

SWARTHMOOR HALL, ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Excavation



Produced on behalf of
Swarthmoor Hall History Group

NGR: 328172 477318

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Greenlane Archaeology Ltd,
2 Albrights Yard, Theatre Street,
Ulverston, Cumbria, LA12 7AQ

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

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Non-Technical Summary

As part of the 2011 Festival of British Archaeology, an event run nationally by the Council for British Archaeology, a series of trenches were excavated in the grounds of Swarthmoor Hall between the 22nd and 24th July 2011. These were intended to investigate the possible presence of an extension to the former Great Barn.

Documentary sources indicate that the Great Barn was at least 17th century in origin, with a possible domestic section at the north end, complete with mullion windows, and a threshing barn to the south. Photographs indicate that the large projecting chimney stack at the north end also incorporated a corbelled chimney, indicating that the building originally continued to the north. This northern extension had, however, clearly been demolished by the middle of the 19th century. The rest of the Great Barn was demolished in the 1960s, the domestic part having been converted into additional animal housing in 1915.

The excavation soon revealed that there were indeed the remains of a substantial building beyond the north end of the Great Barn as it stood until the 1960s, in the position anticipated to contain the remains of the extension. These comprised a thick well-built wall bonded with lime mortar, butting against which were two drystone walls, one leading north and one leading south. The earlier wall contained not only a small 'alcove' with splayed jambs, probably a window, but also the sill of a second lower level window to the east. It was apparent that when this extension had been demolished parts of the wall were incorporated into a new arrangement of field boundaries, while the rest was reduced to below ground level. The entire area had then been covered with dumped material, comprising a mixture of domestic rubbish and building waste, burying all of the walls. A second trench was excavated across a notable drop in the ground level to the north, which revealed a further section of the field boundaries, probably joining with that butting the north side of the early wall.

The dating of the features encountered is difficult as the vast quantity of material dumped on top made fully exposing the walls difficult in the time available and finds of relatively late date were still being encountered in the deposits at considerable depth. However, it is likely that the earliest section of wall is of a similar date to that assumed for the Great Barn, 17th century or perhaps slightly earlier. The extension was certainly demolished by the mid 19th century, but its remains were apparently still being buried into the 20th century.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Jane Pearson and Bill Shaw at Swarthmoor Hall for enabling the excavation and supporting it throughout. Further thanks are due to Ian Lewis and Martin Riley for providing numerous pieces of background information collected from the Hall's own archives and Friends' House in London.

The excavation was carried out by volunteers under the supervision of Dan Elsworth, and the project was coordinated by Ian Lewis on behalf of the Swarthmoor Hall History Group. The report was written by Dan Elsworth and the illustrations produced by Tom Mace. The finds were assessed by Jo Dawson, who also edited the report.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 As part of the Council for British Archaeology's Festival of British Archaeology for 2011 a project was organised to excavate land adjacent to the position of the former 'great barn', which was demolished in the 1960s and a new building, the present Fell barn, was built essentially on its footprint (completed in 2000). At this time an archaeological evaluation was carried out by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) in 1997, although this revealed that the 'Great Barn', as it stood in the 1960s, had been thoroughly demolished and only traces of footings remained. Historical sources relating to the site suggest that the 'great barn' originally extended further to the north, but that this section had been demolished before the rest of the barn, and it was intended to examine whether or not an extension certainly existed and, if it did, what form it took.

1.1.2 The initial proposal for the excavation was made by Ian Lewis, who liaised with the manager at Swarthmoor Hall, Jayne Pearson (having discussed the project with the preceding warden Bill Shaw) and Greenlane Archaeology in order to bring the project to fruition. The excavation was carried out by volunteers from the local and regional area, who worked under the supervision of Dan Elsworth of Greenlane Archaeology. The excavation was carried out between 22nd and 24th July 2011.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Swarthmoor Hall is situated in an area of relatively flat land, between the wide valley of the Levy Beck to the north, reclaimed moorland to the south, and open fields to the east and west. It is approximately 45m above sea level and at NGR 328172 477318 (Figure 1). It is approximately 1km south-west of the centre of Ulverston, on the north-east edge of the village of Swarthmoor, and situated between the A590 to the west and the Croftlands Estate to the east.

1.2.2 Ulverston is on the boundary between the West Cumbria coastal plain and the higher ground of the Furness Fells to the north; the solid geology is typically made up of Bannisdale slates (Taylor *et al* 1971, plate XIII; Moseley 1978, plate 1), and this is overlain by a drift geology made up of glacially-derived tills comprising gravels and clays (Countryside Commission 1998, 66).

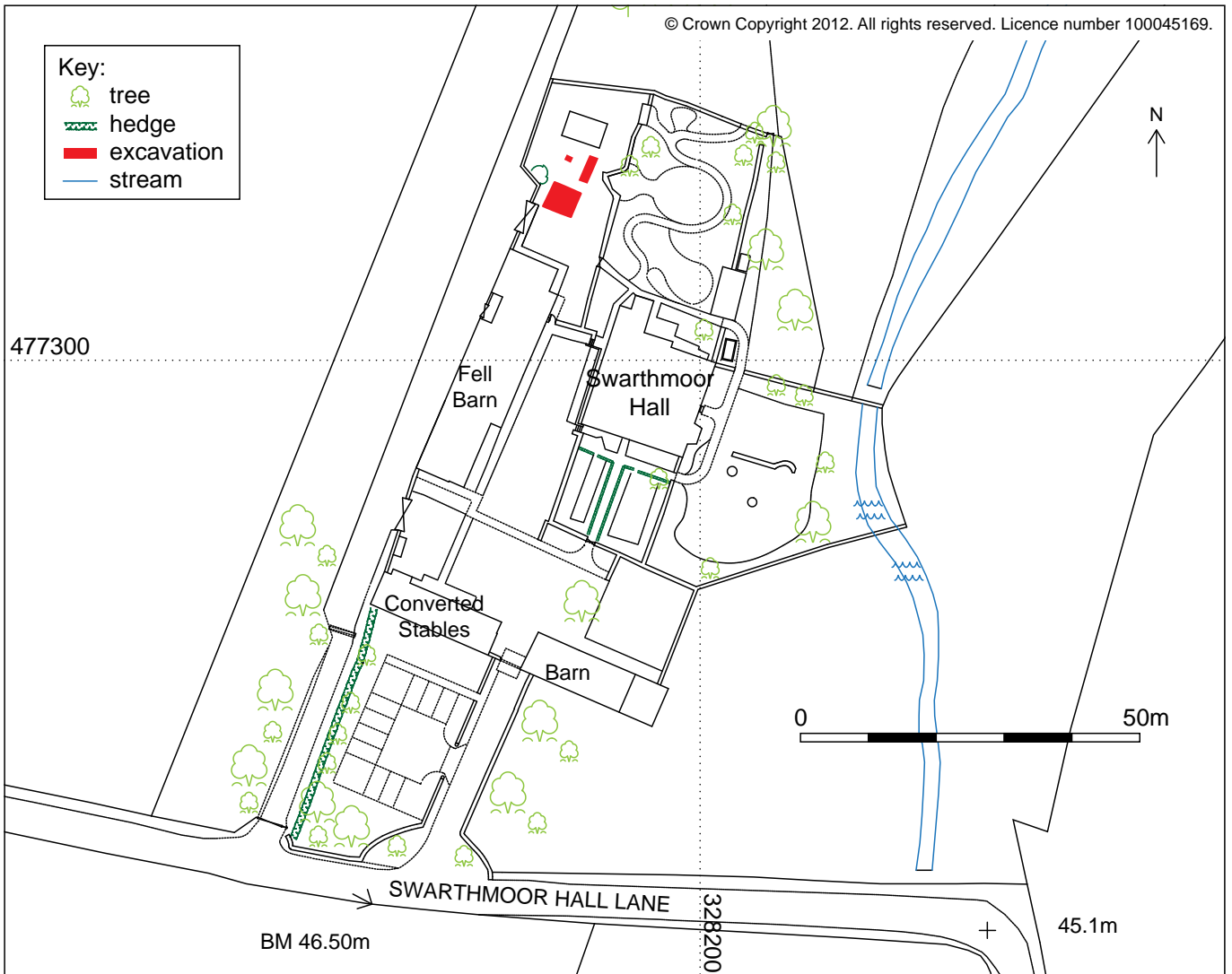
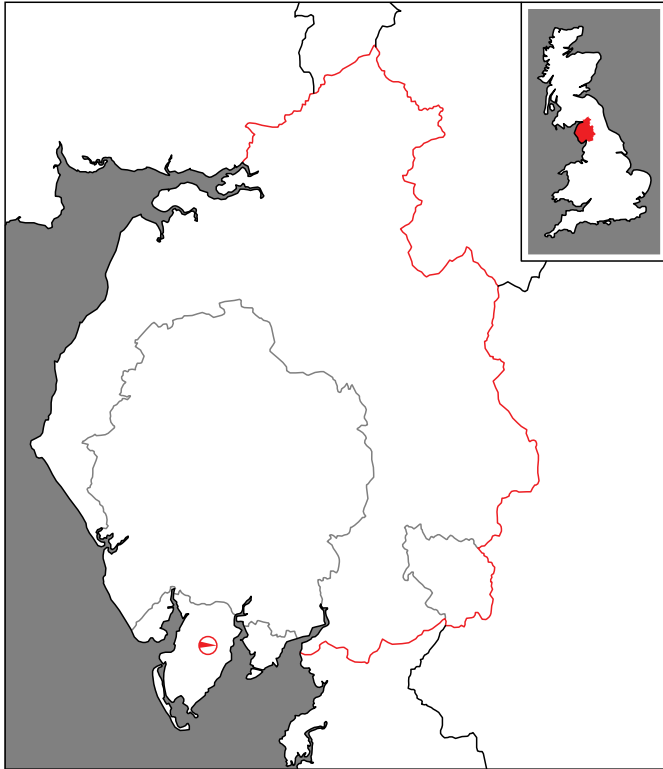


Figure 1: Site location

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2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The project primarily comprised the archaeological excavation of an area to the north of the current Fell Barn on what was thought likely to have originally been part of or an extension to the earlier 'great barn'.

2.1.2 All aspects of the project were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

2.2 Archaeological Excavation

2.2.1 An approximately 4m² square trench (Trench 1) was excavated 7m to the north of the Fell Barn (Figure 2). In addition, because of the large numbers of people available each day, a smaller trench (Trench 2), approximately 3.5m north/south by 1m east/west was excavated to the north east of this in order to examine a pronounced break of slope at this point, which was assumed to be due to the line of a former wall. A further small pit (Trench 3), approximately 0.5m north/south by 0.7m east/west, was also excavated. All deposits were investigated by hand in stratigraphic sequence, typically using mattock, spade, or trowel, as appropriate. The following recording techniques were used:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits and features (see *Appendix 1*) were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets. In addition, a general record was made of the day's events;
- **Photographs:** photographs in colour digital format were taken of all archaeological features uncovered during the excavation, 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);
- **Drawings:** drawings (Figure 2) were produced on site using a total station coupled to a portable computer running AutoCAD and TheoLT. The initial detail captured was then enhanced through hand drawing for Trench 1, and the following elements were thus produced:
 - i. A plan of Trench 1 was produced at a scale of 1:20;
 - ii. Both trenches were located relative to the local topography, nearby buildings and other structures;
 - iii. Heights above Ordnance Datum were recorded for both trenches utilising a known level on the road to the south-east (45.01m AOD).

2.3 Finds

2.3.1 **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.

2.3.2 **Assessment and recording:** the finds were assessed and identified and a list of them was compiled (see *Appendix 2*).

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 2*) and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007). The archive, which comprises the drawn, written, and photographic record, will be deposited with the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness (CRO(B)). In addition, a copy of the report will be provided to Swarthmoor Hall and Greenlane Archaeology will retain a copy, and a digital copy will be provided to the Cumbria Historic Environment Record. A digital copy will also be provided for the OASIS scheme.

2.4.2 It is anticipated that the finds will be retained by the landowner or discarded.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1.1 While the origins of Swarthmoor Hall are uncertain, it is conventionally thought have been built in the late 16th century by George Fell, the Father of Judge Thomas Fell (Winchester 1996, 25). However, it has been suggested for some time that the site has its origins in an otherwise now lost settlement named *Warte* in the Domesday survey, a suggestion seemingly first made by Rev LR Ayre, vicar of Ulverston (Anon 1886, 221-222; Anon 1887, 398) and subsequently repeated in the late 19th century (Barber 1894, 226), but now rarely repeated. The meaning of this is uncertain, but it is perhaps similar in origin to Warton near Carnforth, which derives from *Weard-tun*, *weard* being the Old English word for guard or guard-tower, and apparently a reference to the ancient hillfort on the nearby crag (Ekwall 1922, 188). *Warte* was perhaps therefore similarly named because of its proximity to the hillfort at Skelmore Heads, although crop-mark evidence suggests that there was once an enclosure on the low hill near Trinkeld (Elsworth 2006), which was perhaps a more likely source of the name. There is also increasing evidence that land at Swarthmoor originally formed part of the Neville Hall estate: a list of lands formerly held as part of the manor of Neville Hall includes 'Swartmore' and a 'St Mary Acre' tenanted by George Fell (Brownbill 1929, 339-340). It is possible that it at one time formed part of a grange associated with this, although evidence for this is as yet uncertain.

3.1.2 The focus of the excavation is on the area of the former 'Great Barn', which was demolished in 1963 (LUAU 1997, 3). The barn appears to have comprised two elements, as demonstrated in several early photographs and plans (Plates 1-6); a large threshing barn at the south end, with a rounded outshut projecting from the south end of the east side, apparently a horse gin (Plate 4), and a more domestic section at the north end, with mullion windows (Plate 5), which was converted to provide further accommodation for animals in 1915 (Plate 3). The section to the north is also notable for having a large projecting chimney stack, into which is set the remains of a corbled chimney stack, which suggests that a further extension was originally present to the north (Plate 6). This may be visible on the estate plan of c1760 recently discovered in Friends' House (Plate 1), although this is not very detailed and of small scale. Any extension at this end had certainly been demolished by the time the first detailed Ordnance Survey maps for the area were produced in the mid 19th century (Plate 2).

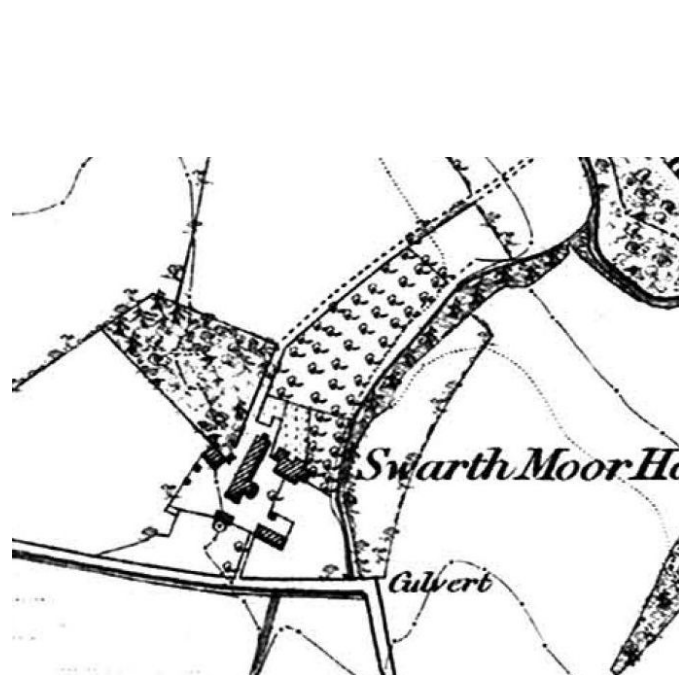
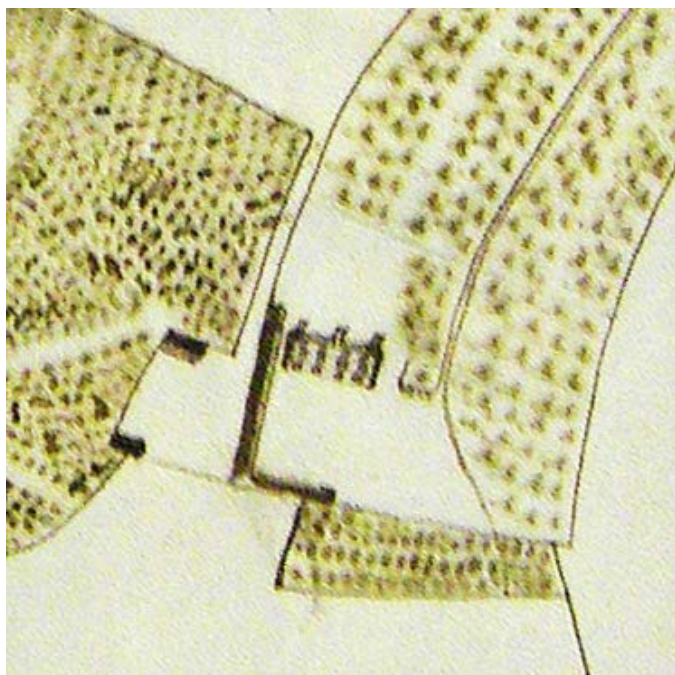


Plate 1 (left): Extract from the c1760 estate plan from Friends' House

Plate 2 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1850

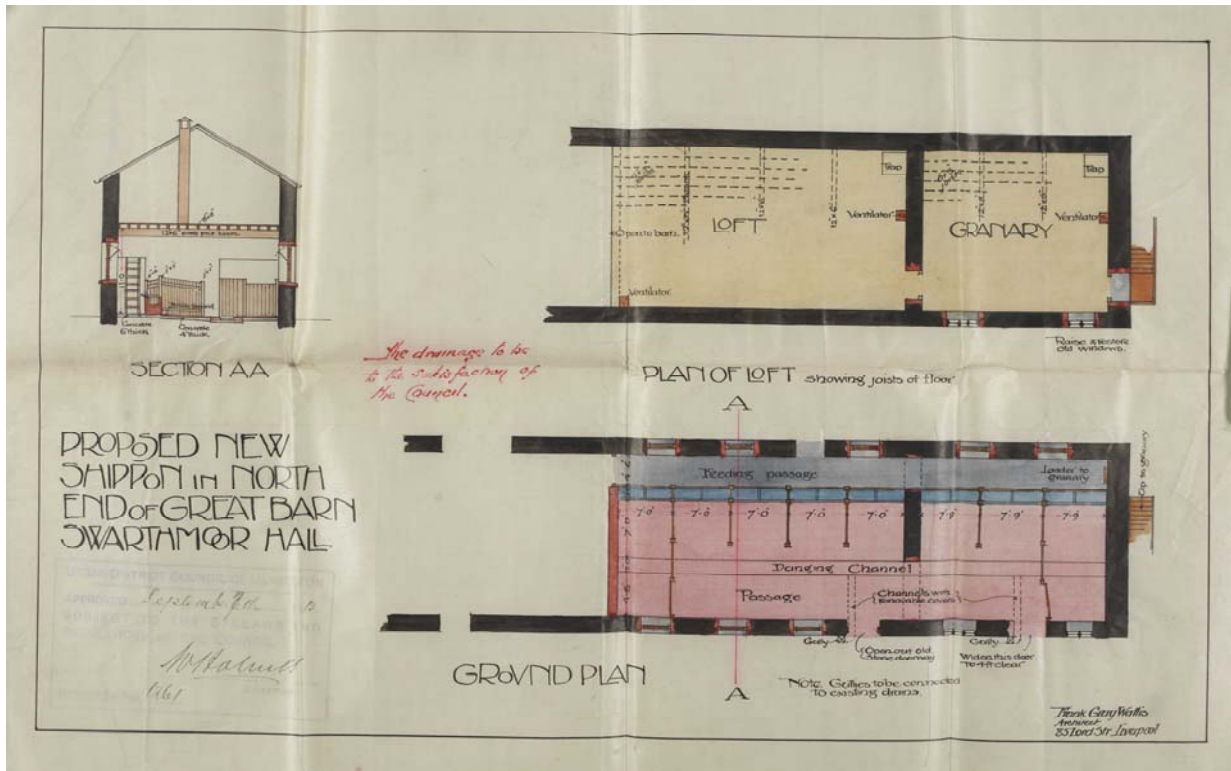


Plate 3: Proposed alterations to the great barn, 1915 (CRO(B) BSUD/BIPLANS/1261 1915)



Plate 4 (left): Aerial view of Swarthmoor Hall from the 1930s showing the Great Barn with projecting horse gin (after Lowe and Bennett 2006, 55)



Plate 5 (right): Early 20th century photograph showing the mullion windows at the north end of the Great Barn



Plate 6: Mid 20th century view of the north end with projecting chimney and corbled chimney stack

3.2 Previous Work

3.2.1 An evaluation comprising the excavation of three trenches was carried out in 1997 prior to the construction of the Fell Barn (LUAU 1997). These revealed heavily truncated remains, indicating that the elements of the Great Barn that had been demolished in the 1960s had been comprehensively cleared, although it was suggested that the barn had been extended in the mid-19th century (*ibid*). No evidence for a putative extension of the hall to the west into this area was encountered (*ibid*).

3.3 Summary

3.3.1 The documentary evidence suggests that the former Great Barn had fabric likely to have been of at least 17th century date and so the whole building is likely to belong to at least this period. There appears to have been an extension to the north end, which had clearly been demolished by 1850. The purpose of this is not clear from any of the evidence available in the documentary sources, and this, plus the fact that it was demolished prior to the demolition of the rest of the barn in 1963 and therefore may have better preserved surviving remains below ground, means that the area to the north of the current Fell Barn should be considered of some archaeological potential in terms of the site of Swarthmoor Hall as a whole.

4. Fieldwork Results

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The project initially comprised the archaeological excavation of a 4m² trench in the lawn to the north of the Fell Barn (Trench 1), and subsequently the excavation of a smaller trench, 3.75m by 1m 2m to the north-east of this on the edge of the vegetable garden (Trench 2), and a small test pit 0.7m long (east/west) by 0.5m wide (north/south) to the west of the smaller trench (Trench 3). In all of the trenches the turf was initially removed by hand and separately stacked while underlying deposits were investigated through hand excavation techniques.

4.2 Archaeological Excavation

4.2.1 **Trench 1:** removal of the turf revealed a layer of dark brown sandy clay topsoil between 0.15m and 0.25m thick across the entire area (**100**) (Plate 7). In the south-west corner of the trench, covering a triangular area, this overlay a pale buff/white layer of poured concrete covering a approximately 4m long east/west and 2m north/south (**101**) (Plate 8). This was largely left *in situ* but appeared to be typically 0.1m thick. To the north and east of this a mottled mid-orange brown clay sand deposit with c40% rounded stone rubble and some brick was deposited across the majority trench (**102**), although towards the north-west corner a collection of walls (**107**, **108** and **109**; see below) soon became apparent, buried by this deposit and **100**. In the far north-west corner it was apparent that deposit **102** had not spread this far and instead there was two very similar layers of dark brown/black silty clay with a very low stone content (**103** and **104**), one on top of the other. Indeed, the spread of stoney material **102** appears to have been deposited against the walls.



Plate 7 (left): Trench 1 following removal of topsoil

Plate 8 (right): Concrete surface (**101**) in the south-west corner of Trench 1

4.2.2 The walls comprised three separate elements. The earliest was apparently **109**, which was orientated approximately east/west and largely constructed from flat slate slabs laid in good level courses, bonded in places with gritty white lime mortar. It was eventually revealed to be 0.6m tall (with five courses visible), and it was typically 0.7m thick, and a small alcove or window reveal with splayed jambs was identified on the west side. Abutting this were two other walls; **107** and **108** (Plate 9). **107** butted the east side of the small alcove or window to the west, orientated north/south, and over 1m long, although the south end was hidden below layer **101**. It was drystone built and eventually revealed to be 0.4m tall (four or five courses), 0.5m wide and constructed from waterworn stones and some pieces of slate laid in much rougher courses. **108** was similar in construction to **107**, but 0.6m tall (six courses; Plate 10) and 0.7m wide, orientated north/south and 1.9m long, the north end extending out of the trench. Across the main part of the trench, below layer **102**, was a similar dumped deposit (**105**) comprising a dark greyish brown sandy clay with c20% rounded and sub-angular cobbles and large

lenses of ash. Elements of this were removed from across the site, in part to discover how tall the walls were and in doing so it was revealed that wall **109** originally continued to the east, but only the lower courses remained, within which was a second splayed reveal for a window with one half of a yellow sandstone sill for a mullion window remaining *in situ* (Plate 10 and Plate 11). To the north of this deposit **105** was fully removed to reveal a mid brownish-orange firm sandy clay (**110**) considered to be the underlying natural. Within the alcove in the west end of wall **109** a lower deposit (**106**), similar to **105**, was revealed below **102** but with more rounded stones and less ash. This sealed a large ceramic pipe, of which two sections were visible, both of which were round in section and comprised an orangey-red earthenware (Plate 12). This pipe was orientated approximately north/south and apparently set into a cut through the base of wall **109** and so was presumably pushed through a hole cut into the wall. The pipe did not appear to continue beyond the north side of wall **109** although the hole through the foundation was visible following the removal of deposit **104**.



Plate 9 (left): Walls **109** and **108** beginning to be revealed in Trench 1



Plate 10 (right): Side elevation of wall **108** and sill for mullion window revealed in continuation of wall **109**



Plate 11 (left): Walls **107** and **109** showing exposed courses and sill of mullion window



Plate 12 (right): Pipe revealed in alcove in wall **109**

4.2.2 **Trench 2:** following the removal of the turf an east/west orientated wall was immediately revealed running almost across the centre of the trench (**206**). Either side of this wall was a deposit of dark grey-brown topsoil with c30% sub-angular cobbles (**200** to the south of **206**, **202** to the north). Beneath this was a dumped deposit of mid grey-brown sandy clay, with mortar and slate (**201** to the south of the wall and **203** to the north), which was sat on a mid-dark yellowish-brown firm sandy clay with c10% rounded gravels (**205** south of the wall and **204** to the north). Wall **206** was found to be constructed of rounded

and sub-angular volcanic stones and slate, drystone built, and surviving to a height of 0.4m tall and 0.6m thick (Plate 13 and Plate 14).



Plate 13 (left): Wall 206 in Trench 2, viewed from the north

Plate 14 (right): Wall 206 in Trench 2, viewed from the south

4.2.3 **Trench 3:** this comprised only a small essentially rectangular test pit, 0.5m north/south by 0.7m east/west, excavated in order to ascertain whether the wall revealed in Trench 2 continued to the west. An overlying deposit of topsoil, essentially the same as **100** and **200** and approximately 0.2m thick was encountered, beneath which was a stoney deposit. This was not investigated but was assumed to be a continuation of the wall in Trench 2 (**206**).

4.3 Finds

4.4.1 In total, 2778 finds were recovered. The majority of these comprised household waste such as fragments of pottery, glass, and metal, but also building materials such as brick and concrete, as well as waste material such as ash, but also apparently industrial material such as slag. The vast majority were 19th and 20th century in date; several plastic finds were recovered as well as coins of very late date. However, some pottery fragments were of probable or definite 17th and 18th century and some of the slag had the appearance of medieval bloomery slag, although it is difficult to account for how this arrived at the site. A full catalogue of the finds is presented in *Appendix 2*.

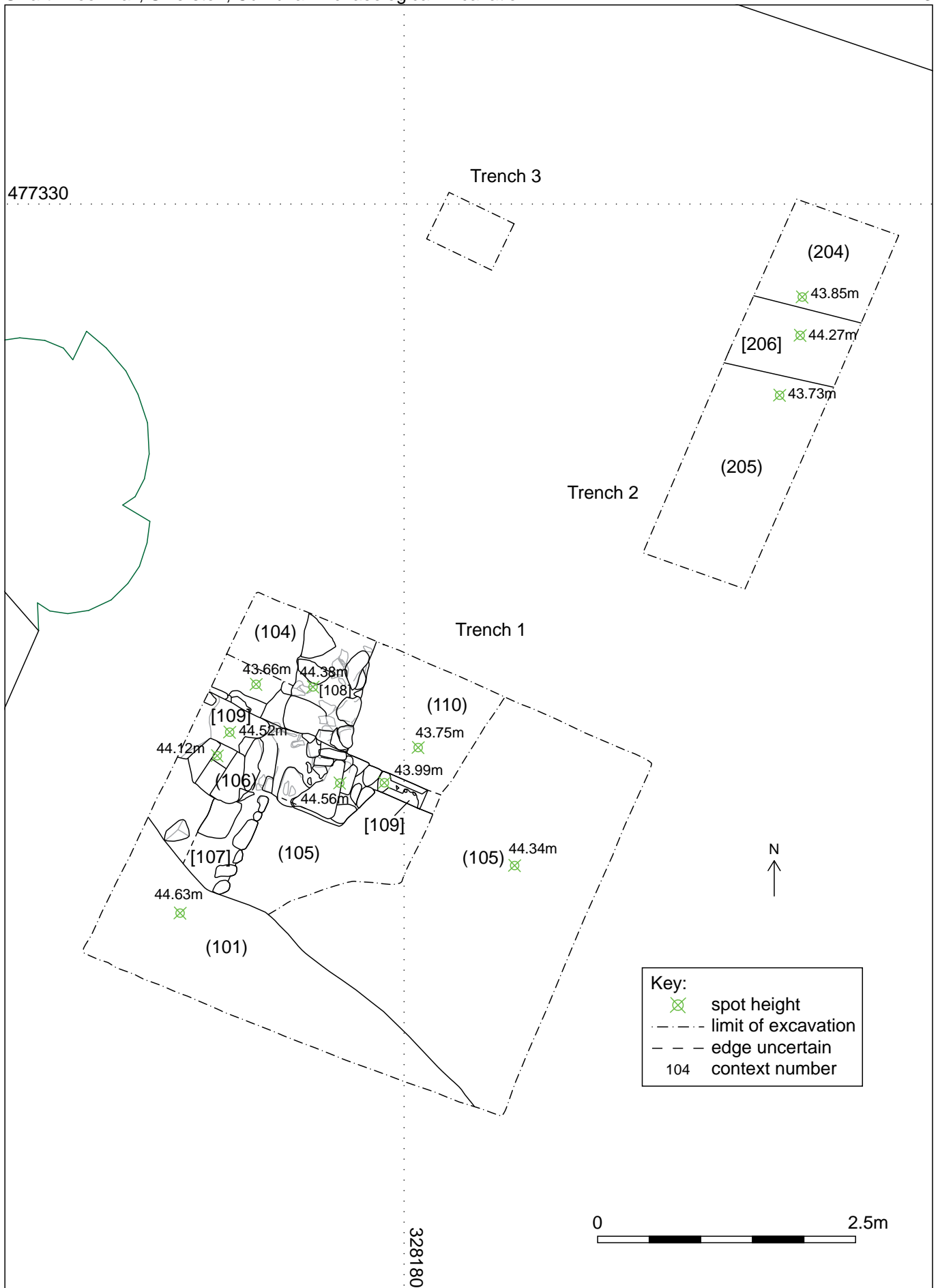


Figure 2: Plan of the excavation areas following removal of upper deposits

5. Discussion and Conclusion

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 The excavation was remarkably successful in that it revealed substantial buried remains comprising three sections of wall in the main trench and another in Trench 2 (possibly also present in Trench 3), and it is likely that the earliest of these formed part of a building aligned with the former Great Barn and built in a similar style. four main phases of activity were revealed.

5.1.2 **Phase 1:** the earliest deposits was the mid brown-orange clay (**110**) exposed in only a small area on the north side of Trench 1, which was probably the same as **204** and **205** in Trench 2. This was undoubtedly the underlying natural, and probably extended across the whole site, which was laid down at end of the last Ice Age as a result of glacial activity.

5.1.3 **Phase 2:** most likely built directly on top of the natural in Trench 1 was the approximately east/west section of wall (**109**). This was well built and lime mortared and incorporated a low level window with splayed jambs the sill for a mullion window still *in situ* as well as a second smaller window to the west, also with splayed jambs; the level of the larger window suggests it was within a cellar or similar below-ground level room, while the smaller window must have been at ground floor level. The dating of this wall is difficult as few finds were recovered in relation to it, although the building style suggests it is 17th century or perhaps late 16th. Remarkably there was little evidence for any build up of soils in association with this wall – these would presumably have been confined to the north side of the trench as the excavation did not extend deep enough to the south of the wall, i.e. inside the building, to reveal the earliest deposits. The only deposit that potentially related to this early wall was **104**, which contained some of the only 17th and 18th century finds from the site.

5.1.4 **Phase 3:** the early wall, and presumably the rest of the building it formed part of, was demolished, although apparently not entirely. The west end was apparently still left partially standing and was incorporated into a series of field walls extending north and south (**107** and **108**). These walls were probably contemporary with the wall in Trench 2 (**206**); indeed **108** probably formed part of it. Following the demolition of the building the area was gradually covered by dumped deposits, mainly comprising context **105**, but including **106** and perhaps **103** in Trench 1, and **201** and **203** in Trench 2. The massive amount of finds within these contexts suggests that the area was being used for the deliberate dumping of household rubbish and building rubble. The map evidence to shows that the building corresponding to wall **109** was demolished and the boundary walls built before the mid-19th century, although the finds indicate that material continued to be dumped in this area into the 20th century. At approximately the same time, or more likely early in this phase, the clay drain pipe sealed below deposit **106** must have been inserted through wall **109**, although it is impossible to know if this was while it was still standing to its full height or after it had been partially demolished.

5.1.5 **Phase 4:** the reorganised field boundaries were later reduced to little more than foundation level, although with so much material dumped against them this still left several courses surviving below ground, and covered with deposits of rubble (**102**) and topsoil (**100**, **200** and **202**). In addition a thin layer of concrete was laid over the ground in the south-west corner of Trench 1 (**101**). This phase probably corresponds to several further phases of reorganisation in the 20th century, at least three of which can be identified in the documentary sources – the alterations made to the barn in 1915, the demolition of the barn in the 1960s, and the building of the Fell Barn, completed in 2000. All of these events probably generated large amounts of rubble and other material, some of which appears to have been dumped to the north, perhaps to landscape the area and hid the earlier features. The finds from this period are of a mixture of dates, but the latest is a coin of 1996. Fragments of a milk bottle marked 'Fox Street Dairy R. Dobs[on] Sw[arthmoor]' were also recovered.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 The excavation revealed that the hypothesis that the Great Barn had originally extended to the north, beyond the footprint what was still standing until the 1960s was proved correct (Figure 3). There evidently was a section of building, apparently of broadly similar date, present, although whether it was

an extension to the barn or formed an original part of it is not clear. The north end of the Great Barn appears, from the existing photographs, to have been essentially domestic with a threshing barn to the south. Presumably it served as a home farm for the Swarthmoor Hall estate in the 16th and 17th centuries, and perhaps into the 18th. Whether its origins are contemporary with the Hall or not is also uncertain. Given the evidence that Swarthmoor was part of the Neville Hall estate and the suggestion that it may have formed a grange, was the Great Barn originally connected to this? The function of the extension to the north is not certain, although it may have had a utilitarian purpose rather than domestic. There are references to the brewing of beer at Swarthmoor Hall in Sarah Fell's account book (Penney 1920, xxix), so perhaps it was a brewery. The presence of a brewery at houses of this size and comparative wealth during this period is certainly known, a good local example being Levens Hall (Perriam and Robinson 1998, 354).

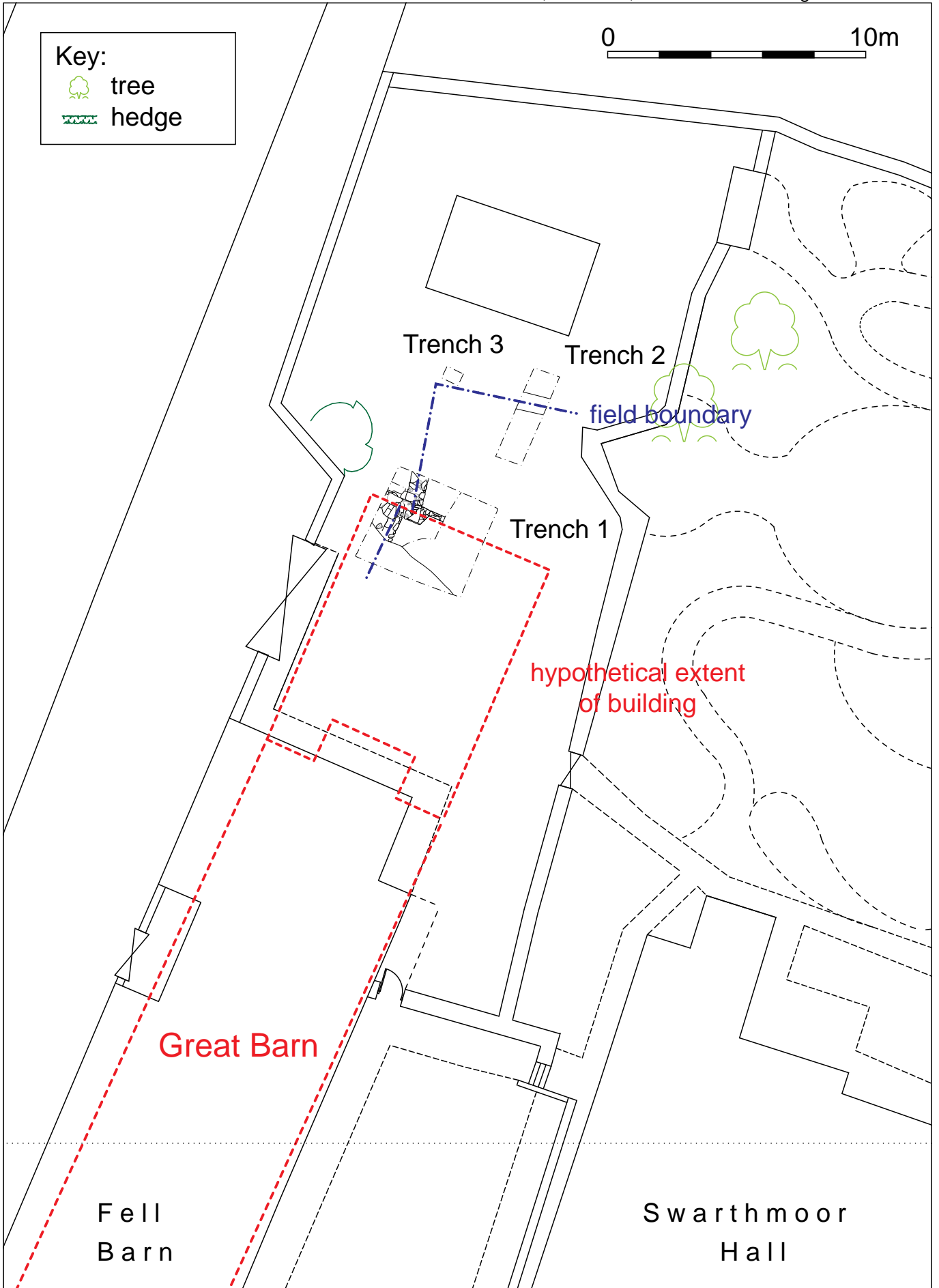


Figure 3: Reconstruction of site layout

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6. Bibliography

6.1 Primary Sources

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Appendix 1: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Area	Description	Interpretation
100	Deposit	Trench 1	Dark brown sandy clay	Topsoil
101	Deposit		Pale buff white concrete	Surface
102	Deposit		Mid orange-brown clayey sand with 40% rounded cobbles, some brick	Rubble spread
103	Deposit		Dark brown/black silty clay	Topsoil
104	Deposit		Dark brown/black silty clay	Buried topsoil
105	Deposit		Dark greyish-brown sandy clay, 20% sub-angular cobbles	Dumped deposit
106	Deposit		Dark greyish-brown sandy clay, 20% rounded stones	Dumped deposit
107	Structure		Rounded and sub-angular volcanic and some slate cobbles and boulders, 4-5 courses remaining, 0.5m thick and 0.4m tall	Wall
108	Structure		Sub-angular and rounded volcanic cobbles and boulders, 6 courses remaining, 0.7m thick and 0.6m tall	Wall
109	Structure		Angular slate slabs bounded in lime mortar, 5 courses remaining, 0.7m thick and 0.6m tall	Wall
110	Deposit		Mid brown-orange sandy clay	Natural
200	Deposit	Trench 2	Dark greyish-brown sandy clay	Topsoil, south of wall 206
201	Deposit		Mid grey-brown sandy clay, with mortar and slate	Dumped deposit south of wall 206
202	Deposit		Dark greyish-brown sandy clay	Topsoil, north of wall 206
203	Deposit		Mid grey-brown sandy clay	Dumped deposit north of wall 206
204	Deposit		Mid to dark yellowish brown sandy clay	Natural, north of wall 206
205	Deposit		Mid to dark yellowish brown sandy clay	Natural to south of wall 206
206	Structure		Rounded and sub-angular volcanic and slate, 4-5 courses remaining, 0.6m thick, 0.4m tall	Wall
300	Deposit	Trench 3	Dark brown sandy clay	Topsoil

Appendix 2: Summary Finds List

Context	Material type	Qty	Description	Date range
U/S	Industrial residue	3	Coal lumps	Not closely dateable
U/S	Industrial residue	1	Burnt fuel/clinker	Post-medieval
100	Iron	32	Nails etc x 17, twisted wire x 1, wire x 1, other x 12 (including possible plough share part), washer x 1	Post-medieval
100	Aluminium	5	Lid x 1, ring pull x 1, wrapper x 3	20 th – 21 st century
100	Lead	1	Bent sheet x 1	Not closely dateable
100	Copper alloy	5	Handle x 1, 1p coin x 2 (1975 and 1996), hook x 1, pared down pin x 1	19 th – 20 th century
100	Plastic	31	Including pen parts x 2, polystyrene x 2, bottle parts x 4, tape x 2, toys x 1, pipes and cables x 2	Late 20 th – early 21 st century
100	Bone	13	Large mammal x 9, small mammal x 3, bird (?) x 1	Not closely dateable
100	Molluscs	7	Land snails x 4, marine shell x 3	Not closely dateable
100	Plant	4	Peach stones	Not closely dateable
100	Industrial residue	30	Coal lumps	Not closely dateable
100	Industrial residue	12	Burnt fuel/clinker	Post-medieval
100	Industrial residue	6	Potash	Not closely dateable
100	Industrial residue	2	Undiagnostic slag	Not closely dateable
100	Industrial residue	2	Bloomery slag?	Medieval?
100	Industrial residue	11	Blast furnace slag	Post-medieval
100	Industrial residue	6	Charcoal	Not closely dateable
100	Ceramic building material	6	Red ceramic drain pipe/ridge tile	19 th century
100	Ceramic building material	3	Brown-glazed fireclay drain pipe	19 th – 20 th century
100	Ceramic building material	218	Brick	18 th – 20 th century
100	Building material	78	Mortar	Not closely dateable
100	Building material	12	Roof slate	Not closely dateable
100	Ceramic building material	2	Factory-produced glazed tile (some machine made)	20 th century
100	Building material	13	Concrete	Not closely dateable
100	Glass	31	Flat (2 ribbed, 2 turquoise, 27 other)	19 th – 20 th century?

Context	Material type	Qty	Description	Date range
100	Glass	35	Bottle/vessel (colourless), including milk bottle 'Fox Street / Dairy / R. Dobs[on] / Sw[arthmoor]', and base with '456 / FGC / 1 / L'	19 th – 20 th century
100	Glass	5	Bottle/vessel (very light turquoise), including jar lid rim	19 th – early 20 th century
100	Glass	6	Bottle/vessel (green), including 2 light	18 th – 20 th century
100	Glass	3	Bottle/vessel (brown), including one with embossed text '...ECTO'	19 th – 20 th century
100	Glass	1	Bottle/vessel (blue)	19 th century
100	Pottery	1	Black basalt	Mid 18 th – early 20 th century
100	Pottery	3	Creamware	Mid – late 18 th century
100	Pottery	2	Rockingham ware	Mid 18 th – mid 20 th century
100	Pottery	1	Burnt pottery	Mid 18 th – 20 th century
100	Pottery	1	Pearlware	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
100	Pottery	7	Bone china	19 th – 20 th century
100	Pottery	75	White earthenware	19 th – 20 th century
100	Pottery	24	Red earthenware	18 th – 20 th century
100	Pottery	14	Brown-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
100	Pottery	11	Buff-coloured stoneware	19 th – mid 20 th century
100	Pottery	27	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior	19 th – early 20 th century
100	Pottery	22	Black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
102	Iron	2	Hook x 1, nail x 1	Post-medieval
102	Copper alloy	4	2p coin x 1, pipe x 1, wire x 1, cable x 1	20 th century
102	Plastic	6	Including bag/sheet x 1, tape x 1, pipes and cables x 1, rubber tubing x 1	20 th – 21 st century
102	Bone	1	Large mammal	Not closely dateable
102	Mollusc	1	Marine shell	Not closely dateable
102	Industrial residue	6	Coal lumps	Not closely dateable
102	Industrial residue	5	Burnt fuel/clinker	Post-medieval
102	Industrial residue	6	Potash	Not closely dateable
102	Industrial residue	7	Undiagnostic slag	Not closely dateable
102	Industrial residue	2	Blast furnace slag	Post-medieval
102	Ceramic building material	3	Brown-glazed fireclay drain pipe	19 th – 20 th century
102	Ceramic building material	25	Brick (including 2 complete gridded bricks)	18 th – 20 th century
102	Building material	2	Mortar	Not closely dateable

Context	Material type	Qty	Description	Date range
102	Building material	2	Roof slate (including 1 Welsh)	Not closely dateable
102	Glass	3	Flat, including 2 ribbed	19 th – 20 th century?
102	Glass	3	Bottle/vessel (colourless)	19 th – 20 th century
102	Glass	1	Bottle/vessel (light turquoise), embossed increment lines on side with text ‘..LTE... / ...TERED’	19 th – early 20 th century
102	Glass	1	Bottle/vessel (brown)	19 th – 20 th century
102	Pottery	3	Creamware, including early printing x 1	Mid – late 18 th century
102	Pottery	1	Pearlware	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
102	Pottery	1	Bone china	19 th – 20 th century
102	Pottery	8	White earthenware	19 th – 20 th century
102	Pottery	2	Buff-coloured stoneware	19 th – mid 20 th century
102	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior	19 th – early 20 th century
102	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware	19 th – mid 20 th century
103	Iron	4	Bracket x 1, nails etc x 2, staple x 1	19 th – 20 th century
103	Aluminium	1	Sheet	20 th century
103	Copper alloy	1	Screw	Late 18 th – 20 th century
103	Plastic	3	Including bag/sheet x 1, and runner bean tag	20 th – 21 st century
103	Industrial residue	1	Coal lump	Not closely dateable
103	Ceramic building material	3	Factory-produced glazed tile	20 th century
103	Ceramic building material	1	Sanitary ware	Late 19 th – 20 th century
103	Glass	5	Flat	19 th – 20 th century?
103	Glass	2	Bottle/vessel (colourless), including external screw top closure	19 th – 20 th century
103	Glass	1	Bottle/vessel (very light turquoise)	19 th – early 20 th century
103	Pottery	1	Creamware	Mid – late 18 th century
103	Pottery	1	Burnt white earthenware	19 th – 20 th century
103	Pottery	8	White earthenware	19 th – 20 th century
103	Pottery	2	Red earthenware	18 th – 20 th century
103	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior	19 th – early 20 th century
103	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
103	Pottery	2	Mottledware (?)	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
104	Iron	13	Door handles x 2, wire x 1, nails etc x 2, other x 8	19 th – 20 th century
104	Aluminium	5	Tubes x 2, foil x 2, lid x 1	20 th century
104	Plastic	6	Bag/sheet x 2, polystyrene x 4 (including toy plane)	Late 20 th – early 21 st century
104	Bone	2	Large mammal	Not closely dateable

Context	Material type	Qty	Description	Date range
104	Industrial residue	2	Coal lumps	Not closely dateable
104	Industrial residue	2	Potash	Not closely dateable
104	Ceramic building material	46	Red ceramic drain pipe/ridge tile	19 th century
104	Ceramic building material	3	Brown-glazed fireclay drain pipe	19 th – 20 th century
104	Ceramic building material	60	Brick	18 th – 20 th century
104	Ceramic building material	3	Sanitary ware	Late 19 th – 20 th century
104	Building material	3	Mortar	Not closely dateable
104	Building material	1	Concrete	Not closely dateable
104	Glass	3	Flat	19 th – 20 th century?
104	Glass	11	Bottle/vessel (colourless)	19 th – 20 th century
104	Glass	10	Bottle/vessel (very light turquoise), including stopper with screw thread and central hole	19 th – early 20 th century
104	Glass	7	Bottle/vessel (green)	18 th – 20 th century
104	Glass	4	Bottle/vessel (blue)	19 th century
104	Pottery	1	Slipware	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
104	Pottery	3	Creamware	Mid – late 18 th century
104	Pottery	2	Pearlware	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
104	Pottery	7	Bone china	19 th – 20 th century
104	Pottery	82	White earthenware	19 th – 20 th century
104	Pottery	4	Red earthenware	18 th – 20 th century
104	Pottery	6	Brown-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
104	Pottery	5	Buff-coloured earthenware	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
104	Pottery	35	Brown-glazed earthenware with white slip-coated interior	19 th – early 20 th century
104	Pottery	8	Black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
104	Pottery	7	Mottledware (?)	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
104	Pottery	6	Olive-green-glazed stoneware	18 th – early 20 th century
104	Pottery	18	Buff-coloured earthenware (factory-produced)	Late 18 th – 20 th century
104	Pottery	1	Factory-produced brown-glazed red earthenware	Mid 18 th – 20 th century
104	Pottery	5	Glazed black earthenware	Mid 18 th – 19 th century
105	Iron	49	Plough share x 1, door bolt plate x 1, file x 1, fire grate x 2, bar x 1, other x 11, nails etc x 14, hook x 1, wire x 17	19 th – 20 th century?
105	Aluminium	1	Bottle top	20 th century

Context	Material type	Qty	Description	Date range
105	Other metal	4	Zinc (?) washer x 1, stainless steel screws x 2, galvanised (?) nail x 1	20 th – 21 st century
105	Pewter?	2	Toy cow x 1, cast handle x 1	20 th century (could be earlier for handle)
105	Copper alloy?	1	Tube	20 th century
105	Plastic	10	Including bottle part x 1, pipes and cables x 3	Late 20 th – early 21 st century
105	Bone	9	Large mammal x 8, small mammal x 1	Not closely dateable
105	Mollusc	4	Marine shell	Not closely dateable
105	Industrial residue	24	Coal lumps	Not closely dateable
105	Industrial residue	13	Burnt fuel/clinker	Post-medieval
105	Industrial residue	8	Potash	Not closely dateable
105	Industrial residue	22	Undiagnostic slag	Not closely dateable
105	Industrial residue	3	Bloomery slag?	Medieval?
105	Industrial residue	7	Blast furnace slag	Post-medieval
105	Industrial residue	2	Iron concretions	Not closely dateable
105	Industrial residue	1	Fired clay	Not closely dateable
105	Ceramic building material	1	Possible red ceramic drain pipe/ridge tile	19 th century
105	Ceramic building material	3	Brown-glazed fireclay drain pipe	19 th – 20 th century
105	Ceramic building material	102	Brick	18 th – 20 th century
105	Ceramic building material	7	Sanitary ware	Late 19 th – 20 th century
105	Building material	7	Mortar	Not closely dateable
105	Building material	1	Roof slate	Not closely dateable
105	Building material	39	Concrete	Not closely dateable
105	Glass	59	Flat (31 ribbed very light turquoise, 28 non-ribbed)	19 th – 20 th century?
105	Glass	47	Bottle/vessel (colourless), including one with embossed text 'PRODUCE / HAZEL WO...', and one with an external screw top closure	19 th – 20 th century
105	Glass	8	Bottle/vessel (very light turquoise)	19 th – early 20 th century
105	Glass	7	Bottle/vessel (green), including base with mark 'PGC / L'	18 th – 20 th century
105	Glass	1	Bottle/vessel (brown)	19 th – 20 th century
105	Rubber	1	Stopper marked 'WAR GRADE'	1939-1945?

Context	Material type	Qty	Description	Date range
105	Pottery	1	Burnt pottery	19 th - 20 th century
105	Pottery	17	Bone china	19 th - 20 th century
105	Pottery	141	White earthenware	19 th - 20 th century
105	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
105	Pottery	5	Buff-coloured stoneware	19 th - mid 20 th century
105	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior	19 th - early 20 th century
105	Pottery	6	Black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
105	Pottery	1	Tin-glazed earthenware	18 th century?
106	Iron	4	Perforated disc/lid x 1, nails etc x 2, other x 1	19 th - 20 th century
106	Bone	6	Large mammal x 5, bird (?) x 1	Not closely dateable
106	Industrial residue	2	Coal lumps	Not closely dateable
106	Industrial residue	2	Burnt fuel/clinker	Post-medieval
106	Ceramic building material	11	Red ceramic drain pipe/ridge tile	19 th century
106	Ceramic building material	11	Brown-glazed fireclay drain pipe	19 th - 20 th century
106	Ceramic building material	1	Brick	18 th - 20 th century
106	Glass	9	Flat	19 th - 20 th century?
106	Glass	11	Bottle/vessel (colourless)	19 th - 20 th century
106	Glass	11	Bottle/vessel (very light turquoise)	19 th - early 20 th century
106	Glass	6	Bottle/vessel (blue)	19 th century
106	Pottery	4	Pearlware	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
106	Pottery	22	White earthenware	19 th - 20 th century
106	Pottery	4	Buff-coloured stoneware	19 th - mid 20 th century
106	Pottery	21	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior	19 th - early 20 th century
106	Pottery	5	Black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
106	Ceramic	1	Spherical marble (toy)	18 th - early 20 th century
106 in pipe	Glass	1	Bottle (very light turquoise)	Late 19 th - early 20 th century
106 in pipe	Ceramic	1	Spherical child's marble	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
200	Iron	13	Nails etc x 9, staple x 1, lid x 1, buckle x 1, painted cast iron (?) x 1	18 th - 20 th century?
200	Aluminium	3	Foil	20 th century
200	Unid. Metal	1	Disc	20 th century
200	Copper alloy	1	Handle part	18 th - 20 th century?

Context	Material type	Qty	Description	Date range
200	Plastic	1	Bag/sheet x 1	Late 20 th – early 21 st century
200	Bone	5	Large mammal x 4, small mammal x 1	Not closely dateable
200	Mollusc	1	Land snail	Not closely dateable
200	Industrial residue	2	Coal lumps	Not closely dateable
200	Industrial residue	5	Burnt fuel/clinker	Post-medieval
200	Industrial residue	1	Potash	Not closely dateable
200	Industrial residue	1	Bloomery slag?	Medieval?
200	Industrial residue	7	Blast furnace slag	Post-medieval
200	Ceramic building material	2	Red ceramic drain pipe/ridge tile	19 th century
200	Ceramic building material	7	Brown-glazed fireclay drain pipe	19 th – 20 th century
200	Ceramic building material	149	Brick (including 2 marked Claughton)	18 th – 20 th century
200	Ceramic building material	31	Sanitary ware	Late 19 th – 20 th century
200	Ceramic building material	1	Factory-produced glazed tile	20 th century
200	Building material	23	Mortar	Not closely dateable
200	Building material	35	Concrete	Not closely dateable
200	Glass	17	Flat	19 th – 20 th century?
200	Glass	14	Bottle/vessel (colourless)	19 th – 20 th century
200	Glass	9	Bottle/vessel (very light turquoise)	19 th – early 20 th century
200	Glass	3	Bottle/vessel (green)	18 th – 20 th century
200	Glass	5	Bottle/vessel (brown)	19 th – 20 th century
200	Glass	1	Bottle/vessel (blue)	19 th century
200	Glass	1	Burnt	19 th – 20 th century?
200	Pottery	6	Bone china	19 th – 20 th century
200	Pottery	85	White earthenware	19 th – 20 th century
200	Pottery	9	Red earthenware	18 th – 20 th century
200	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
200	Pottery	9	Buff-coloured stoneware	19 th – mid 20 th century
200	Pottery	7	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior	19 th – early 20 th century
200	Pottery	7	Black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century

Context	Material type	Qty	Description	Date range
200	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware	19 th – mid 20 th century
200	Pottery	2	Buff-coloured earthenware (factory-produced)	Late 18 th – 20 th century
200	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-coloured earthenware	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
201	Iron	68	Sickle x 1, other (broken sheet etc) x c.58, nails etc x 5, basin (?) edge x 1, cast iron fitting x 1, scrolled cast iron x 2 (from fire?)	18 th – 20 th century
201	Industrial residue	18	Coal lumps	Not closely dateable
201	Industrial residue	2	Burnt fuel/clinker	Post-medieval
201	Ceramic building material	46	Brick (some machine made)	18 th – 20 th century
201	Ceramic building material	1	Sanitary ware	Late 19 th – 20 th century
201	Building material	31	Mortar	Not closely dateable
201	Glass	2	Flat	19 th – 20 th century?
201	Glass	4	Bottle/vessel (colourless)	19 th – 20 th century
201	Glass	8	Bottle/vessel (very light turquoise)	19 th – early 20 th century
201	Glass	17	Bottle/vessel (green)	18 th – 20 th century
201	Pottery	4	Bone china	19 th – 20 th century
201	Pottery	3	White earthenware	19 th – 20 th century
201	Pottery	2	Buff-coloured stoneware	19 th – mid 20 th century
202	Bone	1	Large mammal	Not closely dateable
202	Ceramic building material	7	Red ceramic drain pipe/ridge tile	19 th century
202	Ceramic building material	1	Brick	18 th – 20 th century
202	Ceramic building material	12	Sanitary ware	Late 19 th – 20 th century
202	Ceramic building material	2	Brown-glazed fireclay drain pipe	19 th – 20 th century
202	Building material	4	Mortar	Not closely dateable
202	Building material	4	Concrete	Not closely dateable
202	Glass	1	Flat	19 th – 20 th century?
202	Glass	3	Bottle/vessel (colourless)	19 th – 20 th century
202	Glass	4	Bottle/vessel (very light turquoise)	19 th – early 20 th century
202	Glass	3	Bottle/vessel (green)	18 th – 20 th century
202	Pottery	1	Burnt pottery	19 th - 20 th century
202	Pottery	1	Bone china	19 th – 20 th century

Context	Material type	Qty	Description	Date range
202	Pottery	6	White earthenware	19 th – 20 th century
202	Pottery	1	Buff-coloured stoneware	19 th – mid 20 th century
206	Iron	1	Nail	Post-medieval
206	Glass	1	Bottle/vessel (very light turquoise)	19 th – early 20 th century
300	Plastic	2		20 th – 21 st century
300	Bone	15	Large mammal x 9, small mammal x 3, bird x 3	Not closely dateable
300	Glass	1	Flat	19 th – 20 th century?
300	Pottery	1	White earthenware	19 th – 20 th century
300	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
300	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior	19 th – early 20 th century
300	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century