CARTMEL RACECOURSE, CARTMEL, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Client: Cartmel Steeplechase Holbeck Ltd

NGR: 337659 479003 (centre)

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September 2016

Contents

Illustrations and Tables

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

Non-Technical Summary

Prior to the submission of a planning application for a scheme of works for the development of the racecourse at Cartmel, Cumbria, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a desk-based assessment of the site. The project was carried out in August and September 2016.

The areas relating to the proposed development are located to the west of the village of Cartmel. 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. There has also been a considerable amount of archaeological work in Cartmel, most within the last 10 years, including the investigation of a number of historic buildings but also the excavation and observation of areas within the precinct of Cartmel Priory

The known history of the area is inevitably dominated by the development of Cartmel Priory in the late 12th century, which covered a large part of the present village. However, there is evidence for human activity in the wider area from the prehistoric period onwards, although the earlier evidence typically comprises stray finds, and reliable evidence for Roman and early medieval activity is severely lacking.

In view of the archaeological evidence from the wider area, and taking into account the results of a site visit, there is some potential for remains of archaeological interest to be present within certain of the proposed development areas, specifically the site of the current stables (Area 2). This site in particular has the potential to contain remains of medieval date. More significantly, it may be situated on the line of the medieval priory precinct wall and contain remains continuing the line of a road thought to be of medieval date or earlier, that was discovered immediately to the north. Elsewhere the proposed new camp site (Area 4) and new stable block (Area 5) might have some archaeological potential, although the extent of disturbance is not clear in the case of Area 4, while the former farm buildings in Area 3 should also be subject to archaeological recording.

Acknowledgements

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Prior to the submission of a planning application for a scheme of works for the development of the racecourse at Cartmel, Cumbria (NGR: 337659 479003 (centre)) Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by Cartmel Steeplechase Holker Ltd (hereafter 'the client') to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment for the affected areas. This was intended to establish at an early stage whether the areas were likely to have any known sites of archaeological interest within them or whether there was any potential for as yet unknown sites to be present. The work was carried out in August and September 2016.

1.1.2 Cartmel has at least medieval origins and was the site of a substantial priory, which was constructed in the late 12th century. The village developed around this following the Dissolution, but there are other structures associated with iron mining and smelting around the periphery of the village. Evidence for earlier activity is uncertain, although there is persistent evidence for Roman occupation, largely in the form of stray finds, as well as earlier activity.

1.1.3 The proposed redevelopment areas (see Figure 1) comprise:

- **Area 1**: the existing horsebox parking area to be relocated;

- **Area 2**: the existing stable/grooms accommodation to be relocated/site to be redeveloped for housing;

- **Area 3**: redundant farm buildings to be converted to holiday lets;

- **Area 4**: the proposed location of racecourse camp site;

- **Area 5**: the proposed location of new stable block/grooms accommodation;

- **Area 6**: the remodelled parade ring/saddling boxes;

- **Area 7**: an overflow parking area to be extended;

- **Area 8**: a potential site for tree-based recreational facility;

- **Area 9**: the sports pavilion;

- **Area 10**: the toilet facilities in need of refurbishment/redevelopment.

1.1.4 Of these 10 areas **Areas 1**, **6**, **7**, **9**, and **10** only affect areas that have seen considerable recent development, relate to the modification of existing structures, or, the case of **Area 1**, relate to the reduction of activity. These areas are therefore of limited interest in the subsequent discussion presented in this report. **Area 4** also now comprises two alternatives; one to the north-west of the racecourse next to **Area 5**, the second to the south (see Figure 1).

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The proposed areas of redevelopment are spread over a wide area to the west of Cartmel, at approximately 30-70m above sea level (Figure 1; Ordnance Survey 2011). 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 2011), is now protected by Conservation Area status (Countryside Commission 1998, 73).

1.2.2 Cartmel lies 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). The local topography is typically that of improved undulating pasture set between areas of limestone, and more locally to Cartmel, slate outcrops.

Key: 8 [proposed redevelopment area]
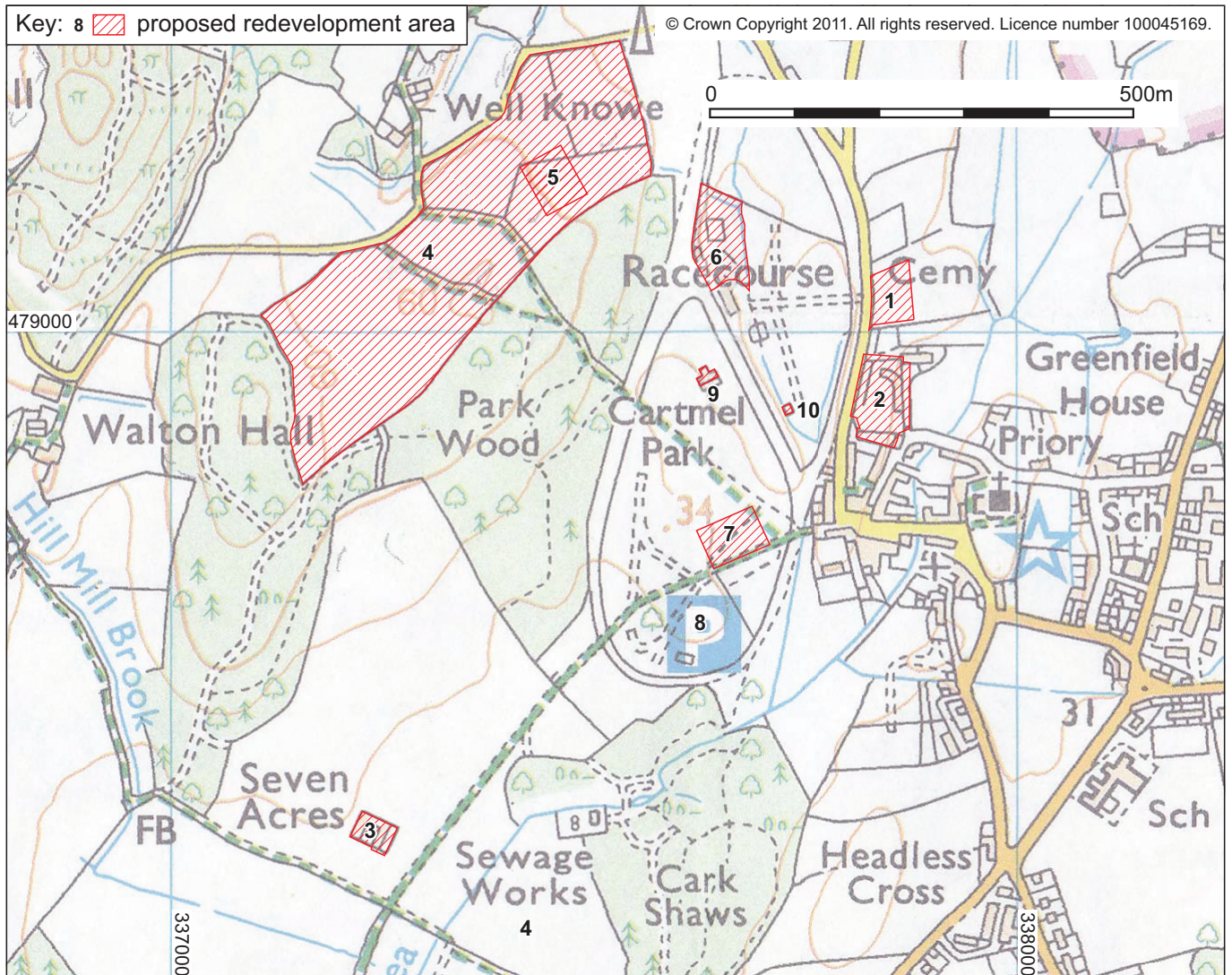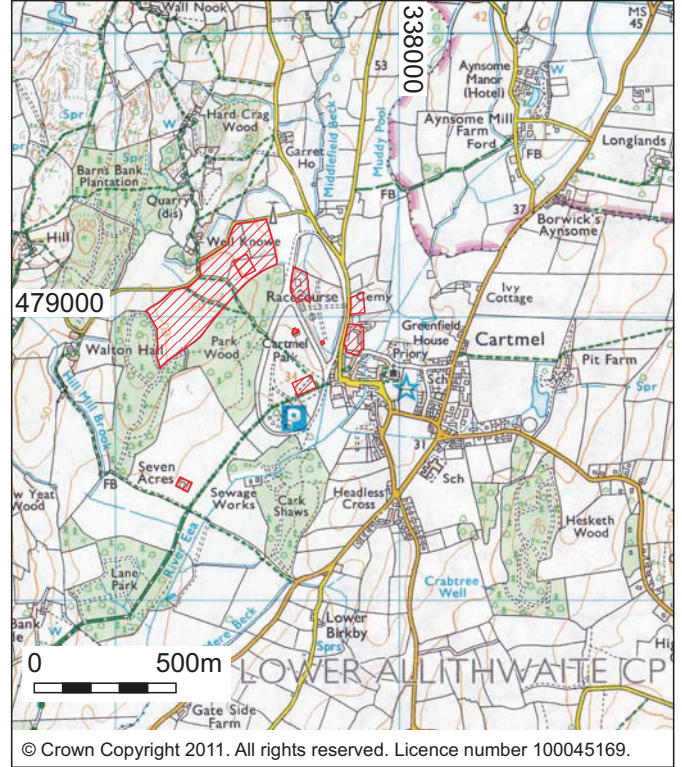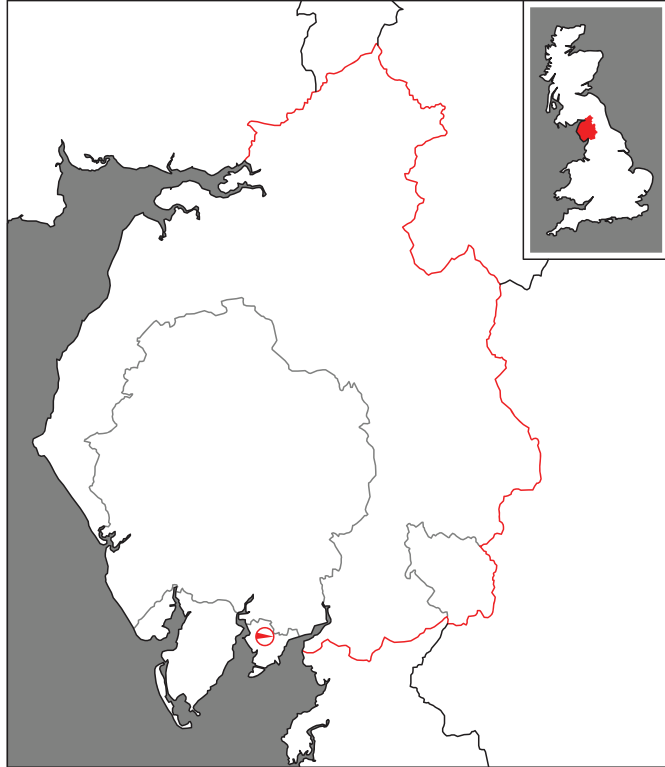
Figure 1: Site location

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2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The bulk of the information has been gleaned from earlier archaeological investigations carried out in Cartmel (Greenlane Archaeology 2011; 2012a; 2014a; 2014b; 2016). This principally comprised examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- *Cumbria Archive Centre, Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B))*: this was visited primarily in order to examine early maps of the site and other documentary sources, but published material such as local histories, were also consulted;

- *Cumbria Archive Centre, Kendal (CAC(K))*: this was also visited primarily in order to examine early maps of the site, but other sources, both primary and secondary, were also consulted;

- *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 200m of the edge 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;

- *Greenlane Archaeology library*: copies of the majority 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 Site Visit

2.2.1 A rapid site visit was carried out, which comprised examining all of the affected areas where this was relevant (so excluding Areas 9 and 10). This was in effect equivalent to a Level 1 survey as defined by English Heritage (English Heritage 2007), although no new sites of archaeological interest were identified, although the former farm buildings in Area 3 were noted. In each area photographs showing the general arrangement of the landscape were taken and notes made based on these. Any areas where there were constraints to further archaeological work were noted.

2.3 Archive

2.3.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design, and current CIfA 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, 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 31 sites of archaeological interest are recorded within the study area in the Historic Environment Record (Figure 2); no additional sites were identified during the desk-based assessment and site visit (*Appendix 1*; summarised in Table 1 below). These range from prehistoric to modern in date, although some are undated (**Site 4** and **Site 22**). The exact location of some of the find spots are not accurately located so their significance to the study area is uncertain (e.g. **Sites 7**, **8**, **15**, **16**, **27**, **29**, and **30**). Sites included in the gazetteer that relate to periods of the study area's history are individually mentioned in the site history (see *Section 4* below).

Site No.	Type	Period	Site No.	Type	Period
1	Quarry	Post-medieval	**17**	House	Post-medieval
2	Former grammar school	Post-medieval	**18**	House	Post-medieval
3	Farmhouse	Post-medieval	**19**	House	Post-medieval
4	Place-name	Unknown	**20**	Gatehouse	Medieval
5	Deer park	Medieval	**21**	Site of vintage telephone box (now removed)	Modern
6	Priory walls	Medieval	**22**	Well	Unknown
7	Find spot (*Bartmann* jug)	Post-medieval	**23**	Barn	Post-medieval
8	Find spot (coin)	Roman	**24**	Cross, obelisk, and fish stones	Medieval
9	Earthwork	Roman	**25**	Site of stocks	Medieval
10	Priory (Augustinian)	Medieval	**26**	House	Post-medieval
11	Priory walls	Medieval	**27**	Find spot (coin hoard)	Roman
12	Find spot (reused stone)	Medieval	**28**	Chop wood kiln	Post-medieval
13	House	Medieval	**29**	Find spot (coin)	Roman
14	House	Post-medieval	**30**	Find spot (coin)	Roman
15	Find spot (stone axe)	Prehistoric	**31**	Forge	Post-medieval
16	Find spot (bronze axe)	Bronze Age			

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 5*.

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*).

Key:

8 — proposed redevelopment area

- - study area (200m buffer)

31 ● HER gazetter site

◩ HER gazetteer site extent (if known)
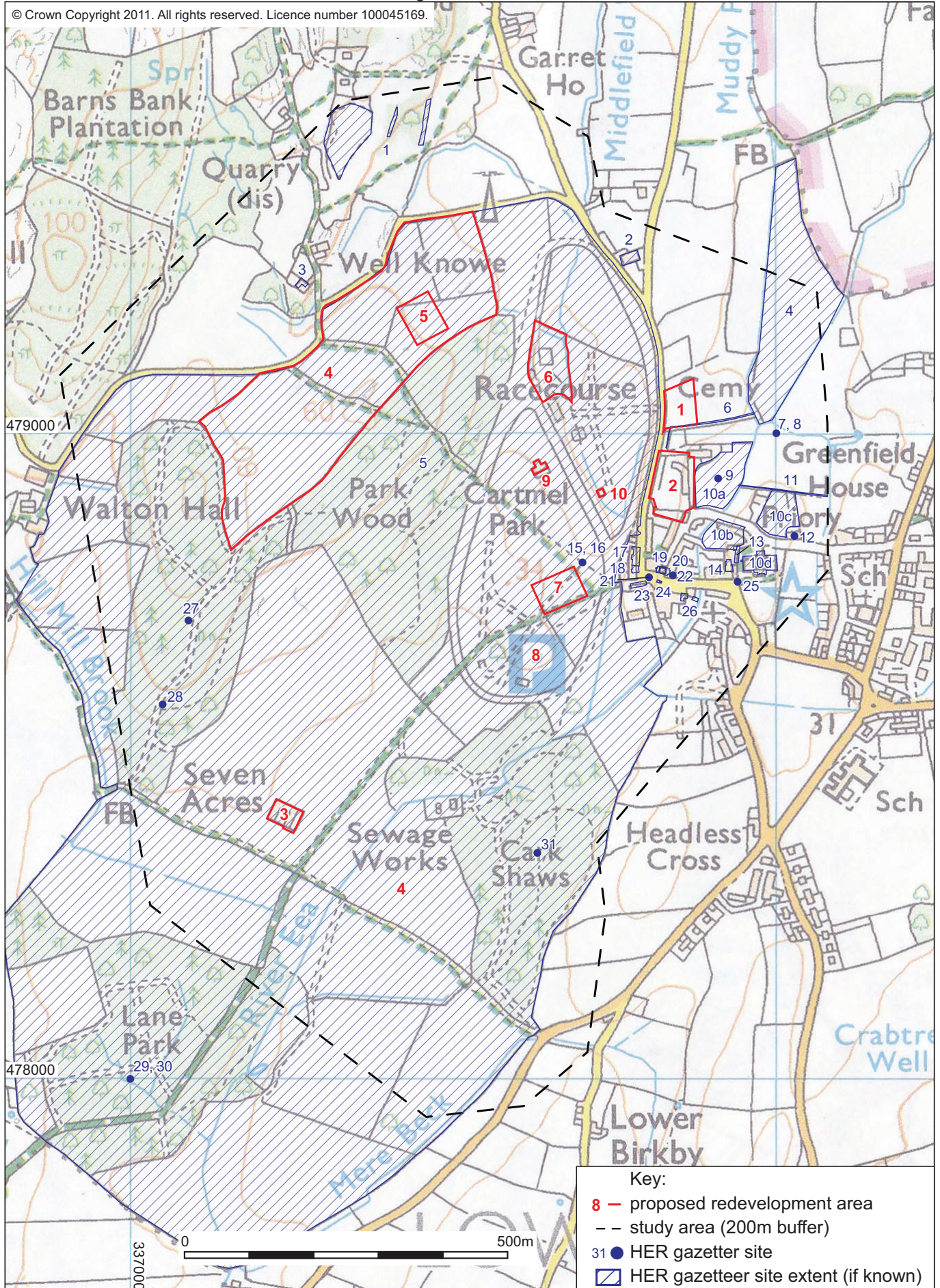
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Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan

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, and the earliest detailed map is that which accompanied the enclosure award of 1807.

3.3.2   *Enclosure map, 1807 (CAC(K) WPR 89 Z3 1807)*: the area to the west of Cartmel is not covered by the enclosure map of Upper Holker within the parish of Cartmel (Plate 1), so this map is of limited use in understanding the site. It does, however, show the core elements of the village at this time and the field making up the southern alternative for Area A is also shown as a single field adjacent to the River Eea, much as it is on the later maps.

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

3.3.3   *Ordnance Survey, 1851*: most of the areas relating to the proposed development at Cartmel Racecourse are shown as undeveloped on the 1851 edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping (Plate 2), although the route of the racecourse is marked, with a footpath cutting across it, and the redundant farm buildings to the south of the area (**Area 3**), at that time called Seven Acres, had been built.

3.3.4   *Ffoliot's Plan of 1854*: this is of limited use to this particular study as it primarily depicts the centre of the village, although it includes the part including **Areas 1** and **2** (Plate 3). Ffoliot was also apparently the first person to attempt to depict the line of the precinct boundary of Cartmel Priory, although it is not clear how this information was ascertained and therefore how accurate it is.
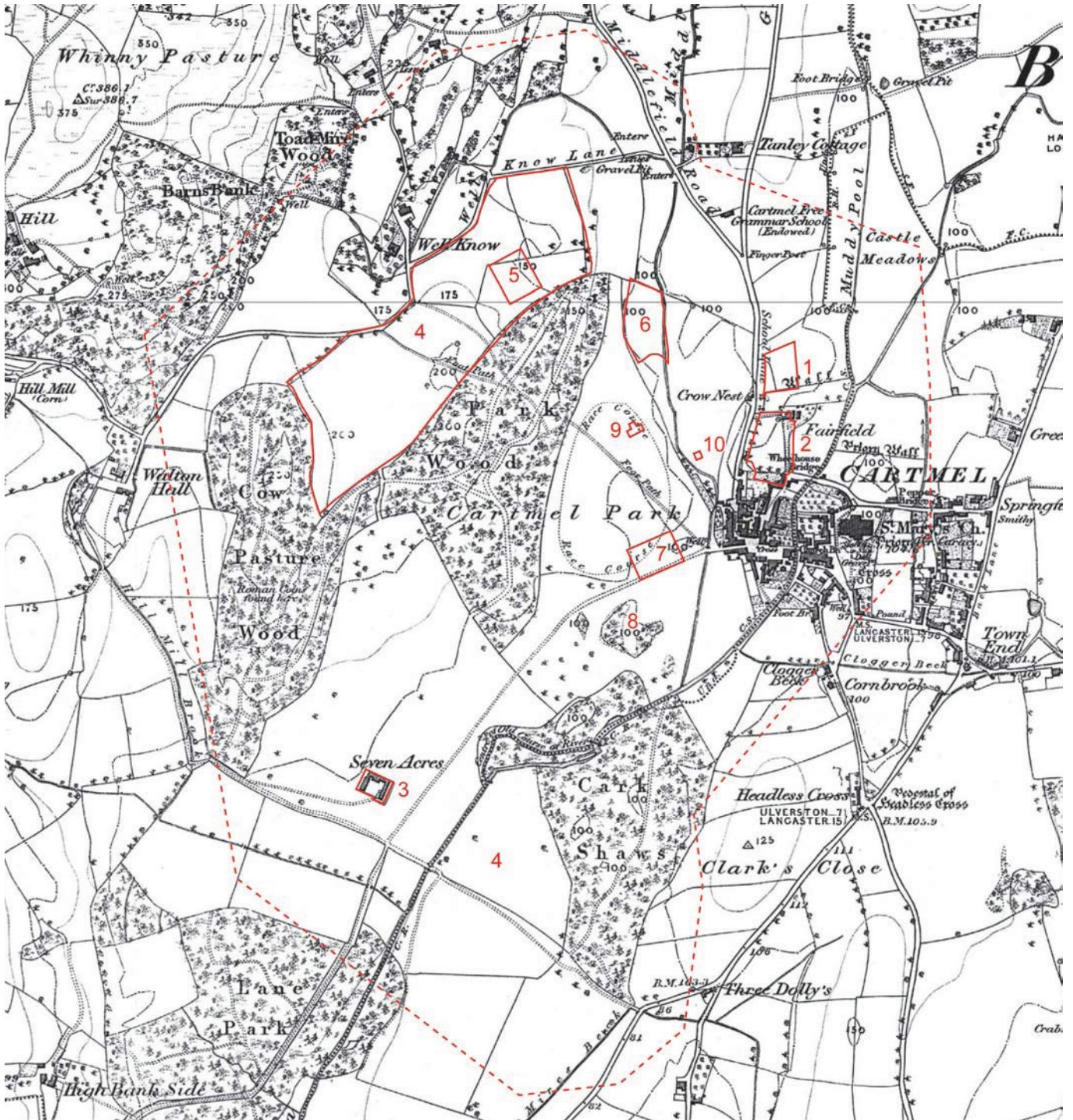
Plate 2: Extracts from the Ordnance Survey maps of 1851

Plate 3: Ffoliot's plan (1854) showing the precinct wall (the thick line)

3.3.5 *Ordnance Survey, 1890*: the areas were largely unchanged by the time the 1890 edition of the Ordnance Survey map was produced, which was surveyed in 1889. Some relatively minor alterations appear to have been made at Seven Acres (**Area 3**; Plate 4).
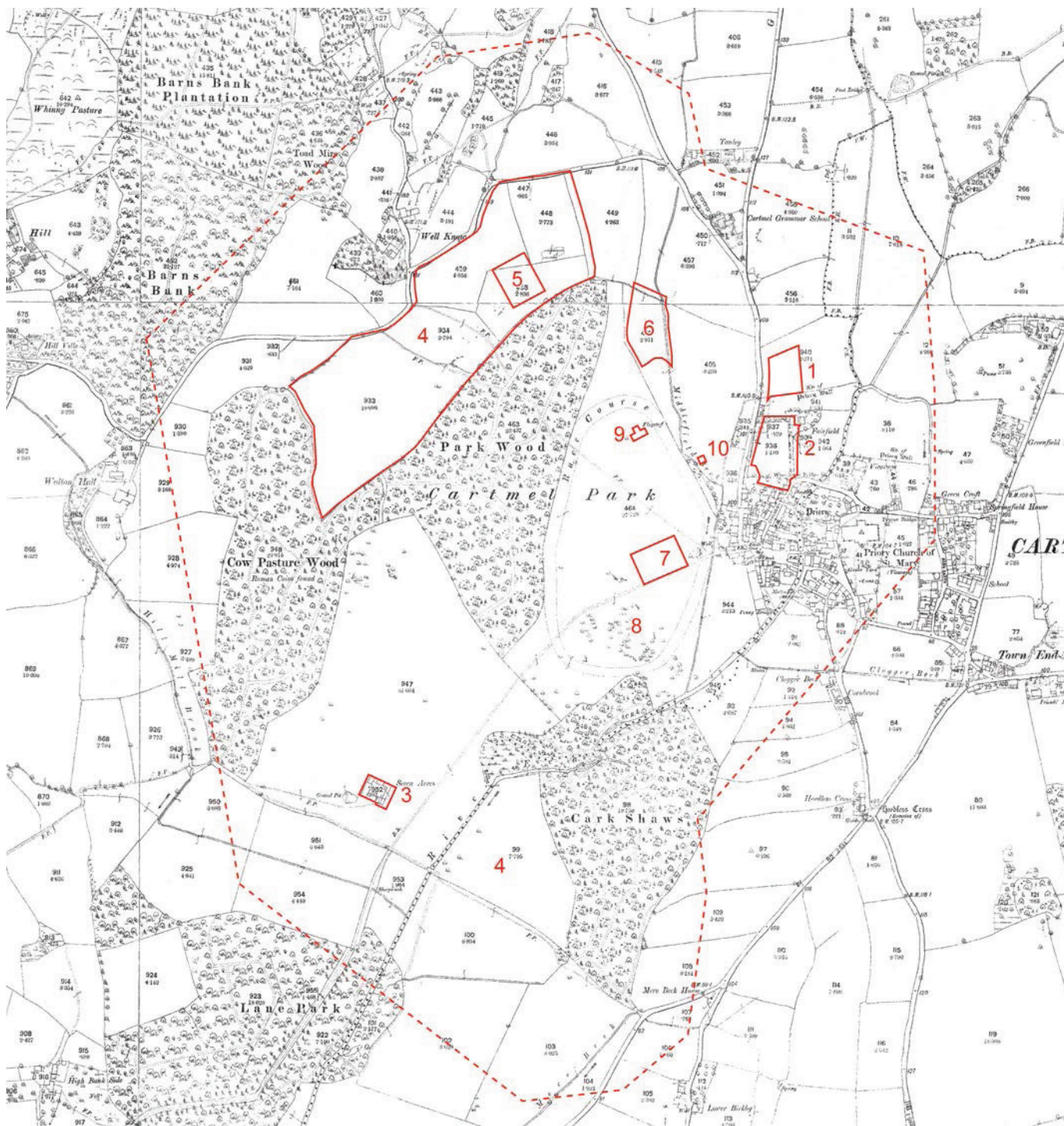
Plate 4: Extracts from the Ordnance Survey maps of 1890

3.3.6 ***Ordnance Survey, 1913***: the Ordnance Survey map showing the north end of the area (Ordnance Survey 1913) had not changed greatly since the 1890 edition. The sheet for the south of the area was not available at the Archive Centre.

3.3.7 ***Ordnance Survey, 1933***: no changes were made to Seven Acres (**Area 3**), however, the route of the racecourse had been extended to the north and a small pavilion had been built near its centre (**Area 9**) by this time (Plate 5). The Ordnance Survey map sheet showing the north of the area was not available at the Archive Centre.
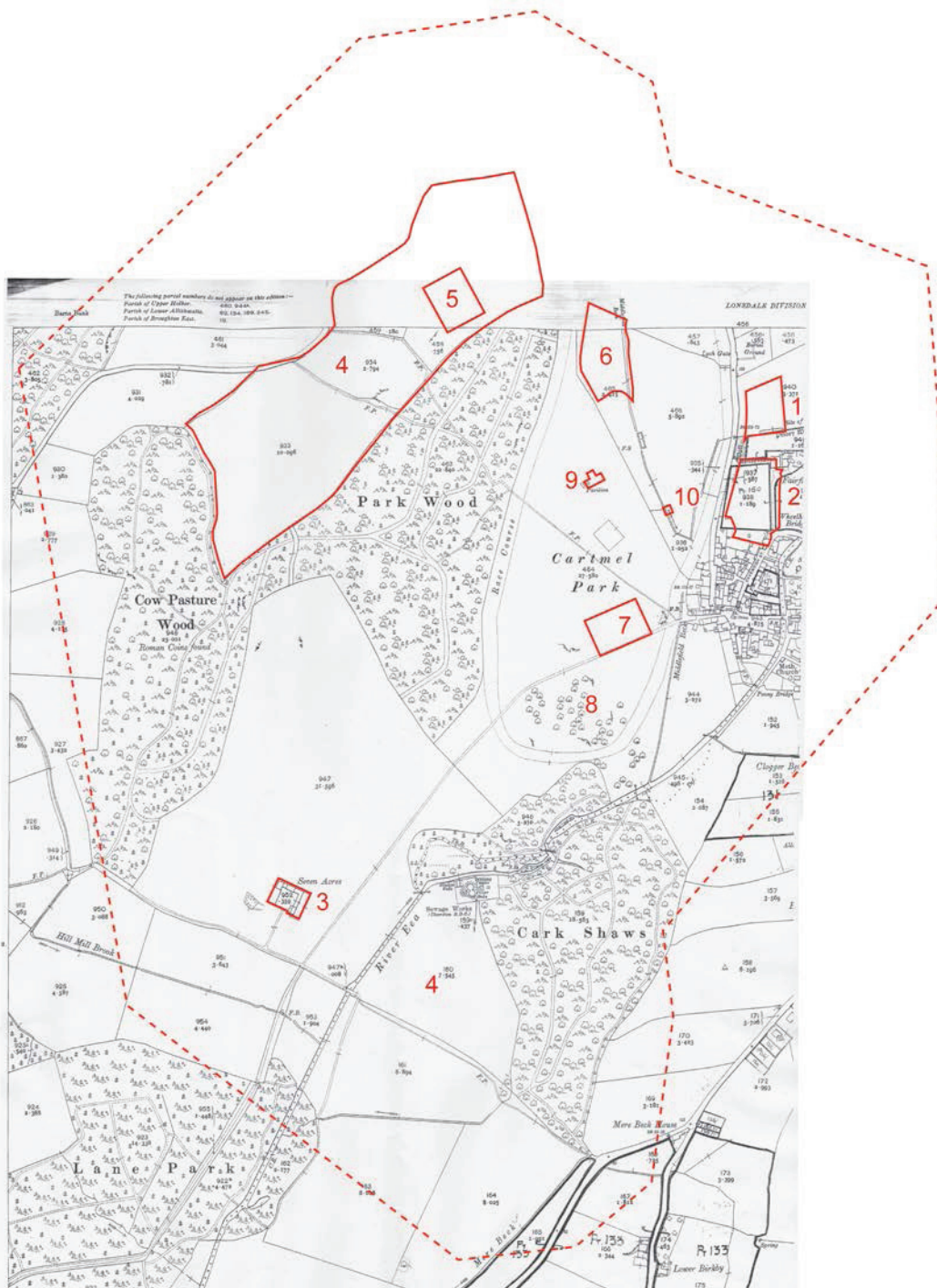
Plate 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1933

3.3.8   *Modern mapping*: the pavilion has been extended (**Area 9**) and the parade ring (**Area 6**), toilet block (**Area 10**), and stables (**Area 2**) have been built. Some alterations have also been made to the redundant farm buildings (**Area 3**) since 1933 (Figure 1).

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, which was found in Cartmel before 1909 at an unknown location (the HER point is marked at **Site 15**). 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 (**Site 16**; 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 in the peninsula during the Roman period, which doubtless would have been attractive for its rich iron reserves (Shotter 1995, 74; Elsworth 2007, 37, 41-43). Traditionally, a Roman camp is thought to have been located in the meadow in front of the house at Fairfield (Stockdale 1872, 253; **Site 9**), 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 actually marked some distance to the

north on the Ordnance Survey map of 1851b). 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 <u>Castle Meadows</u> exactly in the shape of a Roman Camp –* [was] *destroyed partly by the encroachment of* [the] *River – the formation of the present road and cheefly* [*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; the extent of the Scheduled Monument area would suggest that the fort lay to the west of the River in front of Fairfield (**Site 10a**), which corresponds with Stockdale's recollection, whereas Mitchell identifies the field north of the east end of the Priory wall to The Beck as Castle Meadows (the field north of **Site 11**; Mitchell 1990, figure 1). The issue is clouded somewhat by Stockdale who implies that both fields may have been called "Castle Meadows" (Stockdale 1872, 253), potentially owing to the former location of the fort thereabouts, while the first edition of the Ordnance Survey labels a large general area to the north-east of Fairfield as 'Castle Meadows' (Ordnance 1851a; 1851b; **Site 4**). The will of Thomas Fell of Fairfield, written in 1838 but proved in 1840, states that his house had "*three fields adjoining*" but does not give their name (CAC(B) BDKF/1/22 1840), while a later account states that Castle Meadows was "a field on the right has side of the road which goes up to Green Bank from Cartmel" (Women's Institute Cartmel Branch 1928, 2).

4.2.2   A coin of Constantine I, Roman Emperor from AD 306-337, was found in Cartmel, but the exact location is unknown; a general location for the find spot is recorded on the HER (**Site 8**). The HER lists it as a silver coin but both references describe it as copper alloy, such as bronze (Shotter 1986, 257; 1989, 43). Various other Roman coins and hoards of Roman coins have been found in or around Cartmel (e.g. **Sites 27**, **29**, and **30**), dating from the first to the fourth centuries AD (Shotter 1988, 241; Shotter 1989). The exact find spots for these are unknown, but their presence perhaps points to the contemporary importance of the south Cumbrian coast and its integration into the economy of the Roman north-west and its links to other Roman centres such as Lancaster and Ravenglass (Shotter 1995). Further Roman sites may yet be discovered in the areas of Barrow and Cartmel, but firm evidence for a Roman military presence remains elusive (Shotter 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 *c*688 AD by Ecgfrith, 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 (HER 5559), to the south-east of the area, 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 "*Cherchebi*", 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).

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

4.3.1   The earliest forms of the place-name 'Cartmel', which are recorded from the 12th century, probably derive from the Old English "*ceart*" 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' *c*1135 and by 'Uccheman, persona de Chertmel' *c*1155 (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 10**), 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 (**Site 20**) 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 6** and **Site 11**). The gatehouse is the only remaining building associated with Cartmel Priory, although vestiges of other buildings are incorporated in later structures (e.g. **Site 12** and **Site 13** within the study area and HER 5310, 5311, and 5312 elsewhere in Cartmel). Elements of the precinct wall evidently survived in reasonable condition into the early 19th century; Baines describes it as running west from the gatehouse, before running north past Fairfield where '*about one hundred yards of the wall exist of rough ragcoble* [*sic*] *stone*' before it turned east then south-east (Baines 1836, 725). What is probably the earliest plan delineating the presumed and known elements of the priory and its precinct wall, produced by Ffoliott in 1854, is of interest as it seems to have been used as the basis for determining the position of these features in subsequent accounts (e.g. Dickinson 1981, 83), although the manner in which these structures were positively identified is uncertain. It is particularly clear in its definition of the precinct wall (Plate 3) along the western edge of the existing stables and grooms accommodation (**Area 2**) and south of the existing horsebox parking area (**Area 1**).

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). In either case, its layout can allegedly be determined from aerial photographs, which show that its main structure, most likely a large hall, with twin aisles and an open area at one end, ran north/south and it had a subsidiary block on its eastern side (Dickinson 1991, 109). The walling of the monastic precinct continues to the east and the area to the north, towards the beck, is low-lying and prone to flooding (Dickinson 1991, 109-110). The land between Farmery field and the beck to the west may have been gardens and orchards with fields to the north (Dickinson 1980, 21). The field immediately to the south-east of Fairfield Lodge formed part of the priory's outer court, which would have housed the agricultural and industrial buildings essential to the priory's economy, which

potentially included barns, granaries, brew house, bake house, guesthouse, wool house, swine house, stables, mills, dovecots, tannery, and blacksmiths etcetera, and nowadays forms part of the Scheduled Monument area associated with the Priory (Scheduled Monument Number: 34796).

4.3.6   The value of the site of the Priory appears greatly diminished by 1535 when it was valued at £8. 16s. 8d. in a survey of English ecclesiastical revenue, the so-called *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, although it still received rents and similar income estimated at £91. 6s. 3d. net (Dickinson 1980, 15-16). Besides, Frith Hall grange was erected in the 16th century on the Leven Estuary where the Priory held fishing rights (Dickinson 1991, 16-17) and the valuation was raised to £212. 12s. 10½d., following protests by the priory that it had been undervalued, perhaps to avoid falling foul of the Act for the Suppression of the smaller English monasteries of 1536 (Curwen 1920, 113-114; Dickinson 1980, 21-22). It was to no avail - 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 (**Site 10**).

4.3.7   The HER records additional medieval sites within the study area, including a deer park (**Site 5**) that used to occupy the area of the modern racecourse and Cartmel Park and Cartmel Wood to the west of the village, and the Cross, obelisk, and fish stones located in the Square (**Site 24**). A set of stocks was located at the main entrance to the churchyard, approximately 120m to the east of the Cross, but no trace now remains (**Site 25**). Additional medieval sites outside the current study area but located nearby include the pedestal for the Headless Cross (HER 16123), approximately 270m to the south-east of the current study area, and find spots for a 15th century silver signet ring (HER 42346) and part of a 12th century scabbard (HER 42344), found to the east and south sides of Cartmel respectively. The mining remains recorded in Hesketh Wood (HER 44070), to the south-east of Cartmel, are potentially medieval although they have not been investigated in detail and this has not been established, while the bloomery site at Cark Shaws (**Site 31**), which is just outside the area to the south, probably had at least medieval origins, although it continued in use for some time.

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). Being on the edge of the core of the village the proposed development area is less obviously connected to the post-Dissolution of the priory. It is, however, in proximity to a number of areas connected to iron mining and smelting, some of which at least seems to have continued in use into the post-medieval period (**Site 31**). A smithy operated at the north-east corner of Cavendish Street which can be seen on the 1890 Ordnance Survey map to the south of Wheelbase Bridge (Ordnance Survey 1890d; Plate 4). In general though, this is considered to have been a period of decline compared to the rapid development of the industry that took place at the beginning of the 18th century (Moseley 2010, 59-60).

4.4.2   The HER records several post-medieval sites of interest within the study area (some of which are no longer extant), including several Listed Buildings (**Sites 2**, **3**, **14**, **17**, **18**, **19**, **23**, and **26**), a wood chop kiln (**Site 28**), and a quarry (**Site 1**). Additional post-medieval sites of interest in Cartmel include a former smithy (HER 16119), a cattle pound (HER 16120), Meeting House (HER 43251), lime kiln (HER 16118), quarry (HER 16117), and the stone cross (HER 2406). A modern cast iron and wood constructed telephone call box, located near The Square, was previously Listed Grade II (**Site 21**), but it was delisted in 1994 and has since been removed. A circular well (**Site 22**) of unknown date is also recorded on the

HER, which was uncovered below the floor of an 18th century building on The Square, but it is said not to have appeared medieval. Post-medieval find spots recorded include a large 'face jug' of the Bellarmine type (or *Bartmann* jug), which was dug up in the garden of May Cottage, Cartmel, in the early 1960s (**Site 7**).

4.5 Previous Archaeological Work

4.5.1 A large number of previous pieces of archaeological work have been carried out within the study area, mostly within the core of Cartmel itself (Figure 3), 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 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 2015a);

- 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), both of which were essentially domestic properties primarily of 17th or 18th century date;

- an archaeological evaluation and watching brief carried out at Fairfield (Greenlane Archaeology 2011; 2014a). Fragments of at least medieval or potentially Roman pottery were recovered from deposits making up a 'road' surface orientated north/south, but due to their much abraded condition it was not possible to date them with any certainty;

- an archaeological building recording was carried out at Park House in 2012. This revealed that this was part of a much larger building that contained a cruck truss but was mostly of 18th century date (Neil Archaeological Services 2012);

- an archaeological building recording was carried out at 5 Park View in 2013. This revealed that while the majority of the building is probably 18th century and later in date, this fabric was seemingly built around a very tall thick wall that ran through the centre of the building and may represent the line of the former priory precinct (Greenlane Archaeology 2013a);

- an archaeological building recording was carried out at Priory Close in 2013. This revealed that elements of the building probably comprise parts of the inner court of the medieval prior, which

were subsequently reused in later buildings and hidden behind largely Georgian facades (Greenlane Archaeology 2013b);

- a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation was undertaken within part of the area of the Scheduled Monument relating to Cartmel Priory (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 first bullet point in this list);

- an archaeological building recording was carried out of a former agricultural building at Ford Byre, of which only part remains although this had evidence for various alterations and had seemingly been at least partially used as a slaughterhouse at one time (Greenlane Archaeology 2015b).
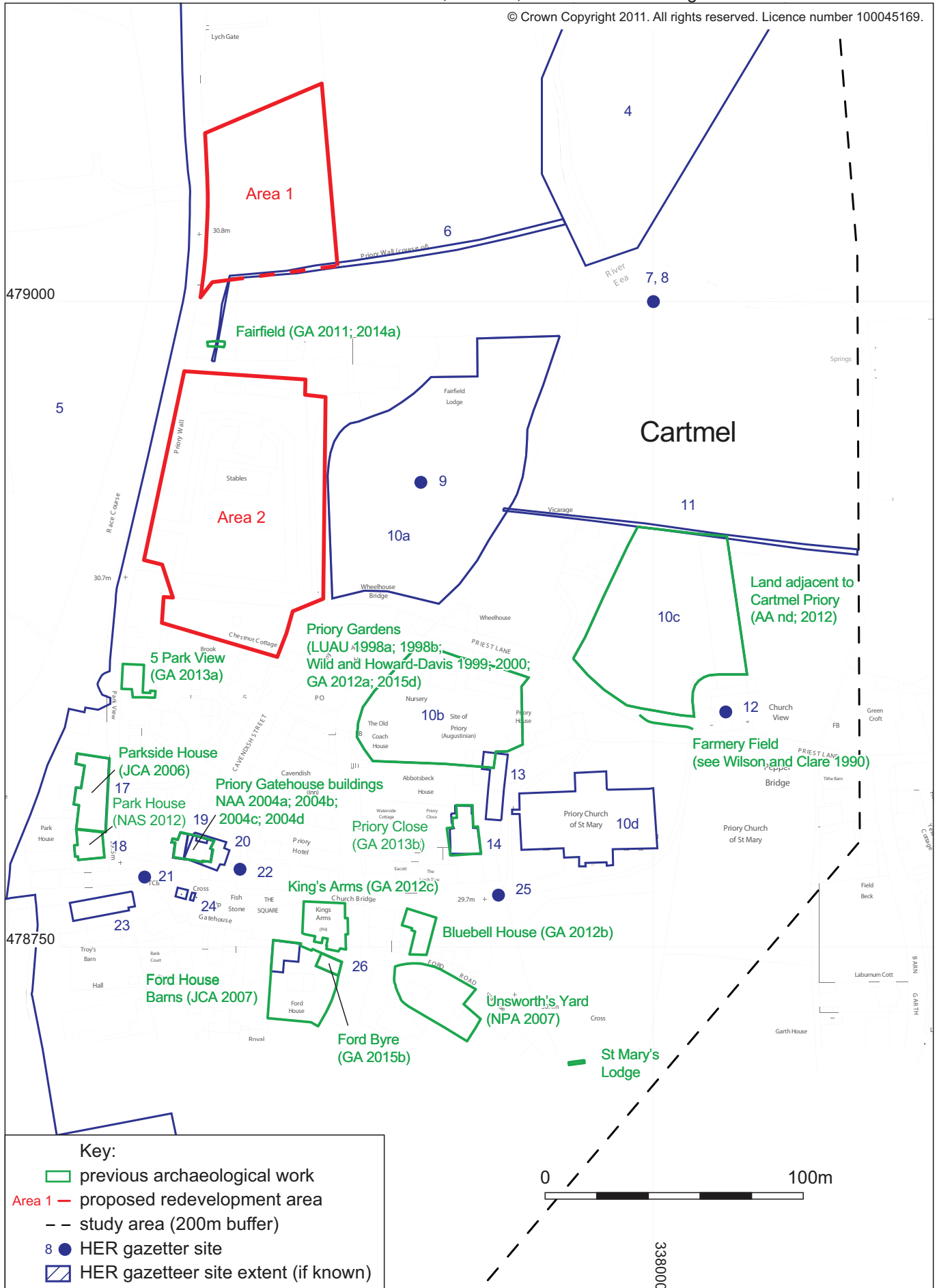
Figure 3: Previous archaeological work

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4.6   Site Visit

4.6.1   A rapid site visit, examining **Areas 1** to **8**, was carried out. This revealed a number of pertinent details. As **Areas 9** and **10** comprise standing buildings that are only proposed to be subject to modification these were not visited.

4.6.2   *Area 1*: this comprises an area of improved pasture, essentially level, but sloping slightly to the east and west. Significantly, it is immediately adjacent to the supposed line of the precinct boundary of the medieval priory, to the south, which is a Scheduled Monument (Plate 6). No constraints to any further archaeological work were identified, although it appears that the field has seen some improvement, in particular around the gate in the south-east corner, which might have affected any below-ground remains (Plate 7).

Plate 6 (left): The precinct wall to the south of Area 1, viewed from the west

Plate 7 (right): A general view of the field containing Area 1, viewed from the west

4.6.3   *Area 2*: this area is currently occupied by a large stable block serving the racecourse, comprising an outer ring of buildings surrounding a central courtyard, although this too contains additional buildings and there are areas of hard standing within the courtyard plus a concrete platform to the north (Plate 8 to Plate 10); the northernmost building is more recent than the rest (Plate 10) and was constructed in *c*2005. It is apparent the level of the ground must have been reduced to accommodate these buildings, although they are only of timber construction on concrete bases, and there are numerous inspection hatches for drains (Plate 11 and Plate 12). However, some areas are still covered by grass and are seemingly less developed. The boundary wall, which contains the entrance from the road, along the west side, is on a slightly different alignment to the wall to the north, and further in but it is not clear whether this is a result of recent rebuilding (Plate 13). The wall to the north, which forms the edge of a drive leading to the adjoining property, contains a number of re-used dressed blocks, probably of post-medieval date.

Plate 8 (left): Typical stable buildings, viewed from the west

Plate 9 (right): The southern courtyard area, viewed from the west

Plate 10 (left): The concrete platform at the north end, viewed from the north-west

Plate 11 (right): The more recent stable block on the north side with associated drain hatch, viewed from the east

Plate 12 (left): The west side, showing the change in ground level, viewed from the south

Plate 13 (right): The boundary wall to the west, viewed from the south

4.6.4   *Area 3*: this comprises a group of disused early farm buildings arranged around an essentially sqaure courtyard. These comprise a large bank barn on the north-west side with a lower outshut on the north-east end, probably originally a horse engine (Plate 14 to Plate 17). The north-east side is otherwise made up of smaller outbuildings or shippons (Plate 18), while the south-east side has a further low range but ends at a two storey building on the south corner, presumably a small house or office (Plate 19). The south-west side houses the entrance. All of the buildings are in a relatively poor condition, although the roofs are generally intact.

Plate 14 (left): The south-east elevation of the bank barn, viewed from the south

Plate 15 (right): The south-west elevation of the bank barn, viewed from the south-west

Plate 16 (left): The north-west elevation of the bank barn, viewed from the north-west

Plate 17 (right): The possible horse engine on the north-east end of the bank barn, viewed from the north

Plate 18 (left): The buildings along the north-east side, viewed from the north-east

Plate 19 (right): The domestic/office block on the south corner, viewed from the south-west

4.6.5 *Areas 4 and 5*: this comprises a large area of, presumably improved, pasture with several areas of outcropping bedrock present (Plate 20 to Plate 22). Some of the smaller areas had also been augmented with the addition of boulders (Plate 23), presumably removed from the fields during periods of improvement. The area comprised three fields, although the easternmost had originally been subdivided into three smaller fields (see Figure 1) but only parts of the corresponding field boundaries now survive. The gateway between the central and eastern field retained a single early stone gate post (Plate 24). The alternative **Area 4**, to the south, comprises a large open piece of gently undulating pasture, bounding the former sewage works on the north side, which is largely hidden amongst vegetation.

Plate 20 (left): General view of the eastern field of Area 4/5, viewed from the south

Plate 21 (right): Typical smaller area of outcropping bedrock in Area 4/5, viewed from the north-east

Plate 22 (left): Outcrops of bed rock in the central part of Area 4/5, viewed from the north

Plate 23 (right): Typical outcrop enhanced by added boulders, viewed from the west

Plate 24: Early gate post in the gateway between the east and central field, viewed from the south

Plate 25 (left): General view of the alternative Area 4, viewed from the south-west

Plate 26 (right): General view of the alternative Area 4, viewed from the south-west

4.6.6   *Area 6*: this comprises the current parade ring and contains a number of timber buildings and more modern structures immediately adjacent to the racecourse circuit (Plate 27 and Plate 28).

Plate 27 (left): The parade ring buildings, viewed from the south-east

Plate 28 (right): The parade ring buildings, viewed from the north-west

4.6.7   *Area 7*: this comprises an area of relatively level hard standing and grass adjoining the current carpark (Plate 29 and Plate 30).

Plate 29 (left): Hard standing forming Area 7, viewed from the west

Plate 30 (right): Hard standing forming Area 7, viewed from the east

4.6.8   *Area 8*: this comprises a small area of woodland, largely consisting of mature oak trees, situated in an area of outcropping bedrock.

Plate 31 (left): General view of Area 8, viewed from the east

Plate 32 (right): General view of Area 8, viewed from the west

4.7   Conclusion

4.7.1   The early editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping show that most of the areas relating to the proposed development at Cartmel Racecourse remained undeveloped between 1848 and 1889. The route of the race course is marked on the 1851 edition, and the farm to the south, Seven Acres (**Area 3**), had been built and underwent minor alterations during this time.

4.7.2   Archaeological remains in Cartmel record activity from at least the Roman period, but are dominated by finds relating to the medieval priory, the history of which has had a significant impact on the local area. More pertinent is the location of **Area 2**, which is not only close to or on the line of the precinct boundary of the medieval priory, but immediately to the south of a road or trackway of medieval or earlier date orientated north/south recorded during an archaeological evaluation in the adjoining garden to the north, which would seem likely to continue into this area.

4.7.3   The site visit did not reveal any additional sites of archaeological interest, with the exception of the historic farm buildings making up **Area 3**, and perhaps the gate post in **Area 4/5**, although this is of very limited interest. Constraints to further archaeological work are generally limited, although in **Area 2** it is clear that ground level reduction, construction, and the installation of drainage associated with the creation of the stables will have had an impact on any archaeological remains that might be present.

5.   Discussion

5.1   Introduction

5.1.1   The discussion of the results of the desk-based assessment is intended to determine the archaeological significance and potential of any known remains (above or below ground) and the potential for any as yet unidentified remains being present. The system used to judge the significance of the remains identified within the development area, or those thought to have the potential to be present within the development area, is based on the criteria used to define Scheduled Monuments (DoE 1990, Annex 4; *Appendix 2*). Of the 31 sites identified within the study area, only the medieval deer park (**Site 5**) is situated within the proposed redevelopment area and is therefore likely to be affected by subsequent groundworks; various areas of the proposed redevelopment fall within the presumed extent of the medieval deer park (**Site 5**), which occupied a large area to the west of Cartmel. The south end of the existing horsebox parking area is adjacent to **Site 6**, which formed part of the medieval walls enclosing the priory precinct, however, since the parking is only due to be relocated it is unlikely that the walls will be affected by the proposed development; indeed, this is likely to be beneficial to the historic fabric of the walls as it will reduce the potential for damage to be caused by vehicles. The site of the existing stables (**Area 2**) is next to **Site 9**, traditionally the site of a Roman camp (the certainty, and therefore, significance of which is uncertain), and **Site 10a**, which formed part of the Scheduled Monument area associated with the priory, as well as the being on the projected line of the priory precinct (**Site 6**) and the line of the road or trackway discovered on the land immediately to the north. The exact location of some of the find spots are not accurately located (e.g. **Sites 7**, **8**, **15**, **16**, **27**, **29**, and **30**), so these have not been considered in *Section 5.2* but are considered in *Section 5.3* below.

5.2   Significance

5.2.1   The medieval deer park (**Site 5**), outer priory walls (**Site 6**), and the possible site of the Roman camp (**Site 9**) are not statutorily protected. The priory, however, is a Listed Building and some of its curtilage is still protected as part of Scheduled Monument No. 34976 (**Site 10a-d**). The priory as such is therefore considered to be of national significance.

5.2.2   The level of significance of the features within or adjacent to the proposed development area is categorised, according to each criterion, as high, medium, or low, and an average of these has been used to produce an overall level of significance for each site (see Table 2 below: H=high, M=medium, L=low). As can be seen in Table 2, these features are considered to be of low, low to medium, or medium to high significance.

Site	5	6	9	10
Period	M	M	M	M
Rarity	L	L	L	H
Documentation	M	L	L	M
Group value	L	H	L	H
Survival/condition	L	M	L	H
Fragility/Vulnerability	L	M	L	M
Diversity	L	L	L	L
Potential	L	L	L	H
Significance	**L**	**L-M**	**L**	**M-H**

Table 2: Significance by site

5.2.3   In consideration of Table 2 it is noteworthy that the significance of the priory walls (**Site 6**) is perhaps considered medium because of the group value the feature has because of its association with the priory (**Site 10**). In the case of the deer park (**Site 5**), however, the archaeological potential is likely to be relatively low. The significance of **Site 9**, considered to possibly be the site of a Roman camp, albeit on the basis of very limited evidence, is uncertain.

5.3   Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

5.3.1   The likelihood of as yet unidentified archaeological remains being present is based on the known occurrence of such remains within the proposed development area and 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 3 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	Low
Neolithic	Yes	Low
Bronze Age	Yes	Low
Iron Age	No	Low
Roman	Yes	Low
Early Medieval	No	Low
Medieval	Yes	High
Post-medieval	Yes	High

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

5.3.2   In consideration of Table 3 it is worth noting that while there are a number of stray finds, including coins of Roman date from the locality of Cartmel (**Sites 8**, **27**, **29**, and **30**), as well as stray prehistoric (**Site 15**) and Bronze Age (**Site 16**) finds, none of these are accurately located and some 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.

5.4   Disturbance

5.4.1   The level of disturbance across the area is very varied. The existing horsebox area (**Area 1**) and the potential site for a tree-based recreational facility (**Area 8**), as well as the areas of the proposed camp site (**Area 4**) and stable block (**Area 5**) have not been subject to any previous substantial disturbance, as far as the available documentary records or site visit indicate, other than more general agricultural improvement. The area of the existing stables (**Area 2**), redundant farm buildings (**Area 3**), parade ring (**Area 6**), overflow parking (**Area 7**), sports pavilion (**Area 9**), and toilet facilities (**Area 10**) have been built over to varying degrees and this will probably have had a damaging effect on any buried archaeological remains.

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.

5.6   Conclusion

5.6.1   There is considerable evidence for remains of archaeological significance in and around Cartmel and the proposed development area is close to a number of areas of potential archaeological interest. Several of the areas have not been subject to any previous substantial disturbance, as far as the available documentary records suggest, so any archaeological remains that are present are likely to be relatively well-preserved.

5.6.2   Depending on the extent of the groundworks at all of the areas of the proposed development it is recommended that **Area 2** should be considered for further archaeological investigation, probably comprising archaeological evaluation trenches. In **Areas 4** (both options) and **5** there is more limited potential and less likelihood of disturbance, but there are some sites of archaeological interest nearby so

some further work might be considered necessary. It is also recommended that the redundant farm buildings in **Area 3** are recorded prior to their conversion.

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Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

Site Number: 1
NGR: 337380 479430
HER No: 16139
Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1851a
Designation: none
Site Type: quarry
Description: site of a quarry marked as disused on 1974 map.
Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 2
NGR: 337780 479280
HER No: 16133
Sources: HER; Listed Building; Ordnance Survey 1851a; 1913
Designation: Listed Building
Site Type: grammar school
Description: roofed building marking site of Cartmel Free Grammar School, now the Grammar Hotel. Built in the 1790s and extended in 1862 and later Grade II Listed.
Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 3
NGR: 337260 479230
HER No: 19074
Sources: HER; Listed Building
Designation: Listed Building
Site Type: farmhouse
Description: Well Knowe is a two-storey farmhouse with a dated lintel above the door, reading 'TBE 1650'. The house has later alterations and additions. It is a Grade II Listed building.
Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 4
NGR: 338050 479150
HER No: 2399
Sources: HER
Designation: none
Site Type: place-name
Description: a field called 'Castle Meadows' may indicate there was a castle or fortified site within the area. According to Mike Hancox, the local name for the bridge is 'Roman Bridge'.
Period: unknown

Site Number: 5
NGR: SD 37300 78500
HER No: 43700
Sources: Cumbria Historic Landscape Characterisation Project

Designation: none
Site Type: deer park
Description: site of a deer park, documented in 1770.
Period: medieval

Site Number: 6
NGR: SD 37970 79030
HER No: 16121
Sources: Ordnance Survey 1851b; Ordnance Survey 1913
Designation: none
Site Type: priory wall
Description: Cartmel priory walls [see **Site 11**].
Period: medieval

Site Number: 7
NGR: 338000 479000
HER No: 17755
Sources: HER; Marsh 1980, 163-4
Designation: none
Site Type: find spot (*Bartmann* jug)
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: 8
NGR: 338000 479000
HER No: 18949
Sources: HER; Shotter 1986, 257; 1989, 43
Designation: none
Site Type: find spot (coin)
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: 9
NGR: SD 37910 78930
HER No: 2420
Sources: Stockdale 1872, 25
Designation: none
Site Type: earthwork
Description: traditionally the site of a Roman camp immediately south-east of a house called Fairfield. According to Ordnance Survey the field contains a slight rise which does not appear artificial and there was no other evidence to support the theory.
Period: Roman

Site Number: 10
NGR: 337910 478830
HER No: 2403
Sources: HER; Baines 1836; Hyde and Pevsner 2010; Anon 1929, 329-330; Dickinson 1980; 1985; 1991; LUAU 1998a; 1998b; Stockdale 1872; Wild and Howard-Davis 1999; 2000; Wilson and Clare 1990
Designation: Listed Building; Scheduled Monument
Site Type: Priory (Augustinian)
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 (**Site 20**), 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: 11
NGR: 338000 478913
HER No: 16122
Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1851b; Ordnance Survey 1913; Baines 1836, 725; Greenlane Archaeology 2011
Designation: none
Site Type: priory wall
Description: part of Cartmel Priory walls (**Site 6**); elements of the precinct wall survived in reasonable condition into the early 19th century. Baines (1936) described it as running west from the gatehouse (**Site 20**), 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: 12
NGR: 338028 478841
HER No: 5320
Sources: HER
Designation: none
Site Type: find spot (reused stone)
Description: medieval fragments, possibly from Cartmel Priory (**Site 10**), are preserved in a garden wall.
Period: medieval

Site Number: 13
NGR: SD 37940 78810
HER No: 5313 [part of Group Number 2403]

Sources: Lesley Bird
Designation: Listed Building
Site Type: house
Description: a corbel in the front elevation is thought to have come from Cartmel Priory [see **Site 7**]; Listed Grade II 17th century house, possibly on medieval foundations.
Period: medieval

Site Number: 14
NGR: SD 37930 78790
HER No: 24264 [part of Group Number 2403]
Sources: HER
Designation: Listed Building
Site Type: house
Description: Priory Close House, situated in the courtyard facing the west end of Cartmel Priory, is a two-storey stone and roughcast Listed Grade II* building of the 15th to 18th centuries. It has a gabled three-storey wing at the rear and a low, two-storey block slightly recessed to the right. The appearance of the front is mainly Georgian. The house is believed to be an early 17th century reconstruction of the medieval Prior's lodging and guesthouse. Outshut has segmental arch and bench with decorative panels and figure work said to come from pew in church.
Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 15
NGR: SD 37700 78800
HER No: 4144
Sources: Gaythorpe 1909, 201; Rigge 1885, 266
Designation: none
Site Type: find spot (stone axe)
Description: a stone axe hammer found at an undisclosed location in Cartmel.
Period: prehistoric

Site Number: 16
NGR: 337700 478800
HER No: 4145
Sources: HER; Clough 1969, 8
Designation: none
Site Type: find spot (bronze axe)
Description: bronze axe found in a peat moss near Cartmel. It had a very pronounced stop-ridge. Its present whereabouts are unknown.
Period: Bronze Age

Site Number: 17
NGR: SD 37780 78800
HER No: 24258
Sources: John Coward Architects 2006
Designation: Listed Building
Site Type: house
Description: Parkside House was formerly an ale house known as The Nags Head; Listed Grade II house and barn, now a gallery. A datestone above the front door reads 'IBE/1658'. In the early 20th century it was owned by the Teasdale family who are believed to have owned all the properties on the

west side of Park View. An appraisal of the internal architectural features in 2006 found that the property had been subjected to many changes over the years, and in recent times the architectural and historic quality of the building had been significantly eroded with badly thought out alterations and poorly chosen fitted furnishings, decorations and finishes (John Coward Architects 2006).
Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 18
NGR: SD 37780 78790
HER No: 24257
Sources: John Coward Architects 2006
Designation: Listed Building
Site Type: house
Description: Park House is believed to have been built around 1590; the current building is probably 17th or early 18th century. In the early 20th century it was owned by the Teasdale family who are believed to have owned all the properties on the west side of Park View (John Coward Architects 2006).
Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 19
NGR: SD 37820 78790
HER No: 40759
Sources: NAA 2004a
Designation: Listed Building
Site Type: house
Description: Gatehouse Cottage comprises a three-storey building constructed of roughly coursed limestone and covered in roughcast render. It is orientated north to south and is a single bay deep, although divided internally by partition walling. It measures internally 7.2m by 3.80m with the west wall of the Priory Gatehouse [see **Site 20**] forming its east wall. The foundation of the building probably dates to the late-17th or early-18th century although the roof has been modified in the 19th century to incorporate an additional storey. There appears to have been an attempt at this time to unify the front elevation of the cottage with Market Cross Cottage (formerly Bank Court) [see Listed Building SMR Number 24270] to the west. This may have been in the 1860s or 1870s by James Field who took over ownership of both properties and opened a grocer and ironmonger's shop (NAA 2004a, 32-3).
Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 20
NGR: SD 37827 78788
HER No: 4710 [part of Group Number 2403]
Sources: Clare 1980, 127; Hyde and Pevsner 2010; NAA 2004a; 2004b; 2004c; 2004d; Anon 1929, 329-330
Designation: Listed Building
Site Type: gatehouse
Description: The only remaining building associated with Cartmel Priory [see **Site 8**], it is a 14th century Listed Grade II* structure with a high archway and two long windows of ogee lights high up. The gable side has a stepped 17th century window. The interior room is reached by a stone spiral staircase. The first floor room is heated by a large fireplace. The broad chronological history of the gatehouse is summarised thusly: Medieval to Reformation (1300-1536 AD): construction; Post Reformation (1536-1624): gatehouse used as a Court House with associated alterations [although no documentary evidence exists for this]; Early 17th to late 18th century (1624-1790): conversions of the gatehouse for use as a school house [with possible new roof], and construction of the attached Gatehouse Cottage [see **Site 19**]; Late 18th to early 20th century (1790-1920): conversion of the gatehouse for use as a shop, dwelling and store, plus partial abandonment; Early 20th century (1920-1946): gatehouse bought and

restored by local solicitor [Reuben] O'Neill Pearson and converted into a Heritage Museum; 20th century (1946-): gatehouse and Gatehouse Cottage donated to the National Trust and leased to the Cartmel Village Society, several alterations and restorations including a new roof in the 1960s (NAA 2004a, 10; 12; 23).
Period: medieval

Site Number: 21
NGR: SD 37803 78777
HER No: 43365
Sources: Previously Grade II Listed, but delisted in 1994; now removed.
Designation: none
Site Type: site of vintage telephone box, now removed.
Description: K6-type telephone call box, probably dating from between 1936 and 1939, by Sir Giles G. Scott. Cast iron and wood constructed tall kiosk; square on plan, with sail vault. Front and return faces have raised panels; front door panels are glazed, with iron glazing bars; the door is wooden, with (replacement) plastic glazing. Top glass panels have the lettering: 'TELEPHONE', and have relief crowns above.
Period: modern

Site Number: 22
NGR: SD 37840 78780
HER No: 16773
Sources: L Hopkins pers comm. Jan 1993
Designation: none
Site Type: well
Description: a circular well, partially capped by a large rough-hewn limestone slab and an additional piece of flagging, was uncovered during building works about 0.3m below present floor level. This did not appear to be its original height; it probably was lowered when the present 18th century building was erected. The well was approximately 1.20m in diameter and 2m deep. Its construction did not appear Medieval and associations with Cartmel Priory seem doubtful.
Period: unknown

Site Number: 23
NGR: SD 37795 78765
HER No: 40365
Sources: Ordnance Survey 1851
Designation: none
Site Type: barn
Description: stone-built barn attached to Old Barn Cottage (Listed Building SMR Number 24287) on Park Lane, Cartmel, shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1851. Cart doors extant although now seemingly disused. The western end of the barn is used as a shop and sky lights were added at some point.
Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 24
NGR: SD 37820 78770
HER No: 2404
Sources: HER
Designation: Listed Building
Site Type: cross, obelisk, and fish stones

Description: a cross is shown on Hogenbergins Map of 1577, but this has been replaced by an obelisk which is probably 18th or 19th century. It is square in section, slightly tapering, and with a pyramidal top. It stands on a pedestal of indeterminate date consisting of three stone slab steps. Immediately to the east of the obelisk are fish stones in the form of a table 3.7m long, 0.75m wide, 0.8m long. The table is formed by two limestone slabs supported on three upright stones. One of the slabs is cracked. No evidence for dating.
Period: medieval

Site Number: 25
NGR: SD 37940 78770
HER No: 2430
Sources: Ordnance Survey 1851; Painting in Priory Church Vestry, Cartmel
Designation: none
Site Type: site of stocks
Description: an old painting in the vestry shows a set of stocks at the main entrance to the churchyard. They are also shown on a 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, but no traces remain now.
Period: medieval

Site Number: 26
NGR: SD 37860 78740
HER No: 24281
Sources: John Coward Architects 2007
Designation: Listed Building
Site Type: house
Description: Listed Grade II house, probably 18th century; a photographic record of the barn was made in 2007, possibly ahead of its conversion.
Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 27
NGR: 337090 478710
HER No: 2402
Sources: HER; Lancaster Gazette 6th September 1806; Carlisle Journal 13th September 1806; Baines 1836, 717; Stockdale 1872, 244-250; Watkin 1883, 234-235; Shotter 1982, 197
Designation: none
Site Type: find spot (coin hoard)
Description: at the end of the 18th century 574 silver *denarii* were discovered in the neighbourhood of Cartmel by labourers quarrying for stone. They were in an unglazed ceramic pot which was broken before the find was made. The coins varied in date from AD140 (Antonius Pius) to AD252 (Aug Gallius and Volusianus, his son). There was one copper coin of Hadrian among them. The coins were said to be in a high state of preservation and are now believed to be in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire.
Period: Roman

Site Number: 28
NGR: 337050 478580
HER No: 17883
Sources: HER
Designation: none
Site Type: chop wood kiln

Description: Cow Pasture wood chop wood kiln; site of a chop wood kiln, measuring 13 by 11 by six feet.
Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 29
NGR: 337000 478000
HER No: 19086
Sources: HER; Shotter 1988, 241
Designation: none
Site Type: find spot (coin)
Description: a copper coin issued for Constantine II in AD335-7 was found in Cartmel. The exact find spot is unknown.
Period: Roman

Site Number: 30
NGR: 33700 478000
HER No: 19097
Sources: HER; Shotter 1989, 41
Designation: none
Site Type: find spot (coin)
Description: a Roman coin was found in Cartmel, the exact find spot is unknown. The coin is a *sestertius* of Claudius and it was found *c*1975.
Period: Roman

Site Number: 31
NGR: 337630 478350
HER No: 2405
Sources: HER; Fell 1908, 199-200
Designation: none
Site Type: forge
Description: Cartmel Forge; there was a bloomery situated in Cark Shaws. When the commons was enclosed the forge dam was of considerable size and spread over the piece of land known as Well Croft. In 1929 there were said to be heaps of stones from the ruined buildings, a millrace, and heaps of scoriae and cinders. In 1958 the millrace and a heap of scoriae were still evident, but no traces of the buildings. The forge was known as Cartmel Forge and in 1685 was in the possession of Thomas Preston of Holker. Work had ceased before 1711 and the following year the remaining ore was 'boated to Backbarrow'. The site is now said to be heavily overgrown (Fell 1908, 199-200).
Period: post-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.