

LAND AT PIT FARM, HAGGS LANE, CARTMEL, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Client: John Coward
Architects

NGR: 338460 478625
(centre)

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

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

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Non-Technical Summary

As part of pre-planning consultation for a proposed residential development on land at Pit Farm, Hags Lane, Cartmel, Cumbria, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a desk-based assessment of the site. The project was carried out in July 2014.

The site is situated to the east of the centre of the village of Cartmel, south of Pit Farm, on Hags Lane. A map regression demonstrates that the site has been an open field since at least 1807 and has seen little development until relatively recently. Information contained in the Historic Environment Record revealed a variety of sites within the study area, including a number of stray finds of medieval date or Roman date, many of which are not well located. The known history of the site is inevitably dominated by the development of Cartmel Priory in the late 12th century, although there is evidence for activity in the area from the immediate post-glacial period onwards. Pit Farm may derive its name from the extraction of iron ore, and it is conceivable that the large pond between it and the proposed development area may have resulted from an iron mine flooding. More recently a horse training ring has been constructed on the site, although it is not clear when or what impact this might have had on the site.

In view of the archaeological evidence from the wider area, the presence of numerous stray finds within the study area, and the possible historic interest suggested by the name of Pit Farm, there is some potential for remains of archaeological interest to be present although probably only of medieval and later date.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank John Coward Architects for commissioning the project, and in particular Rebecca Gibson. Additional thanks are due to Mark Brennand, Senior Historic Environment Officer, and Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer, both at Cumbria County Council, for providing access to the Historic Environment Record.

The project was managed by Dan Elsworth, who also carried out the desk-based assessment. The report was written by Tom Mace and Dan Elsworth. The illustrations were produced by Tom Mace, and the final report was edited by Jo Dawson.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 As part of pre-planning consultation for a proposed residential development on land at Pit Farm, Haggs Lane, Cartmel, Cumbria (NGR 338460 478625 (centre)) Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by John Coward Architects, on behalf of their client Home Group, to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site. This was intended to establish at an early stage whether the area was likely to have any known sites of archaeological interest within it or whether there was any potential for as yet unknown sites to be present. The work was carried out in July 2014.

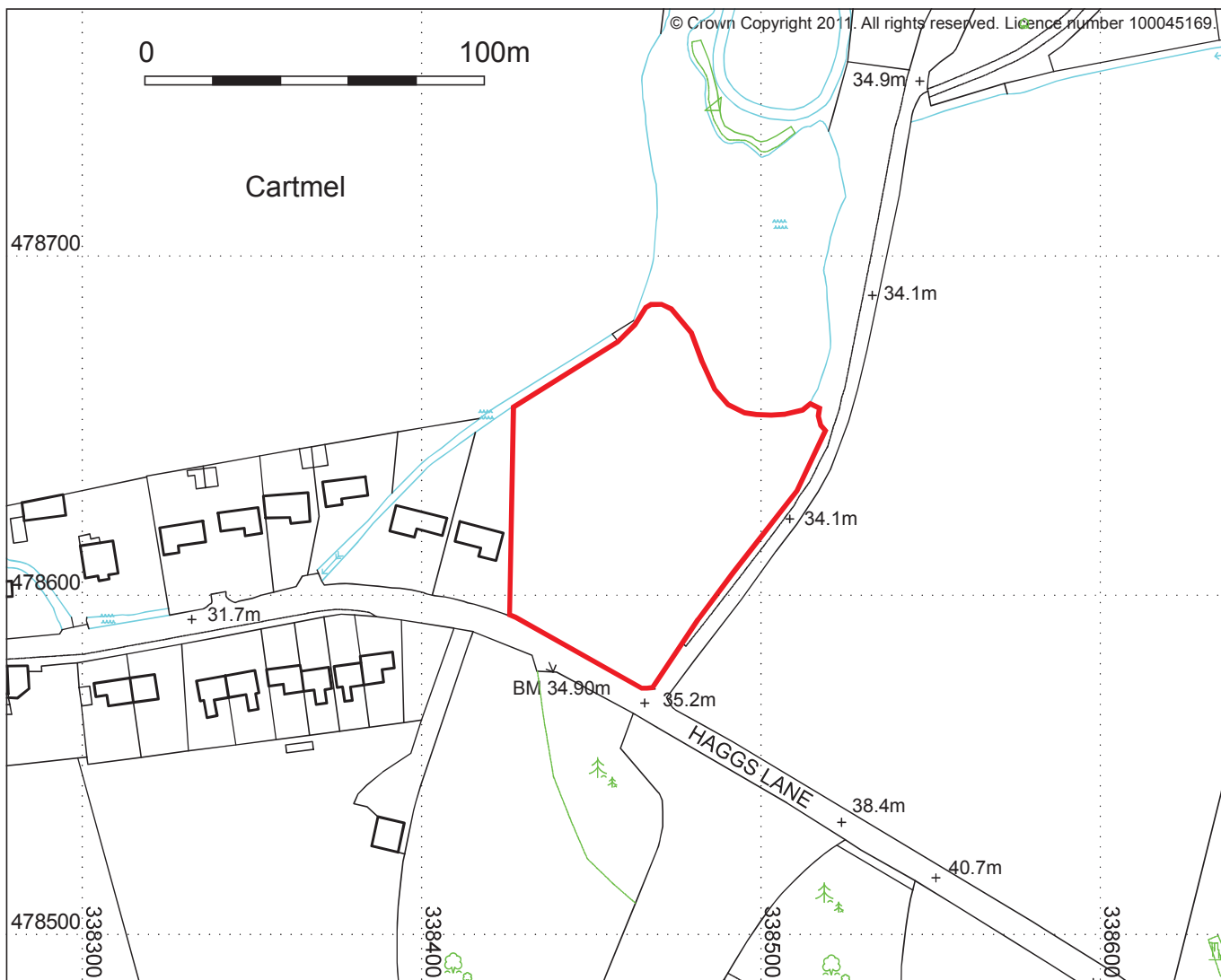
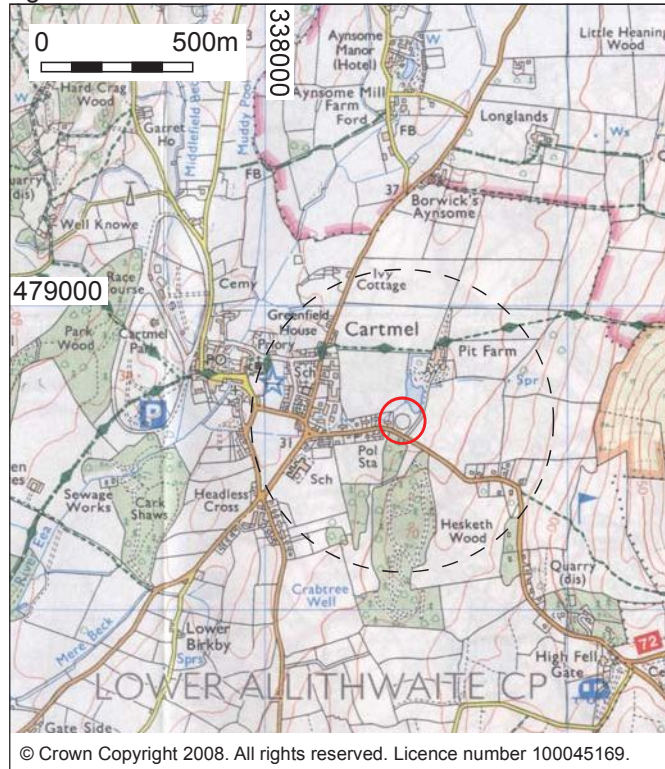
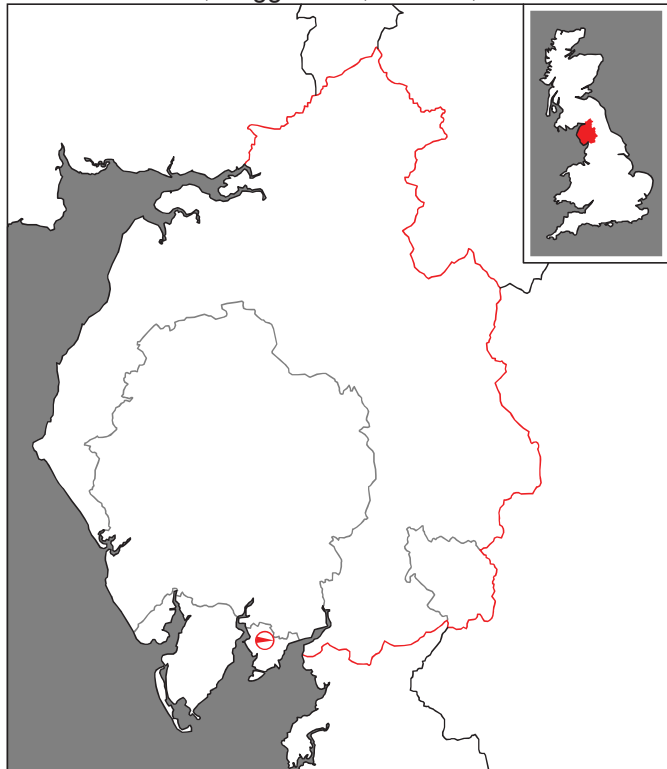
1.1.2 The proposed development site comprises approximately 0.65 hectares on the eastern edge of Cartmel, which is known to have at least medieval origins.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located to the north of Haggs Lane, which is the main road out of Cartmel to the east, at approximately 34m above sea level (Figure 1; Ordnance Survey 2008). The 'exceptional' and 'largely unspoilt' village of Cartmel, situated approximately 3.5km north-west of Grange-over-Sands to the south of the South Cumbria Low Fells on the northern side of Morecambe Bay (Countryside Commission 1998, 69; Ordnance Survey 2008), is now protected by Conservation Area status (Countryside Commission 1998, 73).

1.2.2 Cartmel is situated on the junction of a complex series of solid geology comprising Bannisdale Slates of Silurian age and carboniferous limestone, covered by thick glacial debris, including deposits of cobbles, pebbles and sandy material (Mitchell 1990, 43; Moseley 1978, plate 1).

1.2.3 The site at present comprises a large open field between Haggs Lane and a large pond to the north.



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Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008). The bulk of the information has been gleaned from earlier archaeological investigations carried out in Cartmel (Greenlane Archaeology 2011; 2012a; 2012d). This principally comprised examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the earlier desk-based assessments:

- **Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER):** this is a list of all the known sites of archaeological interest within the county, which is maintained by Cumbria County Council and is the primary source of information for an investigation of this kind. All of the known sites of archaeological interest within approximately 0.5km 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, aerial photographs relating to some of the sites within the study area were also examined;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library:** copies of all of the relevant maps and secondary sources are held by Greenlane Archaeology, and information on the historical and archaeological background to the site was taken from previous reports carried out in Cartmel by Greenlane Archaeology.

2.2 Archive

2.2.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design, 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 following the 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. In addition, at a suitable time a digital copy will be provided to the Historic Environment Record Officer at Cumbria County Council, and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

3. Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A total of 22 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area during the desk-based assessment (*Appendix 1*; summarised in Table 1 below) all of which are recorded in the Historic Environment Record. These range from Roman to post-medieval period in date, although some are undated (e.g. earthworks (**Site 11** and **Site 16**) and an area of ridge and furrow (**Site 3**)).

Site No.	Type	Period	Site No.	Type	Period
1	Bartmann jug	Post-medieval	12	Reused priory stone	Post-medieval
2	Coin	Roman	13	Shoe buckle	Post-medieval
3	Ridge and furrow	Uncertain	14	Silver signet ring	Medieval
4	Priory	Medieval	15	Meeting House	Post-medieval
5	Priory wall	Medieval	16	Earthworks	Unknown
6	Fragments of priory wall	Medieval	17	Lime kiln	Post-medieval
7	Listed Building	Post-medieval	18	Possible racecourse?	Viking
8	Former smithy	Post-medieval	19	Quarry	Post-medieval
9	Listed Building	Post-medieval	20	Copper alloy piece from a scabbard or sheath	Medieval
10	Pound for cattle	Post-medieval	21	Stone cross	Post-medieval
11	Earthwork	Unknown	22	Cross pedestal	Medieval

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

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment

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

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*).

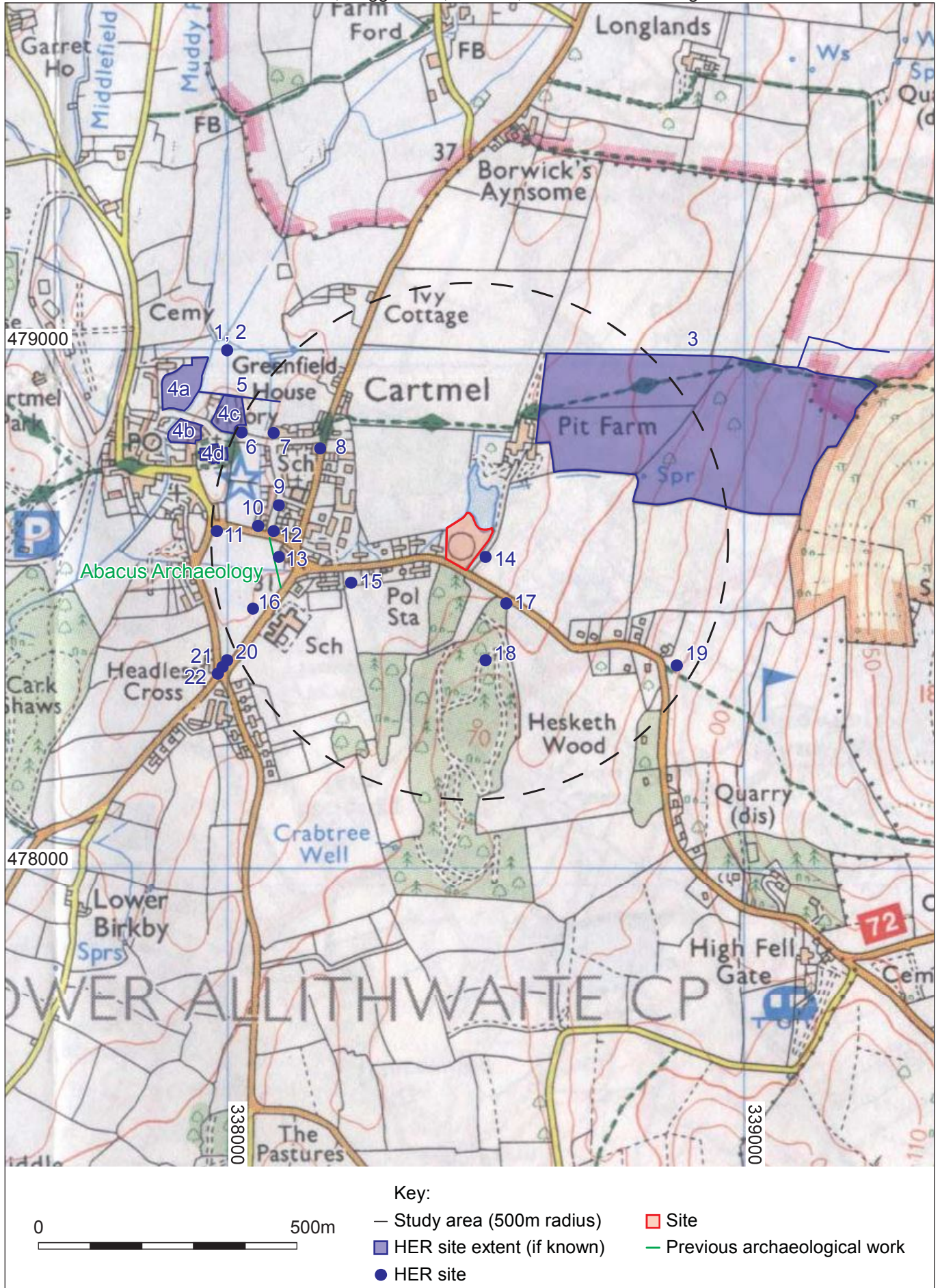


Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan

3.3 Map Regression

3.3.1 **Introduction:** early maps of the area tend to be relatively lacking in detail, the earliest useful maps are therefore only from the 19th century. There is no tithe map as the area was not subject to tithe, having formerly belonged to Cartmel Priory (Greenlane Archaeology 2012d).

3.3.2 **Enclosure map, 1807 (CAC(K) WPR 89 Z3 1807):** the site is in an undeveloped field east of Cartmel to the south of a large pond (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Extract from the enclosure map of 1807 (CAC(K) WPR 89 Z3 1807)

3.3.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1851:** the shape of the large pond is shown differently (Plate 2; cf. Plate 1), a road passes to east of the site to Pit Farm, which also appears to have increased in size, and Flow Beck is clearly labelled to the west of the area.

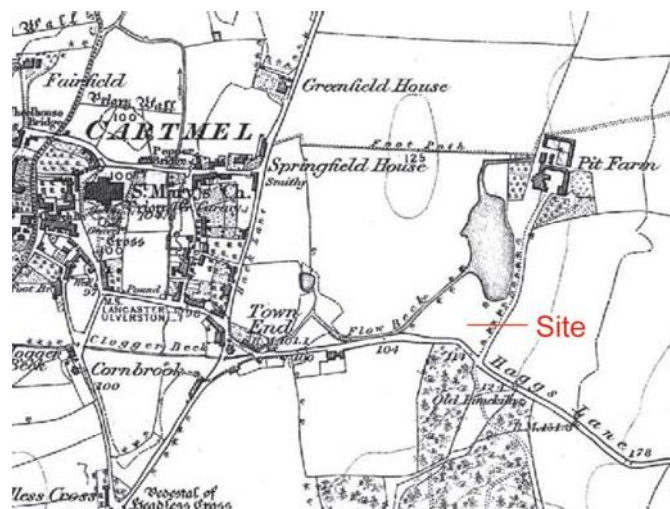


Plate 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851

3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1890:** the site is unchanged (Plate 3). A pump is marked in the adjacent field to the north.



Plate 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1890

3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** the site is unchanged.

3.3.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1933:** the site remains the same (Plate 4).

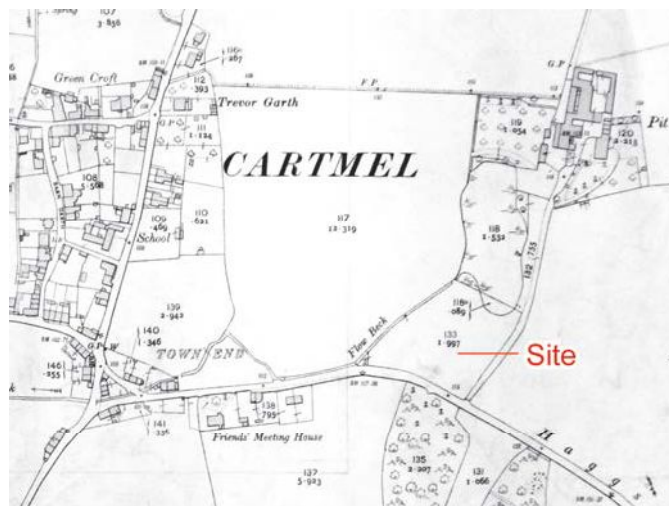


Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1933

3.4 Aerial Photographs

3.4.1 A number of aerial photographs relating to specific sites recorded in the HER and held as part of their collection were examined (CCC nd; 1989; Hunting Surveys Ltd 1963). Most of these provided limited useful information. However, one showed the full extent of ridge and furrow and related earthwork features making up Site 3, demonstrating that at least some of the ridge and furrow is of the straight narrow type likely to indicate a post-medieval date (Plate 5). It also shows that the site area was still an open field by this date; the photograph is undated but is probably late 20th century. Others showed the extent of the large earthwork to the west of the site, apparently corresponding to Sites 11 and 16. This appears to comprise a large platform with a rounded corner, extending towards the road, with a possible linear feature such as a trackway leading from the north side (Plate 6). It has the appearance of a Roman fort, although there is no evidence to support this – indeed it is notable that metal detecting that has taken place nearby has only produced post-medieval finds (Sites 13 and 20), a watching brief carried out apparently across the line of this feature found nothing of archaeological interest (Mackintosh and Kingston 2006, 256), and that the edges of the earthwork appear to match the arrangement of field boundaries shown on the enclosure map of 1807 (see Section 3.3.2 above).



Plate 5 (left): Aerial photograph showing ridge and furrow and other earthworks making up Site 3 (CCC nd SD3978/B)

Plate 6 (right): Aerial photograph showing earthworks relating to Sites 11 and 16 (CCC 1989 SD3878/B)

3.5 Previous Archaeological Work

3.5.1 A desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation by Abacus Archaeology was undertaken within the study area, approximately 330m to the west of the current site within part of the area of the Scheduled Monument relating to Cartmel Priory (marked 4c on Figure 2; Abacus Archaeology nd; 2012). The evaluation discovered a number of finds and features of medieval and post-medieval date, including human burials, which were already known to exist in this area (see *Section 3.5.2* below). In addition a watching brief was carried out by Oxford Archaeology North during the installation of a pipeline in 2005. A copy of this report is not apparently held by the HER (Mark Brennan pers comm.) but summary details held by the HER and reported by Mackintosh and Kingston (2006, 256) indicate that nothing of archaeological interest was discovered.

3.5.2 Substantially more archaeological work has been carried out in Cartmel, including:

- the excavation of a 29.6m pipe trench in “Farmery Field” in 1983, which may have formed part of the lay cemetery, which may have been in use until the mid-15th century (Wilson and Clare 1990; Dickinson 1980, 21);
- an archaeological evaluation carried out at Priory Gardens in April 1998 and the subsequent targeted excavation, carried out in August and September of the same year, which revealed significant evidence of probably monastic activity at the site during the medieval period as well as post-monastic features dating to the late post-medieval and modern usage of the site (LUAU 1998a; 1998b; Wild and Howard-Davis 1999, 31-32; 2000, 163, 177; summarised in Greenlane Archaeology 2012a). A further watching brief at the site has recorded industrial residue relating to medieval ironworking or smithing that further suggests that a bloomery operated on the site within what would have been the outer court of the medieval priory (Greenlane Archaeology forthcoming);
- surface finds of post-medieval pot and residual human bone found in the topsoil during the excavation of a foundation within the graveyard for underpinning St Mary's Lodge in 2002, but no other finds or features were recorded (Note with HER No. 2403);
- a Conservation Plan, which included a laser scanning survey and a public opinion survey, carried out in 2003 for the future management and preservation of the 14th century Priory Gatehouse and attached late-17th or early-18th century Gatehouse Cottage (NAA 2004a; 2004b; 2004c; 2004d);
- an appraisal of the internal architectural features of the Grade II Listed Parkside House, formerly an alehouse known as The Nags Head and built in 1658 (JCA 2006);

- a photographic record of the Ford House Barns was produced in 2007 (JCA 2007);
- excavation of trial trenches at Unsworth's Yard, Devonshire Square, in June 2007, which revealed a number of post-medieval features, including a possible wall and an irregular cobbled surface, possibly a small enclosed yard or ephemeral garden structure, sewerage pipes, field drains, and rubbish pits (NPA 2007);
- building recordings at Bluebell House and the Kings Arms (Greenlane Archaeology 2012b; 2012c);
- an archaeological evaluation and watching brief carried out at Fairfield (Greenlane Archaeology 2011; 2014). Fragments of at least medieval or potentially Roman pottery were recovered from deposits making up a 'road' surface, but due to their much abraded condition it was not possible to date them with any certainty.

3.6 Conclusion

3.6.1 The map regression shows that the area has been open field since at least 1807.

3.6.2 Archaeological remains in Cartmel record activity from at least the Roman period and the history of the area is dominated by that of the medieval Priory.

4. Site History

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

4.1.1 While there is limited evidence for activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, this is typically found in the southernmost part on the north side of Morecambe Bay. Excavations of a small number of cave sites have found artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type and the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country (Young 2002). The county was also clearly inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered during field walking and eroding from sand dunes along the coast, but these are typically concentrated in the west coast area and on the uplands around the Eden Valley (Cherry and Cherry 2002). Slightly closer to the site, however, a large number of finds of this date were discovered during excavations carried out in the 1970s in the park belonging to Levens Hall, and, although largely ignored at the time, they were subsequently published (Cherry and Cherry 2000). In addition, a small amount of Mesolithic material has been found at the north end of Windermere during excavations on the Roman fort site (see for example Finlayson 2004). These discoveries, particularly those at Levens, demonstrate that further remains of similar date are likely to exist in the local area and that river valleys, lakesides, and coastal areas are a common place for such remains to be discovered (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152).

4.1.2 In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear in the region and one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the county, having been manufactured at Langdale (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). 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. These are not well represented in the area around the site, although an enclosure on Hoad Hill near Ulverston perhaps has its origins in this period (Elsworth 2005), as might another one at Skelmore Heads near Urswick, although this was also associated with evidence for activity in the Neolithic (Powell 1963). Stray finds of Bronze Age date are found throughout the county and a number have been found in the Cartmel area. These include a stone axe hammer was found before 1909 at an unknown location. This is perhaps the same as one said to be at Aynsome, although the find spot of this was also not known (Rigge 1885, 266). A bronze axe with a very pronounced stop ridge was also found in a peat moss near Cartmel, but the find spot and current whereabouts of this find are unknown (HER number 4145; Clough 1969, 8). Sites that can be specifically dated to the Iron Age (c600 BC – 1st century AD) are very rare; the enclosures at Ulverston and Urswick may represent hillforts, a typical site of this period, but they have not been dated. Closer to the site, immediately to the east of Cartmel on Hampsfell, a group of over 50 structures identified as hut circles was reported in the late 19th century (Rigge 1885); no further details relating to these are known but it is possible that they represent the remains of a later prehistoric settlement or even a hillfort. At Levens, burials radiocarbon dated to the Iron Age have been discovered (OA North 2004), but these remain a rarity both regionally and nationally.

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

4.2.1 Late 18th and 19th century antiquarians considered a Roman military presence in the Furness area, which included the Cartmel peninsula, beyond question, but by the 20th century there was a complete reversal of opinion (summarised in Elsworth 2007, 31-37). 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), but ultimately the evidence suggests a strong Roman influence or “background” presence throughout the Roman period, which doubtless would have been attractive for its rich iron reserves (Shotter 1995, 74; Elsworth 2007, 37, 41-43). Traditionally, a Roman camp is thought to have been located in an area known as ‘Castle Meadows’ (Stockdale 1872, 253), although at the present time there is scant evidence to support this theory (Castle Meadows is marked some distance to the north on the Ordnance Survey map of 1851). That said, Stockdale recalls having the suspected *agger* [cambered embankment of a Roman road] of this *castellum* [small fort] pointed out to him by an

acquaintance (Stockdale 1872, 253). The site was held to stretch along the side of the River Eea, “*It was then not very traceable, but he said it had been levelled down and much of it taken away*” (*ibid.*). Elsewhere, in Stockdale’s unpublished manuscript notes, it is recalled that an ‘*oblong (parallelogram) mound in the meadows at Cartmel called Castle Meadows exactly in the shape of a Roman Camp – [was] destroyed partly by the encroachment of [the] River – the formation of the present road and chiefly [sic] by Mr Fell when he was building his house [at Fairfield] and improving his meadow*’ (CAC(B) DDHJ/4/2/1/8 1860s-1872). Unfortunately, the location of “Castle Meadows” is now slightly ambiguous.

4.2.2 A coin of Constantine I, Roman Emperor from AD 306-337, was found in Cartmel, but the exact location is unknown (**Site 2**). The HER lists it as a silver coin but both references describe it as copper alloy, such as bronze (Shotton 1986, 257; 1989, 43). Various other Roman coins, including three hoards, have been found in or around Cartmel dating from the first to the fourth centuries AD (e.g. HER numbers 19097 and 19086, the exact find spots for which are unknown; Shotton 1988, 241; Shotton 1989) and may point to the contemporary importance of the south Cumbrian coast and its integration into the economics of the Roman north-west, with links to other Roman centres such as Lancaster and Ravenglass (Shotton 1995). Further Roman sites may yet be discovered in the areas of Barrow and Cartmel, but firm evidence for a Roman military presence, however, remains elusive (Shotton 1995, 77; 2004, 67). A recent evaluation at Fairfield (Greenlane Archaeology 2011) recovered three sherds of what may be Roman pottery from a road surface, but these were not dated with certainty and may be medieval.

4.2.3 The *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto* records that “the land which is called Cartmel” and all its British population, which also incidentally suggests a well-established community there, was given to Saint Cuthbert around c688 AD by Ecgrith, who was King of Northumbria from 670 to 685 (Crowe 1984, 63-65; Dickinson 1991, 9). A possible Viking ‘racecourse’ is suggested in the name Hesketh Wood, which is located to the south of Haggs Lane (**Site 18**); the element Hesketh being derived from the old Norse ‘*hestre*’, a horse, and ‘*skieo*’ which implies a track or course, especially a racecourse. The Domesday Book of 1086 calls Cartmel “*Chercheb*”, deriving from the Old English for church, rather than the Norse form “*kirk*”, which implies that a Northumbrian church existed on the site ahead of the Conquest, at which time it belonged to one Duann (Crowe 1984, 61, 65). Closer to the site, the Flow Beck, which runs along the north-west boundary of the proposed development site, may take its name from the Norse word *flói* meaning ‘marshy moor’, and *bekkr* a small stream (Smith 1967, 232 and 251).

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

4.3.1 The earliest forms of the place-name ‘Cartmel’, which are largely recorded from the 12th century onward, probably derive from the Old English “*cear*” and “*mel*” from the Old Norse word “*melr*” (Crowe 1984, 61) and broadly mean “sand bank by rocky ground” (Dickinson 1991, 9) and may originally have applied to the Grange area (Dickinson 1980, 7). That a parish church existed there is attested in *The Furness Abbey Charters* by ‘Willelmus, clericus de Kertmel’ c1135 and by ‘Uccheman, persona de Chertmel’ c1155 (Curwen 1920, 107). By 1168 the parish of Cartmel was a royal estate and in 1186 it was granted to the Marshall family, the Earls of Pembroke, by Henry II (Crowe 1984, 65). Much of the present village of Cartmel lies within the precinct of the Priory (**Site 4**), which was founded with the legal permission of the future King John (who was at the time Count of Mortain) between August 1190 and 1196 by William Marshall, a wealthy and important Norman baron and Earl of Pembroke from 1189 to 1219, although the monastery may not have been established until 1202 (Dickinson 1980, 98; 1991, 10-11). The charter endowed the Priory “all my land of Cartmel” and a list of rights and privileges, which unusually included rights to iron mines (Dickinson 1980, 97; 1991, 10-11).

4.3.2 Unfortunately, it is not possible to get a detailed view of the possessions acquired by the Priory due to the loss of its archives, although it evidently received a number of further grants in the 13th and 14th century and eventually acquired a number of comparatively large farms (Dickinson 1991, 14-19). Its ecclesiastical wealth was valued at £46. 13s. 4d. in 1291 in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* (Dickinson 1980, 15). However, like much of the north of England, it was subject to raids by the Scots throughout the 14th century (Dickinson 1991, 29-30); the raids of 1316 and 1322 ‘wrought immense damage in the area’ and on the latter occasion the *Lanercost Chronicle* records that the Scottish raiders “*burnt the*

lands around the priory... and took away cattle and booty" (Dickinson 1980, 13). The Priory was also affected by the Black Death, which may explain why, probably like many English monasteries, it is recorded as having fewer brethren than normal in 1381 (Dickinson 1980, 16). The defensive potential of the priory should not be overlooked (Hyde and Pevsner 2010, 268); the main priory gatehouse leading into the precinct was built between 1330 and 1340 and land surrounding the Priory was also enclosed by a precinct wall during the 14th century (Curwen 1920, 111; **Site 5**). The gatehouse is the only remaining building associated with Cartmel Priory, although vestiges of other buildings are incorporated in later structures (e.g. **Site 6**, **Site 7**, **Site 9** and **Site 12**). Elements of the precinct wall evidently survived in reasonable condition into the early 19th century.

4.3.4 In 1390 a papal mandate to the archbishop of York ordered an investigation of the prior of Cartmel, William, accused of simony in admitting canons to profession and of 'too frequent visits to taverns', to the extent that the monastery was falling into disrepair (Dickinson 1980, 13). This may have been the catalyst for a period of reputedly much needed reconstruction and restoration of the Priory, possibly begun in the final years of the 14th century (*ibid.*, 19); Hyde and Pevsner state, somewhat enigmatically, that '*something drastic* [emphasis added] made it necessary for the canons to rebuild their monastic precinct on the [north] side' in approximately the mid-15th century (Hyde and Pevsner 2010, 267) and the surrounding lofty precinct wall is also suggested to have been largely rebuilt and partly re-sited in the 15th century (Dickinson 1980, 18). It has elsewhere been suggested that rebuilding was needed as a result of the devastation wrought by the Scottish raids, which perhaps burnt the Priory buildings to the ground (Curwen 1920, 111-112), or else the relocation of the cloistral buildings became necessary out of consideration for the underlying geological properties of the respective sides of the church (Mitchell 1990, 45-46).

4.3.5 The small field to the north side of Priest Lane (immediately to the north of the Priory Church) is called "farmery" field, which Dickinson interprets as a reference to the old word for infirmary, which in this case would have provided treatment for the sick and infirm brethren (Dickinson 1980, 21; 1991, 109). Another suggestion for the origins of its name is that it derived from being near the Monastic Dairy (Women's Institute Cartmel Branch 1928, 2). The priory's outer court, which would have housed the agricultural and industrial buildings essential to the priory's economy, now forms part of the Scheduled Monument area associated with the Priory (Scheduled Monument Number: 34796).

4.3.6 The Act for the Suppression of the smaller English monasteries of 1536 began the Dissolution of the monasteries, which, despite violent protest, led to the Priory being dissolved between 1536-7 (Curwen 1920, 113-114; Dickinson 1980, 21-22; Wild and Howard-Davis 1999, 31); however, following the unusual decision ordered by Mr. Chancellor of the Duchy that it should 'stand still' as it served a *parochial* as well as monastic purpose, the Priory church was preserved as being the only place of worship available for its parishioners (Curwen 1920, 114; Dickinson 1980, 24). After the Dissolution the Priory's assets became Crown property and ultimately became part of the Holker Hall Estate (Dickinson 1991, 40), some of which now forms part of the Scheduled Monument area associated with the Priory.

4.3.7 The HER records additional medieval sites and find spots nearby, including the pedestal for the Headless Cross (**Site 22**), the find spots for a 15th century silver signet ring (**Site 14**) and part of a 12th century scabbard (**Site 20**), and a deer park used to occupy the area of the modern racecourse, Cartmel Park, and Cartmel Wood to the west of the village. In addition, it has been suggested that Pit Farm's name may relate to the extraction of iron ore, something that was specifically mentioned in the foundation charter of the priory (Dickinson 1980, 54), although there is no additional evidence to support this.

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

4.4.1 By the early 17th century the Preston family then at Holker owned much of the land formerly owned by the Priory and the church was further improved and refurbished under their benefaction (Curwen 1920, 115; Dickinson 1980, 25). Cromwellian soldiers stayed in the village on 1st October 1643, stabling their horses in the church after a minor battle in Furness (Dickinson 1985, 115). In 1660 came the re-establishment of Anglicanism and the church bells were re-cast in 1661 (Dickinson 1980, 25).

There are seemingly few specific references to Pit Farm, although it is recorded that it had an '*intermitting Spring, similar to that at Giggleswick, in Yorkshire*' (Parson and White 1829, 701).

4.4.2 The HER records several post-medieval sites of interest within the study area (some of which are no longer extant), including Listed Buildings (**Site 7** and **Site 9**), a former smithy (**Site 8**), a cattle pound (**Site 10**), Meeting House (**Site 15**), lime kiln (**Site 17**) and quarry (**Site 19**). The stone cross is also post-medieval (**Site 21**). Post-medieval find spots recorded on the HER include a large 'face jug' of the Bellarmine type (or *Bartmann* jug) (**Site 1**), possibly imported in the 16th and 17th centuries from the Low Countries or copied by London potters and an 18th century shoe buckle (**Site 13**).

4.4.3 The area around the site saw very little change until the 20th century (see *Section 3.3*). At some point after 1933 a horse training ring was constructed within the proposed development area, although details of this are not known.

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The discussion of the results of the desk-based assessment are intended to determine the archaeological significance and potential of any known remains (above or below ground) and the potential for any as yet unidentified remains being present. The system used to judge the significance of the remains identified within the development area, or those thought to have the potential to be present within the development area, is based on the criteria used to define Scheduled Monuments (DoE 1990, Annex 4; *Appendix 2*). Of the 22 sites identified within the study area, none are situated within the proposed development area and are therefore unlikely to be affected by any subsequent groundworks.

5.2 Significance

5.2.1 No previously recorded sites of archaeological interest lie within the proposed development area.

5.3 Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

5.3.1 Despite no known sites of archaeological interest being present within the proposed development area, there is still the potential for as yet unidentified archaeological remains to be present. The likelihood of this 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 2 below; in each case the level of potential is expressed as low, medium, or high.

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

Table 2: Degree of potential for unknown archaeological remains by period

5.3.2 In consideration of Table 2 it is worth noting that while there are a number of stray finds, typically coins, of Roman date from the locality of Cartmel, none of these are accurately located and some or all could have come from within the study area. The likelihood of remains of this date being discovered within the proposed development area remains low, however. Medieval and post-medieval finds and sites are known from within the study area, and these remain the most likely thing to be present within the proposed development site. Of particular interest is the possibility that name of Pit Farm relates to iron ore extraction. Although there is no specific evidence to support this, it is located in one of the local bands of Carboniferous Limestone (Mitchell 1990, 49) and so would be geologically suitable. It is conceivable that the large pond next to Pit Farm and immediately to the north of the proposed development area in fact developed as a result of mine workings flooding or filling with water. The proximity of the Flow Beck might also be of interest as if the mine was served by any water powered machinery it could have been located in alongside this watercourse. Such apparatus does appear to have existed in the region from at least the medieval period; a water powered mill for processing iron ore is recorded in the 1490s at Troutbeck Bridge near Windermere (Greenlane Archaeology 2012e, 8).

5.4 Disturbance

5.4.1 It is evident that the site has seen some relatively recent disturbance in the form of the horse training ring that has been constructed within it relatively recently. Details relating to its construction are not known and so the extent of any disturbance caused by it is not certain.

5.5 Impact

5.5.1 Although no detailed plans were available regarding proposed developments it is likely that any building on site would substantially impact on any archaeological remains that might be present.

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6.3 Aerial Photos

CCC 1989 SD3878/A-B

CCC nd SD3878/C-F

CCC nd SD3978/B

Hunting Surveys Ltd 1963 SD3878/4.1.2

Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

Site Number: 1

NGR: 338000 479000

HER No: 17755

Sources: HER; Marsh 1980, 163-4

Designation: none

Site Type: find spot

Description: a large 'face jug' of the Bellarmine type (or *Bartmann* jug) dug up in the garden of May Cottage, Cartmel, in the early 1960s. Originally imported in the 16th and 17th centuries from the Low Countries they were soon copied by London potters. The burial of such bottles, with associated objects, occurs in southern England as a device to ward off evil spirits. The Cartmel specimen contained nothing, unlike these 'witch bottles'.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 2

NGR: 338000 479000

HER No: 18949

Sources: HER; Shotter 1986, 257; 1989, 43

Designation: none

Site Type: find spot

Description: the HER records that a silver coin of Constantine I was found in Cartmel, although its exact location is unknown. [Note that both the sources state the coin is copper alloy, such as bronze].

Period: Roman

Site Number: 3

NGR: 339050 478850

HER No: 6166

Sources: HER; Aerial photographs: CCC nd SD3978/B; Hunting Surveys Ltd 1963 SD3878/4.1.2

Designation: none

Site Type: ridge and furrow

Description: the fields to the east of Pit Farm have a large amount of ridge and furrow. Associated with them is a headland which may also mark the course of a trackway east from the farm. Also other associated earthworks. Photo shows very narrow and straight ridge and furrow immediately east of Pit Farm.

Additional vertical (Hunting Surveys Ltd 1963) shows site with nothing in it.

Period: uncertain

Site Number: 4

NGR: 337910 478830

HER No: 2403

Sources: HER; Baines 1836; Hyde and Pevsner 2010; Anon 1929, 329-330; Dickinson 1980; 1991; LUAU 1998a; 1998b; Stockdale 1872; Wild and Howard-Davis 1999; 2000; Wilson and Clare 1990

Designation: EH Listed Building Number 76955; Scheduled Monument No. 34976

Site Type: Augustinian Priory

Description: an Augustinian Priory was founded at Cartmel around the year 1190 by William Marshall, later to become Earl of Pembroke and Regent of England and, though never particularly wealthy,

developed over the course of the next three and a half centuries into a complex of some size and complexity. The first monks came from Bradenstoke Priory in Wiltshire and were Canons Regular of the Order of St Augustine. Major rebuilding took place during the 14th century. This included removal of the cloisters and refectory from the south side of the priory to the north, construction of the main priory gatehouse leading into the precinct between 1330-40, and the enclosure of land surrounding the priory by a precinct wall. The so-called 'Harrington Tomb', an elaborate chantry chapel commemorating Lord John Harrington (d. 1347), probably dates from this period (Dickinson 1985). During the dissolution the church was spared in its entirety since it also served as the parish church. In 1537 the priory was dissolved. The only other remaining building associated with the priory is the Grade II* Listed gatehouse, which is also Scheduled, and vestiges of other buildings are incorporated in later structures. The gatehouse is situated on the north side of the village square at the south end of Cavendish Street.

Period: medieval

Site Number: 5

NGR: 338000 478913

HER No: 16122

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1851; Ordnance Survey 1913; Baines 1836, 725; Greenlane Archaeology 2011

Designation: none

Site Type: priory wall

Description: part of Cartmel Priory walls (along with HER No. 6121); elements of the precinct wall survived in reasonable condition into the early 19th century. Baines (1936) described it as running west from the gatehouse (SMR 4710), turning north past Fairfield (SD 3783 7899) for a hundred yards, then turning east and south-east. It is shown enclosing Fairfield on an early map of 1854 (Greenlane Archaeology 2011).

Period: medieval

Site Number: 6

NGR: 338028 478841

HER No: 5320

Sources: HER

Designation: none

Site Type: find spot

Description: medieval fragments, possibly from Cartmel Priory, are preserved in a garden wall.

Period: medieval

Site Number: 7

NGR: 338090 478840

HER No: 5312

Sources: HER

Designation: EH Listed Building Number 76995

Site Type: listed building

Description: Pieces of moulding used to decorate lintels to left hand, recessed part of front elevation, thought to come from Cartmel Priory. The house itself is probably 18th century with early 19th century additions, Listed Grade II (LB 76995).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 8
NGR: 338180 478810
HER No: 16119
Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1851; 1910
Designation: none
Site Type: former smithy
Description: site of Cartmel Smithy.
Period: post-medieval?

Site Number: 9
NGR: 338100 478700
HER No: 5311
Sources: HER
Designation: EH Listed Building Number 76943
Site Type: listed building
Description: a shaft capita, thought to be from Cartmel Priory, is to right return by first floor window. The house itself is probably early 18th century - listed grade II (LB 76943).
Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 10
NGR: 338060 478660
HER No: 16120
Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1851
Designation: none
Site Type: pound
Description: site of pound for cattle.
Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 11
NGR: 337980 478650
HER No: 5634
Sources: HER; Aerial Photographs: CCC 1989 SD3878/A-B; CCC nd SD3878/C-F
Designation: none
Site Type: earthwork
Description: a platform, partially covered by a road and buildings.
Period: unknown

Site Number: 12
NGR: 338090 478650
HER No: 5310
Sources: HER
Designation: none
Site Type: find spot
Description: a shaft capital and boss thought to come from Cartmel Priory, can be seen on the angle of a gabled bay at Hillview.

Period: medieval

Site Number: 13

NGR: 338100 478600

HER No: 42493

Sources: HER; Portable Antiquities Scheme LANCUM-E46161

Designation: none

Site Type: find spot

Description: cast copper alloy rectangular shoe buckle with drilled frame for separate spindle. The frame has moulded linear grooves. The central containing a decorative wavy line. Dated 1720-1790 AD. Found in 2006.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 14

NGR: 338500 478600

HER No: 42346

Sources: HER; Portable Antiquities Scheme LANCUM-6021C4

Designation: none

Site Type: find spot

Description: 15th century silver signet ring with rectangular bezel and binding (suggesting a twist) on the back of the loop. The seal matrix displays a fleur-de-lis which is framed by a roped border. This design is very common throughout the later medieval period; the ring is dated 1400-1500 AD. Found in 1995.

Period: medieval

Site Number: 15

NGR: 338240 478550

HER No: 43251

Sources: HER; Humphreys 2008

Designation: none

Site Type: meeting house

Description: an extant meeting house with a datestone of 1859. A condition survey was conducted in 2008 and found it to be in good condition, though some further works were recommended, largely relating to a regular system of inspection and maintenance

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 16

NGR: 338050 478500

HER No: 15105

Sources: HER; Aerial Photographs: CCC 1989 SD3878/A-/B; CCC nd SD3878/C-F

Designation: none

Site Type: earthworks

Description: general earthworks are visible on aerial photos; shows a raised platform with straight sides coming to a rounded corner running up to the road.

Period: unknown

Site Number: 17
NGR: 338540 478510
HER No: 16118
Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1851
Designation: none
Site Type: site of lime kiln
Description: marked as old lime kiln on 1851 map. No trace on 1910 map
Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 18
NGR: 338500 478400
HER No: 5559
Sources: HER
Designation: none
Site Type: possible racecourse
Description: a possible Viking 'racecourse' is suggested in the name Hesketh Wood; the element Hesketh being derived from the old Norse 'hestre', a horse, and 'skieo' which implies a track or course, especially a racecourse. Note: the custom of a person on skis being towed behind a ridden horse is still found in Sweden and in the cavalry sometimes in the form of a race.
Period: Viking

Site Number: 19
NGR: 338870 478390
HER No: 16117
Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1851
Designation: none
Site Type: quarry
Description: site of limestone quarry
Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 20
NGR: 338000 478400
HER No: 42344
Sources: HER; Portable Antiquities Scheme LANCUM-1528E4
Description: 12th century ornamental chape from the scabbard or sheath of a dagger, with Romanesque openwork decoration (floral ornament and scrollwork). It was made from cast copper alloy which was subsequently gilt, but only small traces of the gilding remain. Found in 2005.
Designation: none
Site Type: find spot
Period: medieval

Site Number: 21
HER No: 2406
Sources: HER
Designation: EH Listed Building Number 76969; Scheduled Monument No. 24234

Site Type: cross

Description: Headless Cross. The bottom half is the original headless cross, which consists of 3 base stones. The top was put on ca 1917. The socket stone consists of an octagonal brooch pedestal, 12 in deep, socketed for a shaft 9 1/2 in square; the pedestal rests on a chamfered stone base stone. the shaft is modern, and the cross and pedestal stand on a modern base. Listed Grade II: medieval base and 19th century cross made from stone with a square base and plinth of three steps with chamfered angles; cross has short arms.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 22

NGR: 337982 478374

HER No: 16123

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1851

Designation: none

Site Type: pedestal

Description: Headless Cross Pedestal; Site of Stone Cross by Headless Cross Farmhouse.

Period: medieval

Appendix 2: 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.