development on land at Duchy Court and Flass Lane, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, 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. A site visit was also carried out in order to make a brief assessment of the site.

The site comprises two fields, and between these two lies the Risedale Abbey Meadows Carehome. Prior to the construction of this care home, an archaeological evaluation was carried out, and a number of features of archaeological interest were found, including a pit or post hole containing a fragment of Roman pottery. In addition, approximately 500m to the north of the site an archaeological evaluation uncovered a small structure formed by post holes, one of which was radiocarbon dated to the Neolithic period.

The mapping evidence shows that the site was open fields until the early 20th century, and that during the 20th century and into the 21st century the northern field had several small buildings within it, and was subdivided, whilst the southern field remained open and free of structures. The site visit revealed no obvious features of archaeological interest within the proposed development area, nor any significant disturbance that might have impacted on any archaeological deposits that might be present.

An assessment of the significance and potential of the site with regard both known and unknown archaeological remains suggests that although no archaeological finds or features are known from within the proposed development area, there is clearly, based on the known archaeology of the wider area, the potential for such remains to be present. The nature of the development would mean that any remains that were present would be adversely affected and the most efficient method of determining what might be present would be geophysical survey of the affected areas.

Introduction

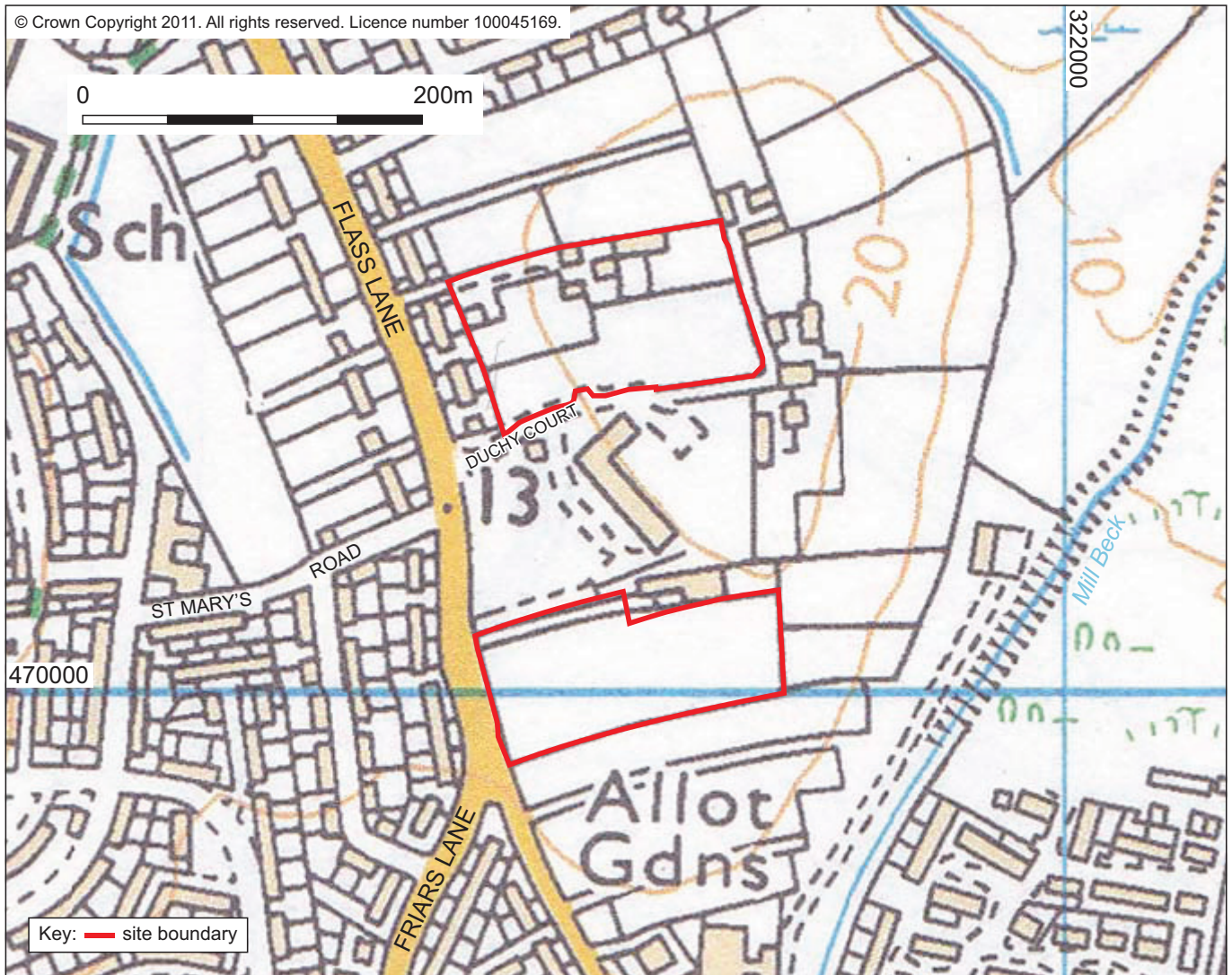
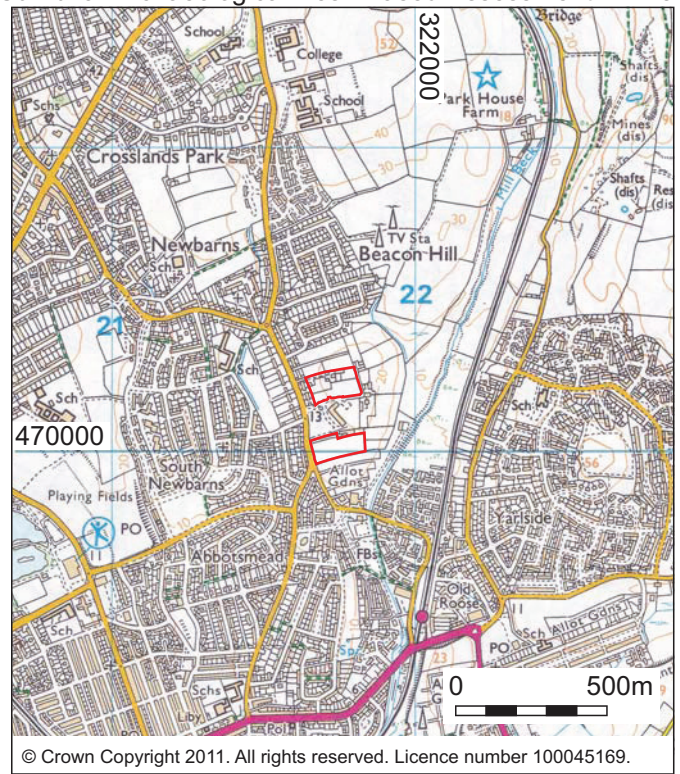
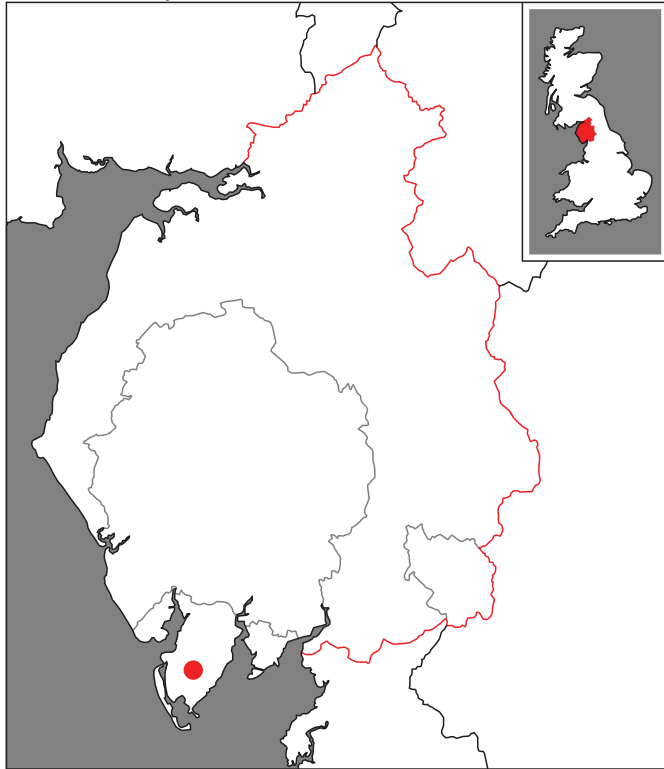
1.1 Circumstances of the Project

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

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located towards the south-west end of the Furness Peninsula on the eastern outskirts of Barrow-in-Furness in southern Cumbria, approximately 1.5km south of Furness Abbey, at between 20m to 30m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2011; Figure 1). This area, on the north side of Morecambe Bay, is on a sandy coastal plain, consisting of gently undulating pastureland, before the ground rises as it meets the Furness Fells to the north (Countryside Commission 1998, 65).

1.2.2 The solid geology of the area consists of Sherwood sandstone (Moseley 1978, plate 1). This is overlain by thick deposits of glacially derived boulder clay (Countryside Character 1998, 65).



Client: Mulberry Homes Ltd

Figure 1: Site location

1. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A 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, but also consultation with the Historic Environment Record (HER). A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Record Office/Archive Centre:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this report. Of principal importance are early maps of the site. These were examined in order to establish the development of the site, date of any structures present within it, and details of land use, in order to set the site in its historical, archaeological, and regional context. In addition, any details of the site's owners and occupiers were acquired where available;
- **HER:** this is the primary source of information recording previously known archaeological discoveries. For each site a grid reference, description, and related sources were obtained for inclusion in the gazetteer (see *Appendix 2*). In addition details of previous archaeological work carried out within the study area was also obtained from the HER;
- **Online Resources:** where available relevant sources were also consulted online;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology's office library includes maps, local histories, and unpublished primary and secondary sources. These were consulted where relevant, in order to provide information about the history and archaeology of the site and the general area.

2.2 Site Visit

2.2.1 A brief site visit, equivalent to an English Heritage Level 1 survey (English Heritage 2007), was carried out covering the proposed development area and other areas that might be affected. Particular attention was paid to the identification of features of historical or archaeological interest, but other relevant features were recorded such as later aspects of the site that may have impacted on the earlier remains or could constrain further investigation. Colour digital photographs showing the general arrangement of the site and any features of interest were taken.

2.3 Archive

2.3.1 The archive of the project will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report, together with a copy of the report. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014b). In addition details will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public. A copy of the report will be provided to the client and to the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report.

3. Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A total of nine sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area during the desk-based assessment (Figure 2; summarised in Table 1 below) ranging from the Neolithic to the Post-medieval period 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
1	Post holes/ditch/coin find	Neolithic – post-medieval
2	Stone axe find	Neolithic
3	Iron mine	Post-medieval
4	Bridge	Medieval
5	Pit or post hole	Roman
6	Stone axe find	Neolithic
7	Quarry	Post-medieval
8	Mill	Post-medieval
9	Brick works	Post-medieval

Table 1: Summary of the gazetteer sites identified 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 main elements. Firstly all available maps of the area were compiled into a map regression, demonstrating how the site physically developed. 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, but more importantly to present the documented details of any sites that are known.

3.2.2 Once this information has been compiled the significance of those sites of archaeological interest within the study area, their potential, and the degree to which they are likely to be affected is considered and based on this possible mitigation work is then suggested.

3.3 Map and Image Regression

3.3.1 ***Tithe map, 1842:*** this is the earliest detailed map of the area and it clearly depicts the site as an area of open fields, much as they are on subsequent maps (CACB) BPR 1/I/3/1/2 1842;). In addition the accompanying apportionment (CAC(B) BPR 1/I/3/1/1 1840) lists the name of the fields, their owners and occupiers, and the relevant information is summarised in Table 2 below.



Plate 1: Extract from the tithe map of 1842

Plot	Name	Owner	Occupier
F292	Lambclose	John Bolton	Thomas Coward
F288	Long Close	John Bolton	Thomas Coward

Table 2: Details of the fields from the tithe apportionment

3.3.2 **Ordnance Survey, 1851:** this is the earliest Ordnance Survey map at a useful scale, and it clearly shows the site as comprising parts of two fields, as per the earlier tithe map (Plate 2).

3.3.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1891 and 1895:** this is the second edition Ordnance Survey map and it demonstrates that by this time the site had essentially changed very little (Plate 3).

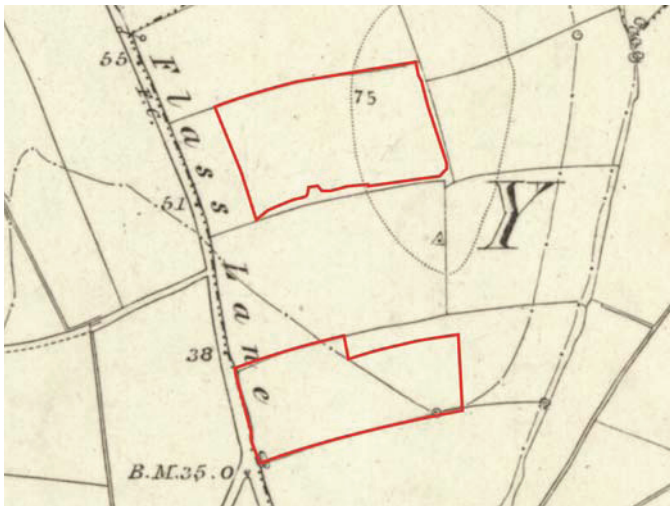


Plate 2 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851

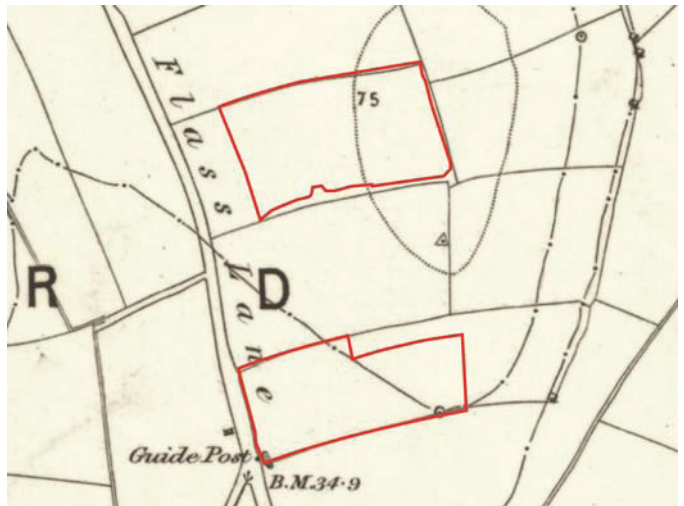


Plate 3 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1895

3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** this map is at a larger scale but again shows that the site has changed very little by this date, although some houses have been constructed on the opposite side of Flass Lane (Plate 4).

3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1933:** by this date there has been some considerable change. More houses have appeared along Flass Lane and other buildings are now present in the area between the two fields and to the east of the northern field. To the north the area is labelled 'Allotment Gardens' and there are some small buildings within the northern field that appear to relate to this (Plate 5).



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

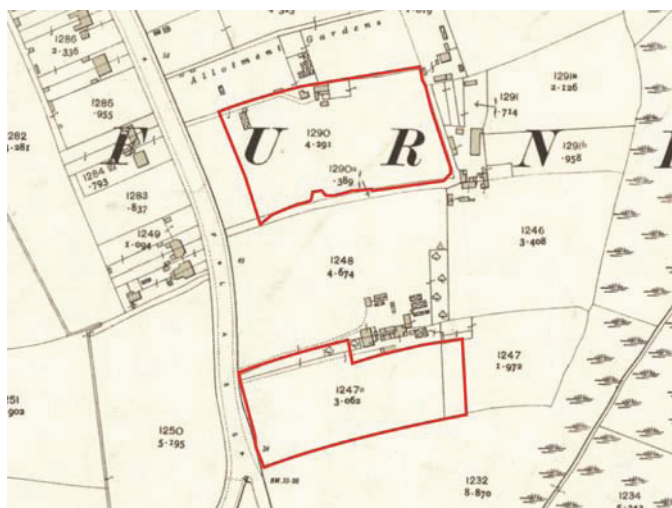


Plate 5 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1933

3.3.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1946:** although at a less detailed scale this map also shows the same arrangement of small buildings around the two fields and some inside the northernmost one (Plate 6).

3.3.7 **Ordnance Survey, 2011:** this demonstrates that the small buildings within the northernmost field were still present until quite recently, although it also shows the development of the Risedale Abbey Meadows Carehome in the area between the two fields (Plate 7). The northern field also has a number of sub-divisions shown across it that were not present on the previous maps.

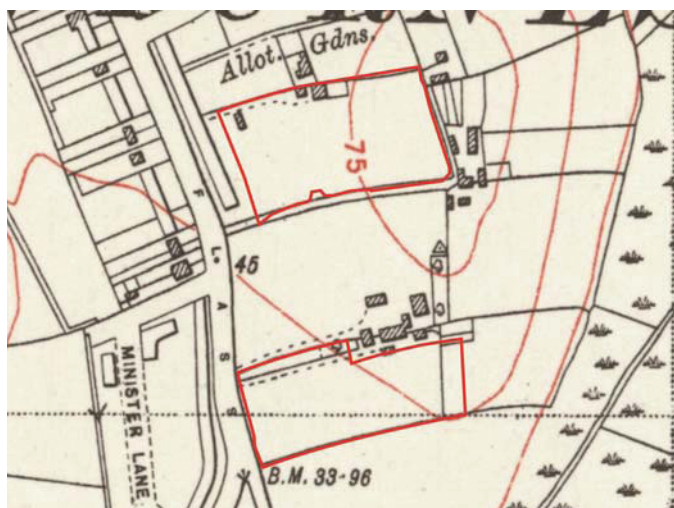


Plate 6 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1946

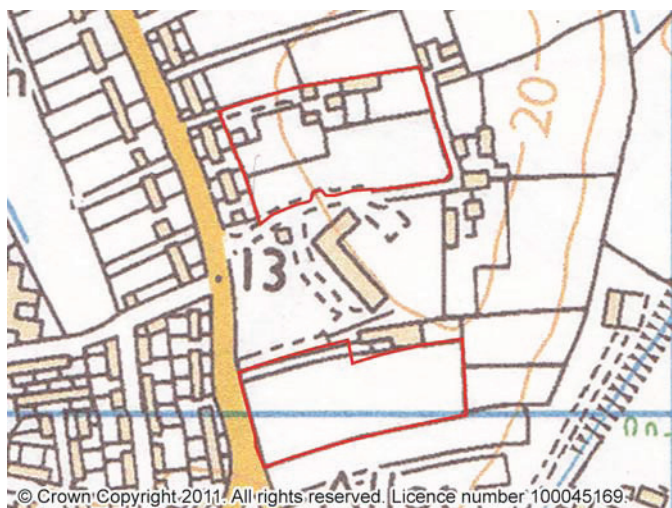


Plate 7 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 2011

3.4 Lidar and Aerial Photography

3.4.1 **Lidar:** this again shows that the buildings in the northernmost field were still standing at the time this data was collected (Houseprices.io 2018). It also shows some potential evidence for ridge and furrow ploughing in the southern field as well as potential agricultural improvements or sub-divisions in the northern field.



Plate 8: Lidar imagery of the site

3.4.2 **Aerial Photographs:** a range of modern aerial photographs (from 2000 to 2016) and MoD photographs from the 1940s are available on the Barrow Borough Council website (<https://webgis1.barrowbc.gov.uk/webgis/bingis.html>). These, however, add little further detail, with the exception of further demonstrating that the buildings in the northern field were still standing as late as 2016, although by this time they were clearly roofless ruins, although the preceding photographs show that they were only ever tin-roofed.

3.5 Site Visit

3.5.1 **Site Arrangement and Character:** the site comprises two fields, one to the north and one to the south of the Risedale Abbey Meadow Carehome. Both had hedge boundaries, although no boundary was present along the south side of the northern field, and were on land that rose gently from the west. The northernmost field was very overgrown with tall grass and other vegetation at the time of the site visit, and has clearly not been used for some time (Plate 9). The southern field was in use as pasture at the time of the site visit and is clearly more improved and in a better condition. It is separated by a post and wire fence at the east end into a second small field, at which point the ground begins to slope steeply down towards Mill Beck (Plate 10).



Plate 9 (left): View of the northern field, from the south-west

Plate 10 (right): View of the southern field from Mill Beck to the east

3.4.2 **Constraints:** there were no obvious constraints to any further archaeological work on the site nor features that were likely to have substantially damaged any features or deposits of archaeological interest that might be present, with the exception of activities associated with agricultural improvement (such as ploughing and drainage), which will undoubtedly have taken place.

4. Site History

4.1 Background History

4.1.1 The background history to the site helps our understanding of the development and use of the site, where known, making use of the map evidence presented above where relevant. The background to the site is intended to place the results of the project in its local context and in order to do so a brief discussion of the earlier history of its wider environs is also necessary.

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

4.2.1 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 and eroding from sand dunes along the coast, but these are typically concentrated in the west coast area and on the uplands around the Eden Valley (Cherry and Cherry 2002). Slightly closer to the site, however, large number of finds of this date and later have been found during field walking (see Evans 2008). These discoveries demonstrate that further remains of similar date are likely to exist in the local area, although in general such finds seem typically to be found in river valleys, lakesides, and coastal areas (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152).

4.2.2 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 of the site (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). Two of these have been found within the study area (**Sites 2 and 6**) and a small post-hole structure has also been revealed dating to this period (**Site 1**). 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. It is very likely that the enclosure recorded at Stone Close, near Stainton, has its origins in the Neolithic or Bronze Age (Dobson 1912). Similar sites are also recorded in the local area, including an enclosure on Hoad hill near Ulverston (Elsworth 2014), and another at Skelmore Heads near Urswick (Powell 1963).

4.2.3 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 (Elsworth 2014). Burials that belong to the Iron Age are extremely rare in the county as a whole, a radiocarbon dated example at Levens being perhaps the only certain example (OA North 2004). There is, in general, 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).

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

4.3.1 Late 18th and 19th century antiquarians considered a Roman military presence in the Furness area beyond question, but by the 20th century there was a complete reversal of opinion (summarised in Elsworth 2007, 31-37). Re-examination of the evidence however suggests a strong Roman influence or “background” presence in the peninsula during the Roman period, which doubtless would have been attractive for its rich iron reserves (Shotter 1995, 74; Elsworth 2007, 37, 41-43). There is little known Roman activity in the immediate area around the site, with the exception of stray finds, however. The early medieval period is not well represented in the area in terms of physical 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. Local place-names such as Holbeck and Yarlside denote a Norse influence but further afield names such as Roose and Leece suggest the late survival of British people (Ekwall 1922; Coates and Breeze 2000, 317) while across the county the presence of place-names containing the element *eccles* is demonstrative of a surviving post-Roman church structure in some form (Elsworth 2011).

4.3.2 Sites of Roman date within the study include a coin find of 3rd century date (**Site 1**) and a pit or post hole containing a fragment of pottery of 4th or 5th century date (**Site 5**).

4.4 Medieval Period

4.4.1 The site is approximately 1.5km south of Furness Abbey, which is a Scheduled Monument (No. 13572) and as the largest and most significant medieval site in the area it had the most substantial impact on the local landscape. The following background to the Abbey is largely taken from the Victoria History of the County of Lancashire (Farrer and Brownbill 1914). The Abbey was founded by Stephen, Count of Boulogne and Mortain, later king of England. He initially gave a site at Tulketh, Preston in 1124 for the establishment of an abbey to the monks of the Savignac order, who transferred to Furness in 1127. By 1147 this order had been incorporated into the Cistercian tradition making Furness Abbey the first Cistercian house in England, and further expansion of the site began. Its increasing wealth led to greater political autonomy and independence, which attracted the attention of Scottish invaders; in the early 14th century it is recorded that the Abbot paid a ransom to Robert the Bruce in order to avoid further attack (NMR entry 13572). The remains of the Savignac monastery are still present above and below ground as well as the more extensive Cistercian monastery. 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. The site is in close proximity the village of Newbarns, now part of the larger conurbation of Barrow-in-Furness. Newbarns is first recorded as a property of Furness Abbey, but only in 1535, a few years before the Dissolution, and was probably created shortly after 1516 to house twelve of the tenants of the village of Sellargarth, which had been destroyed by the abbot of Furness, Alexander Banks, in order to create a new deer park (Kelly 1946, 20). The tenants held an area of approximately 420 acres, which ran up to the western boundary of the site (*ibid*).

4.4.2 There is only a single site of medieval date recorded within the study area, Southerhouse Bridge (**Site 4**), which was probably constructed by Furness Abbey. The corn mill most commonly known as 'Roose Mill' (**Site 8**) is also likely to have medieval origins. Re-used stone taken from Furness Abbey was also incorporated into a later drain discovered during archaeological work to the north of the site (**Site 1**).

4.5 Post-Medieval Period

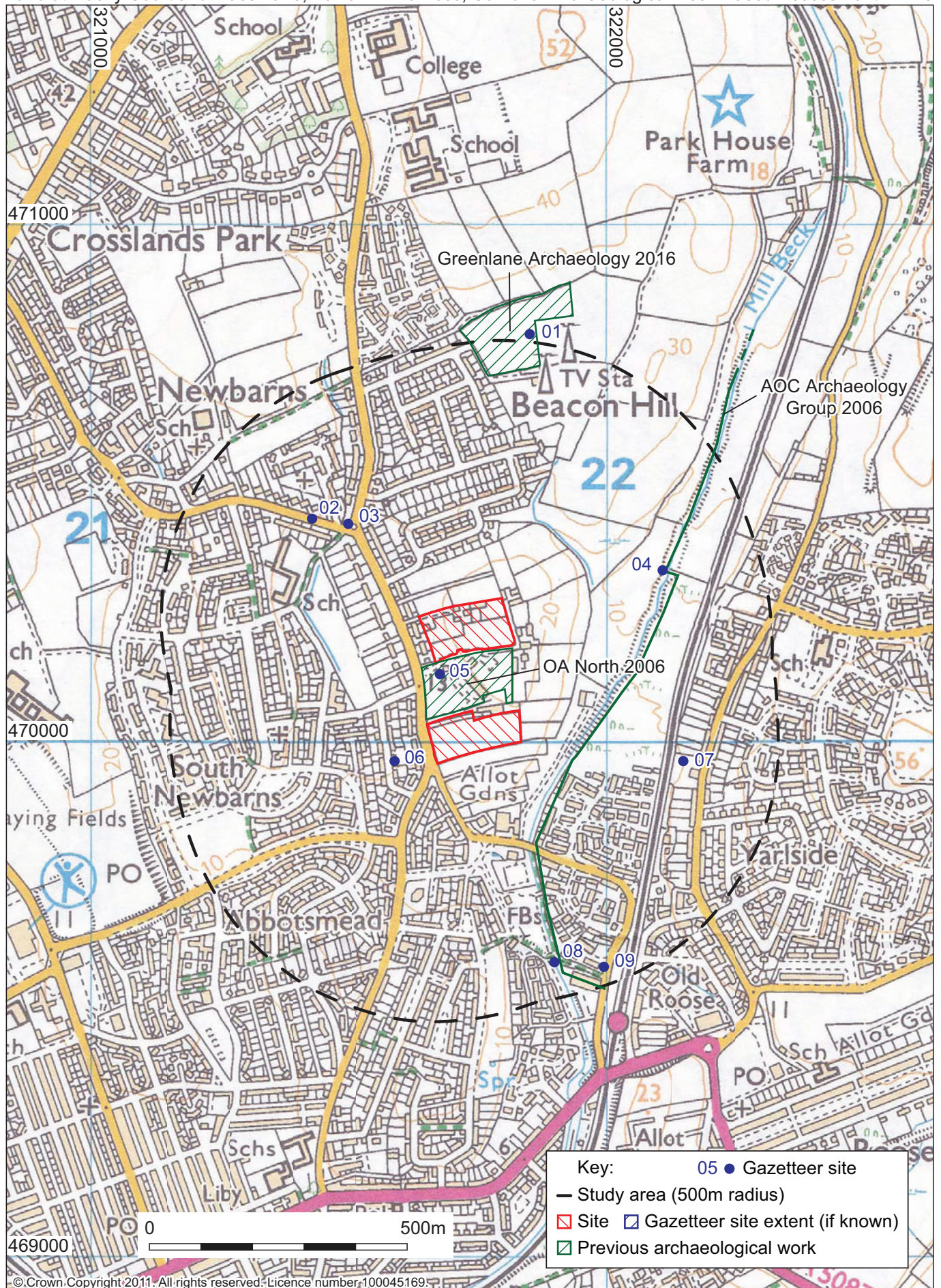
4.5.1 Following the Dissolution the monastery was taken under the control of the crown and the land was subsequently granted to the king's minister Thomas Cromwell (Wood 1998, 30). By 1540 it has been leased to Thomas Curwen and then passed to his son-in-law John Preston in 1546 (*ibid*). The Preston family made a number of improvements and alterations to the site in the 17th century and a new manor house was built (*ibid*) before the estates passed to the Cavendish family and were essentially left as a romantic ruin, popular with tourists (*ibid*). During the later 19th century the town of Barrow-in-Furness grew as a result of the Industrial Revolution, initially on the basis of the extensive iron ore deposits in the area but later due to the importance of ship building (Marshall 1958), until it effectively surrounded the original hamlet from which it developed and also a number of outlying hamlets, including Newbarns, a short distance to the north-west of the site. While Barrow became known for its industry and rapid growth the outer edges remained largely rural, although the arrival of the railway had a considerable impact on the immediate locality of the site.

4.5.2 There a number of sites of archaeological interest of post-medieval date within the study area, all of which are industrial in character; an iron mine (**Site 3**), a quarry (**Site 7**), a corn mill (**Site 8**), and a brick works (**Site 9**). The drain uncovered during excavations to the north (**Site 1**) is also of post-medieval date, but incorporated material of medieval date.

4.6 Previous Archaeological Work

4.6.1 Three previous pieces of archaeological investigation are known within the study area:

- **Flass Lane: Desk-Based Assessment and Evaluation, 2006:** prior to the construction of the Risedale Abbey Meadow Carehome an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation were carried out. The evaluation revealed a number of features of archaeological interest, the most interesting of which was a small pit or post hole containing a fragment of late Roman pottery (OA North 2006);
- **Dalton to Roose Greenway: Desk-Based Assessment, 2006:** a desk-based assessment was carried out prior to the construction of a greenway footpath connecting to Furness Abbey (AOC Archaeology Group 2006);
- **Land off Meadowlands Avenue: Geophysical Survey, Evaluation, and Strip and Record, 2016:** prior to the construction of a housing development this site was subject to a geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation (Phase Site Investigations 2016; Greenlane Archaeology 2016a). The geophysical survey revealed a number of features of potential archaeological interest but the subsequent evaluation demonstrated that many of these were geological or related to post-medieval drainage. However, some were of interest while other features were also revealed that were not shown in the geophysical survey, including two large ditches and a small pit. A subsequent programme of archaeological strip and record in two areas revealed that the larger of the two ditches was a former drain but that it was constructed from re-used red sandstone taken from Furness Abbey, while the other was probably a former field boundary. The small pit was shown to be one of a group of similar pits and post holes that delineated a small D-shaped enclosure, from which a single Neolithic radiocarbon date was obtained. The results of this work are due to be published (Elsworth and Wilson forthcoming).



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Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The discussion of the results of the desk-based assessment 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 (DCMS 2013, Annex 4; *Appendix 1*). Of the nine sites of archaeological interest identified within the study area, none are located within the proposed development area, but remains of archaeological interest were identified prior to the development of the adjoining Risedale Abbey Meadows Carehome, and it is therefore possible that associated features may be affected by the development proposals. However, the proposed development area is also 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 No known sites of archaeological interest lie within the proposed development area. The scale and extent of the archaeological remains revealed in the adjoining site prior to the creation of the Risedale Abbey Meadows Carehome is uncertain so their significance is difficult to ascertain.

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; Appendix 2*). 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 3 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	Y	M
Bronze Age	N	L
Iron Age	N	L
Roman	Y	M
Early Medieval	N	L
Medieval	Y	L/M
Post-medieval	Y	M/H

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

5.4 Disturbance

5.4.1 The proposed development area is likely to have seen some disturbance due to agricultural improvements carried out over several centuries, in particular ploughing and drainage, but this is unlikely to have totally destroyed any archaeological remains that might be present. However, the early maps show that the northern field clearly contained a number of buildings into the early 21st century, apparently connected to the nearby allotments, and these are likely to have adversely affected any deposits of archaeological interest.

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 by the proposed development.

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 of Neolithic, or more broadly prehistoric date, or relating to the features revealed during the archaeological evaluation carried out on the adjoining land. The extent of these could only be determined by further investigation, the most efficient method of which would be geophysical survey, although in the northern field this might be of limited use given the structures that were formerly present and the overgrown nature of the land.

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Appendix 1: Significance Criteria

After DoE 1990, Annex 4: 'Secretary of State's Criteria for Scheduling Ancient Monuments'

- 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.

Appendix 2: Site Gazetteer

Site Number: 01

NGR: 321820 470796

HER No: 44818; 44819; 19098

Sources: HER; Phase Site Investigations 2016; Greenlane Archaeology 2016a; 2016b; Elsworth and Wilson forthcoming; Shotter 1989, 42

Designation: None

Type: Post holes; ditch; coin find

Description: Archaeological work carried out on this site in advance of a housing development revealed a number of features of archaeological interest, principally a group of post-holes forming a small D-shaped structure, one of which was radiocarbon dated to the Neolithic. In addition a range of field drain types were encountered, many of which connected to a large stone-built 'main drain', which was largely constructed from pieces of red sandstone re-used from Furness Abbey. In addition a Roman coin of 3rd century date is recorded as having been found at 'Beacon Hill' in c1940, which is may be in the same general area, as this is labelled as such on modern maps, although there is another Beacon Hill to the south-west of this on Holyoake Avenue (see **Site 2**).

Period: Neolithic to Post-medieval

Site Number: 02

NGR: 321430 470430

HER No: 2304

Sources: HER

Designation: None

Type: Findspot

Description: A stone axe was found by workmen on the site of a new church at Beacon Hill (Beacon Hill Methodist Church) c1956. Last in the possession of Mr Hull of Rawlinson Street, Barrow-in-Furness.

Period: Neolithic

Site Number: 03

NGR: 321500 470420

HER No: 16216

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1851; Ordnance Survey 1895

Designation: None

Type: Iron mine (site of)

Description: Site of Flass Pit, filled in because of development by 1973.

Period: Post-medieval

Site Number: 04

NGR: 322110 470330

HER No: 2276

Sources: HER; Melville and Hobbs 1946 129-33; Kelly 1927, 198; Anon 1948, 14; AOC Archaeology Group 2006

Designation: None

Type: Bridge (site of)

Description: Souterhouse Bridge may be the same as one referred to in a chapter of 1433 in which the Abbot of Furness granted to Sir William de Harrington a right of way between Gleaston Castle and Barray. The bridge consists of one semi-circular arch with a span of 10ft. From the bed of the stream to the soffit is 3ft 6in and to the roadway 4ft 6in. No signs of a parapet. Originally there were 13 voussoirs to

each face, but some on the south face have fallen. The bridge is built of limestone and red sandstone blocks. The width of the cobbled roadway is 10ft 3in and the width of the bridge is 13ft. The mortar of the bridge is said to be similar to that from Furness Abbey west tower. The bridge is no longer in use. Note: the bridge is not shown on the 1973 Ordnance Survey map and was said in 1978 to be partly collapsed. The bridge is no longer extant although some of the stonework still survives and has been used to shore-up and support the banks (AOC Archaeology Group 2006).

Period: Medieval

Site Number: 05

NGR: 321680 470130

HER No: 41849

Sources: HER; OA North 2006

Designation: None

Type: Pit or posthole

Description: The partial remains of a small V-shaped pit or posthole, measuring 0.25m by 0.24m, was found during an evaluation excavation in 2006. The pit contained a sherd of late Roman pottery probably dating to the 4th or 5th century AD. The wider function of the pit or posthole could not be ascertained (OA North 2006).

Period: Roman

Site Number: 06

NGR: 321590 469960

HER No: 5600

Sources: HER; Fell 1971, 7

Designation: None

Type: Findspot

Description: A polished stone axe (probably Group VI) with butt broken and cutting edge reground, 13.3cm long and cutting edge 5.7cm wide, found 1954 when making the garden of 21 Minster Lane, Barrow-in-Furness. In the possession of D Nickson in 1978.

Period: Neolithic

Site Number: 07

NGR: 322150 469960

HER No: 16322

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1851

Designation: None

Type: Limestone quarry (site of)

Description: Site of a limestone quarry

Period: Post-medieval

Site Number: 08

NGR: 321900 469570

HER No: 16320

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1851; AOC Archaeology Group 2006

Designation: None

Type: Site of corn mill

Description: Site of corn mill. The area was very overgrown when seen in August 2001, but all the traces of the mill appear to be gone. Later Ordnance Survey maps show a factory on or near the site. This too is now gone except for a concrete platform. 'Crow Mill' is labelled on Jeffrey's map of 1777, Yates' map of 1786, and Greenwood's map of 1818 at this approximate location, therefore possibly

either a precursor to Roose Mill or an alternative earlier name. 'Roose Mill' is labelled on the tithe map of 1842 (AOC Archaeology Group 2006, 13).

Period: Post-medieval

Site Number: 09

NGR: 321996 469561

HER No: 16319

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1851

Designation: None

Type: Brick works (site of)

Description: Site of brick kiln and brick field. There are no traces of the brick works now, there is a Kwik Save store and modern housing on the site.

Period: Post-medieval
