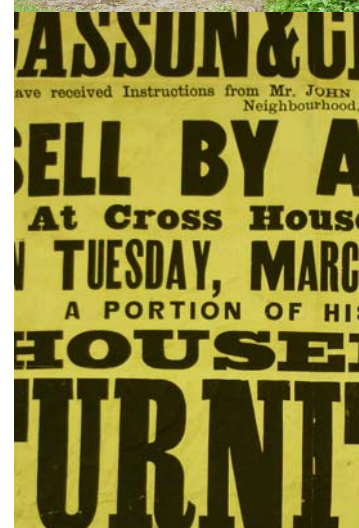


BANKFIELD HALL AND THE COOT, GREAT URSWICK, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Building Recording, and
Walk-Over Survey



Client: KIA Leisure Ltd

NGR: 326786 474655

Planning Application Ref.:
SL/2010/0182

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Non-Technical Summary

In order to provide accompanying information to support a planning application for the development of the Bankfield Hall estate and demolition of The Coot public house and erection of dwellings on the site, both in Great Urswick, Cumbria, a request was made by South Lakeland District Council following advice from the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, for an archaeological investigation of the whole of the proposed development area. This was to comprise a desk-based assessment, building recording of those buildings that would be affected by the development, and walk-over survey of the grounds. The information collected would enable an assessment of the presence of any known archaeological remains on the site and the likelihood of as yet unknown remains being present, their significance, and the likely impact on them of the proposed development. It would also provide a record of those buildings likely to be affected.

The work was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology in June 2010. Great Urswick is situated in an area of considerable archaeological interest with extensive remains of prehistoric date from the general area, as well as important evidence from the early medieval period present in the church. The present village of Great Urswick is undoubtedly of medieval origin and the study area is focussed around an important junction of roads, formerly the site of the village cross and stocks. The proposed development area is dominated by sites relating to Bankfield Hall and its estate, which was certainly in existence from the early 19th century, and buildings on the site of The Coot, which formed part of Cross House farm. A total of 31 sites of archaeological and historical interest were identified within the study area as a result of the desk-based assessment and walk-over survey. Several of these comprised standing buildings, which were recorded as part of the assessment.

In general the significance of those sites within the proposed development area was considered to be low to medium, although the group value of those associated with Bankfield Hall was high. Recommendations for further work are made, comprising archaeological evaluation of the area around The Coot, additional recording of buildings and features within the grounds of Bankfield Hall, where they would be affected, and monitoring of groundworks in the same area.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank KIA Leisure Ltd for commissioning the project, in particular Ian Postlethwaite, and Derek Churchman (Derek Churchman Associates) for providing drawings of the proposed development and information about the site. Additional thanks are due to the staff of Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness for help with accessing their archives. Further thanks are also due to Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council, for approving the project design. Thanks are also due to Sabine Skae, Collections and Exhibitions Manager at the Dock Museum, for information relating to one of the finds from the site, and Graham Darlington, Conservation Officer at South Lakeland District Council for providing information about the Conservation Area Appraisal.

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

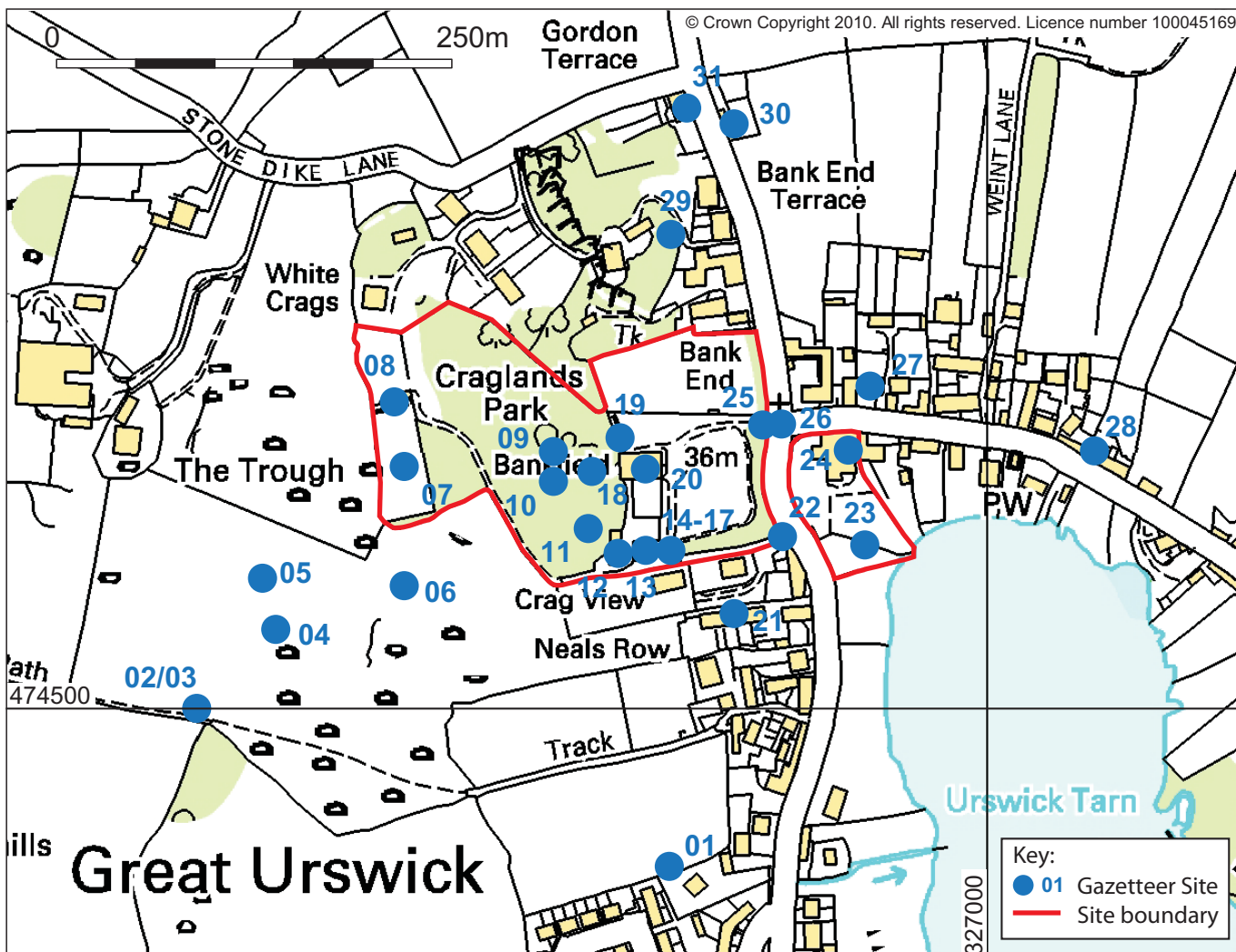
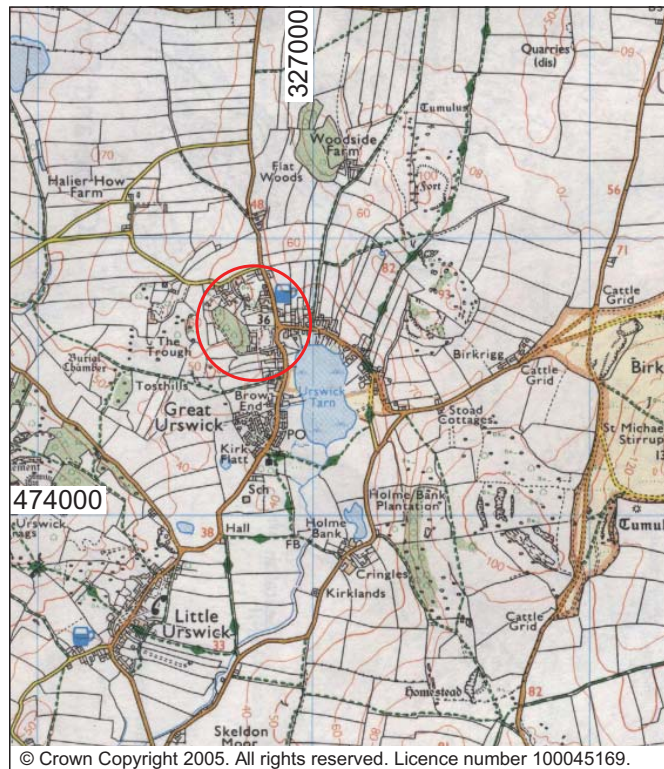
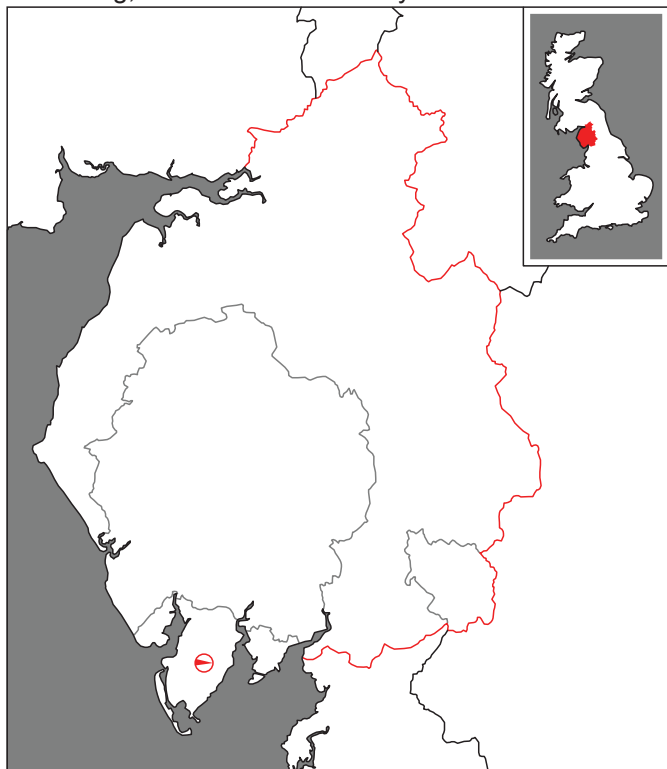
1.1.1 In order to provide information to accompany a planning application (Ref. SL/2010/0182) for the development of the grounds of Bankfield Hall and demolition of The Coot and erection of houses on the site, both in Great Urswick, Cumbria (NGR 326786 474655 – centred on Bankfield Hall) a request was made by South Lakeland District Council (SLDC) following advice from the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) for a programme of archaeological investigation of the proposed development area. After consultation with Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council, this was confirmed as a desk-based assessment, English Heritage Level 1-type recording (English Heritage 2006) of the buildings that would be affected by the development, and English Heritage Level 1-type walk-over survey (English Heritage 2007) of the entire site. In response to this Greenlane Archaeology submitted a project design to CCCHES, and following its approval the work was carried out in June 2010.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Bankfield Hall, which is situated in the centre of the proposed development area, is situated on the east side of Urswick Tarn, of which the village occupies three sides. Great Urswick itself is approximately 4km east of Dalton and a similar distance south of Ulverston (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology is dominated by carboniferous limestone (Moseley 1978, plate 1) of which a considerable amount outcrops in the immediate vicinity of the site often forming areas of limestone pavement. This is typically overlain by glacially derived boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 29).

1.2.3 The surrounding landscape is generally rolling hills with rectangular fields divided by thorn hedges, although to the east Birkrigg Common is limestone pavement and semi-natural pasture (*ibid*).



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Figure 1: Site location and gazetteer plan

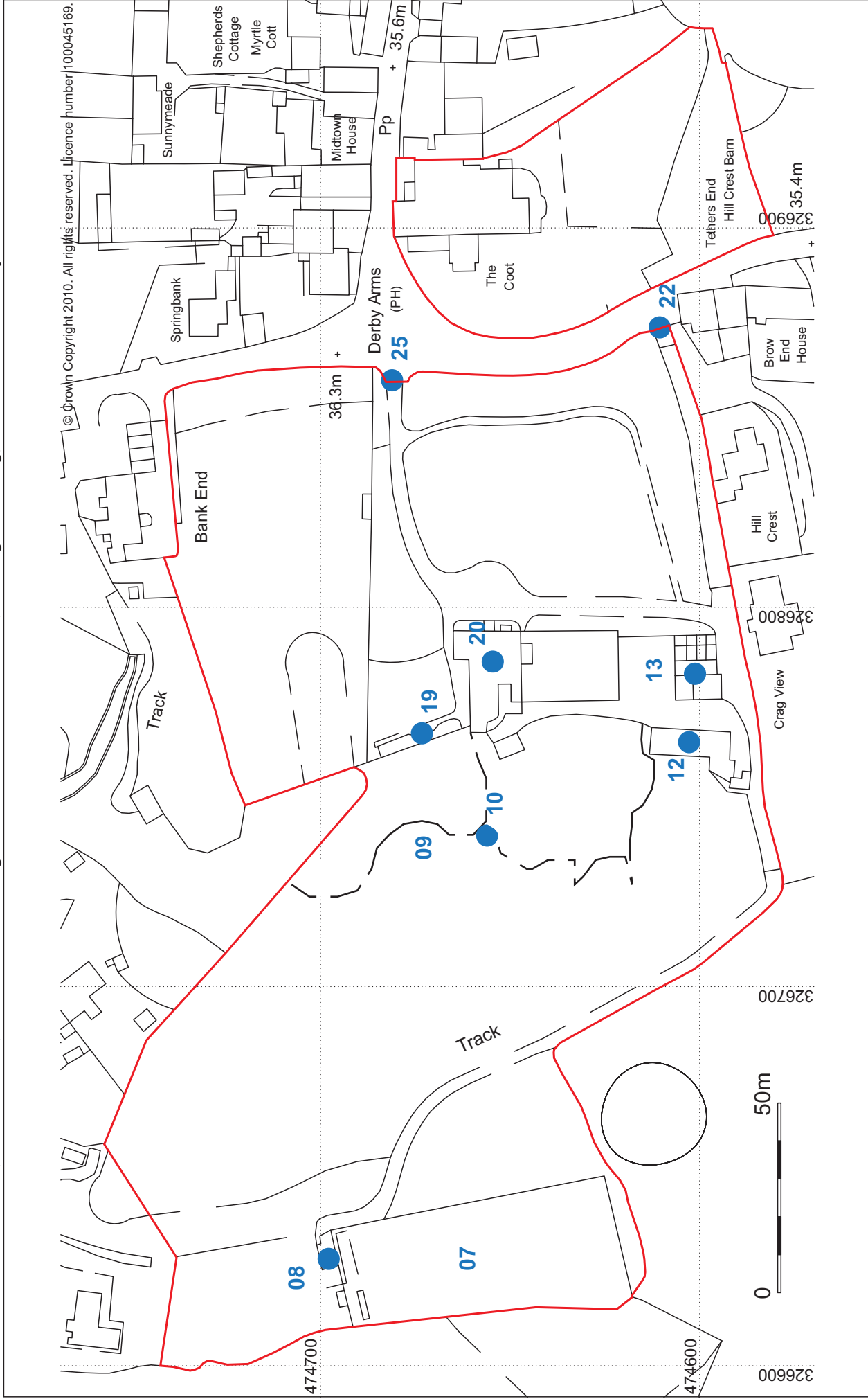


Figure 2: Detailed site plan showing features recorded during walk-over survey

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The assessment of the site comprised three separate elements: a desk-based assessment, Level-1 recording of those standing buildings on the site likely to be affected by the development, and a walk-over survey of the entire estate. In the event all of the standing buildings within the proposed development area were effectively recorded to Level-1 type standards as they were included as sites identified during the walk-over survey. The methodology used for each element of the assessment is detailed below. All of the work was carried out in accordance with the project design (see *accompanying CD*), and a suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and IfA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the desk-based assessment:

- **Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER):** this is a list of all the known sites of archaeological interest within the county, which is maintained by Cumbria County Council and is the primary source of information for an investigation of this kind. All of the known sites of archaeological interest within 250m of the centre of the proposed development area were examined; each identified site comes with a grid reference, description and source and any additional information which was referenced was also examined as necessary. In addition, unpublished reports of archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site were examined;
- **Cumbria Record Office, Barrow (CRO(B)):** this was visited principally in order to examine early maps and plans of the site, but other documentary sources, and published records were also consulted in order to gather information about the historical development of the site and its environs, and also information about the archaeology of its immediate environs;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library:** additional secondary sources, used to provide information for the site background, were examined.

2.3 Archaeological Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level-1 type standards (English Heritage 2006) and according to the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008b). This is a very low-level form of investigation intended to record the basic details of the structure, typically only of the exterior elevations, specifically its form, and basic details of phasing where possible, with no discussion of the evidence on which this is based. The building recording comprised several parts:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets. In this case details were included on the sheets used for the walk-over survey (see *Section 2.4* below);
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of the main features of the building, their general surroundings, and any features of architectural interest, in particular the external elevations. A selection of the colour digital photographs are included in this report, and the remainder are presented on the accompanying CD;
- **Drawings:** the location of each building recorded was marked on a plan of the site. Sketch plans of any additional details were made on the *pro forma* record sheet.

2.4 Walk-Over Survey

2.4.1 The walk-over survey was carried out to English Heritage Level-1 type standards (English Heritage 2007) and according to the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008c). This is a relatively low-level of investigation intended to provide basic descriptive details about each site of archaeological or historical interest within the proposed development area and the site as a whole. It comprised three types of recording:

- **Drawn Record:** the location of each site or find of archaeological or historical interest was marked on a plan of the site (including those buildings to be recorded; see *Section 2.3* above). This was carried out by hand with reference to the local topography. In addition, measured sketch plans of features of particular interest were also produced in order to better illustrate and explain them;
- **Written Record:** a basic descriptive record of each site was made on Greenlane Archaeology standard *pro forma* record sheets. These records describe each site's form, size, and (where possible) function and date. In addition, the landscape and historic setting of the site was described, in particular its relationship with other sites identified, buildings on the site, field boundaries, and the local topography;
- **Photographic record:** photographs in 35mm colour print film and colour digital format were taken, with a suitable scale included wherever practical. In addition, a record of the associated landscape and nearby buildings was also made. The digital photographs have been used for illustrative purposes within this report, and a written record was kept of all of the photographs that were taken.

2.5 Archive

2.5.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (see *accompanying CD*), and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness on completion of the project. A copy of this report will be provided for the client, a digital copy for the client's agent, and a copy will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. Three copies will be provided to the Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council. In addition a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

3. Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A total of 31 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area during the desk-based assessment and walk-over survey (Figure 2; summarised in Table 1 below; **Sites 02-04** and **14-17** are poorly located and are not certainly even within the study area), covering several periods, particularly the medieval and post-medieval. Of these, 12 sites were situated either totally or partially within the proposed development area and are discussed in more detailed below (*Section 5*). 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
01	Ridge and furrow	Medieval?	17	Coin	Roman
02	Ampulla	Medieval	18	Coin	Medieval
03	Coin	Medieval	19	Garden feature	Post-medieval
04	Ampulla	Medieval	20	Bankfield Hall	Post-medieval
05	Mine shaft?	Post-medieval	21	Malt kiln	Post-medieval
06	Mine shaft	Post-medieval	22	Gate post	Post-medieval
07	Walled garden	Post-medieval	23	Earthwork bank	Post-medieval
08	Outbuilding	Post-medieval	24	The Coot	Post-medieval
09	Pathways	Post-medieval	25	Gate	Post-medieval
10	Bloomery?	Medieval	26	Cross and stocks	Medieval?
11	Coin	Early medieval	27	Mid Town House	Post-medieval
12	Stable block	Post-medieval	28	Site of Urswick Hall	Medieval
13	Coach house	Post-medieval	29	Burial	Prehistoric
14	Coin	Medieval	30	Smithy	Post-medieval
15	Coin	Roman	31	Smithy	Post-medieval
16	Coin	Roman			

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

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment Results

3.2.1 The results of the desk-based assessment have been used to produce two separate elements. Firstly all sites of archaeological interest recorded within the study area were compiled into a gazetteer (*Appendix 1* and shown in Figure 2). This was in turn informed and enhanced by the walk-over survey and building recording, which added to the number of sites identified (see *Section 3.4*). The gazetteer is used to assess the general type of historic landscape that makes up the study area and, more importantly, identify sites that are likely to be affected by the proposed development. The significance of each of these sites and the degree to which they are likely to be affected is considered in *Section 5* and from this recommendations for further work are produced.

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

3.3 Map and Image Regression

3.3.1 **Map and image regression:** A large number of early maps and plans of the site were examined, plus available images, although these typically were of Bankfield Hall. These illustrate the way in which the site has developed over time and the nature of the structures within its different parts as well providing specific detail about certain elements.

3.3.2 **Yates 1786:** this is the earliest map of the area to show any real detail (Plate 1). However, it only shows the general arrangement of properties in Great Urswick, forming a row along each side of the road running approximately east/west along the north side of the tarn, with the site of The Coot, at its junction with the road running north/south apparently occupied by buildings. The present site of Bankfield Hall appears to be empty of buildings, but there are structures shown along the street frontage to the east, opposite the same road junction.

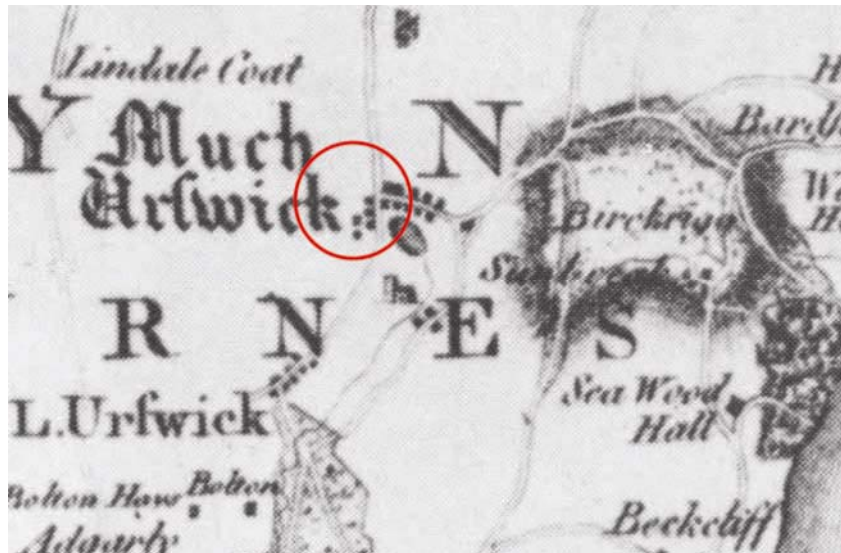


Plate 1: Extract from Yates' Plan of 1786 showing Much Urswick

3.3.3 **Tithe Map, 1839:** a map, dated 1839, was produced for the commutation of tithes for the township of Great Urswick (Plate 2). This shows Bankfield Hall clearly, albeit much smaller at that time, with a group of outbuildings to the south connected by an access track running east/west, and a smaller outbuilding to the west. The arrangement of fields and enclosures to the west is relatively recognisable compared to the present arrangement, although certain details evidently had not developed by this time. The site of The Coot is occupied by a single large building, orientated north/south, with a smaller outshut to the east, and the associated land is evidently divided into smaller enclosures. Unfortunately there is no accompanying schedule to provide details of the landowners, occupiers, field names and land use.

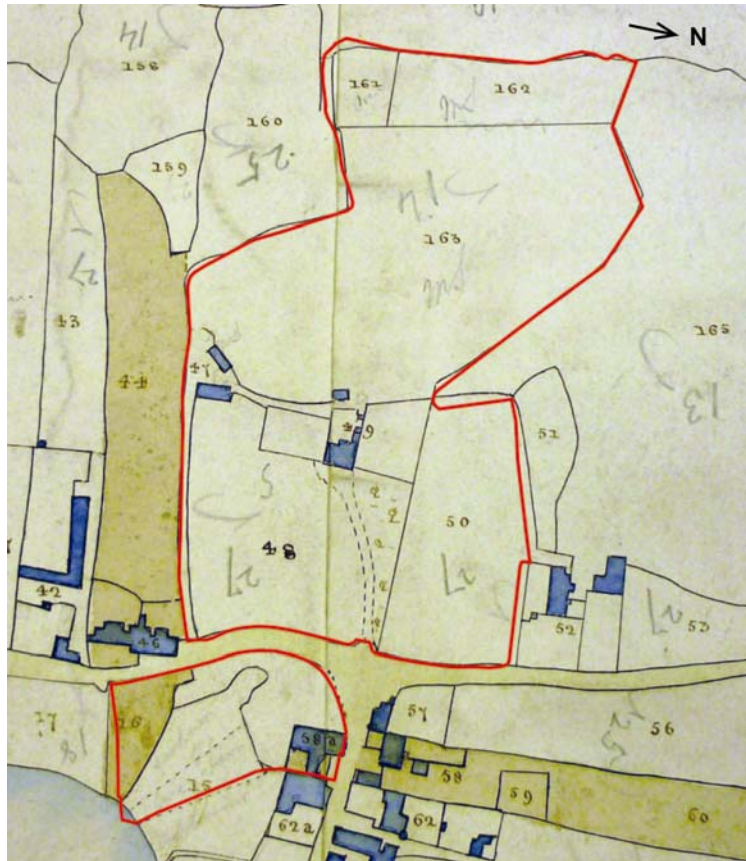


Plate 2: Extract from the tithe map of 1839 (CRO(B) BPR/14/I3/20 1839)

3.3.4 **Tithe Map, 1849:** this is a later map, based on the early version and including a schedule (Plate 3). This shows much the same detail as the previous map although an addition has obviously been made to the north side of Bankfield Hall. The details are contained in the schedule (CRO(B) BPR/14/I3/19 1848), although some could not be found here and were only identified in a later copy (CRO(B) BD/HJ n.d.), and are summarised in Table 2 below. These clearly show the land on what is now the site of The Coot was occupied by a homestead, presumably a farm, and meadows, while land surrounded Bankfield Hall included arable, and pasture, two areas of garden, an orchard and an additional dwelling. In addition plot 544, to the north of Bankfield Hall, is described as a croft, suggesting it has its origins as a medieval tenement (see Section 4.1.6).

Plot No.	Landowner	Occupier	Name/Description
388	John Sherwin, late William Ashburner of Browend	John Simpson	Meadow
389	John Crowdson	John Crowdson	Meadow
390	John Crowdson	John Crowdson	Homestead and yard
543	Richard Smith Esq	Richard Smith Esq	Bank, pasture
544	Mary Gardner, late Robert Gardner	Mary Gardner	Croft
545	Richard Smith Esq	Richard Smith Esq	Homestead, garden and orchard
546	Richard Smith Esq	Richard Smith Esq	Lane yard and homestead
547	Richard Smith Esq	Richard Smith Esq	Bank close, arable
589	Richard Smith Esq	Richard Smith Esq	Garden
590	Richard Smith Esq	Richard Smith Esq	Parrock, arable

Table 2: Details from the tithe apportionment

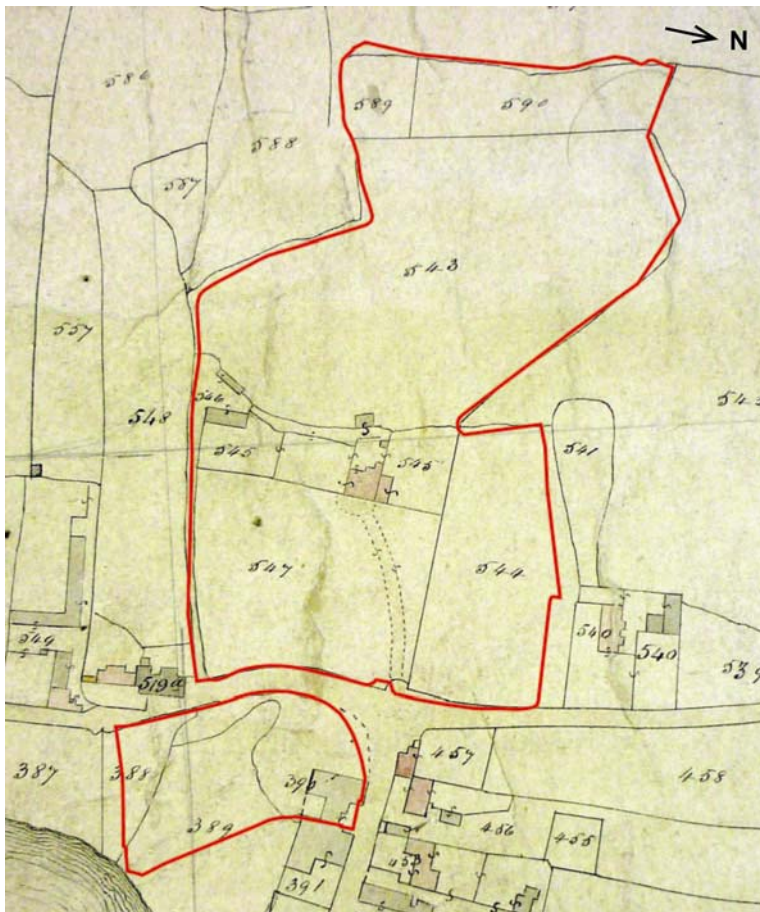


Plate 3: Extract from the tithe map of 1849 (CRO(B) BPR/14/I3/21 1849)

3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey 1850:** this is the first Ordnance Survey map of the area (Plate 4). However, it was surveyed in 1846-1847 and as a result it shows much the same information as the previous maps. There are some differences; Bankfield Hall has apparently been enlarged with an extension to the west, the detached 'homestead' to the south-west has been reduced in size and there are now additional detached outbuildings to the south, and details such as the woodland to the rear of the hall and the position of gardens is shown for the first time. The site of The Coot is also shown in more detail, and a linear feature, apparently a watercourse, is shown running approximately east/west across the south side of the site. There is a small sinuous pond to the north of this, which appears to connect to the building to the east of The Coot. This was apparently known as 'Gilpin's Pond' in the early 20th century and was said to be associated with a ghost known as the 'Bankfield Dobbie' who known to '*rise from the water, cross the road and disappear into the walled elevated ground of Bankfield Hall*' (Wilson 2010). The purpose of this watercourse and pond is uncertain; it may be entirely natural but it has the appearance of a mill pond and race, although there is no recorded mill in the area and little room for one to be situated in the space between the pond and the tarn.



Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1850

3.3.6 **Additions to Bankfield Hall, 1886:** there is a considerable archive of material relating to extensive additions to Bankfield Hall carried out by the architect James W Grundy of Ulverston. These show that a large addition was planned to the rear (west) of the building, including new bedrooms and a large billiard room on the first floor and service rooms, plus a conservatory along the south side, on the ground floor (Plate 5; also see *Appendix 1, Site 20*).

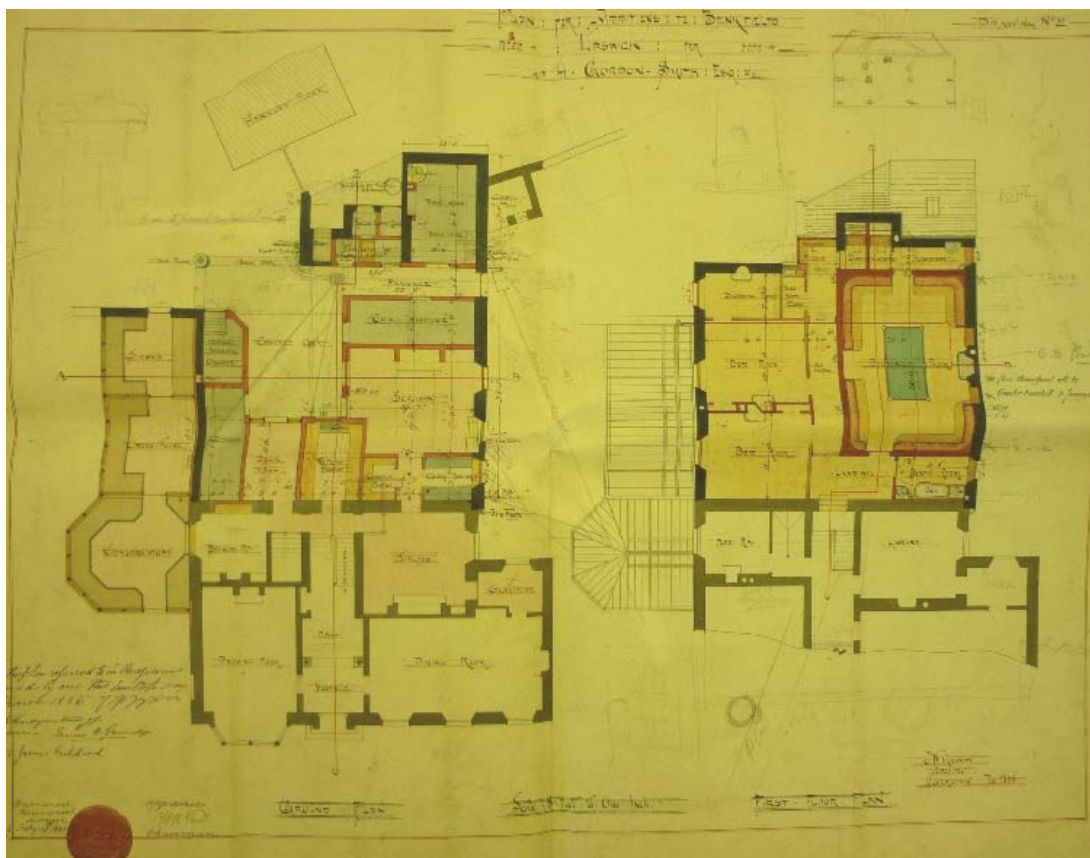


Plate 5: Plan showing proposed additions to Bankfield Hall, 1886 (CRO(B) Z1231 1886)

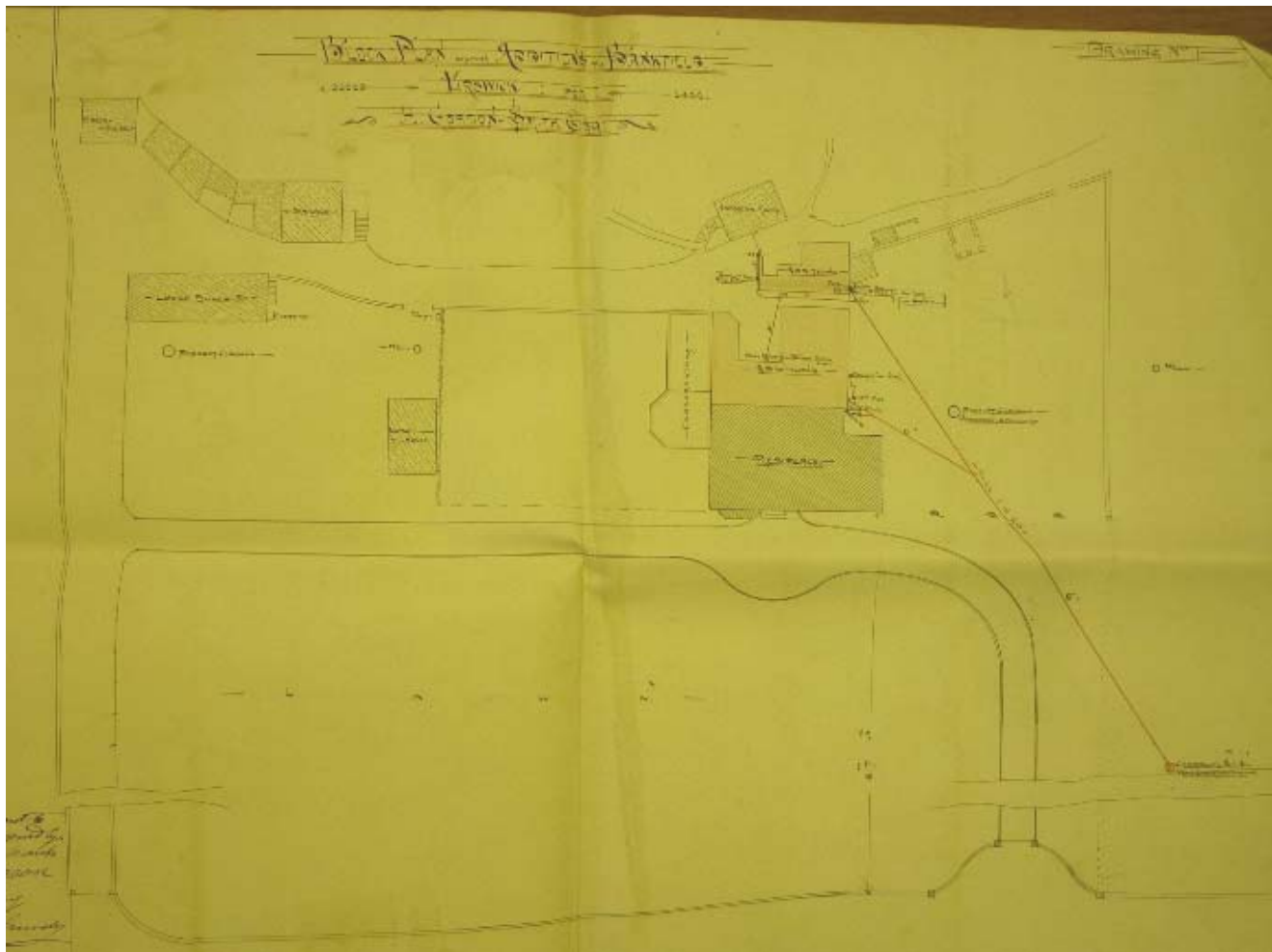


Plate 6: Plan showing the arrangement of buildings around Bankfield Hall in 1886 (CRO(B) Z1231 1886)

3.3.7 **Ordnance Survey 1891:** this is a much more detailed map than the previous one, but by this time it is evident that a number of things have changed. The additions to the house shown in the plans of 1886 have clearly been made. In addition, the outbuildings to the south and south-west of the hall are shown in more detail and evidently comprise a large number of separate small buildings, and there is considerably more detail shown in the grounds, with pathways in the woods and gardens, a new enclosure boundary to the west and a small square enclosure beyond this, a new garden at the far west end of the estate with a glass house, and a small building in the garden to the north of the hall. The detail of the buildings on the site of The Coot is also more clearly depicted, with one large north/south building and several attached smaller outbuildings. The linear feature that appeared to be a small watercourse to the south is still present, but it now connects to two small buildings against the roadside to the west.

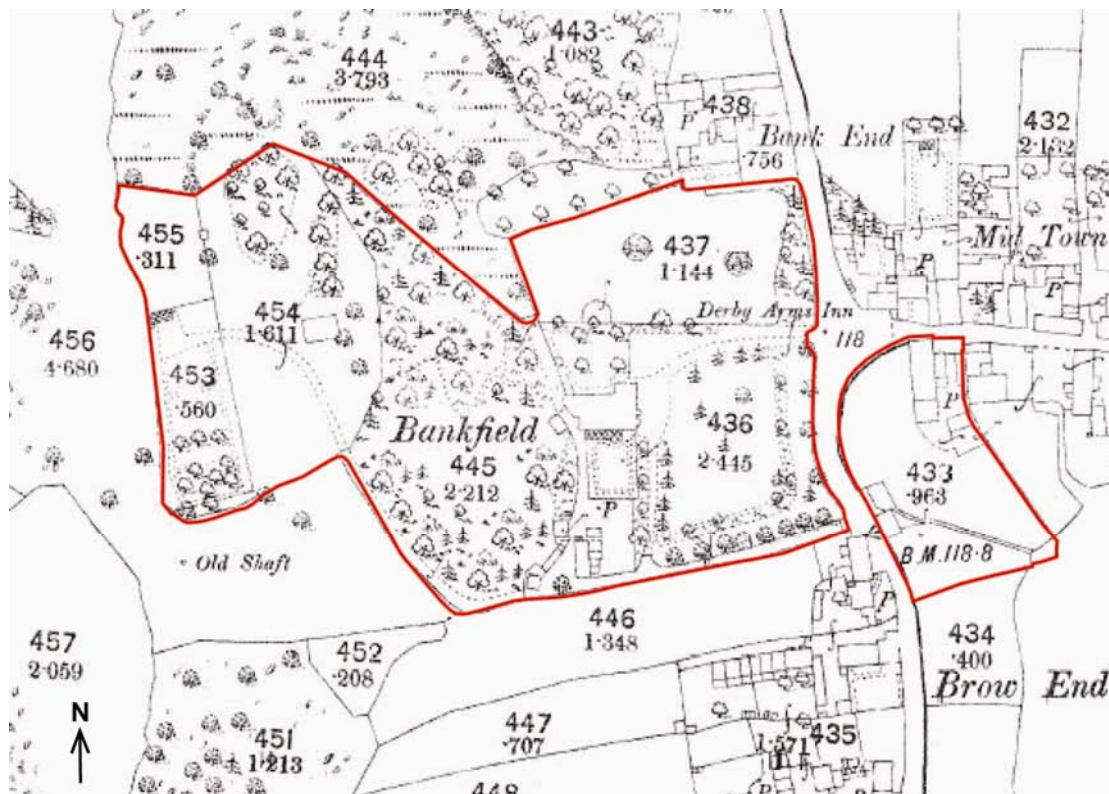


Plate 7: Extract from the 1891 Ordnance Survey map

3.3.8 **Photograph of Bankfield Hall, c1910:** this shows the front (east) elevation of the hall but provides little useful detail apart from demonstrating that the extension to the rear and the conservatory to the south had been built and, in addition, a glazed veranda had been added to the north side of the front.



Plate 8: Photo of Bankfield Hall c1910 (from Garbutt and Marsh 1991, 137)

3.3.9 **Bankfield Hall Estate Sales Particulars, 1911:** these include a plan, which is very similar to the early Ordnance Survey plan; indeed, it is possibly based on it (Plate 9). It does, however, confirm that

the linear feature to the south of the buildings on site of The Coot is a watercourse. There is, in addition, a photograph of the hall, but it shows it as being much the same as in the one from c1910.



Plate 9: Extract from plan with the sales particulars of 1911 (CRO(B) BDB/17/SP2/37 1911)

3.3.10 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** this details further alterations that have been made to the Bankfield Hall estate, specifically further additions and alterations to the outbuildings to the south, the construction of a new access track to the enclosures to the west and the addition of more associated glass houses. The buildings on the site of The Coot are much the same, although those associated with the small watercourse have evidently been reorganised. The schedule for the 1910 Valuation, which utilises this map (CRO(B) BT/IR/1/29 1910) lists Plot 22 (Bankfield Hall and estate, described as 'house, gardens, and grounds') as belonging to Mrs Egon-Newcombe and occupied by Dudley Wright, Plot 25 (the site of The Coot, described as 'house, buildings, and land') as owned and occupied by William Atkinson.

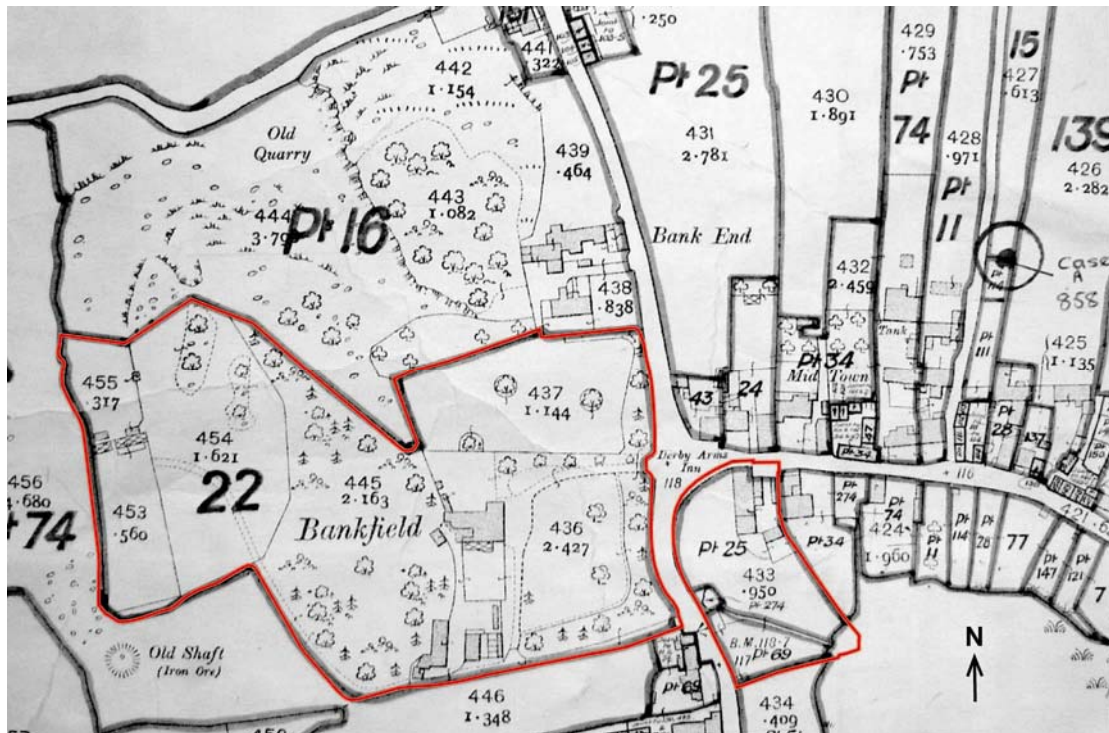


Plate 10: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.3.11 **Cross House, Sale Particulars, 1920:** by the end of the 19th century the farm that owned the buildings on the site of The Coot was known as Cross House (see Section 4.2 below; Cross House was on the opposite side of the road adjoining The Derby Arms), which came up for sale in 1882 and 1920. The 1920 sales particulars include a plan, which shows much the same information as the previous Ordnance Survey plan (indeed, it is possibly based on it) but with the various auction lots shown and the buildings included in the sale hatched.

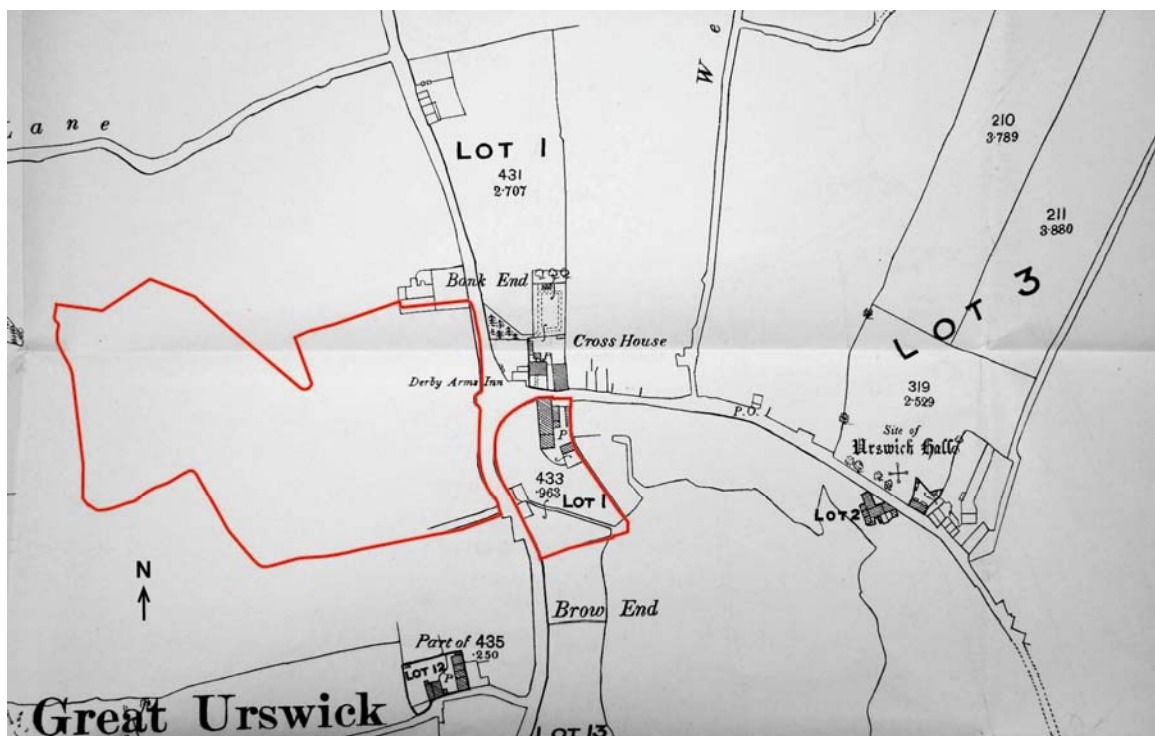


Plate 11: Extract from the Cross House sales particulars, 1920 (CRO(B) BD/TB/SP3/13 1920)

3.3.12 **Melville's history of Bankfield Hall, 1959:** this includes some photographs of the house, and also a plan, dated 1948, of depth soundings taken in the tarn (Plate 12: Extract from a plan of 1948 showing depth soundings in Urswick Tarn (after Melville 1959). This plan is particularly interesting as it marks the watercourse to the south of the site of The Coot as 'Bankfield's Access to Tarn'; indeed Melville states that the conveyance of the property included the right to place a rowing boat or dingy on the tarn (Mellville 1959, 7). The photographs include a general selection of internal and external views of the Hall, and show that the veranda to the front had been taken down by this date (Plate 13) as well as giving a general impression of the quality of the interior decoration, which clearly includes some ornate fire surrounds (Plate 14).

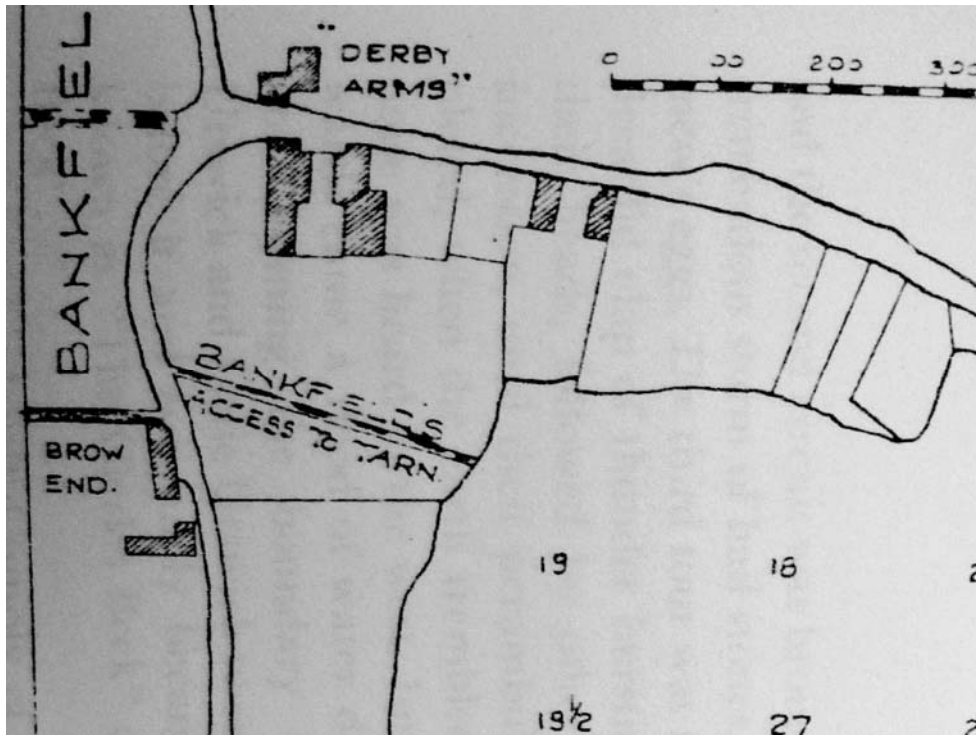


Plate 12: Extract from a plan of 1948 showing depth soundings in Urswick Tarn (after Melville 1959)



Plate 13: The front elevation of Bankfield Hall (after Melville 1959)



Plate 14: Interior view showing an elaborate fireplace in the lounge (after Melville 1959)

3.3.13 **Ordnance Survey, 1967:** this shows some further additions to the buildings on the site of The Coot, and marks 'Cross House' to the north, on the opposite side of the road.

3.4 Walk-Over Survey Results

3.4.1 The walk-over survey was carried out in order to identify the presence of otherwise unrecorded sites of archaeological interest within the proposed development area and examine those sites that were otherwise recorded, in the Historic Environment Record for example. Information relating to any additional sites recorded is included in the gazetteer (*Appendix 1*) and additional information relating to any sites already identified was also added to this. Of particular importance was the examination of areas of archaeological interest or potential and identifying and describing any standing remains of historical or archaeological importance, especially those associated with the Bankfield Hall estate, but it was also intended to note any areas of recent activity that were likely to have affected below-ground remains. In addition, any areas that might constrain further archaeological work, due to difficulties of access or health and safety considerations were also recorded.

3.4.2 The buildings required by the brief to be recorded to Level-1 type standard (**Site 13 and 24**) were examined as part of the walk-over survey and their record included in the gazetteer (*Appendix 1*). In addition, all of the other standing buildings within the proposed development site (**Sites 12, 19-20, 22 and 25**) were also recorded to a similar level.

3.4.3 A total of 13 sites were recorded during the walk-over survey although some of these were combined with other sites and the results of the desk-based assessment to produce the 31 sites in the study area presented in the gazetteer (*Appendix 1*). As mentioned above, the results of recording the standing buildings within the proposed development site are also presented in the gazetteer.

3.5 Site Arrangement and Constraints

3.5.1 **Site Arrangement:** the proposed development site is presently divided into two areas (see Figures 1 and 2). The largest part comprises land associated with Bankfield Hall, comprising woodland and enclosures on the high ground to the west and the gardens on the low ground to the east. The smaller part is formed by the car park and lawn adjoining The Coot and adjacent to the north side of Urswick Tarn.

3.5.2 **Constraints:** the high ground to the west of Bankfield Hall was extremely overgrown at the time the walk-over survey was carried out, which, coupled with the presence of large areas of outcropping

limestone pavement and perhaps artificially placed limestone boulders, made walking across it very difficult. The remainder of the site was, by contrast easy to access and well managed. The enclosed ground to the far west of the site was covered by mown grass, as were the gardens associated with Bankfield Hall, and the lawns to the south of The Coot. The car park at The Coot was finished with tarmac, with a stone boundary wall around the west side; stone boundary walls were also present enclosing the Bankfield Estate. An additional feature of note, just outside of the proposed development area, was an area of evident earthwork banks to the south of the walled garden (**Site 07**). These clearly corresponded to the former field boundaries shown on early maps of the site (see *Section 3.3*).

3.5.3 The major constraint to further investigation of the site, in terms of any below-ground remains, is the likely modern disturbance to the car park area, in particular the evident presence of drains. The tree cover and vegetation on the area to the west of Bankfield Hall is also likely to have disturbed below ground deposits, although the extent of this was not clear. An overhead cable attached to a telegraph pole is present in the ground to the west of Bankfield Hall, but this is due to be disconnected and the pole removed (Derek Churchman pers comm.). Other services are likely to be present in the area around The Coot. The other major consideration in this area would be the present nature of the watercourse that formerly ran across the site and is represented by **Site 23** – for example, whether it remains underground in a culvert, which, coupled with the close proximity to the tarn, might generate a risk of flooding. In addition, as the car park is regularly used as a short cut by pedestrians, any subsequent archaeological work on the site would need to take access into consideration.

3.6 Conclusion

3.6.1 The results of the desk-based assessment and walk-over survey show that the area has an extremely interesting history with a considerable number of sites of archaeological interest in the vicinity and connections to important local families and structures of medieval and later date. The desk-based assessment also shows that the previously published history of Bankfield Hall by James Melville is lacking some important information, and that the site of The Coot was in itself an important and prominent one in the village, also associated with a locally important family and part of a larger estate.

4. Site History

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 While Bankfield Hall and the buildings utilised in the creation of The Coot have their origins in at least the early 19th century (see *Section 4.2*), the local landscape has evidence for human activity from almost every period, including some locally very significant monuments. In order to place the proposed development site in its historical background and archaeological context a brief discussion of the earlier history of its environs is necessary. Information relating to specific sites recorded during the desk-based assessment and walk-over survey (see *Section 3* above) is included where relevant.

4.1.2 **Prehistoric Period – c11,000BC – 1st century AD:** there is evidence that the area around Urswick has been inhabited since at least the end of the last Ice Age, c11,000 BC: excavations at a cave site in Scales have found the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country and artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type (Young 2002). The local area was also clearly inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered during field walking and eroding from sand dunes along the coast (Elsworth 1998). 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 numerous stone axes have been found in the local area (Evans 2008). The closest example is from Skelmore Heads, less than 1km to the north-east of the site, where a probable long barrow was excavated (or rather re-excavated, having been examined in the early 20th century) in the 1960s (Powell 1972). At the same time a cache of stone axes was found nearby (Barnes 1963), and these are a relatively common discovery in the area. The existence of more unusual monuments of the period might be suggested by crop marks at Trinkeld, little over 1km to the north of Skelmore Heads, which are indicative of a causewayed enclosure (Elsworth 2006), although earthworks on Skelmore Heads itself have also been suggested as having their origins in this period (Evans 2004). During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still, and it is likely that settlement sites thought to belong to the Iron Age have their origins in this period. There is a considerable complex of monuments on Birkrigg, 1.5km to the east of the site, of Bronze Age date, including a stone circle, enclosures, and burial mounds. Several of these sites were investigated in the early 20th century (Committee of the North Lonsdale Field Club 1922; Gelderd and Dobson 1912). Closer to the site, Bronze Age pottery other artefacts plus human and animal remains were discovered in a cave at Heaning Wood (**Site 29**). Because of the nature of discovery the context of these finds is uncertain, but the pottery is certainly Bronze Age (Holland 1960; Barnes 1970).

4.1.3 There is an important enclosed settlement site only 1km to the south-west of the site at Stone Walls, which was again investigated in the early 20th century (Dobson 1907) and is likely to be Bronze Age in origin, and it is also likely that the large enclosure or 'hillfort' on Skelmore Heads, excavated in detail in the late 1950s (Powell 1963), is of similar date. Sites that can be specifically dated to the Iron Age (c600 BC – 1st century AD) are very rare, but it is likely that the settlement at Stone Walls was occupied during this period as iron ore was evidently being mined there (Bowden 2000) and the hillfort at Skelmore Heads might also have continued in use into this period. There is, however, likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period; it is evident that in this part of the country, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74).

4.1.4 **Romano-British to Early Medieval Period – 1st century AD – 11th century AD:** there is no definite evidence for substantial Roman activity in the area around Urswick. A claim was made that there was a fort at the church (Dickinson 2002; 2003; 2005; 2006) but this was substantiated with very little evidence and heavily criticised (Brennand *et al* 2006). There have been numerous coin finds of Roman date from the Furness peninsula (Shotter 1995), and other finds of Roman date have been made, which combined with historical evidence and aerial photographs suggest that a Roman road ran across the peninsula from Conishead northwards (and perhaps also westwards) via Dalton, where there was some form of settlement at that time (Elsworth 2007). However, without further investigation this remains

difficult to prove. Activity dating from the period between the end of Roman administration in Britain (in the 5th AD) and the beginning of Norman control (which did not begin to take full effect in this part of the country until the end of the 11th century) is extremely rare. This was a period of rapidly changing political and military authority from which written records are extremely scarce and archaeological remains difficult to interpret, and it is not unreasonable to still think in terms of the 'Dark Ages' in this part of the country. However, Urswick has two important pieces of carved cross dating from this period; one with a runic inscription, discovered re-used and built into the church in the early 20th century (Collingwood 1911). The significance of these is uncertain but they seem to suggest that there was, as a minimum a settlement in the area at the time, most likely with a church. It has been suggested that the crosses, in particular the one with the inscription, indicate that Urswick church was the site of a monastery (Dickinson 2002; 2006), but again this has not been supported by archaeological evidence despite extensive excavations and these claims were also criticised (Brennand *et al* 2006). Urswick is not named in the Domesday Book but '*it is probable that all the land in it is accounted for in manors held in 1066 by Earl Tostig and Turulf of Ulverston*' (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 329). Indeed, the place-name Tostills, a short distance to the south-west of the site has been suggested as referring to lands held by Tostig (Dobson 1909, 202).

4.1.5 Three coins of Roman date are recorded within the study area (**Sites 15-17**), but these are all poorly located and found with a metal detector (and reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme; PAS) and so cannot be taken as particularly representative of the area immediately around the site. However, a single coin, said to be of the reign of Edward the Confessor, was found within the grounds of Bankfield behind the stables (**Site 11**). It is possible that this has been confused with a medieval coin from a similar location (**Site 18**; see below) but there are enough differences between the circumstances of discovery and the date for this to seem unlikely.

4.1.6 **Medieval Period – 11th century AD – 16th century AD:** while the origins of the two settlements making up Urswick are evidently of great antiquity, the physical arrangement that they take today is undoubtedly largely a result of the medieval period with perhaps planned rows of properties arranged along the main roads with long strip fields behind (Taylor 1983, 138-139). Urswick is first recorded, by that name at least, in only c1150 AD; the meaning is obscure but includes 'wick' meaning village or homestead (Ekwall 1922, 209). Great Urswick was is considered by Ekwall to have been the earlier settlement (*ibid*), the term Much Urswick is likely to come from Muchland, referring to the estates of Michael le Fleming (*op cit*, 208). The le Flemings, who were lords of the Manor of Aldingham, certainly held the whole parish by the 12th century (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 329). They subsequently granted out parts of this property from that time a large portion eventually passing to the Westby family and becoming known as 'Westby's Lands' (*op cit*, 330).

4.1.7 Apart from the form of the village, there are numerous find spots and sites of medieval date within the study area. These include coins (**Sites 03, 14** and **18**), probable fragments of pilgrims' tokens (**Sites 02** and **04**), an area of ridge and furrow (**Site 01**), a possible bloomery (**Site 10**), the village cross and stocks (**Site 26**), and the site of Urswick Hall (**Site 28**), and demonstrate a relatively dense occupation in the area. The various find spots must be treated with some caution as they are typically the result of metal detector use. However, two coins have apparently been found within the grounds of Bankfield (one Early Medieval and one Medieval; **Sites 11** and **18** respectively; a further medieval coin apparently from within the grounds, **Site 14**, is poorly located and therefore not reliable), and, assuming these are not a single find that has been confused, this would appear quite significant.

4.1.8 **Post-Medieval – 16th century AD – present:** the map evidence (see *Section 3.3*) demonstrates that the village at Great Urswick continued to develop throughout the post-medieval period, with the gradual infilling of empty plots of land. The most significant change during this time was the creation of Bankfield Hall and development of its associated estate, which is detailed in *Section 4.2*, along with the available information relating to properties on the site of The Coot. The various sites of post-medieval date identified within the study area belie its generally rural character as they include small-scale industrial activity (**Sites 21** and **30-31**) and evidence of iron mining (**Sites 05-06**), but also historic buildings within the village (**Site 27**). The majority of sites of post-medieval date relate to either Bankfield

Hall and its grounds (**Sites 09, 12-13, 19-20, 22, and 25**), or The Coot and its environs (**Sites 23-24**); the details of their histories are outlined in *Section 4.2* below.

4.1.9 **Environmental Evidence:** Urswick is fortunate in having a detailed series of pollen diagrams that were produced from samples obtained from Urswick Tarn (Oldfield and Statham 1963). These show that the area was covered by woodland shortly after the end of the last Ice Age, although at that time the water level of the tarn was lower than at present. Following this there is clear evidence for a period of 'Elm Decline' and then subsequent phases of modification of the local environment, probably as a result of human activity. Latterly there is evidence of haematite-rich silts brought in as a result of the draining of nearby iron mines. The significance of this information, in terms of the archaeology, is in demonstrating the date, at least the end of the Mesolithic, at which the area would have been inhabitable.

4.2 Bankfield Hall and The Coot

4.2.1 Unusually, a history of Bankfield Hall and its estate, as far as it was known at the time, was published James Melville in 1959 (Melville 1959), and subsequently summarised in two newspaper articles (Melville 1973a; 1973b). Much of the information below relating to Bankfield Hall has therefore been taken from these sources, with additional information added where necessary. The earliest available records relating to the site of The Coot show that in the 19th century it was a farm, latterly apparently known as Cross House. Those details that could be ascertained relating to it are presented below.

4.2.2 **Bankfield Hall:** the early origins of the site of Bankfield Hall are uncertain, although an article written in 1954 makes mention of a 270 year old chestnut tree in the grounds (Anon 1954); the reason for this date is not given but if it is based on some evidence relating to the age of the house, since lost, this would indicate some form of dwelling was present in 1684! In addition, Melville describes two fireplaces, both of which came from rooms at Ovenden in Kent, and one of which dated to c1754 (Melville 1959, 7), which might give some indication of the date of the house, i.e. post-1754. What is known with some certainty is that by at least 1822 it had been acquired by Richard Smith (*op cit*, 1), who was originally from the Isle of Man, but is subsequently described as being from Liverpool and later became a partner in the Ulverston Mining Company (*op cit*, 2). He is likely to have been in Urswick from before 1822, however, as he was married in Urswick in 1812 to an Ann Fleming (Harrington *et al* 1992, 97). The details of Ann Fleming was are not easily discernable, but it is quite conceivable that she was a descendant of the le Flemings, who had owned estates in Great Urswick since the 13th century (see *Section 4.1.6* above). Certainly she was from Urswick, as her baptism in Urswick is recorded in 1785 and her father is a Richard Fleming (*op cit*, 34). Richard Smith, who was himself the Lord of the Manor of Poulton-cum-Seacombe in the Wirrall (Mortimer 1847, 297), may well have acquired this estate in Urswick at his marriage to Ann; certainly the property held with Bankfield, as shown in the sales particulars of 1911 (ref CRO(B) BDB/17/SP2/37 1911), is quite extensive. Richard and Ann had several children, the first of which was baptised in 1814 (Harrington *et al* 1992, 53), so it quite likely that, if it had not been built already, Bankfield Hall was built prior to or at around this time. Indeed, it is possible that it was built to replace Urswick Hall (**Site 28**), which was clearly not in existence by 1836, but was said to have formerly belonged to a John Fleming Esq. (Baines 1836, 684). The architect of Bankfield Hall is not known, although it has stylistic elements within it and in the garden feature to the north (**Site 19**) that are similar to the work of the Websters of Kendal (see Martin (ed) 2004). Later work was certainly carried out by James W Grundy of Ulverston (see *Section 3.3.6*).

4.2.3 Bankfield Hall remained in the Smith family for some time, as can be seen in the census details (*Appendix 2*), first passing to Richard's son Henry Smith and then to his son Henry Gordon Smith in 1879 (CRO(B) BD/HJ 189/1/88 1879; CRO(B) BD/HJ 189/5/61 1879). Henry Gordon Smith was responsible for the substantial additions to the rear of the building (see *Section 3.3.6* above and **Site 20** in *Appendix 1*) but in 1882 was accused of spreading malicious rumours about a local governess, a Miss Allen, whom he claimed he had known while living in London and 'had slept with her' (CRO(B) BD/KF/70/19 1882). It is not certain when the ownership passed out of the Smith family; between 1871 and 1881 it was occupied by a John Clegg (*op cit*, 4, and see *Appendix 2*). Henry Gordon Smith is recorded there again in the census on 1881 but not in 1891, when a Rachel Quayle and several children

are resident (*Appendix 2*). In 1893 it was acquired by Mr R Todd-Newcombe of Kirkby-in-Furness, 'a brewer's agent, but whose family were well-to-do and owned national newspapers' (*op cit*, 4). He moved to Bankfield Hall with his new wife, who was a receptionist at the Furness Abbey Hotel whom he had proposed to while staying there, although he had apparently 'enjoyed' himself so much while staying at the hotel that he had no recollection of his proposal (*ibid*). When asked where she would like to live the newly married Mrs Todd-Newcombe chose Bankfield Hall, which was at that time said to have only been a small double-fronted two-storey house (*ibid*; although Melville did not apparently know about the additions made in 1886). Before moving in they modernised the property; Melville states that they added a wing to the right, although this had clearly already been added before 1886, and added the top floor to front section with furnishings by Waring and Gillows of Lancaster (*op cit*, 5). They also made Bank End farm to the north a home farm for the estate and constructed buildings for the estate workers (*ibid*). In the early part of the 20th century the Todd-Newcombes moved to London and Bankfield was given to Mr Todd-Newcombe's sister and her husband, Mr and Mrs Dudley Wright (*ibid*). Mr Wright was a brick and tile maker based at Ormsgill and they lived at the hall until 1925 when financial difficulties led to the estate being put up for sale (*ibid*). However, sales particulars exist from 1911, which cast some doubt on Melville's account (CRO(B) BDB/17/SP2/37 1911). These describe the house and grounds in some detail and indicate how large the estate was at that time. The house was said to include entrance halls, a dining room and drawing room, a library, first floor billiard room, extensive service rooms and bedrooms, with electric lighting throughout. Extensive grounds were included, with outbuildings comprising stables, loose boxes, coach house, motor house, cart house, harness room, cylinder room (with engine and dynamo for electric lighting), dog kennels, and piggeries (*ibid*).

4.2.4 According to Melville, at the sale of 1925 (assuming this is not confused with the sale of 1911) there was no buyer so Mr FW Poole the solicitor dealing with the sale acquired it and lived there, and was succeeded by his widow until 1945 (Melville 1959, 5). During their ownership much of the agricultural land was sold off and after World War II it was acquired by the Merseyside Hospital Council (Inc.) for use as a convalescent home for children (*op cit*, 6). It was managed by a Mr John H Ratty, a former navigation officer with the Blue Funnel and Cunard Lines, and his wife Ada (Anon 1954; Anon 2004). This lasted until 1956, when an increase in the rates and the difficulty for parents in visiting their children led to its closure and eventual sale at which point it was acquired by Messrs Vickers-Armstrong Ltd (Melville 1959, 7). They too modernised it and put it to use as a guest house for company visitors (*ibid*).

4.2.5 **The Coot:** the origins of the buildings on the site of The Coot are uncertain, although they were clearly in existence by the early 19th century as they are shown on the tithe map of 1839 and the revision of 1849 at which time they were owned and occupied by John Croudson (or Crewdson) (see *Section 3.3.4*). John Croudson seems to have remained at least in occupation until 1881, by which time he is listed as living at Cross House (*Appendix 2*). Cross House was evidently on the opposite side of the road, adjoining the Derby Arms, and the buildings on the site of The Coot were farm buildings utilised by it, as shown by sales particulars of 1920 (CRO(B) BD/TB/SP3/13 1920). In 1882 the household contents of Cross House were sold, and included some impressive items (CRO(B) Z1487 1882; Plate 15). For some time at least Croudson was evidently not living in the area, indeed the sale poster announces that he was leaving the neighbourhood. The reason is not given, and in 1891 Cross House is occupied by the Wood family and their 10 children (*Appendix 2*). However, by 1901 John Croudson, who is now described as a retired farmer, has returned although curiously he has a new wife and is said to be 64 years of age, rather than the 74 he must actually be, having been described as being 54 in 1881 (*Appendix 2*).



Plate 15: Poster advertising the sale of household furniture from Cross House (CRO(B) Z1487 1882)

4.2.6 By 1910 John Croudson was no longer the owner of the property on The Coot site (see Section 3.3.10); by 1920 he had clearly died and the Cross House estate, at that time the property of a John Croudson Asburner and which included a not inconsiderable amount of land including 'Hall Crofts', the former site of Urswick Hall (**Site 28**) was sold at auction (CRO(B) BD/TB/SP3/13 1920). The buildings on the south side of the road, where The Coot now stands, are said to comprise a coach house, barn of four bays, shippon for 10 cows with a loft, three-stalled stable, loose-boxes, hulls, and a cart house (*ibid*).

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The discussion of the results of the desk-based assessment and walk-over survey (including the results of the building recording) is intended to determine the archaeological significance and potential of any known remains (above or below ground), the importance of any standing remains, and the potential for any as yet unidentified remains being present. The system used to judge the significance of the remains identified within the development area, or those thought to have the potential to be present within the development area, is based on the criteria used to define Scheduled Monuments (DoE 1990, Annex 4; Appendix 3). Of the 31 sites identified within the study area, 16 are situated within the proposed development area (Sites **07-20**, **22** and **25**; although the exact locations of **14-17** are uncertain and so these are not included) and therefore at all likely to be affected. These are discussed in more detail below.

5.2 Significance

5.2.1 The level of significance of the 13 sites within the proposed development area 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 each site (see Table 3 below: H=high, M=medium, L=low). As can be seen in Table 2, all of the sites are considered to be of low to medium significance, with the exception of **Site 20**, Bankfield Hall itself, which is of medium to high significance.

Site	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	18	19	20	22	25
Period	L	L	L	H	H	L	L	M	L	M	L	L
Rarity	L	L	L	H	H	L	L	M	L	M	L	L
Documentation	M	M	M	L	L	M	M	L	M	H	M	M
Group value	H	H	H	L	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
Survival/condition	H	H	M	L	L	H	H	L	H	H	H	H
Fragility/Vulnerability	M	M	M	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Diversity	M	L	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	H	M	M
Potential	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	L
Significance	L/M	L/M	L/M	L/M	L/M	L/M	L/M	L/M	L/M	M/H	L/M	L/M

Table 3: Significance by site

5.3 Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

5.3.1 The details of those archaeological remains present within the proposed development area is presented in the results of the desk-based assessment (Section 3; Figure 2; Appendix 1) and the importance of these sites is discussed above (Section 5.2). The potential for as yet unidentified archaeological remains to be present, however, is based on the known occurrence of such remains elsewhere in the study area and 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, medium, or high:

Period	Present in study area?	Potential
Late Upper Palaeolithic	No	Low
Mesolithic	No	Medium
Neolithic	No	Medium
Bronze Age	Yes	Medium
Iron Age	No	Low
Roman	Yes?	Low
Early Medieval	Yes	Medium
Medieval	Yes	High
Post-medieval	Yes	High

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

5.3.2 The possibility of finding Mesolithic or Neolithic remains is assessed as medium for two reasons: firstly, they have been found in great quantities across the Furness Peninsula (Elsworth 1998; Evans 2005), secondly, they are often associated with sites adjacent to water (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152). The Coot site is situated on the edge of Urswick Tarn, an ideal location for sites of this period and also for the presence of wetland conditions and waterlogged remains. This potential, however, has to be countered by the knowledge that the proposed development area is likely to have been severely disturbed by subsequent activity (see *Section 5.4* below), and that examples of sites of this date have not otherwise been identified within the immediate environs of the site.

5.3.3 Sites of later periods all have examples from within the study area, with the exception of the Iron Age, and large parts of the proposed development area are situated in an area of evident medieval ribbon development along the two roads. There is also a likely focus of activity around the road junction, which was the site of the village cross, and could indicate the presence of a market place. The presence of a single early medieval find is extremely unusual, but the evidence for activity of this date in the wider area suggests there is at least some potential for further finds to be made within the proposed development area.

5.4 Disturbance

5.4.1 It is likely that a considerable proportion of any archaeological remains within the development area has been disturbed by later activity. Some of this will correspond to known phases of use of sites identified within the proposed development area and will form a part of these sites' histories, but more recent activity is likely to have done considerable damage to sites of archaeological interest. In particular, the construction of the Bankfield Hall and its associated grounds, probably in the early 19th century, will have affected any earlier remains that might have been present on the site. More significantly, the creation of The Coot from a group of former farm buildings and the prior development of those buildings will be likely to have adversely affected below ground remains in this area.

5.5 Impact

5.5.1 The proposed development plans will be likely to have a very varying degree of impact on the different parts of the site. The work on the Bankfield Hall site will involve some new building near to the hall and the creation of a pond, plus the construction of a new glass house, to be added to the south side of the house (this already has planning permission, Ref. SL/2007/0804). This new building and work in the immediate grounds of the house is likely to have some impact on any below ground remains. The addition of holiday chalets in the wooded ground to the west of the hall will have a less easily determined impact. This is liable to involve the levelling of some areas and movement of limestone pavement, both *in situ* areas and pieces already modified to form garden features. The difficult conditions and thick vegetation made walking this area in detail difficult so it is not possible to be entirely sure what remains might be present, and those that were identified (**Sites 09 and 10**) could not be properly examined. There is very likely to be some impact on the latter of these while the former is intended to be re-used in the proposals. The potential for unidentified sites to be affected remains high, and the potential for as yet unknown remains to be present, such as cave sites (similar to **Site 29**) is a possibility.

5.5.2 The proposals for The Coot site will involve considerably more ground disturbance and are much more likely to impact on buried remains on this part of the site, in particular elements of the medieval settlement, which probably extended along the north side of the tarn but the possibility of occupation from the prehistoric period onwards alongside the tarn is a general consideration. The loss of the remains of the original farm buildings made use of in the creation of The Coot is of little consequence as it has already been substantially removed and damaged by the previous conversion.

5.5.3 The impact on the standing buildings within the development site (**Sites 12-13, 19-20, and 24**) is less evident in the current plans, but in general where these are going to be converted to a new use or extensively modified there is a considerable likelihood that important historic fabric will be adversely affected or lost.

5.5.4 The visual impact, in terms of the historic character and setting of the village, can perhaps be judged in relation to the results of the recent Conservation Area Appraisal exercise (SLDC 2008; the proposed Conservation Area was not ultimately adopted however (Graham Darlington pers comm.)). The buildings comprising Bankfield Hall and its environs were considered to be providing a positive contribution to the area, while those comprising The Coot were considered to have a partially or wholly negative impact (*op cit*, Appendix 1.1). In addition, the area around The Coot was considered to form an intrusive space utilising inappropriate materials for the local area (*op cit*, Appendix 2.1). Finally, The Coot site was scored -1 and the associated area received five comments regarding ways in which it could be improved, while Bankfield Hall scored +3 (and +1 for the stables) and received one comment regarding its preservation. In general, the appraisal determined that there was a general consensus that while Bankfield Hall was a positive benefit to the proposed Conservation Area and efforts should be made to preserve it, The Coot was considered a negative feature in need of enhancement.

5.6 Recommendations

5.6.1 The level of significance of each site of archaeological interest within the proposed development area, the amount of potential for as yet unknown sites, the level of disturbance to the site and likely impact of the proposed development has been used to provide the following recommendations.

5.6.2 Groundworks in the Bankfield Hall estate part of the site and within the gardens should, as a minimum, be monitored by watching brief. In particular the area close to the road where it is proposed to create a new pond, although archaeological evaluation might be considered more suitable here. Ideally, the area to the rear (west) of the hall should be examined in more detail following the removal of vegetation, in particular to ascertain the extent of **Sites 09 and 10**, and to determine the presence of any other sites. If it is revealed that **Site 10** is indeed a bloomery and covering a larger area than previously thought then this should be subject to full survey and excavation.

5.6.3 The area immediately around The Coot should be subject to archaeological evaluation of a suitable percentage. Ideally this should include the area beneath the site of The Coot, following its demolition: this area is liable to be heavily disturbed but has clearly been occupied for some time and its road front location makes it potentially important. The linear feature (**Site 23**) would also be a good target for evaluation. In addition, any opportunity to examine boundary walls at either The Coot or Bankfield Hall if they are demolished or remodelled, in order to identify pieces of the village cross said to have been re-used in this location, should be taken.

5.6.4 Any standing buildings within the Bankfield Hall area (**Sites 12-13, and 19-20**) that are liable to be affected by substantial redevelopment should be subject to further recording to English Heritage level-2 type standards. This is especially relevant for Bankfield Hall itself, about which very little is actually known.

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Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

Site Number: 01

NGR: 326799 474550

Sources: HER

HER No: 4310

Designation: none

Description: Area of ridge and furrow apparently present in an aerial photograph.

Period: Medieval?

Site Number: 02

NGR: 326500 474500

Sources: HER; PAS

HER No: 43031

Designation: none

Description: Lower part of a small lead pilgrim's ampulla with scallop ornamentation on one side and 'T' for St Thomas of Canterbury on the other side. The neck and handles are missing. It is unusually small and is probably a 13th century 'miniature ampulla'.

Period: Medieval

Site Number: 03

NGR: 326500 474500

Sources: HER; PAS

HER No: 43054

Designation: none

Description: Very worn silver penny of Richard III (AD 1377-99), probably North 1329 Type 1b or North 1330 (local type). Minted in York. Obverse description bust facing with cross on breast and pellets by shoulders. Obverse inscription '[RICARDVS REX ANGLIEZ]'. Reverse description: long cross dividing legend with rosette in centre (= York mint). Reverse inscription '[CIVITAS EBORACI]'.

Period: Medieval

Site Number: 04

NGR: 326550 474550

Sources: HER; PAS

HER No: 43028

Designation: none

Description: Flat lead item with plain reverse and decorated obverse that looks like the back of a shell (scallop?). It may have possibly been part of a lead pilgrim's badge or an ampulla.

Date: Medieval

Site Number: 05

NGR: 326541 474582

Sources: Ordnance Survey 1913

HER No: -

Designation: none

Description: Circular earthwork feature with hollow centre, probably former mine shaft although not marked as such on map (see **Site 06**).

Date: Post-medieval

Site Number: 06

NGR: 326631 474577

Sources: Ordnance Survey 1913

HER No: -

Designation: none

Description: Iron mining shaft labelled 'Old Shaft (Iron Ore)' on Ordnance Survey plan of 1913.

Date: Post-medieval

Site Number: 07

NGR: 326631 474653

Sources: Ordnance Survey 1891; 1913; walk-over survey

HER No: -

Designation: none

Description: Walled garden possibly first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891, but certainly present by the map of 1913. It has a wide entrance at the north end of the east side built of ashlar rock-faced blocks and with a timber lintel and fittings for a gate. The walls are limestone, in rough courses and up to 3m tall. The north wall and the north-east corner has a cement skim and low walls against it for concrete skimmed tanks, presumably the bases of glass hot houses, and there is an iron water tank and concrete block tank to the west, as well as smaller brick and stone structures. There is a slight break of slope, perhaps remains of a bank running across the ground east/west, at the north end leaving the northern part of the garden forming a level terrace, and there is a further, much wider, break of slope towards the south end.

Date: Post-medieval



Plate 16 (left): Site 07 - entrance from the east

Plate 17 (right): Site 07 - north-east corner

Site Number: 08

NGR: 326625 474694

Sources: Ordnance Survey 1891; 1913; walk-over survey

HER No: -

Designation: none

Description: Outbuildings attached to the north wall of **Site 07**, probably originally forming hot houses. The largest is mainly stone built, with a monopitch corrugated concrete roof sloping down from the top of the tall garden wall to the south. There is a doorway on the west side of the north elevation and a small window in the west elevation, and it has been extended on the east side with the addition of a brick wall supporting a small 'porch'. Internally the main room has a lowered section in the floor in the south-west corner lined with bricks on the north and west sides, presumably originally for housing a boiler. Two ceramic pipes pass through the top the west elevation. There is a large opening in the east wall, into the porched area, with two large pieces of dressed sandstone forming the step and a concrete lintel. There is a smaller and more ruinous rectangular building to the east, built of limestone and including a wall flanking a doorway into the garden to the south.

Date: Post-medieval



Plate 18 (left): Site 08 - external view from the north



Plate 19 (right): Site 08 - internal view showing the sunken area of floor

Site Number: 09

NGR: 326725 474662 (centre)

Sources: Ordnance Survey 1891; walk-over survey

HER No: -

Designation: none

Description: Series of sinuous pathways across the outcropping ground to the west of Bankfield Hall, shown to a limited extent on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 but not apparently on later ones. They are typically edged with pieces of undressed limestone pavement, and the path itself is set c0.2m into the ground and is c1m wide. Incorporates areas of steps where the bank is steepest, with the central area partially made up with cinders and burnt material.

Date: Post-medieval



Plate 20 (left): Site 09 - general view of paths on south side of site, from north-east

Plate 21 (centre): Site 09 - general view of central part of paths, incorporating limestone pavement, from south

Plate 22 (right): Site 09 - general view of paths on north side of site incorporating steps, from east

Site Number: 10

NGR: 326725 474643

Sources: Walk-over survey

HER No: -

Designation: none

Description: Thin scatter of iron working slag over an area of approximately 2m². Lying over an outcrop of limestone pavement adjacent to and partially forming the edging of the paths making up **Site 09**, but not the same as the burnt material seen on the steps, and noticeably not concentrated on the path itself. Perhaps part of a nearby bloomery, but could have been dumped here to make up the ground and not evidently tap slag as might be expected from such a site.

Date: Medieval?



Plate 23: Site 10 – scatter of iron working slag

Site Number: 11

NGR: 326747 474613 (approximate)

Sources: Kolbe 2003

HER No: -

Designation: none

Description: Coin said to be of Edward the Confessor (1042 – 1066 AD) found amongst the roots of a tree by Lionel Horbury in 1947.

Date: Early medieval

Site Number: 12

NGR: 326766 474598

Sources: Ordnance Survey 1913; Walk-over survey

HER No: -

Designation: none

Description: Former stable block, upper floor converted into flats. Built of rock-faced coursed limestone with red sandstone details although the north end is entirely in dressed limestone. Both parts have a slate roof, with ceramic ridge tiles over the main part. The south end has a low outshut returning to the east with two small doorways and no windows, perhaps a pig sty? The main part of the south elevation is an irregular arrangement with a large wagon doorway below a canopy but plain to the east, with a vent at ground floor level with a pair of carved stone arches and a grilled vent higher up plus a long low window with a four-light UPVC casement. The main façade to the east has two round-headed doorways, a dormer gable, a projecting gable, and various ground and first floor windows, the first floor ones having all been replaced with UPVC casements. There are various decorative details, such as quoins, a string course, a plinth, ball finials and a circular window with trefoil detailing. The north end is apparently earlier than the main section. It has zigzag cut barge boards, a central cruciform window at the apex of the gable, narrow lancet-style windows, one of four parts, a door with a grilled vent over it and a date stone marked 'AD 1861'. The north elevation has a further tall three-light window and steps against in running to the rear of the building, which is built into the slope, and accessing a doorway. The rear (west) elevation is relatively plain, with two inserted windows with concrete lintels and slate sills with a chimney in the gable above on the north side. The remainder of the west elevation is finished with concrete render or hidden in the slope, but there is another inserted window and two grilled vents. The small buildings at the far south end have a single small doorway in the west elevation, an access passage cut into the slope against them with a neatly dressed stone bollard on top of a gate post adjoining (as per the detached building forming part of **Site 20**). There is a small window in the west side of the south elevation, into the low outshut, which is continued to the east by the boundary wall. The interior of the building was not accessed but it was evident that the ground floor was largely original, with stalling remaining *in situ* while the first floor was entirely modernised.

Date: Post-medieval



Plate 24 (left): Site 12 – general view of front (east) elevation

Plate 25 (right): Site 12 – general view of small structures at south end

Site Number: 13

NGR: 326784 474600

Sources: Ordnance Survey 1913; Walk-over survey

HER No: -

Designation: none

Description: Former coach house. Built of rock-faced coursed limestone with red sandstone details in a similar style to **Site 12**. It too continues the line of the boundary wall to the south, which incorporates a large gate. The roof of the buildings is hipped, finished with slate and ceramic ridge tiles and with a later 'dormer' window projecting on the north side. There is a round-headed wagon doorway on the west side and a smaller doorway in a similar style plus a window with a nine-light hinged casement. The east, north, and south elevations are plain. To the east there is an attached structure, presumably a dog kennel, built in brick within the high boundary wall, which evidently comprised a monopitch outshut on the east side and a series of low walls topped with tall gated railings to the west. The low walls are built of glazed brick with the makers mark 'NORTH & PFLAUM WORTLEY LEEDS' topped with sandstone coping supporting the iron railings. In the yard to the north there is a large tank orientated north-east/south-west built into the ground, which may be related to this site. It is at least 2m deep and covered with concrete slabs with iron handles, but internally it is of brick construction with a concrete skim. There is a small projection on the north side with vented metal fittings.

Date: Post-medieval



Plate 26 (left): Site 13 – general view of west and north elevations

Plate 27 (right): Site 13 – general view of the kennels

Site Number: 14

NGR: 326800 474600

Sources: HER; PAS

HER No: 43035

Designation: none

Description: Penny of Edward I (1301-1310 AD). Silver coin minted in London. Obverse description bust facing not given in PAS database. Obverse inscription: 'EDWR ANG[L DNS]HYB'. Reverse description: long cross dividing legend. Reverse inscription 'CIVI TAS LON DON'.

Date: Medieval

Site Number: 15

NGR: 326800 474600

Sources: HER; PAS

HER No: 43036

Designation: none

Description: Roman copper alloy imitation 'As' of Claudius. Obverse description: bare-headed bust facing left. Obverse inscription: '[TI CLAVDIVS] CAESAR [AVG P M TR P IMP]'. Reverse description: Ceres veiled, seated left, holding corn-ears and torch. Reverse inscription '[CERES AVGVSTA] SC'.

Date: Roman

Site Number: 16

NGR: 326800 474600

Sources: HER; PAS

HER No: 43037

Designation: none

Description: Roman copper alloy sestertius of Trajan, AD 98-117. Coin datable to his VI consulship and, by titles, to AD 116-117. Minted in Rome. Obverse description: laureate and draped bust facing right. Obverse inscription: 'IMP CAE NER [TRAIANO OPTIM]O AVG GER DAC PART[HICO P]M TR P COS VI P P' (probable). Reverse description: Providentia standing left, with globe at her feet (probable). Reverse inscription: '[PROVIDENTIA AVGVSTI] [S P] Q R / S C' (probable).

Date: Roman

Site Number: 17

NGR: 326800 474600

Sources: HER; PAS

HER No: 43038

Designation: none

Description: Roman copper alloy sesterius of Hadrian, AD 117-138. Titles date the coin to AD 119-138 (Hadrian's third consulship). Minted in Rome. Obverse description: laureate bust right, drapery on left shoulder. Obverse inscription: 'IMP [CA]ESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG'. Reverse description: Jupiter seated left, holding sceptre and Victory on globe. Reverse inscription: 'PO[NT MAX TR] POT COS III S / C'.

Date: Roman

Site Number: 18

NGR: 326750 474650

Sources: HER; Hobbs and Barnes 1947

HER No: 2309

Designation: none

Description: A coin found 1946 in the grounds of Bankfield Hall c3 inches below the ground surface. It is a groat of Edward III (London Mint), worn but still quite legible. Present whereabouts unknown.

Date: Medieval

Site Number: 19

NGR: 326767 474671

Sources: Walk-over survey; CRO(B) Z1231 1886

HER No: -

Designation: none

Description: A limestone built garden feature in the form of a square tower with rustic crenellations and lancet windows on the first floor, and a doorway on the north side presumably originally accessed by a staircase. There are multiple doorways/openings on the ground floor and holes internally for floor joists for an upper floor level. It forms part of the adjoining wall to the west but is evidently butted against it. This wall has also been modified to incorporate two round-headed arches to the south of the building, and continues to the north to form a walled garden. The dating of this feature is uncertain; it is first shown on the plans of 1886 (CRO(B) Z1231 1886) and so must have been built by that date.

Date: Post-medieval



Plate 28 (left): Site 19 – general view from north-east

Plate 29 (right): Site 19 – general view from south-east

Site Number: 20

NGR: 326783 474651

Sources: Walk-over survey; Ordnance Survey 1850; 1891; 1913; Melville 1959

HER No: -

Designation: none

Description: Bankfield Hall, a substantial late Georgian mansion with later additions to the rear (west) including a detached outbuilding to the west. It is entirely finished with render and the front (east) section is three storeys tall. The north elevation is relatively plain, with two string courses at the east end, denticulate decoration around the eaves and a moulded stone gutter below a parapet. The roof is finished with slate and hipped and there are projecting quoins at the corners of the front section, constructed from concrete render and dashed. The return to the south has one window per floor, with 16, 12, and nine-light sliding sash casements from ground to second floor. The return to the west has a similar arrangement, while the remainder of the elevation to the west is much plainer, with four windows and a doorway on the ground floor and a single window on the first floor, the windows being a mixture of sliding sash and fixed casement types. The east elevation forms the front façade. It is of three storeys with two-light sash windows throughout, four on the first and second floors and two on the ground floor, with a projecting entrance porch with columns south of the centre and a canted bay to the south. The ground floor windows on the north side have roll-moulded surrounds and lugged bases with moulded entablatures above, and there are attached render plaques between the first and second floor windows. (Internally the front north reception room has an elaborate plaster ceiling with an arched alcove in the west wall with engaged columns on octagonal bases and with Scotia mouldings around). The south elevation continues the general style but is much plainer, with a more recent timber conservatory attached on the east side opening onto a walled garden to the south. The west elevation is a complex arrangement, largely comprising a substantial later addition of two storeys, which forms an open area on the south-west side, which is supported by an iron column and girders, with a plaque attached above the column with the inscription 'H. G. S. 1886' (for Henry Gordon Smith; see *Sections* 3.3.6 and 4.2.3). The area below is finished with glazed bricks, and has access to numerous service rooms. A short distance to the south is a small detached two-storey building of much rougher and earlier build. It is limestone, with the remains of a rough render finish and a chimney on the north end with brick forming the flue within the wall. There is a wagon doorway with a four-point stone arch with a keystone in the east

elevation, while the west and south sides are built into the slope. There is a door to the south accessed via a flight of steps that form part of **Site 09** incorporating dressed bollards similar to that at the south end of **Site 12**. The west elevation is plain, but with a channel cut into the hillside to provide access around the building.

Date: Post-medieval



Plate 30 (left): Site 20 – general view of north elevation



Plate 31 (right): Site 20 – general view of east elevation



Plate 32 (left): Site 20 – general view of south elevation



Plate 33 (right): Site 20 – general view of west elevation



Plate 34 (left): Site 20 – general view of north and east elevations of detached outbuilding to west

Plate 35 (right): Site 20 – general view of south and east elevations of detached outbuilding to west

Site Number: 21

NGR: 326840 474560

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1850

HER No: 18118

Designation: none

Description: Brow End malt kiln, marked on Ordnance Survey map of 1850.

Date: Post-medieval

Site Number: 22

NGR: 326870 474608

Sources: Walk-over survey

HER No: -

Designation: none

Description: Single gate post at end of access track leading to stables and outbuildings with modern gate beyond. Rock-faced limestone with coping block and iron hinge pin.

Date: Post-medieval



Plate 36: Site 22 - general view from east

Site Number: 23

NGR: 326922 474603

Sources: Walk-over survey

HER No: -

Designation: none

Description: Earthwork bank or break of slope approximately 5m wide and 1m tall, covered with grass. Appears to denote the line of a field boundary shown on early maps of the site and subsequently the site of a watercourse running down to the tarn (see *Section 3.3*).

Date: Post-medieval



Plate 37: Site 23 – general view from west

Site Number: 24

NGR: 326922 474603

Sources: Walk-over survey

HER No: -

Designation: none

Description: The Coot public house formerly farm buildings belonging to Cross House Farm, the house for which was situated on the opposite side of the road (now apparently part of the Derby Arms) and which presumably took its name because the village cross (**Site 26**) was formerly situated in the road

opposite. Largely modern but its core at the north end was evidently originally a threshing barn. The north end of the east elevation is largely original, although it has clearly been raised in height. There is a wagon door near the centre, which has been blocked with concrete bricks with a presumably modern single-storey extension to the east beyond this. The north-east corner is finished with roughly dressed quoins and the north elevation is also largely original, although again raised in height, with projecting through stones. The remainder is covered by modern extensions to the east, west and south. The roof is finished with modern tiles with modern chimneys. Internally it is entirely modern and well finished. The interior of north end of the original threshing barn is now a dining room with an inserted stone fireplace at the north end and king post trusses with angled braces, which may be original but if they are they have been repositioned within the raised roof and artificially 'distressed'. The outer boundary wall of the associated car park has a gate in the north-west corner, which re-uses a pair of original stone gate posts.

Date: Post-medieval



Plate 38 (left): Site 24 – general view of east elevation showing original fabric



Plate 39 (right): Site 24 – general view of north elevation showing original fabric



Plate 40 (left): Site 24 – general view of The Coot and its setting, from the north-west



Plate 41 (right): Site 24 – general view of The Coot and its setting from the north

Site Number: 25**NGR:** 326858 474679**Sources:** Walk-over survey**HER No:** -**Designation:** none**Description:** Gate comprising pair of ashlar stone gate piers, with flanking outer walls incorporating two more. The inner ones have iron finials, perhaps originally lamp bases and support a wrought iron gate.**Date:** Post-medieval**Plate 42 (left): Site 25 – general view of gate from west****Plate 43 (right): Site 25 – general view of gate from east****Site Number: 26****NGR:** 326870 474680**Sources:** HER; Melville 1959**HER No:** 2355**Designation:** none**Description:** Site of village cross and stocks thought to have been removed in the early 19th century by Richard Smith of Bankfield Hall so that they did not obstruct his driveway. Melville quotes from a letter written in 1918 by Richard Stables to John Dobson, which states:

“Sometime between 1820 and 1840, Richard Smith of Bankfield, caused Urswick Cross and Stocks to be removed from waste land in front of the ‘Derby Arms’, because they interfered with the direct straight carriage drive out of his front gates. They were built into a retaining wall about 10 or 12 yards from Bankfield front gates on the Little Urswick side of the gates. Mr. Croudson, when afterwards fencing in the waste land and water supply, built his fence wall on top of the retaining wall. The retaining wall extended from the point previously described to where it now turns down to the water. Before Mr Croudson filled up the place, there was water all along the wall close to the road. I have seen fine shoals of roach in it. The wall was from a foot to fifteen inches above the road. The space from the wall to Mr Croudson’s buildings lay open to the road”... Mr Stables added in his letter – “I am probably the only person living who knows” – “I have heard my father tell of Tommy Turner (the village crier) mounting the steps of the cross and after a few vigorous ‘Droah Nears’ read out his public announcements”. The wall referred to by Richard Smith is on the opposite side of the road to Bankfield, behind the telephone kiosk, which takes a turn and goes back at right angles forming a niche now filled in by road men but until quite recently a kind of water hole”. (About 1954)’ (Melville 1959, 2-4).

The details held in the HER are slightly different. They have what appear to be extracts from the same letter, although said to date to 1919, recounted by a Miss Dobson, who states:

'he [Richard Stables] remembered the old Cross and stocks standing upon waste land in front of the Derby Arms (in Great Urswick). They were in the way of the carriage drive to Mr Richard Smith's residence (Bankfield) and were removed by the local inhabitants for him, and the stones were built into the retaining wall about 10 or 20 yards from Bankfield front gates on the Little Urswick side of the gates. The retaining wall referred to is, I think, the one around the site of a small pond, now dried out, nearly opposite the southern entrance to the house. I have looked for the stones but never found them. Perhaps the wall has been replaced, maybe when the road has been widened.'

Date: Medieval?

Site Number: 27

NGR: 326926 474704

Sources: HER; LB

HER No: 23480

Designation: Listed Building, Grade II

Description: Mid Town House. Lintel reads 'G/1638', later alterations. Roughcast stone with slate roof. Two storeys, four bays, first bay projects under gable, cornice to other bays. Windows to first three bays have plaster surrounds. Ground floor has small-paned French window to first bay with two-light window to re-entrant wall. Second and third bays have paired window with sashes and glazing bars; fourth bay has four-light single-chamfered mullion window. First floor has cross-casements to first three bays and three-light window to fourth bay. Entrance between third and fourth bays has embattled lintel with date, six fielded panel door, two glazed and lattice porch with cornice and lion. Rainwater head reads 'W & AA/1761'. Gable-end stack to first bay, cross-axial stack with paired rounded shafts and gable-end stack with roughly octagonal shaft.

Date: Post-medieval

Site Number: 28

NGR: 327068 474663

Sources: HER; Baines 1836, 684; Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 330; Elsworth pers comm.

HER No: -

Designation: none

Description: Possible site of Urswick Hall. Baines mentions an '*old edifice, supposed to have been anciently called Urswick Hall*', which belonged to Mr William Croudson, nephew of John Fleming Esq the late owner (Baines 1836, 684). Farrer and Brownbill also record this as the site of Urswick Hall but were unable provide much additional information other than reference to an Adam de Urswick in the 13th or 14th century who may have resided there (1914, 330). A more recent inspection of the site identified earthworks corresponding to strip fields with a possible building platform to the south in the area (sketch plan in HER). A piece of panelling with linen fold decoration has been re-used in a house on the opposite side of the road (called Willow Grove), which may have come from the former hall and if so would perhaps suggest a 16th-17th century date (Elsworth pers comm.).

Date: Medieval?

Site Number: 29

NGR: 326800 474800

Sources: HER; Holland 1960; Barnes 1970

HER No: 2366

Designation: none

Description: Human and animal bones including pig, sheep, horse, cow, deer, wolf and 'Celtic ox' excavated from 'Heaning Wood Bone Cave' in 1958. Subsequent finds including a blade made from tuff from Langdale, a bone pin and fragments of a Bronze Age burial urn were also recovered.

Date: Prehistoric

Site Number: 30

NGR: 326840 474870

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1850

HER No: 18116

Designation: none

Description: Smithy shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850.

Date: Post-medieval

Site Number: 31

NGR: 326810 474880

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1850

HER No: 18117

Designation: none

Description: Smithy shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850.

Date: Post-medieval

Appendix 2: Occupants of Bankfield Hall and Buildings on the site of The Coot, 1841 – 1901

Occupants of Bankfield Hall

1841 Census HO107/Piece 531/Book 14				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Richard Smith	50	Ind.	Great Urswick	Not Lancashire
Rachel Anne Smith	40		Great Urswick	Lancashire
Augusta Smith	20		Great Urswick	Lancashire
Mary Smith	14		Great Urswick	Lancashire
Elizabeth Smith	12		Great Urswick	Lancashire
Margaret Smith	7		Great Urswick	Lancashire
John Bridson Smith	5		Great Urswick	Lancashire
Anne Harrison	20	Servant	Great Urswick	Not Lancashire
Jane Dickinson	15	Servant	Great Urswick	Lancashire
Ellen Pickthall	15	Servant	Great Urswick	Lancashire

1851 Census HO107/Piece 2275/Folio 20/Page 14				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Richard Smith	61	Landed proprietor	Much Urswick	Isle of Man
Rachel A Smith	54		Much Urswick	Liverpool
Ellen Pickthall	26	House servant	Much Urswick	Urswick
Jane Johnson	20	House servant	Much Urswick	Coniston
Thomas Whinery	13	House servant	Much Urswick	Carnforth

1861 Census RG9/Piece 3169/Folio 69/Page 11				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Henry Smith	30	Barrister	Much Urswick	Urswick
Henry Gordon Smith	7 mths		Much Urswick	Urswick
Ellen Cook	42	Cook	Much Urswick	Cartmel
Jane Brocklebank	32	Nurse	Much Urswick	Lindale
Mary Ann Fuke	28	Wet Nurse	Much Urswick	South Molton, Derbyshire
Mary Ann Pickthall	16	House Maid	Much Urswick	Urswick
John Dixon	24	Footman	Much Urswick	Kirby
Thomas Woodend	26	Coach & groom	Much Urswick	

1871 Census RG10/Piece 4245/Folio 127/Page 13				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
John Clegg	49	Iron ore merchant	Much Urswick	Oldham
Barbara Clegg	40		Much Urswick	Dendron
Hannah Clegg	14	Scholar	Much Urswick	Dendron
Sarah Clegg	13	"	Much Urswick	Rampside
Hannah Doward	12	"	Much Urswick	Rampside
Harriet Rumsey	22	Governess	Much Urswick	Harwich, Essex
Sarah Dixon	21	House servant	Much Urswick	Ulverston
Eliza McQuillan	25	" "	Much Urswick	West Newton, Cumberland

1881 Census RG11/Piece 4282/Folio 98/Page 6				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Henry Smith	50	Barrister local in practice	Bankfield	Urswick
Henry Gordon Smith	20	Barrister practicing	Bankfield	Urswick
Ann Scarlett	54	Visitor	Bankfield	Bispham
Mary Agnes Shuttleworth	24	General servant (dom.)	Bankfield	Egton cum Newland
Isabella Shuttleworth	15	General servant (dom.)	Bankfield	Egton cum Newland

1891 Census RG12/Piece 3479/Folio 139/Page 7				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Rachel A F Quayle	41	Living on own means	Bankfield	Rock Ferry, Cheshire
Nancie Butcher	10	visitor	Bankfield	London, Lambeth
Muriel Cockburn	10	visitor	Bankfield	Ulverston
John J Cockburn	8	visitor	Bankfield	Ulverston
Johanna Baines	50	Cook (domestic)	Bankfield	Scotland
Margaret Redhead	22	Waitress	Bankfield	Egton cum Newland
Elizabeth Holmes	22	Sewing maid	Bankfield	Colehill, Cumberland
Minnie Dobie	18	Housemaid	Bankfield	Dudley, Worcestershire
Edith A Baines	14	Domestic servant	Bankfield	Ulverston
Wm Dickinson	21	Groom	Bankfield	Hawkshead

1901 Census RG13/Piece 4006/Folio 14/Page 19				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Florence Todd-Newcombe	28	Living on own means	Bankfield	Barrow
Emily A Wright	35	“ “ “	Bankfield	Birmingham
Mary Lick	43	Cook, domestic	Bankfield	Liverpool
Annie Robertson	32	Maid, domestic	Bankfield	Broughton
Margaret Beth	25	Parlour maid, domestic	Bankfield	Scotland
Sarah E Burrow	22	Housemaid, domestic	Bankfield	Urswick
Mary B Fleming	18	Kitchen maid, domestic	Bankfield	Kirkby Ireleth
William Bewick	23	Groom, domestic	Bankfield	Seaton, Cumberland

Occupants of Buildings on the site of The Coot

1841 Census HO107/Piece 531/Book 14				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Thomas Postlethwaite	80	Yeoman	Great Urswick	Lancashire
Isabella Postlethwaite	55		Great Urswick	Lancashire
Sarah Postlethwaite	50		Great Urswick	Lancashire
Dorothy Postlethwaite	50		Great Urswick	Lancashire
William Slater	20	Agricultural labourer	Great Urswick	Lancashire
Thomas Johnson	15	Agricultural labourer	Great Urswick	Lancashire
John Coward	15	Farm servant	Great Urswick	Lancashire

1851 Census HO107/Piece 2275/Folio 20/Page 11				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
John Crewdson	24	Farmer 100 acres 3 labourers	Much Urswick	Broughton
Robert Hornby	26	Farm Servant	Much Urswick	Lowick

James Rigg	21	Farm servant	Much Urswick	Pennington
William Johnson	16	Farm servant	Much Urswick	Kirkby
Agnes Atkinson	28	House servant	Much Urswick	Millom, Cumberland
Sarah Johnson	14	House servant	Much Urswick	Kirkby

1861 Census RG9/Piece 3169/Folio 68/Page 9

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
John Croudson	34	Farmer of 101 acres	Much Urswick	Broughton
Hannah Croudson	35	Farmer's wife	Much Urswick	Gleaston
Joseph Battersby	27	Farm servant	Much Urswick	Cartmel
John Wilkinson	19	Farm servant	Much Urswick	Urswick
Thomas Fisher	13	Farm servant	Much Urswick	Gleaston
Agnes Hall	16	House servant	Much Urswick	Urswick

1871 Census RG10/Piece 4245/Folio 125/Page 11

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
John Croudson	44	Farmer and landowner	Much Urswick	Broughton
Hannah Croudson	43	Wife	Much Urswick	Aldingham
Mary Eleanor Kendall	12	Niece	Much Urswick	Urswick
Joseph Hall	20	Farm servant	Much Urswick	Urswick
John Roe	20	Farm servant	Much Urswick	Preston
Elizabeth Smyth	20	Domestic servant	Much Urswick	Dalton

1881 Census RG11/Piece 4282/Folio 98/Page 8

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
John Croudson	54	Farmer 64 acres employs one hand	Cross House	Broughton
Hannah Croudson	53	Farmer's wife	Cross House	Aldingham
Mary Eleanor Kendall	22		Cross House	Urswick
Jane Higgin	20	Domestic servant	Cross House	Urswick

1891 Census RG12/Piece 3479/Folio 140/Page 9

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Samuel Wood	49	Farmer and butcher	Cross House	Corney, Cumberland
Hannah Wood	47		Cross House	Kirby
Richard Wood	22	Agricultural labourer	Cross House	Dalton
Mary E Wood	26		Cross House	Urswick
Elizabeth Wood	20	Farmer's daughter	Cross House	Dalton
Jane A Wood	18	Farmer's daughter	Cross House	Dalton
Samuel Wood	14	Agricultural labourer	Cross House	Pennington
Agnes Wood	12	Scholar	Cross House	Ulverston
Priscilla Wood	10	Scholar	Cross House	Ulverston
Lydia Wood	8	Scholar	Cross House	Urswick
John J Wood	5		Cross House	Urswick
Alda Wood	4 mths		Cross House	Urswick

1901 Census RG13/Piece 4006/Folio 13/Page 17

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
John Croudson	64	Retired farmer	Cross House	Broughton
Margaret O Croudson	69		Much Urswick	Dalton
Martha Brown	14	Domestic servant		Pennington

Appendix 3: Significance Criteria

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

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