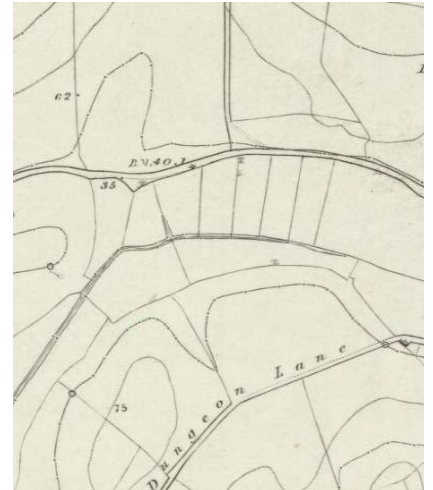


# LAND SOUTH OF LEECE LANE, BARROW-IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA

## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Client: Mulberry Homes

NGR 322962 469548 (centre)

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

November 2022



<b>The Site</b>	
Site Name	Land South of Leece Lane, Barrow-in-Furness
County	Cumbria
NGR	322962 469548 (centre)

<b>Client</b>	
Client Name	Mullberry Homes
Client's architect	Allan Lloyd-Haydock

<b>Planning</b>	
Pre-planning?	Yes
Planning Application No.	n/a
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	Residential development
Condition number	-
Local Planning Authority	Barrow Borough Council
Planning Archaeologist	Jeremy Parsons, Cumbria County Council

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

<b>Staffing</b>	
Desk-based assessment	Dan Elsworth
Site visit	Dan Elsworth
Report writing	Dan Elsworth
Report editing	Dot Broughton
Illustrations	Tom Mace
Date of site visit	28/11/2022

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

Tel: 01229 588 500  
Email: [info@greenlancearchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@greenlancearchaeology.co.uk)  
Web: [www.greenlancearchaeology.co.uk](http://www.greenlancearchaeology.co.uk)

# Contents

Illustrations and Tables .....	2
List of Figures .....	2
List of Plates .....	2
List of Tables .....	2
Non-Technical Summary .....	3
Acknowledgements.....	3
1. Introduction .....	4
1.1 Circumstances of the Project.....	4
1.2 Location, Topography, and Geology.....	4
2. Methodology .....	6
2.1 Desk-Based Assessment.....	6
2.2 Site Visit .....	6
2.3 Archive .....	6
3. Results .....	8
3.1 Introduction .....	8
3.2 Desk-Based Assessment.....	8
3.3 Map and Image Regression.....	8
3.4 Aerial Photographs .....	10
3.5 Site Visit .....	12
4. Site History.....	15
4.1 Introduction .....	15
4.2 Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD) .....	15
4.3 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1 <sup>st</sup> century AD – 11 <sup>th</sup> century AD).....	16
4.4 Medieval Period (11 <sup>th</sup> century AD – 16 <sup>th</sup> century AD).....	16
4.5 Post-medieval Period (16 <sup>th</sup> century AD – present) .....	16
4.6 Previous Archaeological Work.....	16
5. Discussion.....	19
5.1 Introduction .....	19
5.2 Significance of Known Resource .....	19
5.3 Potential .....	19
5.4 Disturbance.....	20
5.5 Impact .....	20
5.6 Conclusion and Recommendations .....	20
6. Bibliography .....	22
6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources.....	22
6.2 Secondary Sources.....	22
Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer.....	25

Appendix 2: Significance Criteria.....	29
Appendix 3: Listed Building Information .....	30

## Illustrations and Tables

### List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location .....	5
Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan .....	7
Figure 3: Previous archaeological work.....	18

### List of Plates

Plate 1 (left): Extract from the tithe map of 1842 .....	9
Plate 2 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851 .....	9
Plate 3 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 .....	9
Plate 4 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913 .....	9
Plate 5 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1933.....	10
Plate 6 (right): Lidar imagery of the site (houseprices.io 2022).....	10
Plate 7: Wider lidar view showing the palaeochannel .....	10
Plate 8: Crop mark feature visible in an aerial photograph taken in 1946.....	11
Plate 9: Extract from an aerial photograph taken in 1946 .....	11
Plate 10: Site 14 from Google Earth, with the site to the north-west.....	12
Plate 11 (left): General view of the site from the north .....	13
Plate 12 (right): General view of the north end of the site from the south .....	13
Plate 13 (left): The adjoining property to the west, viewed from the east.....	13
Plate 14 (right): The adjoining property to the east, viewed from the south-west .....	13
Plate 15 (left): The northern boundary, viewed from the north-west .....	13
Plate 16 (right): The lower ground to the east, viewed from the west .....	13
Plate 17 (left): The abandoned car and caravan, viewed from the south.....	14
Plate 18 (right): One of the excavated areas, viewed from the south-west.....	14
Plate 19 (left): The monitoring well cover, viewed from the south-west .....	14
Plate 20 (right): Slag-rich spoil, viewed from the north-east.....	14

### List of Tables

Table 1: Summary of sites of archaeological interest within the study area .....	8
Table 2: Listed Building summary .....	19
Table 3: Significance by site .....	19
Table 4: Degree of potential for unknown archaeological remains by period .....	20

## Non-Technical Summary

Prior to the potential development of an area of land south of Leece Lane, Barrow-in-Furness, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site. The known and unknown archaeological potential of the area has been assessed using various sources, including the Cumbria Historic Environment Record and early maps and a site visit was carried out in order to make a brief assessment its current condition and reveal any constraints to further archaeological work. The project was undertaken in October and November 2022.

The potential development area comprises an area of open fields to the east of Roose to the south of Leece Lane. 14 sites of archaeological interest were already recorded nearby, including possible Neolithic settlement remains revealed during archaeological work carried out in advance of the construction of a new housing estate, a net sinker of uncertain age, and a number of remains of post-medieval date. Four of these sites were recorded as part of a desk-based assessment of land to the north of Leece Lane by Greenlane Archaeology in 2015: a crop mark of uncertain date, two small areas of probable quarrying, and a potentially interesting place-name revealed in documentary sources. The map evidence shows that the site had remained largely unchanged until the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when the field boundaries were reorganised and some structures were added to the north and north-west. The lidar data shows that it is located at the end of a large palaeochannel, which previous research has shown began to infill in the Neolithic and became an area of wetland by the Bronze Age.

The site visit revealed that the area now comprises an area of overgrown vegetation bounded by hedges and fences and with detached cottages to the north-east and north-west. Two recent areas of shallow investigation demonstrate that it has had a considerable amount of dumped material, including iron working slack, brick and window glass suggestive of an industrial origin, as well as post-medieval pottery. The field to the east is noticeably lower, suggesting that the ground level within the site has been raised.

Based on the results of the desk-based assessment it is considered that although there are no sites of known archaeological interest identified within the proposed development area, the site has some potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be present. More specifically, archaeological work carried out nearby has identified finds and features of Neolithic and possibly Mesolithic date, and the presence of a range of finds and other evidence of prehistoric and perhaps early medieval activity from the wider area demonstrate that there is potential for remains from these periods being present within the proposed development area. However, the site has clearly been disturbed within the 20<sup>th</sup> century and has probably been infilled and raised, meaning that any below-ground archaeological remains might be well buried and difficult to access, but also protected from later disturbance.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to Mulberry Homes Ltd for commissioning the project, in particular Allan Lloyd-Haydock for his information about the site. Additional thanks are due to the staff of Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B)) for help with accessing their archives, and Mark Brennand and Jeremy Parsons at the Historic Environment Service at Cumbria County Council, for enabling access to the Historic Environment Record.

# 1. Introduction

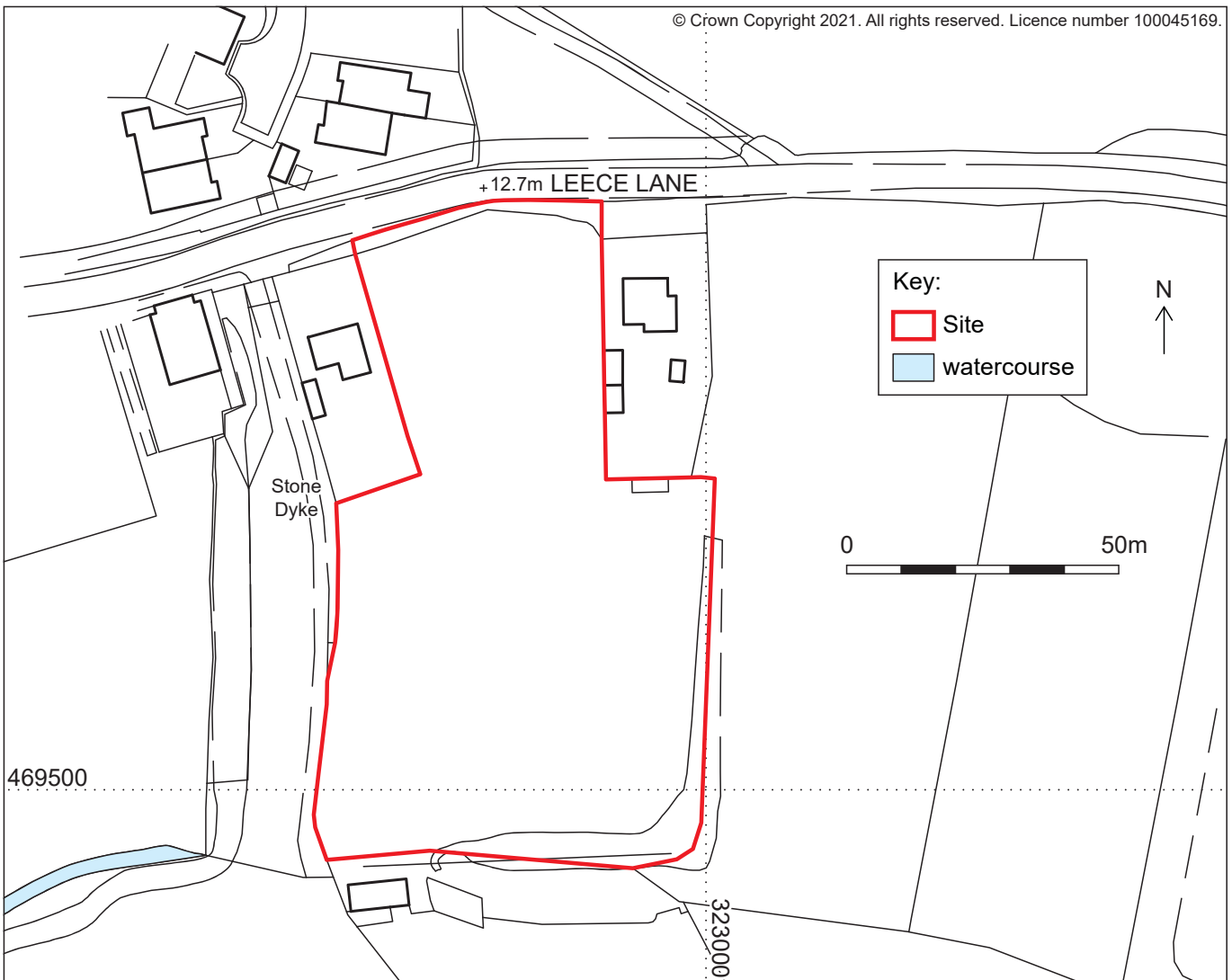
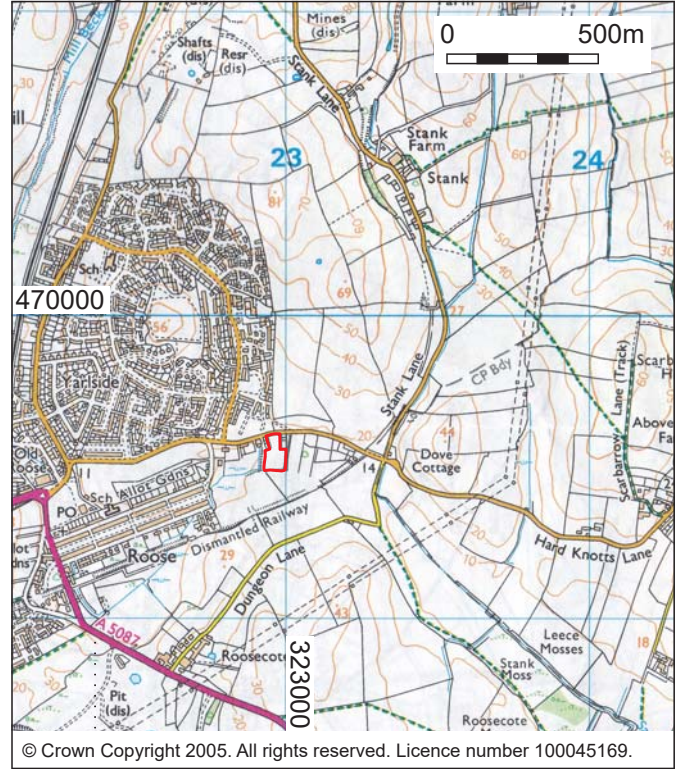
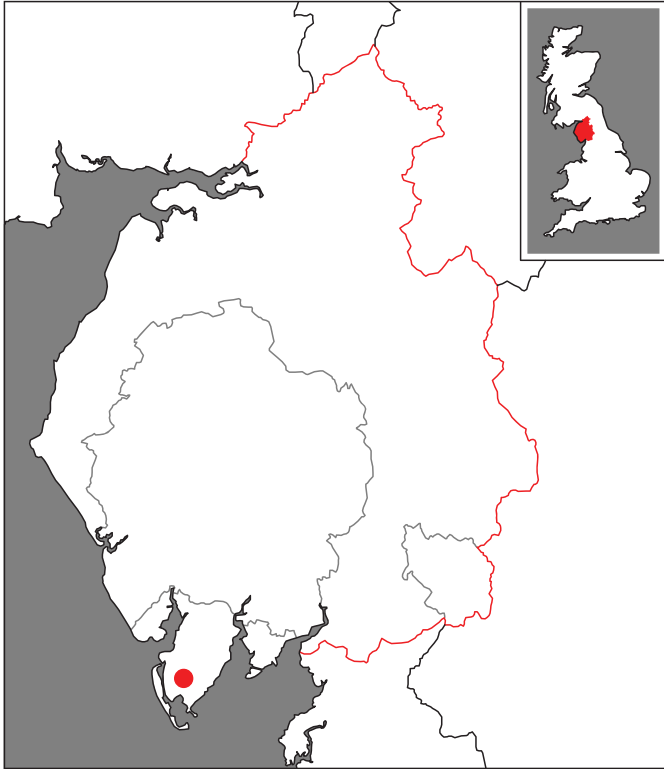
## 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

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

## 1.2 Location, Topography, and Geology

1.2.1 The site is situated on the east edge of Roose, to the south side of Leece Lane (Figure 1). It is approximately 10m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2011). The landscape is predominantly rural and is dominated by undulating pasture bounded by hedges and fences, but suburban development encroaches from the west (Countryside Commission 1998, 27).

1.2.2 The solid geology of the area comprises a mixture of Mercian mudstones and red sandstones of the Triassic period (Moseley 1978, plate 1). This is likely to be covered by a thick glacially-derived till (Countryside Commission 1998, 27), which will have been affected by alluvial activity.



Client: Mulberry Homes Ltd

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, November 2022

Figure 1: Site location

## 2. 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. A number of sources of information were used during 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 1*). In addition, details of previous archaeological work carried out within the study area were also obtained from the HER;
- **Online Resources:** where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and tithe maps were 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.

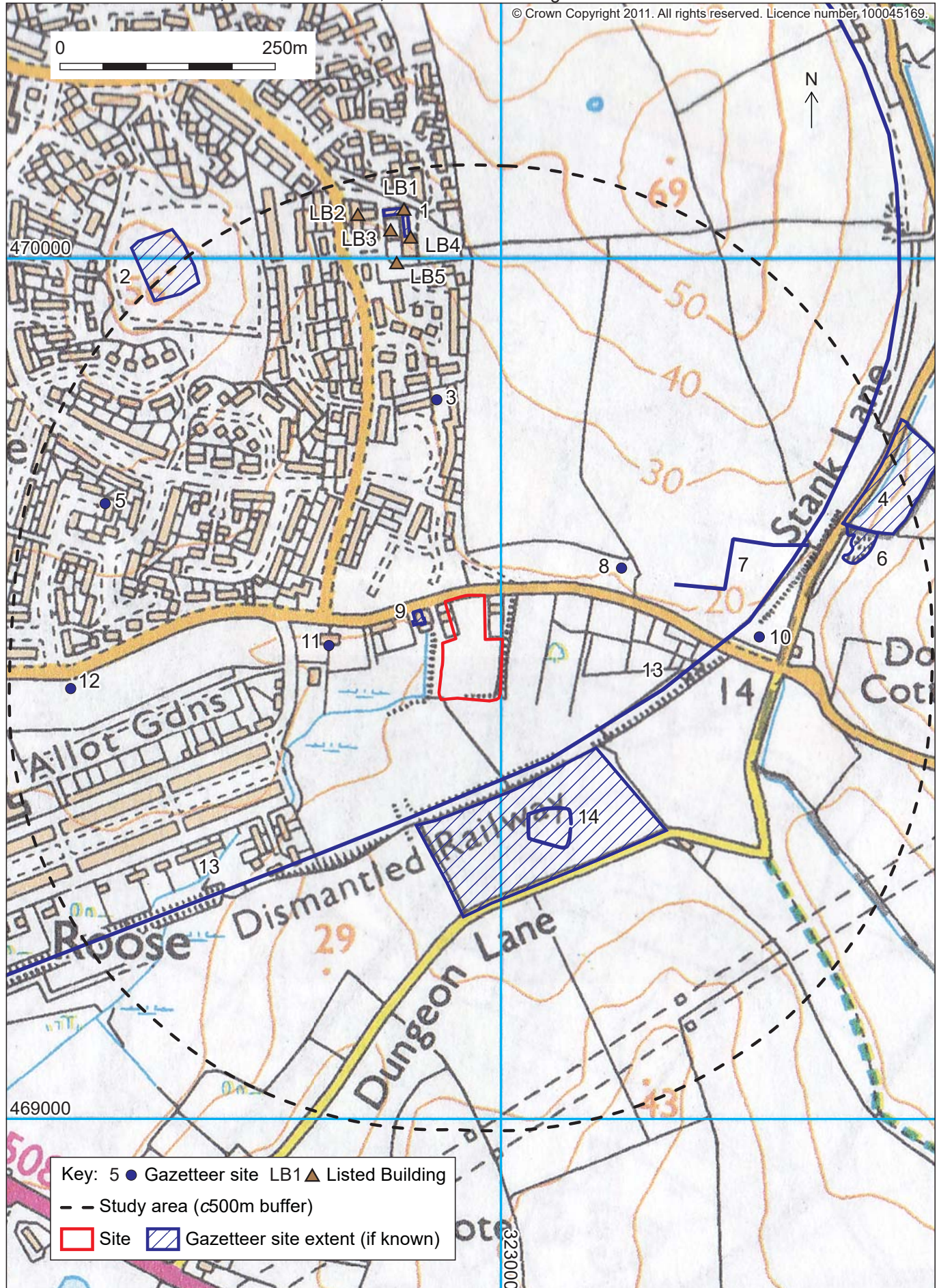
### 2.2 Site Visit

2.2.1 A brief site visit, equivalent to an English Heritage Level 1 survey (Historic England 2016), 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 paper copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report.





Client: Mulberry Homes Ltd

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, November 2022

Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan

## 3. Results

### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A total of 14 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area during the desk-based assessment and site visit (Figure 2; summarised in Table 1 below) ranging from prehistoric to post-medieval in date. 10 of these are recorded in the HER and four were identified in a desk-based assessment undertaken by Greenlane Archaeology on a site to the north side of Leece Lane in 2015. 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	Site No.	Type	Period
1	Bank barn; community centre	Post-medieval	8	Quarry	Post-medieval
2	Earthwork (bank/enclosure)	Unknown	9	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	Post-medieval
3	Find spot (pottery; lithics)	Prehistoric	10	Quarry	Post-medieval
4	Place-name	Early medieval	11	Find spot (coin)	Medieval
5	Find spot (sinker)	Prehistoric or early medieval	12	Find spot (coin weight)	Post-medieval
6	Quarry	Post-medieval	13	Railway	Post-medieval
7	Crop mark	Unknown	14	Crop mark (enclosure/settlement); lithic scatter	Crop mark: unknown; lithic scatter: prehistoric

**Table 1: Summary of sites of archaeological interest 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 (*Section 3.3*). 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 (see *Section 4*).

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 (*Section 5*) and based on this possible mitigation work is then suggested.

### 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 so the first useful maps of the area do not appear until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. As a result, it is only maps from that date onwards that are discussed below.

3.3.2 **Chatsworth plan, 1806:** an estate plan held at Chatsworth House (Chatsworth House 4130 1806) includes the proposed development area. It cannot be reproduced for copyright reasons but is of interest because it names the block of seven fields that include the site as 'Stone Dykes Moss', which are described as '*belonging to various persons*' (Chatsworth House 4130 1806). The field boundaries appear to be depicted as partially double lines in most cases, perhaps indicating the position of ditches.

3.3.3 **Tithe map, 1842:** the tithe map for the Yarlside division of the parish of Dalton (NA IR 30/18/97 1842) is the earliest detailed map produced at parish level for the area and gives details of land owners and occupiers and a description of the land use or field names. The site occupies parts of two fields, plots F271 and F272 (Plate 1), both named 'Stonedynes Moss' in the accompanying apportionment (NA

IR 29/18/97 1840). Plot F271 was owned and occupied by John Patterson and F272 was owned and occupied by Matthew Denney (*ibid*).

3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey 1851:** the site is unchanged (Plate 2; cf. Plate 1).

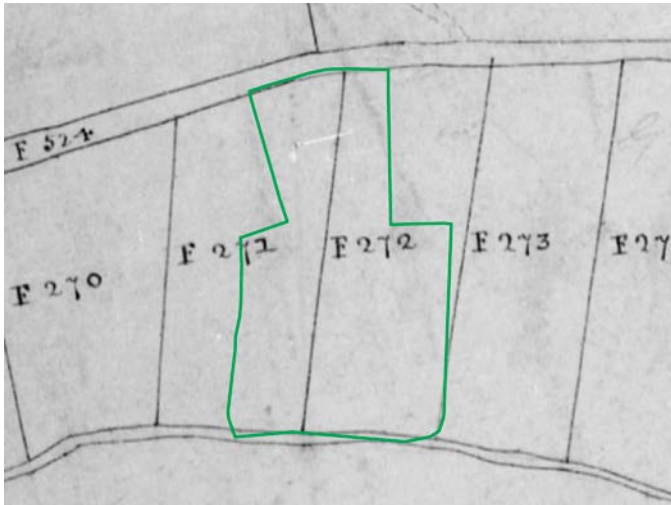


Plate 1 (left): Extract from the tithe map of 1842

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

3.2.5 **Ordnance Survey 1891:** the site itself appears unchanged (Plate 3; cf. Plate 2). The Wesleyan chapel has been built to the west and the watercourse to the south of the site, presumably a beck, is more clearly marked as such.

3.2.6 **Ordnance Survey 1913:** the site is unchanged (Plate 4; cf. Plate 3).

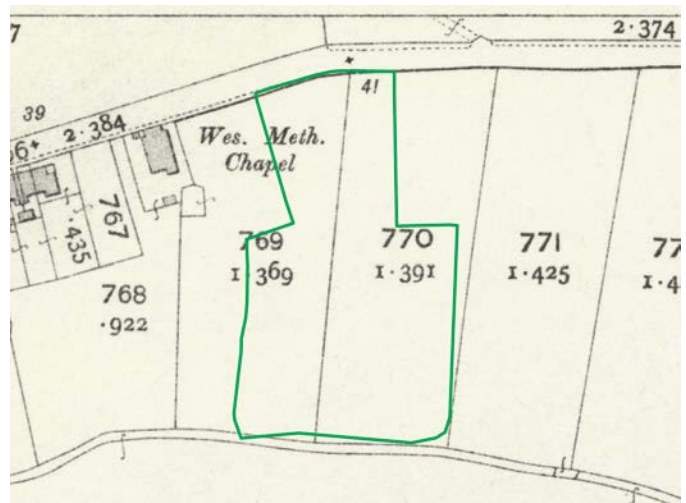
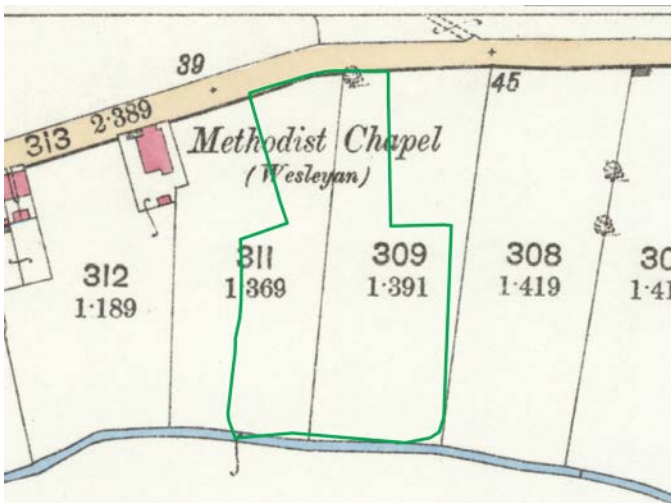


Plate 3 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

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

3.2.7 **Ordnance Survey 1933:** there are glasshouses marked in the field to the west, one of which is located inside the proposed development area, and a building has been constructed adjacent to Leece Lane at the north end of the site (Plate 5). The west field has also been subdivided.

3.2.8 **Lidar imagery:** lidar imagery of the site is freely available online (houseprices.io 2022). This shows the buildings outside the site to the north-west and north-east corners have been built (the one to the north-east having been built sometime between 1931 and 1946, see Section 3.4) and some possible disturbance is indicated to the north end of what used to be the west field (Plate 6). The boundary separating the east and west fields seems to have been removed. A large enclosure can be seen at the

south end of the site, but comparison with Google maps shows this to be modern, presumably a horse training circuit. An examination of a wider area around the site shows that it is located in a wider area of low-lying ground that presumably originally formed a large palaeochannel connecting to the sea to the south-east Plate 7 (see Section 4.2.4 below).

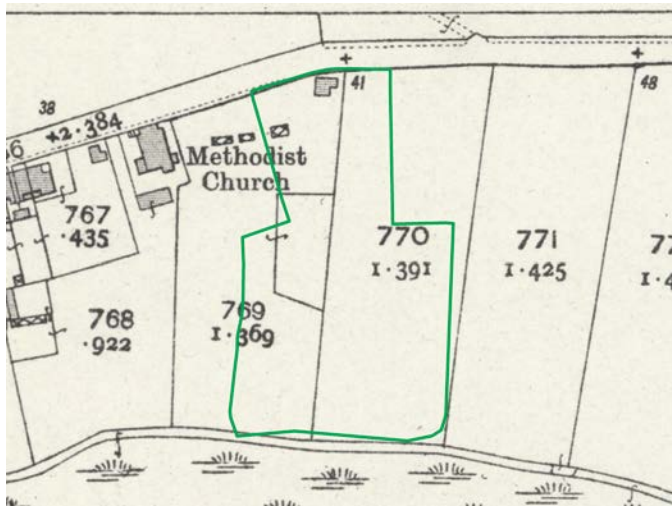


Plate 5 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1933



Plate 6 (right): Lidar imagery of the site (houseprices.io 2022)

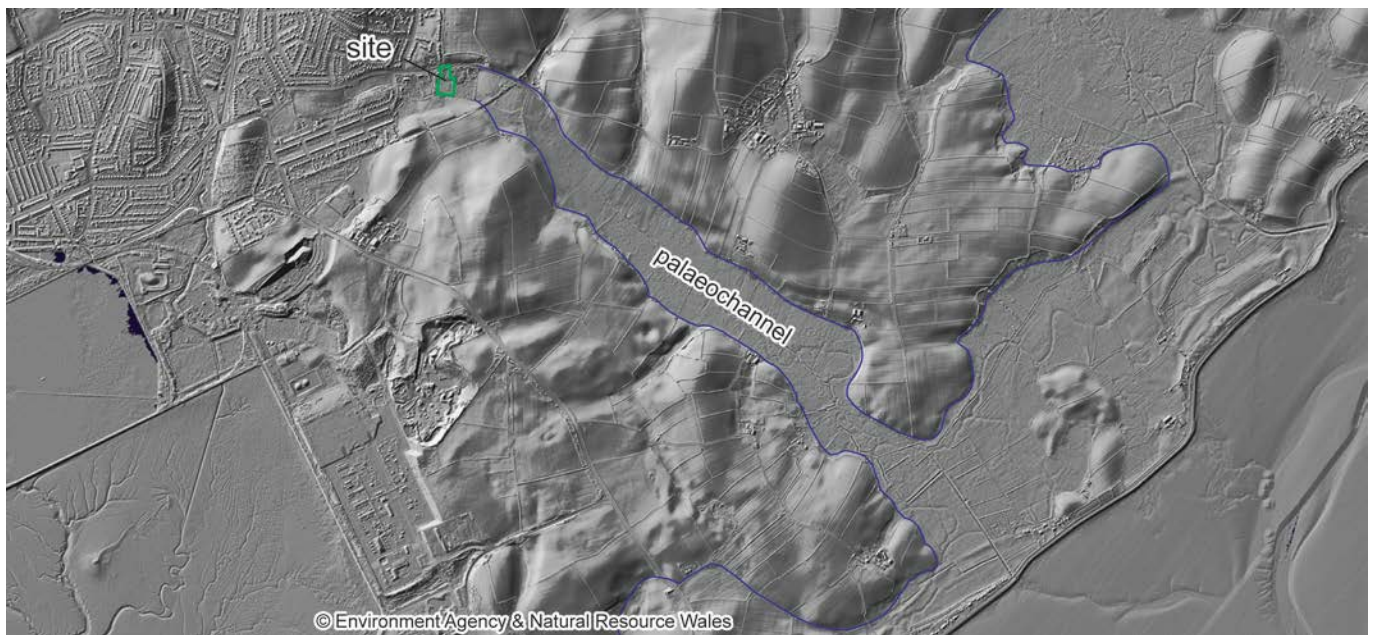


Plate 7: Wider lidar view showing the palaeochannel

### 3.4 Aerial Photographs

3.4.1 Aerial photographs, both vertical and oblique, held by the HER were consulted but these did not reveal any further sites of archaeological interest; unfortunately, the photograph in which a crop mark enclosure is apparently visible (**Site 14**) is not available for consultation at the HER. Further aerial photographs, again both vertical and oblique, held in the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness, were also examined. One of these (CAC(B) LC 265/CX/ROO/15 1946) revealed what appeared to be a large zigzagging linear feature in the eastern field (**Site 7**; Plate 8). The nature and date of this is not known; it is possibly the result of the parching of crops but could simply be have been caused by

vehicles moving across the area, something that is often visible at the corners of fields. The houses to the north-east corner of the site appear to have been built (Plate 9; cf. Plate 5).



**Plate 8: Crop mark feature visible in an aerial photograph taken in 1946**



**Plate 9: Extract from an aerial photograph taken in 1946**

3.4.1 **Site 14** is distinctly shown in modern aerial photographs (Plate 10) and evidently forms part of a wider area of crop marks extending to the south and south-east.



Plate 10: Site 14 from Google Earth, with the site to the north-west

## 3.5 Site Visit

3.5.1 **Site Arrangement and Character.** The site comprises a single field of rough and overgrown vegetation, narrower at the north end, where it passes through a gap between cottages to the east and west, and connects to Leece Lane at the north (Plate 11 and Plate 12). The northern ends of the east and west sides adjoin the boundaries of the neighbouring properties, with open fields to the south. The boundaries are typically formed of fences or hedges, although there is no boundary to the north (Plate 13 to Plate 15). The southern part of the east boundary noticeably drops down into the adjoining field where there is a water filled ditch or pond (Plate 16) and there is an abandoned car and caravan on the west side (Plate 17). Two shallow trenches have been relatively recently excavated across the centre of the field and 'monitoring wells' excavated with iron covers (Plate 18 and Plate 19). Across these areas and within the spoil there are large amounts of iron working slag, brick, pottery and window glass (Plate 20).



**Plate 11 (left): General view of the site from the north**



**Plate 12 (right): General view of the north end of the site from the south**



**Plate 13 (left): The adjoining property to the west, viewed from the east**



**Plate 14 (right): The adjoining property to the east, viewed from the south-west**



**Plate 15 (left): The northern boundary, viewed from the north-west**



**Plate 16 (right): The lower ground to the east, viewed from the west**



**Plate 17 (left): The abandoned car and caravan, viewed from the south**



**Plate 18 (right): One of the excavated areas, viewed from the south-west**



**Plate 19 (left): The monitoring well cover, viewed from the south-west**



**Plate 20 (right): Slag-rich spoil, viewed from the north-east**

3.5.2 **Constraints:** the whole area has clearly seen some considerable dumping of material on it in the post-medieval period, apparently industrial in nature. This may have been to infill the area, which is noticeably higher than the field to the east and more level. With the exception of the monitoring wells and the abandoned car and caravan, there are no obvious constraints to further work, although it is not certain what depth any infilling might extend to.



## 4. Site History

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 In order to place the proposed development site in its historical 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 – 1<sup>st</sup> 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, this is typically 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 the site is significant in having had finds perhaps relating to a settlement c230m to the north (**Site 3**; Evans 2018). In addition, other finds and features have also been found during archaeological work associated with Roose quarry to the south-east (Headland Archaeology 2001) and flint finds of various dates have been found during ploughed field-walking from the wider area around the site (Evans 2008; **Site 14**). A possible net sinker also found from within the study area (**Site 5**) is perhaps also of prehistoric date, but this is difficult to say with any certainty.

4.2.4 During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 800 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 following 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). The site is essentially at the north-west end of a large palaeochannel, represented today by the Sarah Beck valley, from which a number of metal objects of Bronze Age date have been recovered and which palaeoenvironmental evidence shows was a substantial post-Glacial channel (Appley 2013). This later infilled and had become largely wetland with a much smaller stream remaining by the Bronze Age (*ibid*).

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 ascertain this with any certainty. Sites of this type are recorded typically as crop marks revealed in aerial photographs but they are typically undated and little understood (e.g. **Site 14**). The classic type of the Iron Age is the hillfort, and while these are not well represented in the area around the site 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 the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74). A crop mark enclosure recorded within the study area (**Site 14**) may belong to this period but it has not been excavated and the aerial photograph through which it was identified was not available to examine.

### 4.3 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1<sup>st</sup> century AD – 11<sup>th</sup> 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. There has been discussion about the likelihood of Roman military occupation in the Cartmel and Furness Peninsulas for some time, and although a good case can be made for a Roman presence the evidence for it is limited and not yet totally convincing (see Elsworth 2007).

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. Local place-names such as Holbeck, Yarlside, and perhaps Kellhead (**Site 4**) 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). The net sinker found within the study area (**Site 5**), although possibly prehistoric, could also be a spindle whorl of early medieval date.

### 4.4 Medieval Period (11<sup>th</sup> century AD – 16<sup>th</sup> century AD)

4.4.1 The earliest written reference to the settlement that became Barrow is in fact probably to Barrow Island ('*Barraī*'), which is named in 1190 as a grange of Furness Abbey (Barnes 1968, 30). The site where the modern town of Barrow first developed was originally known as Barrow-Head ('*Barrayhead*'), and does not appear to be recorded until the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century; in c1509 'Barrayhead', 'Barraie' and 'Old Barraie' are all mentioned (Beck 1844, 304), perhaps suggesting the original grange had been supplemented by additional holdings by this time (Thompson 2005, 17-18). Closer to the study area Leece and Roose are both recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 (Ekwall 1922). It is considered possible that Old Holbeck, immediately to the east of the site, can be equated with the earlier settlement of Fordbodele, which is recorded in the Domesday survey but disappears from the available documentation by the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the name perhaps changing as a result of the marshes being drained (Rollinson 1963, 161).

### 4.5 Post-medieval Period (16<sup>th</sup> century AD – present)

4.5.1 During the 18<sup>th</sup> century Barrow's importance as a port for the shipping of iron grew (Barnes 1968, 87) and as a consequence the town grew rapidly in size, eventually consuming several of the surrounding villages within it. Of these, Holbeck remained relatively isolated from the growing town until quite late in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with new housing being constructed in the area in several phases in the 1970s (CAC(B) BA/S/BC/250 1971).

4.5.2 Despite its more rural location the industrial dominance and growth of the local area has left some evidence within the study area, including the Stank Branch of the Furness Railway line (**Site 13**), which served the mines of Stank, a limestone quarry (**Site 6**) and other small quarries (**Site 8** and **Site 10**), and a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (**Site 9**). In addition, a stray find of late 18<sup>th</sup> century date – a half guinea weight (**Site 12**), indicates slightly earlier activity in the post-medieval period.

### 4.6 Previous Archaeological Work

4.6.1 Several previous pieces of archaeological work are recorded on the HER within the study area (Figure 3). These are summarised in broadly chronological order below.

- **Holbeck Park Avenue:** An archaeological evaluation by Oxford Archaeology North (2002), comprising 24 evaluation trenches, yielded a relatively low density of features of archaeological interest. Most significant amongst those being a large pit (probably a tree-throw), which contained 106 sherds of early Neolithic pottery and 40 fragments of struck flint. A subsequent watching brief of a topsoil strip revealed 24 features, including four ditch terminals, possible linear features,

three pits, 13 tree-throws and three other unidentified features (OA North 2005). An excavation was carried out six months later, which was published by Evans (2018).

- ***Terrestrial Mineral Resource extraction heritage impact assessment report.*** An assessment of the character, significance and range of sites of archaeological significance within areas that may potentially be affected by future aggregate extraction of mineral resources in Cumbria (excluding the two National Parks and Areas of Outstanding National Beauty) was undertaken by OA North (2015). Eleven areas were selected for further study, all centred on existing quarries, and the assessment highlighted a need for ongoing archaeological investigation to inform the mineral planning process;
- ***Holbeck Community Centre, Holbeck Park Avenue:*** Greenlane Archaeology (2015b) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment prior to the proposed redevelopment of a former community centre building adjacent to the Crofters public house on Holbeck Park Avenue. The building forms part of a group of buildings making up the former Holbeck Farm, which was thought to have been built as a model farm as part of the Cavendish family's estates in the area, elements of which, including the building itself, are Grade II Listed. An archaeological building recording was subsequently carried out (Greenlane Archaeology 2015a). The main part of the building comprised a bank barn, albeit of unusual form, which was most likely constructed in the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The wing to the south was added later but still seemingly before the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and probably served as a cart or equipment store;
- ***Holbeck Proposed Development Area (to the north of Leece Lane):*** Greenlane Archaeology carried out a heritage impact assessment of an area of land at Holbeck, off Leece Lane, in August 2021. Seven designated heritage assets within the study area comprised two different blocks: two buildings forming part of Stank Farm, and five making up the former Holbeck Farm (now the Crofters pub and associated buildings). The site visit revealed that the impact of the proposed development was relatively minimal in both cases. The requirement for mitigation measures was therefore minor.

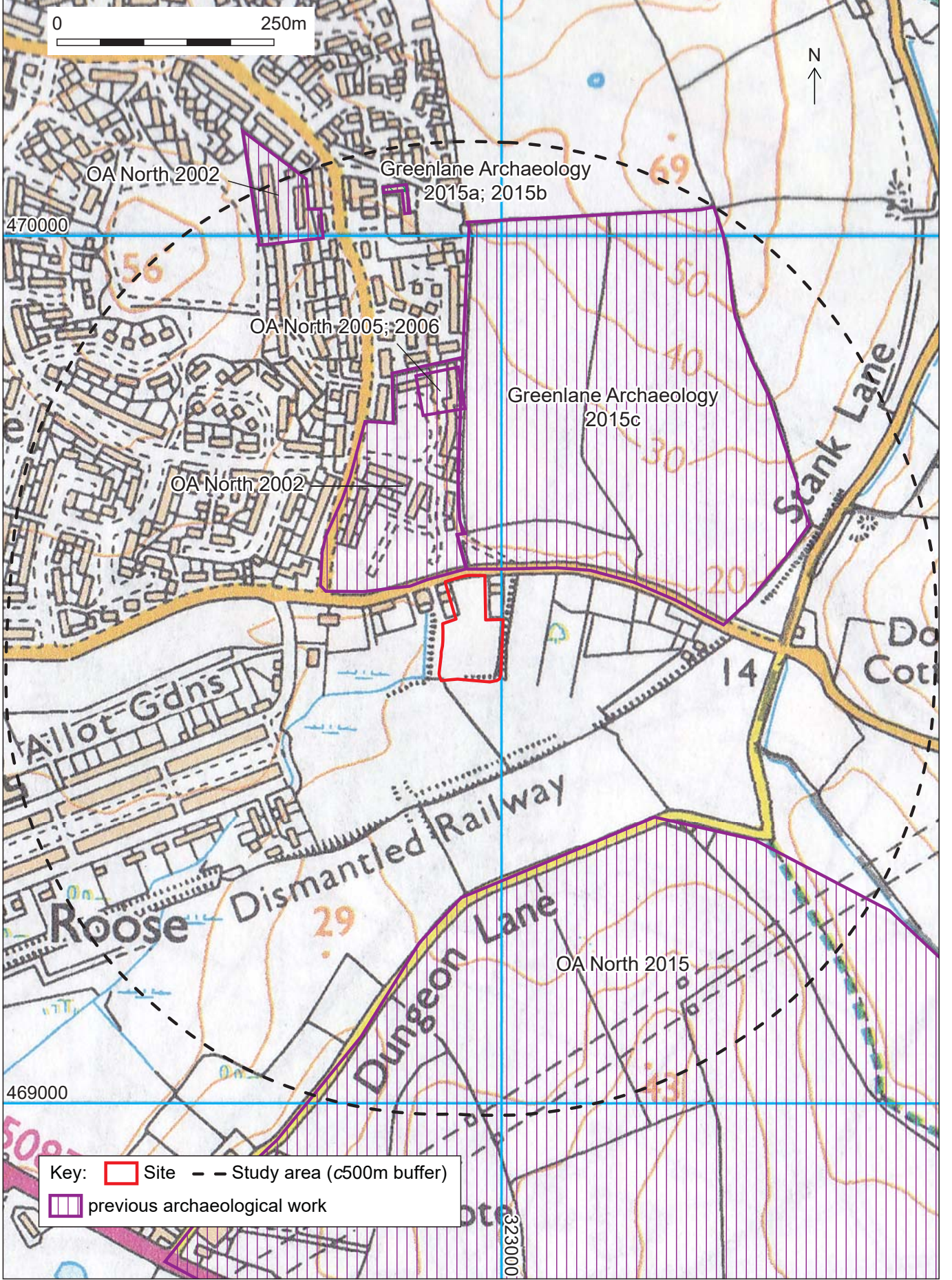


Figure 3: Previous archaeological work

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The discussion of the results of the desk-based assessment and site visit is intended to determine the archaeological significance and potential of any known remains (above or below ground) and the potential of these remains and for any further, 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*). None of the 14 known individual sites of archaeological interest identified within the study area are situated within the boundary of the proposed development area.

### 5.2 Significance of Known Resource

5.2.1 There are five Listed Buildings in the study area, all of which are Listed Grade II (see *Appendix 3*; summarised in Table 2 below; see Figure 2).

Entry number	Gazetteer Site Number	ID	Address	Listed Building Grade
1197864	–	LB4	Crofters public house, Holbeck Park Avenues	II
1197865	<b>Site 1</b>	LB1	Former cow house and attached shelter shed immediately north of Crofters public house	II
1197866	–	LB5	Wall enclosing garden to front and south side of Crofters public house	II
1292077	–	LB2	Cow house and barn with attached horse engine house north east of Crofters public house	II
1292080	–	LB3	Group of 3 former pigsties and midden wall at Crofters public house	II

**Table 2: Listed Building summary**

5.2.2 No sites of archaeological interest previously recorded by the HER are within the site boundary. However, the setting of the nearby former church (**Site 9**), which is an undesignated heritage asset (i.e. it is not a Listed Building), would be likely to be affected by any proposed development of the site. The level of significance of this site is categorised, according to each criterion, as high, medium, or low, and an average of this has been used to produce an overall level of significance for the site (see Table 3 below: H=high, M=medium, L=low).

Site	Site 9
<i>Period</i>	L
<i>Rarity</i>	L
<i>Documentation</i>	L
<i>Group value</i>	L
<i>Survival/condition</i>	H
<i>Fragility/Vulnerability</i>	M
<i>Diversity</i>	L
<i>Potential</i>	L
<b>Significance</b>	L-M

**Table 3: Significance by site**

### 5.3 Potential

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 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	No	L
Mesolithic	Yes	M
Neolithic	Yes	M
Bronze Age	Yes	M
Iron Age	Yes?	L
Roman	Yes?	L
Early Medieval	Yes	L
Medieval	Yes	L
Post-medieval	Yes	M

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

5.3.2 In consideration of Table 4 it is worth noting that the possibility of finding Mesolithic to Bronze Age remains can be assessed as medium because remains from the later part of that range have been found nearby, while Mesolithic remains are often found in areas that are broadly coastal or near water courses (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152).

5.3.3 In addition, while potentially Iron Age or Romano-British (**Site 14**) and Early Medieval (**Site 4**) remains have been identified within the study area finds of these periods are generally very rare within the wider area and so the possibility of more substantial discoveries being made is low.

## 5.4 Disturbance

5.4.1 It is clear from the historic map evidence that the site had seen relatively little change until the 20<sup>th</sup> century, by which point a small building had been constructed within the north end and a row of greenhouses on the west side, one of which was within the site boundary. After this the detached houses to the north-east and north-west were constructed and the original arrangement of field boundaries changed to the current configuration. It is apparent from the site visit that a considerable amount of material was dumped on the site, at least some evidently of industrial origin, probably as part of attempt to raise the ground relative to that to the east, and no later than the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The site was also used as a horse training circuit and has had trenches dug through part of it more recently. It has therefore seen considerable disturbance within the last 100 years. How much has been infilled and how high the ground has been raised as a result is currently uncertain, but it is possible that remains of archaeological interest could be preserved beneath this, especially those relating to the palaeoenvironment.

## 5.5 Impact

5.5.1 It is likely that any building on site would substantially impact on any archaeological remains that might be present. However, what is not clear is how much ground is infilled and what the original ground level therefore is. If the present ground level is substantially raised and is suitable for building on, the underlying deposits would potentially not be impacted upon at all.

## 5.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

5.6.1 The results of the desk-based assessment demonstrate that while there are no known sites of archaeological interest within the proposed development area, there have been archaeological discoveries within the wider study area from various periods, particularly prehistoric, that are of considerably greater significance. These also demonstrate the potential for the presence of previously unknown remains of archaeological interest to be present within the site.

5.6.2 Of these, the previous pieces of archaeological work carried out in the adjoining field to the west (**Site 3**) have shown the potential for remains of Neolithic, and possibly Mesolithic, date to be present within the proposed development area. In addition, stray finds of possibly early medieval date (**Site 5**) have been made nearby, and other sites of more uncertain significance within the study area potentially provide evidence for settlement in the general area from the late prehistoric to the early medieval periods (**Site 4** and **Site 14**). In addition, the site is located on the edge of a known palaeochannel, and previous investigation of this has revealed evidence for the changing environment extending back to the end of the last Ice Age.

5.6.3 However, there is likely to have been some disturbance across the site to any below ground remains that might be present due to substantial reorganisation of the area in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. While finds, features, and palaeoenvironmental remains could still survive, as they have been found to do so in nearby, they are likely to have been disturbed or buried by dumped material. The most efficient way to investigate whether this is the case is through the excavation of archaeological evaluation trenches. While geophysical survey might be considered an alternative option, it is likely to be ineffective due to the interference that would be caused by the overlying material.

## 6. Bibliography

### 6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

CAC(B) BA/5/BC/250, 1971 *Holbeck Park Estate Phase 4 and 5 Extensions*

CAC(B) LC/265/CX/ROO 15, 1946 Aerial Photograph, 9<sup>th</sup> May 1946

Chatsworth House 4130, 1806 *Furness Abbey Park*

NA IR 29/18/97, 1840 *Tithe apportionment of Dalton in Furness, Lancashire*

NA IR 30/18/97, 1842 *Map of Dalton in Furness in six parts, Part 5<sup>th</sup>; Plan of the division of Yarleside and part of Hawcoat by John Robinson, Surveyor*

Ordnance Survey, 1851 *Lancashire Sheet 22*, 1:10,560, surveyed 1847

Ordnance Survey, 1891 *Lancashire Sheet XXII.9*, 1:2,500, surveyed in 1889

Ordnance Survey, 1913 *Lancashire Sheet XXII.9*, 1:2,500, re-surveyed in 1889, revised in 1910

Ordnance Survey, 1933 *Lancashire Sheet XXII.9*, 1:2,500, re-surveyed in 1889, revised in 1932

Ordnance Survey, 2011 *The English Lakes South-Western Area: Coniston, Ulverston & Barrow-in-Furness*, Explorer **OL6**, 1:25,000

### 6.2 Secondary Sources

Anon, 1946 Discoveries and Re-Discoveries of the Geological and Antiquarian Section, 1945-47, *Proc Barrow Naturalists' Field Club*, n ser, **6**, 12-15

Appley, CJ, 2012 *The Prehistoric Environment of Furness: Palaeoenvironmental Influences Upon Human Activity During the Neolithic and Bronze Age of the Furness Peninsula, South Cumbria, UK*, unpubl thesis, University of Sheffield

Barnes, F, 1968 *Barrow and District*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, Barrow-in-Furness

Barrowclough, D, 2010 *Prehistoric Cumbria*, Stroud

Beck, TA, 1844 *Annales Furnessenses*, London

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a *Standards and Guidance for Historic Desk-Based Assessment*, revised edn, Reading

CIfA, 2014b *Standards and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*, revised edn, Reading

Cherry, PJ, and Cherry, J, 2002 Coastline and Upland in Cumbrian Prehistory – A Retrospective, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ser, **2**, 1-20

Coates, R, and Breeze, A, 2000 *Celtic Voices, English Places: Studies of the Celtic Impact on Place-Names in England*, Stamford

Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character, Volume 2: North West*, Cheltenham

Deegan, A, 2013, *Cumbrian Terrestrial Minerals Resource Assessment: Air Photo and Lidar Mapping and Interpretation*

Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS), 2013 *Scheduled Monuments and Nationally Important but Non-Scheduled Monuments*,

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/249695/SM\\_policy\\_statement\\_10-2013\\_2.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249695/SM_policy_statement_10-2013_2.pdf)

Edmonds, F, 2013 The Furness Peninsula and the Irish Sea Region: Cultural Interaction from the Seventh Century to the Twelfth, in C Downham (ed), *Jocelin of Furness: Essays from the 2011 Conference*, Donnington, 17-44



- Ekwall, E, 1922 *The Place-Names of Lancashire*, Manchester
- Elsworth, DW, 1998 *The Mesolithic Around Morecambe Bay*, unpublished dissertation, University of Edinburgh
- Elsworth, DW, 2007 The "Streetgate" at Conishead, the "Castellum" at Dalton, and Roman Furness, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ser, **7**, 31-48
- Elsworth, DW, 2014 Hillforts Around Morecambe Bay, in T Saunders (ed), *Hillforts in the North West and Beyond*, Archaeology North West, n ser, **3**, 51-60
- Evans, H, 2008 *Neolithic and Bronze Age Landscapes of Cumbria*, BAR **463**, Oxford
- Evans, H, 2018 An early Neolithic occupation site at Holbeck Park Avenue, Barrow-in-Furness, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ser, **18**, 1-22
- Greenlane Archaeology, 2015a *Holbeck Community Centre, Leece Lane, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep
- Greenlane Archaeology, 2015b *Holbeck Community Centre, Leece Lane, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, unpubl rep
- Greenlane Archaeology, 2015c *Holbeck Proposed Development Area, Leece Lane, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, unpubl rep
- Headland Archaeology, 2001 *Results of an Archaeological Evaluation at Roose Quarry, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria*, unpubl rep
- Heritage Gateway 2022a, *Historic England Research Records: Monument Number 1579315*, [https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?uid=1579315&resourceID=19191](https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1579315&resourceID=19191)
- Heritage Gateway 2022b, *Historic England Research Records: Monument Number 1579320*, [https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?uid=1579320&resourceID=19191](https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1579320&resourceID=19191)
- Historic England, 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, unpubl rep
- Historic England, 2022a *Cow House and Barn with Attached Horse Engine House North East of Crofters public house*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1292077?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022b *Crofters Public House*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197864?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022c *Former Cow House and Attached Shelter Shed Immediately North of Crofters Public House*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197865?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022d *Group of 3 Former Pigsties and Midden Wall at Crofters public house*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1292080?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022e *Wall Enclosing Garden to Front and South Side of Crofters Public House*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197866?section=official-list-entry>
- Hobbs, JL, and Barnes, F, 1946 Finds from Furness, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **46**, 293-4
- Hodgkinson, D, Huckerby, E, Middleton, R, and Wells, CE, 2000 *The Lowland Wetlands of Cumbria*, North West Wetlands Survey **6**, Lancaster Imprints **8**, Lancaster
- Hodgson, J, and Brennand, M, 2006 The Prehistoric Period Assessment, in M Brennand (ed), *The Archaeology of North West England – An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England: Volume 1 Resource Assessment*, Archaeology North West, **8**, Manchester, 23-58
- Houseprices.io, 2022 *Lidar Map of England and Wales*, <https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map>

- Martin, L, 1996 *Industrial Archaeology of the Iron Industry in the Low Furness Area*, undergraduate dissertation, University of Bradford
- Marshall, JD, and Davies-Shiel, MD, 1969 *Industrial Archaeology of the Lake Counties*, Newton Abbot
- Middleton, R, Wells, CE, and Huckerby, E, 1995 *The Wetlands of North Lancashire*, North West Wetlands Survey **3**, Lancaster Imprints **4**, Lancaster
- Moseley, F (ed), 1978 *The Geology of the Lake District*, Yorkshire Geological Society, occ publ **3**, Leeds
- Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), 2002 *Holbeck Park Avenue, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria: Evaluation Report*, unpubl rep
- OA North, 2005 *Holbeck Park Avenue, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria: Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpubl rep
- OA North, 2015 *Terrestrial Mineral Resource, Cumbria: Assessment Report*, unpubl rep;
- Philpott, R, 2006 The Romano-British Period Resource Assessment, in M Brennan (ed), *The Archaeology of North West England – An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England: Volume 1 Resource Assessment*, Archaeology North West, **8**, Manchester, 59-90
- Powell, TGE, 1963 Excavations at Skelmore Heads near Ulverston, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **63**, 1-27
- Robinson, H, and Richardson, C, 1985 A Sinker from Holbeck and Some Local Types, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **85**, 266-268
- Rollinson, W, 1963 The Lost Villages and Hamlets of Low Furness, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **63**, 160-169
- Shotter, DCA, 1989 Roman Coin Finds in Cumbria, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **89**, 41-50
- Thompson, B, 2005 *Barrow-in-Furness, A History and Celebration*, Salisbury
- Young, R, 2002 The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods in Northern England: An Overview, in Brooks, C, Daniels, R, and Harding, A (ed), *Past, Present and Future: The Archaeology of Northern England*, Architect Archaeol Soc Durham Northumberland, res rep **5**, 19-36

## Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

**Site Number: 1****NGR:** 322883 470046**HER No:** 44184**Sources:** HER; Greenlane Archaeology Ltd 2015a; 2015b; Historic England 2022c**Designation:** Listed Building 1197865**Site Type:** bank barn; community centre**Description:** Holbeck Community Centre, Holbeck Park; cow house and shelter shed now disused community centre and part of public house (Historic England 2022c). Early 19<sup>th</sup> century, altered (*ibid*).

Desk-based assessment carried out in July 2015 recommended recording the Listed Building prior to its redevelopment (Greenlane Archaeology Ltd 2015b).

Building survey carried out in October 2015 suggested that the community centre was originally a bank barn dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century/early 19<sup>th</sup> century with a wing added slightly later (Greenlane Archaeology Ltd 2015a).**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 2****NGR:** 322620 469980**HER No:** 45477**Sources:** HER;**Designation:** none**Site Type:** earthwork (bank/enclosure)**Description:** Yarlside Earthwork; a right-angled length of bank, possibly forming part of a rectangular earthwork, visible on LiDAR (<https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map?ref=SD2262069980>). The south-eastern and north-eastern sides are distinct, while the remaining two sides of any putative enclosure are not clearly pronounced. The earthwork occupies a commanding position on the top of a low hill, and could be of any pre-modern date. There is nothing on historic Ordnance Survey mapping or 1940s vertical aerial photographs to indicate any recent use of the site. There are also some potential ridge and furrow earthworks to the east and south of the right-angled earthwork.

D Elsworth notes that the location is recorded as 'Great Lambert Hill' on an estate plan of 1806. While uncertain, this may have an association to the Lambert Simnel rebellion of 1487.

**Period:** unknown

---

**Site Number: 3****NGR:** 322900 469750**HER No:** 19865**Sources:** HER; OA North 2002; 2005; Evans 2018; Greenlane Archaeology 2015c, site 3**Designation:** none**Site Type:** find spot (pottery; lithics)**Description:** a desk-based assessment and field evaluation conducted in advance of a housing development off Holbeck Park Road located several pits, two possible pits or ditch terminals, and three irregular features of uncertain origin (OA North 2002). The evaluation also identified a probable tree throw, which contained 106 sherds of early Neolithic pottery together with 40 fragments of struck flint, a single seed of carbonised grain, carbonised hazelnut shells, and a considerable quantity of charcoal (*ibid*).

The tree-throw hollow identified in the 2002 evaluation contained a significant assemblage of early Neolithic pottery, lithics and a cereal grain, radiocarbon dated to 3950-3800 cal BC. The site represents a very early date for the presence of cereals (evidence for the first farming) and pottery at a national scale. In total, 159 sherds of pottery were found from at least 15 vessels, all belonging to the Carinated

Bowl tradition. 45 lithics were retrieved from the tree-throw and the only diagnostic lithic was a rod microlith, a type normally considered to be late Mesolithic in origin. Recent work indicates that rod microliths remained in use until the 38th century cal BC in northern England however, which accords with the radiocarbon date from the tree-throw.

A subsequent watching brief was undertaken [in July 2005] on a 2000 square metre area of soil strip located around the earlier feature containing Neolithic pottery (OAN 2005). 24 features were identified as having archaeological potential and were investigated to establish their two-dimensional extents. These features were provisionally classified as including four ditch termini, a possible linear feature, three pits/tree throws, 13 tree throws and three other unidentified features (OA North 2005). Further excavation was recommended (*ibid*).

After a hiatus of six months, the features identified in the topsoil strip were subject to investigation. Only natural features were revealed, including two palaeochannels and four tree throw holes, but no further archaeological material (Evans 2018).

**Period:** prehistoric

---

**Site Number: 4**

**NGR:** 323450 469746

**HER No:** –

**Sources:** Greenlane Archaeology 2015c, site 4; NA IR 30/18/97 1842

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** place-name

**Description:** a plot on the 1842 tithe map of Yarlside (NA IR 30/18/97 1842) is named 'Kellhead Bottom' in the accompanying apportionment. This field name is of potential archaeological interest because 'kell' is likely to derive from the Norse word '*kelda*' meaning spring or well (Ekwall 1922, 9) or perhaps less plausibly 'skali' or 'scale' meaning a temporary settlement (*op cit*, 16).

**Period:** early medieval

---

**Site Number: 5**

**NGR:** 322540 469715

**HER No:** 18965

**Sources:** HER; Robinson and Richardson 1985, 266-8; Greenlane Archaeology 2015c, site 5

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** find spot (sinker)

**Description:** sinker find, 39 Ashdown Road, Holbeck; a small net or line sinker was found by Mrs S Smith whilst digging in the garden at 39 Ashdown Road. The weight is grey sandstone, measuring 48mm by 46mm. It is oval in section and one side is thicker (15mm) in section than the other (13mm). An hourglass-shaped hole has been bored through the centre of it. Horizontal wear marks appear on the upper and lower surface and there are matching lines on the reverse side. These wear marks appear to indicate that a cord passed through the hole of the weight in an upward and downward motion (Robinson and Richardson 1985, 266-8).

**Period:** prehistoric or early medieval?

---

**Site Number: 6**

**NGR:** 323410 469660

**HER No:** 16249

**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1851; Heritage Gateway 2022a; Deegan 2013; Greenlane Archaeology 2015c, site 6

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** quarry

---

**Description:** site of a limestone quarry. A small post medieval gravel pit is visible as earthworks on historic air photos and lidar imagery (Heritage Gateway 2022a).

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 7**

**NGR:** 323270 469650

**HER No:** –

**Sources:** Greenlane Archaeology 2015c, site 7; aerial photograph: CAC(B) LC 265 CX/ROO 15 1946

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** crop mark

**Description:** apparent crop mark comprising a linear feature with an acute bend mid-way along so that it is essentially V-shaped in plan with a small projection to the west from the west end. Not clear what it derives from but potentially just caused by vehicle movement across the field.

**Period:** unknown

---

**Site Number: 8**

**NGR:** 323140 469640

**HER No:** –

**Sources:** Greenlane Archaeology 2015c, site 8; Ordnance Survey 1913

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** quarry

**Description:** site of a small quarry, comprising scoops cut into the slope.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 9**

**NGR:** 322905 469580

**HER No:** 41365

**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1851; 1891; Greenlane Archaeology 2015c, site 9

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** Wesleyan Methodist Chapel

**Description:** Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Leece Lane; former Wesleyan Methodist chapel on Leece Lane, built some time between 1847 and 1889 (Ordnance Survey 1851; 1891). The building still survives but is now disused and in a fairly poor state of repair.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 10**

**NGR:** 323300 469560

**HER No:** –

**Sources:** Greenlane Archaeology 2015c, site 10

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** quarry

**Description:** site of a small quarry, comprising a small scoop cut into the slope.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 11**

**NGR:** 322060 469530

**HER No:** 2602

**Sources:** HER; Hobbs and Barnes 1946; Anon 1946, 14

---

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** find spot (coin)

**Description:** coin find, Yarlside Road, Roose; in November 1946 a broken silver groat of Edward III (York mint) was found in a garden in Yarlside Road, Roose.

Presented to Barrow Museum. Present whereabouts unknown.

**Period:** medieval

---

**Site Number: 12**

**NGR:** 322500 469500

**HER No:** 42276

**Sources:** HER; PAS LANCUM-245E03; Greenlane Archaeology 2015c, site 12

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** find spot (coin weight)

**Description:** a copper alloy coin weight for half guinea c1750-1800, found in 2006.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 13**

**NGR:** 323400 470000

**HER No:** 5584

**Sources:** HER; Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1969; Martin 1996; Greenlane Archaeology 2015c, site 2

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** railway

**Description:** Furness Railway, Stank Branch; former mineral railway(s) opened between 1851-91, SD 215688 – SD232707, Furness Railway [Stank Branch], SD232707 – SD237720 (mineral railway). This line served Stank [SMR 5585], North Newton [SMR 16202] and Yarlside Iron Mines [SMR 16185]. Stank Mine was opened between 1871 and 1896. The mineral railway servicing North Stank Iron Mines opened between 1851 and 1891 and was dismantled by 1913 (SD23347034 – SD23697198).

The railway was still very obvious as an earthwork in many places in October 2001 (Hopkins).

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 14**

**NGR:** 323060 469350

**HER No:** 13290

**Sources:** HER; Heritage Gateway 2022b; Evans 2008; Deegan 2013; OA North 2015; Google Earth 2018; Greenlane Archaeology 2015c, site 13

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** crop mark (enclosure/settlement); lithic scatter

**Description:** crop marks shown in an aerial photograph, comprising the north side and lengths of the east and west sides of a possible, roughly rectangular, enclosure. It is quite faint and may be 'grubbed out' field boundaries. A British Gas aerial photograph is not available to view in the HER.

Very faint marks in grass suggest the remains of a rectilinear enclosure with internal hut circles. If these features are of archaeological origin, they may be of Iron Age or Roman date (Heritage Gateway 2022b). Aerial imagery from Google Earth 30 June 2018 shows the outline of the enclosure distinctly, but no internal features.

The crop mark field coincides with the location of flint finds collected by D Coward (Evans 2008, 200, 206).

**Period:** crop mark: unknown, perhaps Iron Age or Romano-British; lithic scatter: prehistoric

---

## Appendix 2: Significance Criteria

After DCMS 2013, Annex 1: '*Principles of Selection for Scheduled 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 3: Listed Building Information

**List Entry Number:** 1197864 (Historic England 2022b; LB4)

**Grade:** II

**Date first listed:** 05-May-1978

**Date of most recent amendment:** 20-Dec-1993

**Statutory Address:** CROFTERS PUBLIC HOUSE, HOLBECK PARK AVENUE

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Barrow-in-Furness (District Authority)

**Parish:** Non-Civil Parish

**NGR:** 322895 470021

**Details:** farmhouse now public house. Dated 1828, partly rebuilt late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Roughcast with red, ashlar sandstone dressings; slate roof. T-shaped plan with porch in angle. Two storeys and attic, 4:1 windows to first floor. Porch has chamfered round arch and hipped roof. Main range to left: quoined and chamfered mullioned windows with wooden casements; ground floor windows of three and four lights; those to first floor of three, one, three and two lights. Cross-wing on right has tall, two-light window in same style to ground floor and another two-light window to the attic. Gutter blocks; oversailing verges. Tall sandstone stacks with offsets: end stacks on left and to cross-wing: ridge stack to left on main range. Right return: date plaque; later fenestration. The proportions of the building suggest an 18<sup>th</sup> century origin.

---

**List Entry Number:** 1197865 (Historic England 2022c; LB1)

**Grade:** II

**Date first listed:** 05-May-1978

**Date of most recent amendment:** 20-Dec-1993

**Statutory Address:** FORMER COW HOUSE AND ATTACHED SHELTER SHED IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF CROFTERS PUBLIC HOUSE, HOLBECK PARK AVENUE

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Barrow-in-Furness (District Authority)

**Parish:** Non-Civil Parish

**NGR:** 322887 470054

**Details:** cow house and shelter shed now disused community centre and also part of public house. Early 19<sup>th</sup> century, altered. Red sandstone rubble; graduated slate roofs. L-shaped range: two storey, eight bay cow house attached to one storey, seven bay shelter shed. Cow house: large quoins; three boarded doors and three casements under segmental arches; slit vents and two round-arched pitching holes to first floor. Rear: two round-arched doors reached by 20<sup>th</sup> century ramp and stairs. INTERIOR not inspected. Timber-buttressed at time of survey. Shelter shed: four open-fronted bays with monolithic limestone piers; bay five in-filled, bays six and seven altered to form part of Crofters public house. Principal-rafter trusses. The buildings form part of a planned farm group.

---

**List Entry Number:** 1197866 (Historic England 2022e; LB5)



**Grade:** II

**Date first listed:** 05-May-1978

**Date of most recent amendment:** 20-Dec-1993

**Statutory Address:** WALL ENCLOSING GARDEN TO FRONT AND SOUTH SIDE OF CROFTERS PUBLIC HOUSE, HOLBECK PARK AVENUE

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Barrow-in-Furness (District Authority)

**Parish:** Non-Civil Parish

**NGR:** 322879 469991

**Details:** garden wall. Early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Red sandstone rubble with limestone copings and gate posts. Irregular wall approx 1m high encloses garden to front and south side of Crofters public house. Principal openings opposite Crofters front porch and in right return have limestone gateposts. Copings are of rough limestone slabs. Included for group value.

---

**List Entry Number:** 1292077 (Historic England 2022a; LB2)

**Grade:** II

**Date first listed:** 05-May-1978

**Date of most recent amendment:** 20-Dec-1993

**Statutory Address:** COW HOUSE AND BARN WITH ATTACHED HORSE ENGINE HOUSE NORTH EAST OF CROFTERS PUBLIC HOUSE, HOLBECK PARK AVENUE

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Barrow-in-Furness (District Authority)

**Parish:** Non-Civil Parish

**NGR:** 322834 470048

**Details:** cow house and barn with attached horse-engine house. Late 18<sup>th</sup> century and early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, altered. Yellow and red sandstone rubble, slate and corrugated sheet roofs. L-shaped range: two storey barn with lower cow house attached at right angles; one storey horse engine house adjoins north end of barn, whilst west side has lean-to addition. Barn: late 18<sup>th</sup> century: chamfered plinth, large quoins, slit vents and square vent holes. East side, facing yard, has four doorways with basket arches of alternating yellow and red voussoirs; the doorway on right is at first floor level above a horizontally-sliding door. Gabled end has incomplete owl hole (indicates lowered roof). Cow house: south side to yard has five doors and five windows with projecting sills; all have square heads and all boarded up at time of survey, left door and window are within an in-filled arch; three incomplete ridge vents. Horse-engine house: rectangular with three segmentally-arched openings in gabled north end. INTERIORS: cow house has pattern-book king-post trusses. Horse-engine house has massive king-post truss from which two parallel beams link to the barn. Barn roof has later iron trusses.

---

**List Entry Number:** 1292080 (Historic England 2022d; LB3)

**Grade:** II

**Date first listed:** 05-May-1978

**Date of most recent amendment:** 20-Dec-1993

**Statutory Address:** GROUP OF 3 FORMER PIGSTIES AND MIDDEN WALL AT CROFTERS PUBLIC HOUSE, HOLBECK PARK AVENUE

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Barrow-in-Furness (District Authority)

**Parish:** Non-Civil Parish

**NGR:** 322872 470029

**Details:** group of three pigsties and midden retaining wall; now features on public house terrace. Early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Red sandstone rubble, graduated slate roofs. Pigsties: one storey single-celled and set in line with wing walls enclosing open yards between. Original front opening to each; enlarged gable openings onto the yards. Wing walls incorporate three original slop stones. Former midden retaining wall attached to rear-left of left end pigsty. Included for group value as part of planned farm layout.

---