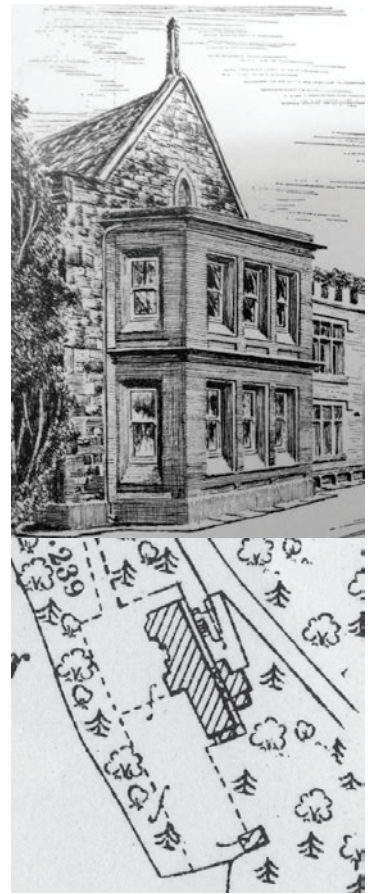


NEWTON MANOR, GOSFORTH, SEASCALE, CUMBRIA

Heritage Assessment



Client:
John Coward Architects

NGR: 304922 503947

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Summary

Prior to the proposed demolition of the derelict remains of Newton Manor, Gosforth, Seascale, Cumbria, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a heritage assessment of the site. This was intended to form a permanent archive of the known history of the building as well as provide information for use in future display boards at the site. The project was carried out in March 2017.

The cartographic and other evidence demonstrates that the building was formerly known as Low Ling Bank or Low Lingbank, with buildings shown on the site at least as early as 1774. The property was initially known as Low Lingbank and was evidently a farmhouse, and the earliest reference to it by its current name is only in 1861, at which time it was the home of Anthony Benn Steward, a local magistrate from Whitehaven, who had acquired the manor of Newton and Seascale in 1841. The property remained in his family for the rest of the 19th century and much of the 20th, although it is not clear how much they lived there during this time, and in 1933 it was evidently available to let. The map evidence shows that the original house was rebuilt or replaced between the 1860s and 1890s leaving the current building. A large two storey extension, primarily comprising a billiard room, was added to the north-east side in 1907, but the building has probably seen little alteration since other than falling into a state of dereliction.

The building is not statutorily protected and so is only of local significance as an undesignated heritage asset. The desk-based nature of the heritage assessment means that only a limited understanding of the building can be established without carrying out a more detailed investigation of the physical remains themselves.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank John Coward Architects for commissioning the project, in particular Mike Darwell for his help during the project. Further thanks are due to the staff of the Cumbria Archive Centres in Whitehaven (CAC(W)), Carlisle (CAC(C)), and Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B)) for help with accessing their archives.

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 As part of proposals to demolish the derelict remains of Newton Manor, Gosforth, Seascale, Cumbria (NGR 304922 503947), Greenlane Archaeology were commissioned by John Coward Architects (hereafter 'the client') to carry out a heritage assessment of the site, which was undertaken in March 2017. This was intended to form a permanent archive of the known history of the building as well as provide information for use in future display boards at the site.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Newton Manor is approximately 2.6km north-east of the centre of the village of Seascale, which lies on the Irish Sea coast of Cumbria (Figure 1). The site lies at approximately 60m above sea level. It is 1.4km to the east of Sellafield, which is a nuclear fuel reprocessing and nuclear decommissioning site.

1.2.2 Seascale is within the West Cumbria Coastal Plain, which is characterised by varied open coastline of mudflats, shingle and pebble beaches, lowland river valleys, and gently undulating or flat improved pasture with hedgerows, however, the immediate area is dominated by the former power plant and nuclear reprocessing facilities at Sellafield (Countryside Commission 1998, 25). The solid geology comprises mudstone (Moseley 1978, plate 1), which is overlain by glacially-derived boulder clay with, in places, sand and gravel (Countryside Commission 1998, 27).

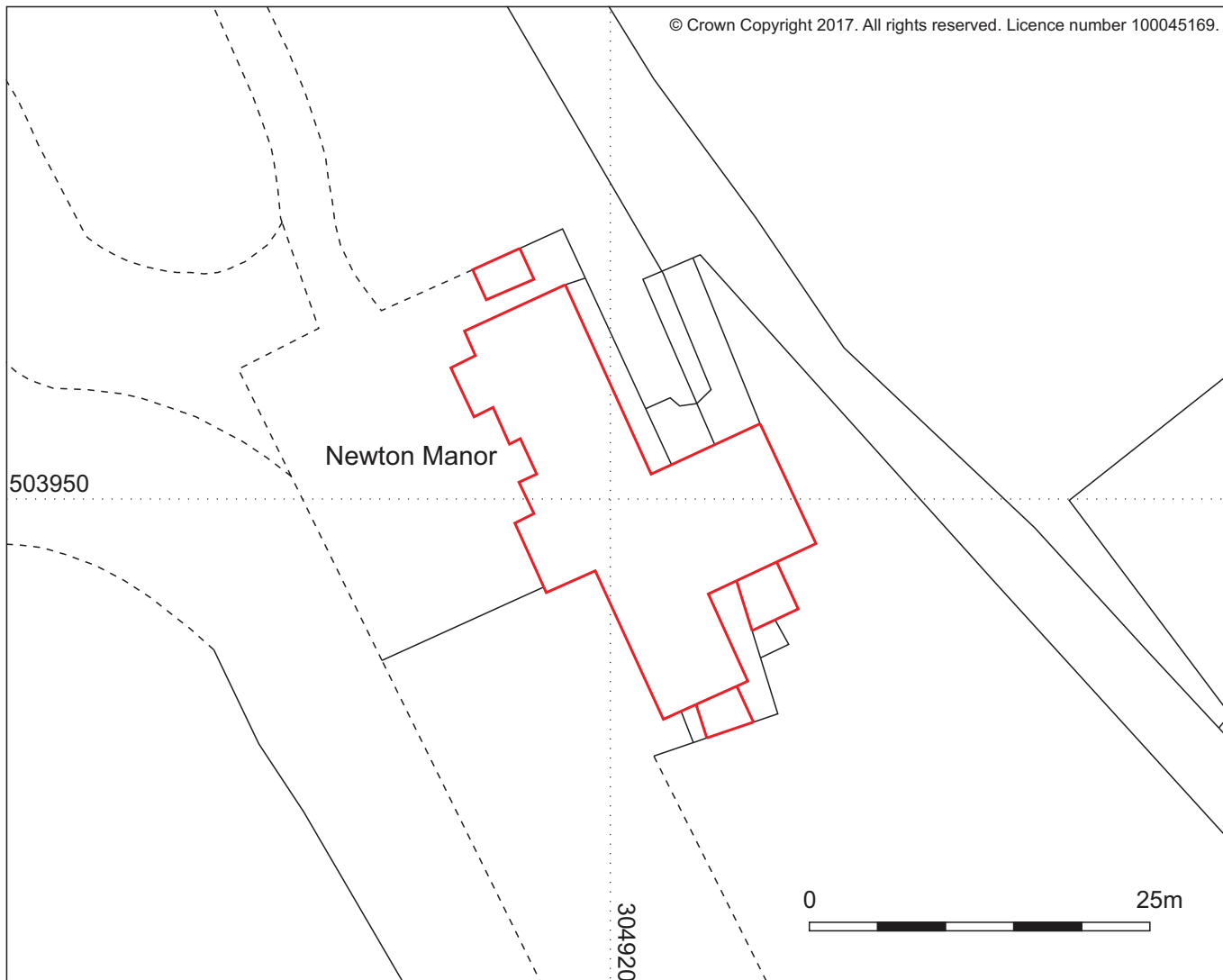
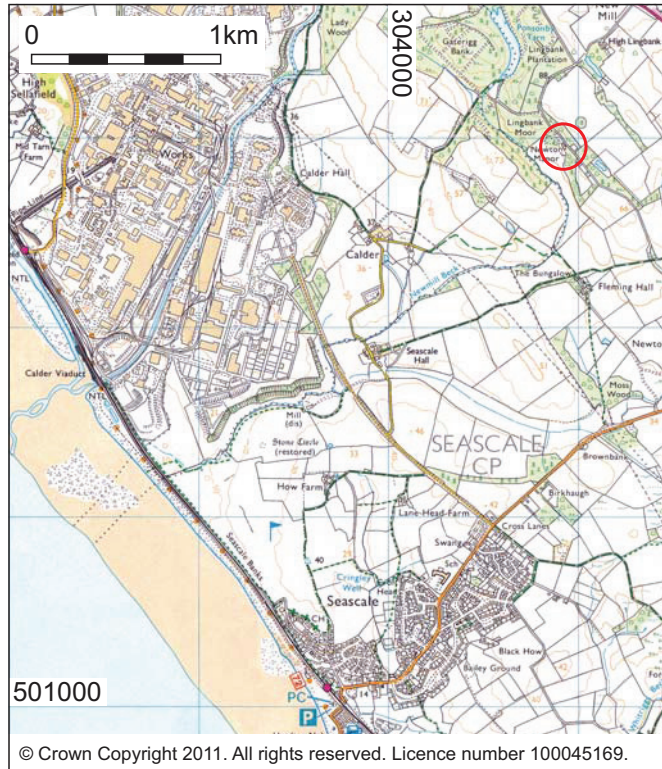
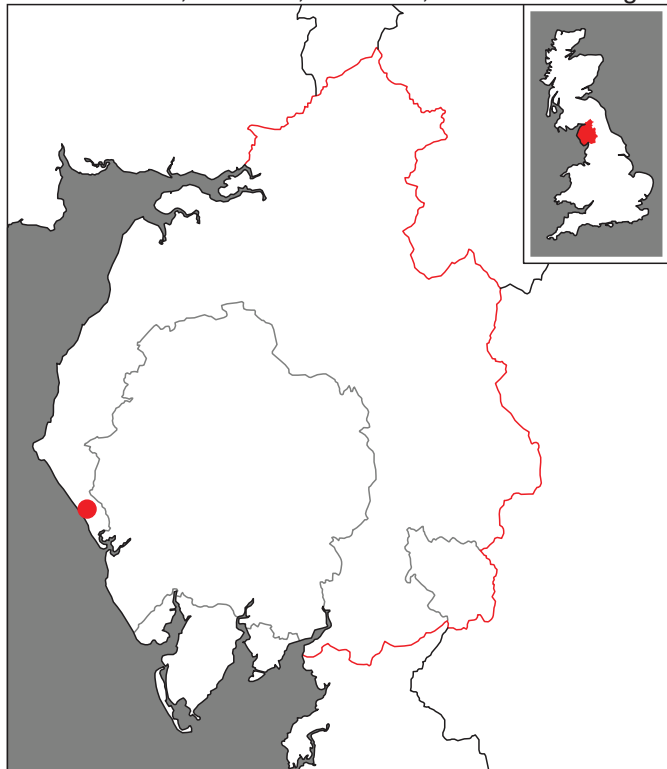


Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Heritage Assessment

2.1.1 The study area for the heritage assessment focused on the buildings associated with Newton Manor. Newton Manor has a footprint of approximately 380m². Information relating to the immediate vicinity was also taken into consideration. The heritage assessment was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the heritage assessment:

- **Cumbria Archive Centre, Whitehaven (CAC(W))**: the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the Cumbria Archive Centre in Whitehaven. Of principal importance are early maps of the site. These were examined in order to establish the development of the site, date of any structures present within it, and details of land use. In addition, any details of the site's owners and occupiers were acquired where available;
- **Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle (CAC(C))**: this was visited in order to examine other relevant primary and secondary sources;
- **Cumbria Archive Centre, Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B))**: this was visited in order to examine a further specific primary and secondary sources;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library**: additional secondary sources and unpublished reports were examined to provide information for the site background.

2.2 Archive

2.2.1 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). A paper copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Archive Centre in Whitehaven following the completion of the project. A digital copy of this report will be provided for the client and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, at a suitable time a digital copy will be provided for the Cumbria County Council HER, and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

3. Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The site comprises only the remains of the building known as Newton Manor. No additional sites of archaeological interest are known to be associated with it, although it is clear that it formerly had a lodge and gardener's cottage, the current condition of which is not known.

3.2 Heritage Assessment

3.2.1 The results of the heritage assessment have been used to produce two main elements. Firstly, all available maps of the area were compiled into a map regression, demonstrating how the site physically developed (*Section 3.3*). The second purpose of the heritage assessment is to produce a background history of the site. This is intended to cover all relevant periods, in part to provide information that can be used to assess the significance and potential of the site, but more specifically to present the documented history of the building (see *Section 4*).

3.2.2 Once this information has been compiled the historical and archaeological significance of the sites, its potential, and the degree to which it is likely to be affected is considered (*Section 5*).

3.3 Map and Image Regression

3.3.1 **Introduction:** although there are early, typically county-wide, maps that include the area, they are generally very small scale. The first useful maps typically appear in the early-19th century in the form of enclosure maps and the tithe map, but the relevant enclosure maps (CAC(W) YSPC 12/41 1810; CAC(C) QRE 1/42 1815) do not include the area containing Newton Manor and there is no tithe map for Gosforth parish. As a result, it is primarily maps from the later 19th century onwards that are discussed below.

3.3.2 **Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1774:** this map shows that there were buildings at the site, formerly known as Low Ling Bank (Plate 1); however, it lacks sufficient detail to further aid our understanding of their development.



Plate 1: Extract from Donald's map of 1774

3.3.3 **Ordnance Survey 1867:** the 1:10,560 and 1:2,500 maps for the area were probably surveyed and published at approximately the same time, although the 1:2,500 map did not have any date information. Both name it 'Low Lingbank' and show a long rectangular block of buildings aligned north-west/south-east with numerous projecting outshuts, while the more detailed shows that the main building was divided into two sections (Plate 2 and Plate 3).

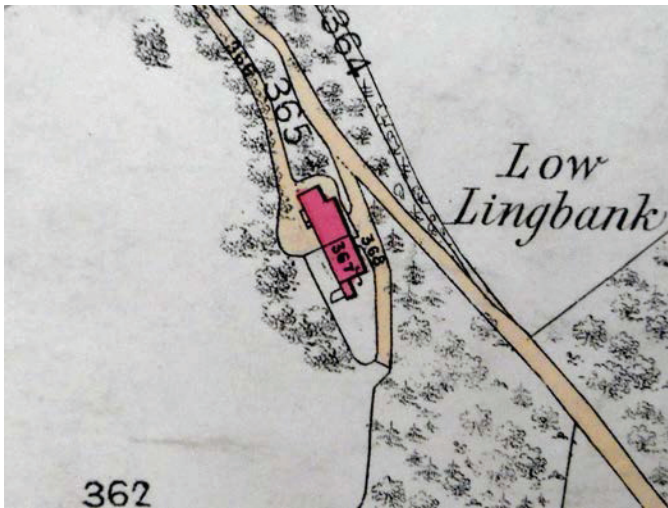


Plate 2 (left): Extract from the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey map of c1867



Plate 3 (right): Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1867

3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey 1899:** the arrangement of buildings, tracks, roads, and field boundaries around the site has substantially changed since the 1867 edition of the Ordnance Survey map was produced and the site was known as Newton Manor by this point as opposed to Low Lingbank (Plate 4). The bays to the south-west side are now present and the footprint of the building more closely approximates how it is today, certainly on the west side. The gardener's cottage had also been built by this point, which is visible in the lower right hand corner of Plate 4.

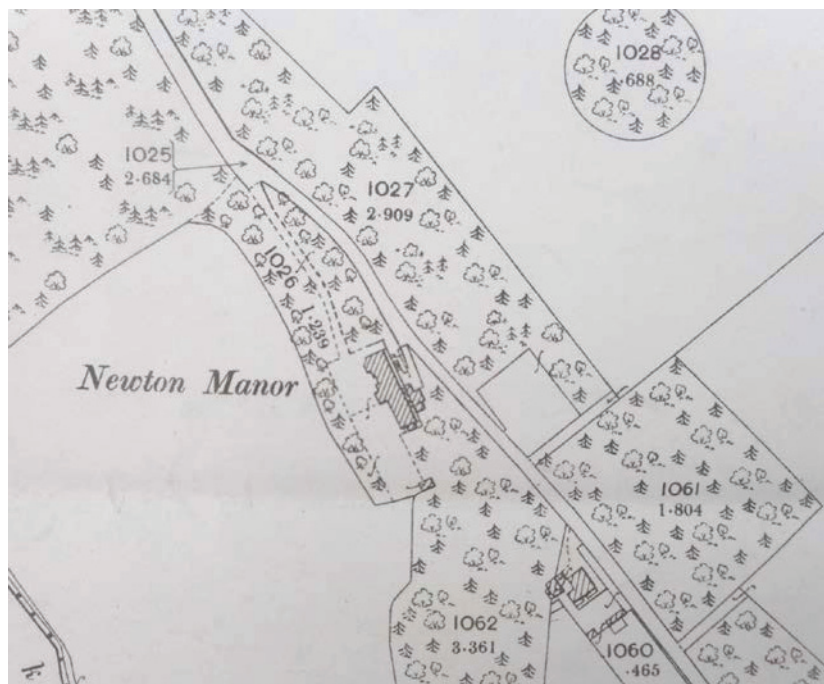


Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1899

3.3.5 **Alterations to Newton Manor 1907:** plans were produced in 1907 for W Falcon-Steward by the Whitehaven architect G Nelson to extend the Manor with the addition of a two storey extension to the north-east side, comprising a billiard room on the ground floor and two bedrooms and a bathroom on the first floor (Plate 5 to Plate 8; CAC(W) SRDED/3/1/534 1907).



Plate 5: Extract from proposed alterations to Newton Manor dated 1907 (CAC(W) SRDED/3/1/534 1907)

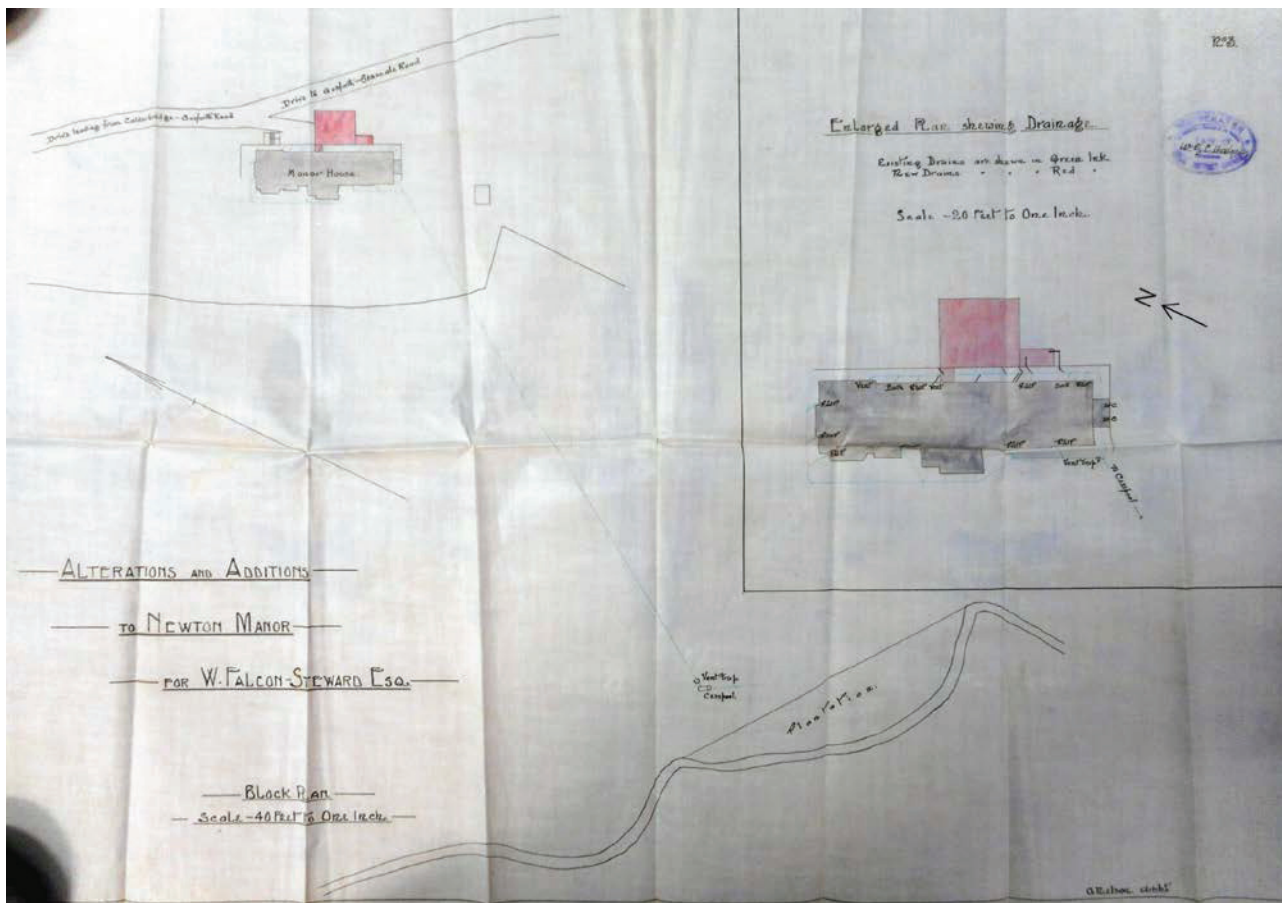


Plate 6: Extract from proposed alterations to Newton Manor dated 1907 (CAC(W) SRDED/3/1/534 1907)

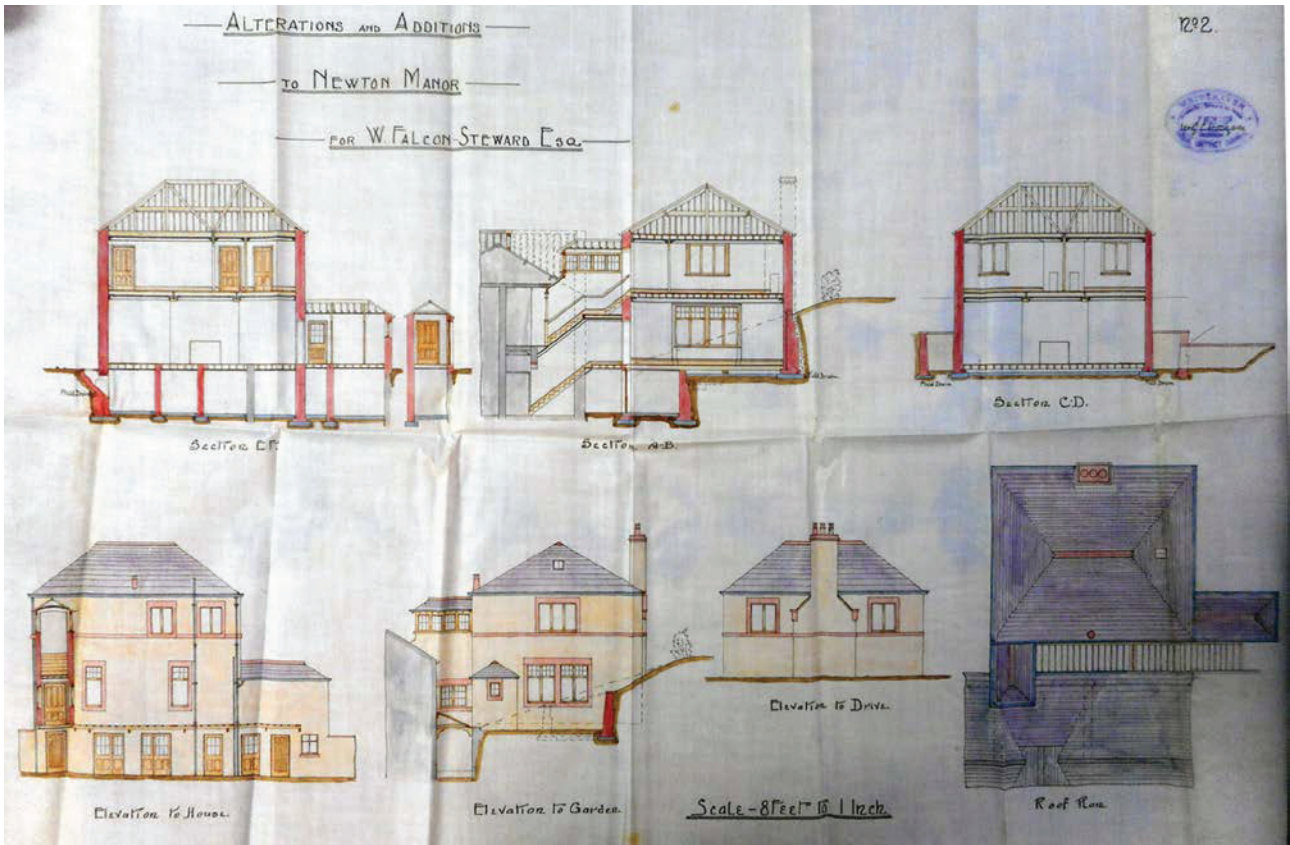


Plate 7: Extract from proposed alterations to Newton Manor dated 1907 (CAC(W) SRDED/3/1/534 1907)

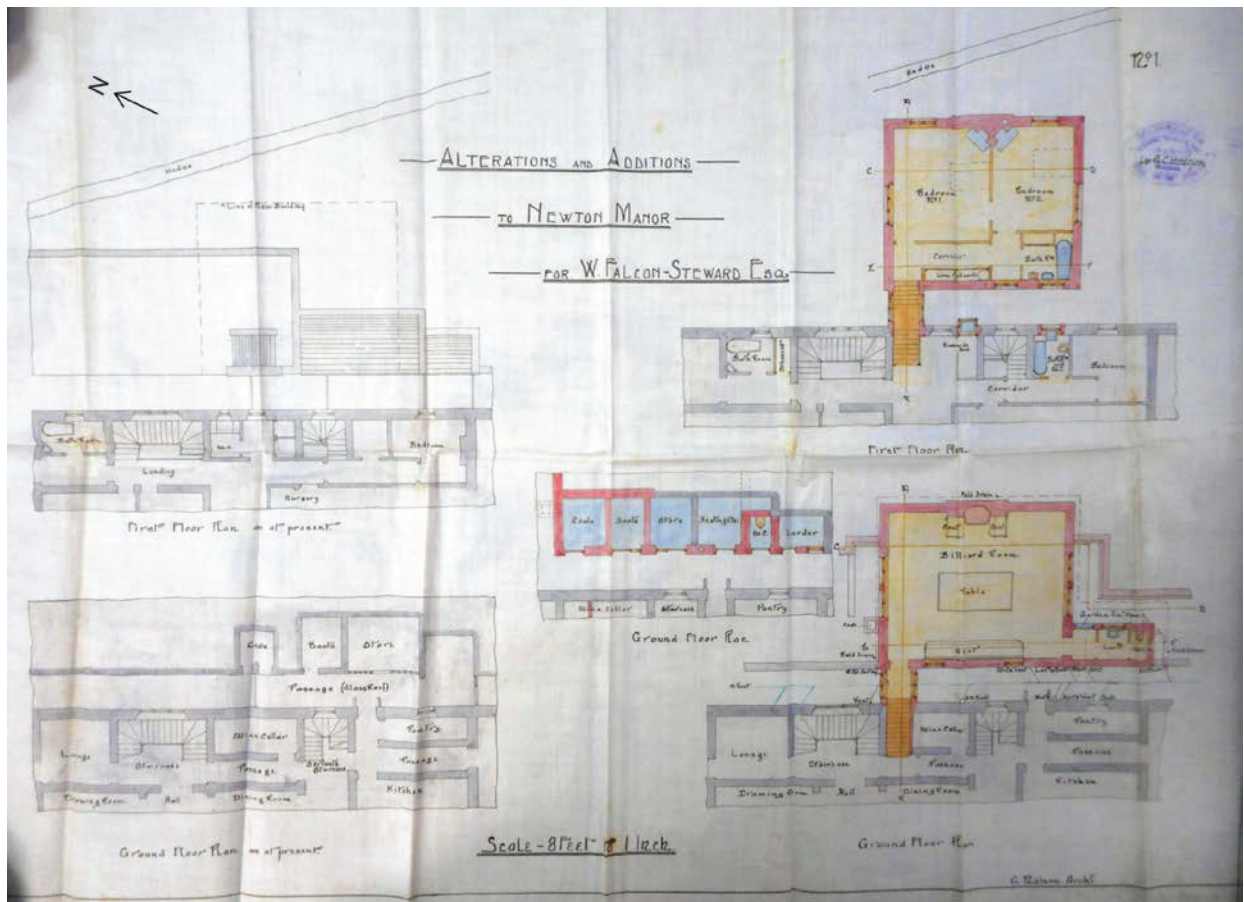


Plate 8: Extract from proposed alterations to Newton Manor dated 1907 (CAC(W) SRDED/3/1/534 1907)

3.3.6 **Ordnance Survey 1953:** plans for alterations to the gardener's cottage, dated 1953, seemingly use the Ordnance Survey map from 1899 for the base map (Plate 9; cf. Plate 4) as the alterations to Newton Manor dated 1907 are not shown even though they were apparently completed.

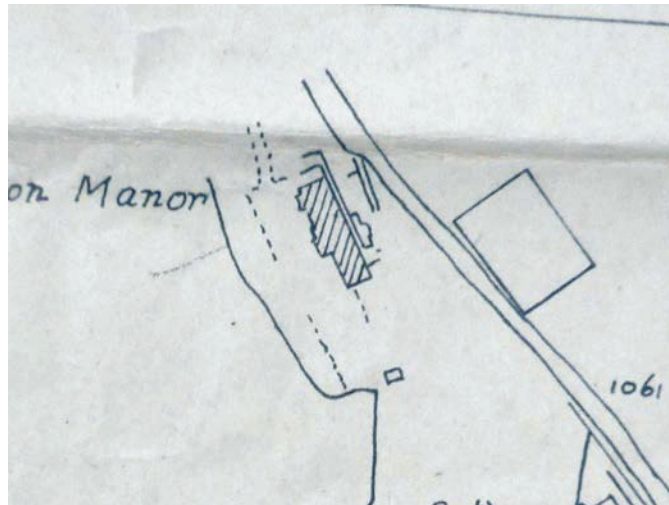


Plate 9: Extract from alterations to the gardener's cottage (CAC(W) SRDE/3/PLANS2/921 1953)

3.3.7 **Undated postcard:** a drawing of the building reproduced as a postcard is present in the archives (CAC(W) YDLEW/9/2/3 nd). While it is undated it appears to be 20th century and shows the front of the building and the grounds.



Plate 10: Undated view of Newton Manor (CAC(W) YDLEW/9/2/3 nd)

3.3.8 **Summary:** it is evident from the cartographic sources that the site was formerly known as Low Ling Bank or Low Lingbank and that there were buildings on the site at least as early as 1774 (Plate 1). Low Lingbank is depicted in detail on the Ordnance Survey maps from the 1860s (Plate 2 and Plate 3), however, the current building, known as Newton Manor, replaced these early buildings either in whole or in part by 1899 (Plate 4). The building was substantially enlarged with the addition of a two storey extension to the north-east c1907 (Plate 5).

4. Site History

4.1 Background History

4.1.1 The background history to the site helps our understanding of the development and use of the building through making use of the map evidence presented above (see *Section 3*), where relevant, as well as a range of other documentary sources. The background to the site is also intended to place the results of the assessment in its local context and in order to do so a brief discussion of the earlier history of its wider environs is also necessary.

4.1.2 **Early history:** while there is some 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 (Young 2002). The county has evidence for more dense occupation continuing into the Mesolithic (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered during field walking and eroding from sand dunes along the coast (Elsworth 1998). Coastal areas are widely regarded as typical places to find such remains (Cherry and Cherry 2002), most probably because of the mixed form of economy practiced at the time (Hodgson and Brennand 2006). During the following periods, the Neolithic and then the Bronze Age, settlements and large scale funerary and ceremonial structures appear, and while there are examples of these in the locality these periods are more typically represented by stray finds such as axes (Barrowclough 2010). The Iron Age is less visible in the region as a whole, although there are several examples of hillforts found around Morecambe Bay, which are often considered to be one of the type-sites of the period (Elsworth 2014). The Roman invasion is likely to have had a relatively minimal impact on the native population, especially in the rural areas away from Roman military sites (Philpott 2006, 73-74). Early medieval activity is also rarely demonstrated archaeologically in the area, although place-name evidence suggests that the population was quite mixed with British, Anglian, and Norse elements occurring in many of the local names, for example Seascale, which is Norse and refers to a sheiling locate near the sea (Armstrong *et al* 1950, 433), while the name of the parish, Gosforth, derives from the Old English meaning 'goose ford' (*op cit*, 394). Newton is also of Old English derivation (*op cit*, 395), although there is no evident historical connection between the settlement of this name in Gosforth parish and Newton Manor. The site is located in the parish of Gosforth, and formed part of the manor of Newton and Seascale, which was held by the Senhouse family of Seascale Hall from c1270 until c1707 (Winchester 2016, 143), when it was purchased by a Mr Blaylock, a merchant from Whitehaven (Hutchinson 1794, 584) before they required it again in 1800 only for it to be acquired by Anthony Benn Steward of Newton Manor following the death of Sir Humphrey le Fleming Senhouse in 1841 (Winchester 2016, 143).

4.1.3 The early industrial development of the region was stimulated by the mining of coal and iron ore and the iron and steelmaking industries (Countryside Commission 1998, 29). This development was facilitated by the construction of the railways in the 18th and 19th centuries, but industrial decline and the depletion of the coal resource caused the once thriving villages of the area to decline (*ibid*). More recently the region has become a hub of chemical industry, power generation and nuclear reprocessing; the nuclear power station at Calder Hall was constructed in the early 1950s, and the plant at Windscale, later renamed Sellafield, was established in subsequent decades and visually dominate the landscape of the coast in the southern half of the area (Countryside Commission 1998, 25, 29).

4.1.4 **Newton Manor:** the origins of the site are obscure, although it has been suggested that it was originally 'one of the manor houses built and owned by the Senhouse family from the 16th to the 18th centuries' (CAC(W) YDLEW/9/2/2 nd) although no further evidence for this could be identified. It has been stated that the property was built in 1835 by Anthony Benn Steward (Hudleston and Boumphrey 1978, 325) although no evidence to support this is given and on the basis of other information this seems unlikely.

4.1.5 It is apparent from the map evidence (see *Section 3.3* above) that it was originally known as Low Lingbank and appears to have been a farmhouse, based on the entries in the relevant directories (see Table 1). The earliest documentay reference to Low Lingbank is therefore only in 1829, although it is named as such on earlier maps (see *Section 3.3.2* above). The available census data (see *Appendix 1*)

provides some further useful information, in demonstrating that in 1841 and 1851 it was occupied by farmers, although not either of those named in the directories, which suggests these were tenants. The lack of a tithe map makes identifying the actual owner at this time difficult. Between 1861 and 1881 it was occupied by Athony Benn Steward, who is described as a magistrate and originally from Whitehaven, and his household staff; the entry for 1861 is actually the earliest reference to the property as Newton Manor that has been revealed. In 1891, however, it is listed as being occupied by a William B Turner, who is described as a 'mines owner' originally from Grange in Lancashire – presumably Grange-over-Sands, as well as his wife, five children and seven members of household staff. In 1901 it is listed as unoccupied. While this information is relatively limited in terms of what it says about the actual building it suggests that it saw some form of enlargement between 1881 and 1891, which fits with the map evidence.

Date	Address	Owner/Occupier	Source
1829	Low Lingbank	Anthony Sharp, farmer	Parson and White 1829, 211
1847	Lowling Bank (<i>sic</i>)	Isaac Mossop, farmer	Mannix and Whellan 1947, 333
1871	Newton Manor	Anthony Benn Stewart	CAC(W) LDLEW/9/2/3 nd
1879	Newton Manor	Anthony Benn Stewart	Slater 1879, 98
1882	Newton Manor	Anthony Benn Stewart	CAC(C) PROB/1882/W60 1882
1883	Newton Manor	Rev Robert Steward Falcon	Bulmer and Co 1883, 131
1888	Newton Manor	Robert Steward Falcon	CAC(C) PROB/1888/W238 1888
1901	Newton Manor	Mrs Falcon	Bulmer and Co 1901, 565
1903	Newton Man	William Watts Curwen Falcon Steward	CAC(W) S/Stan 3/196 1903
1907	Newton Manor	W Falcon Steward	CAC(W) SRDED/3/1/534 1907
1911	Newton Manor	William Watts Curwen Falcon Steward	CAC(C) PROB/1911/A200 1911
1953	Newton Manor	Falcon-Steward Trustees	CAC(W) SRDE/3/Plans 2/921 1953

Table 1: Recorded Owners and Occupiers of Low Lingbank/Newton Manor

4.1.6 There is limited information about the ownership. As already noted the lack of a tithe map makes establishing this difficult in the earlier 19th century. However, a series of wills and other information demonstrates that it was in the ownership of the Steward family and their descendants over a period. The earliest member of the family connected to Newton Manor was Anthony Benn Steward (1805-1881), the son of John Steward of Hensingham, who married Margaret Cecilia, the daughter of Anthony Benn of Hensingham House (Hudleston and Boumphrey 1978, 325; see also CAC(W) YDLEW 9/2/3 nd). As already stated (see *Section 4.1.2* above) Anthony Benn Steward purchased the manor of Seascale in 1841 after the death of Sir Humphrey le Fleming Senhouse (Hudleston and Boumphrey 1978, 325), at which point he perhaps came to own the property then known as Low Lingbank. He was a JP and High Sheriff of Cumberland in 1858 (*ibid*). In his will, proved in 1882, he left the property to his nephew Rev Robert Steward Falcon, who was to take the arms of Steward on possession (CAC(C) PROB/1882/W60 1882), which he did in 1883 (Hudleston and Boumphrey 1978, 325). However, he died in 1888 (CAC(C) PROB/1888/W238 1888) and was in turn succeeded by his wife Margaret and then his nephew William Watts Curwen Falcon (1851-1911), who also took the name Steward (Hudleston and Boumphrey 1978, 325). He died intestate (CAC(C) PROB/1911/A200 1911) the property passing to his only son Commander Hugh William Falcon-Steward (Hudleston and Boumphrey 1978, 325). Hugh (1907-1987) had a distinguished career in the Royal Navy, including throughout the Second World War, and married Margaret Capper in 1932 (Unithistories 2016).

4.1.7 It is apparent that he did not live at the house throughout all of this period as in 1933, shortly after his marriage, it was evidently available to let (CAC(B) BDB 47/1/9/2/234 1933-1940). One of the people who looked at it as a possible residence was Colonel A Hibberts, who is described as the general manager of the Millom Iron Company. He clearly did not go on to occupy Newton Manor, instead taking a house known as 'The Oaks' near Millom, but the correspondence at this time provides some useful detail of Newton Manor. It is described as '*modern and stone built... approached by a beautiful drive about three quarters of a mile in length with a good entrance lodge*' (*ibid*). These documents also contain descriptions of all of the main rooms, grounds, and associated elements:

'Ground floor (heated throughout by radiators). Oak panelled Entrance Hall with vestibule. Dining Room 24 x 14 ft with serving door. Drawing Room 30 x 19ft. Smoke Room 16 x 15ft. Billiard Room 30 x 26ft reached by a few stairs and heated by radiators. Has lavatory with hot and cold water adjoining and a separate door to the grounds. Large light kitchen with modern range. Servants' sitting room, Scullery, Larder, Pantry, Good Cellars and useful and convenient out offices reached by a covered way.

The second floor is reached by an oak panelled staircase; has twelve bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, with hot and cold water, W.C. and Housemaids closet. There is a secondary stair case leading to the Servants' Bedrooms. Electric lighting throughout. Water supply from rural district council main. Drainage to own cesspool in good order. Telephone.

The grounds include walled flower garden with small green-house double tennis court (40 yards square). Kitchen garden and well stocked orchard. Good gardeners cottage with laundry attached, potting shed &c. The stables comprise three stalls, three large boxes, double coach house and harness room. Garage with pit and good cottage for coachman. Between 8/9000 acres of shooting surrounding the house' (ibid).

4.1.8 It is not clear at what point the building went out of use, although this was presumably a result of the construction of the nearby nuclear power station. It was evidently used much less by the Steward family from at least 1901 onward, although they did make a substantial addition in 1907 (see Section 3.3.5 above). It is now derelict

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The discussion of the results of the heritage assessment is intended to determine the archaeological significance and potential of the structure. The system used to judge the significance is based on the criteria used to define Scheduled Monuments (DoE 1990, annex 4; *Appendix 2*). As the proposed scheme only comprises the demolition of the standing buildings, the footprint of the affected area is therefore relatively limited and has already seen substantial development and so no detailed consideration of the potential for previously known remains of archaeological interest being present is included in the discussion below.

5.2 Significance

5.2.1 The building is neither a Listed Building nor a Scheduled Monument. It is therefore only significant at a local level as an undesignated heritage asset.

5.3 Potential

5.3.1 An understanding of the building that can be gained from a purely desk-based assessment of this type is limited, but it is likely that the building has had several phases of alteration and that there is the potential for more to be learned through more detailed investigation. This would be best achieved through formal building recording as defined by Historic England (English Heritage 2006; Historic England 2016). It is also clear from the known history of the local area that there is some potential for archaeological remains pre-dating the standing buildings to be present on the site (see *Section 4.1.2* above), although these would be likely to have been affected or destroyed by subsequent disturbance (see *Section 5.4* below).

5.4 Disturbance

5.4.1 While it is uncertain exactly what condition the building is currently in it is evidently derelict (Mike Darwell pers comm) and it is likely that the majority of any internal features of historic interest, such as early doors, fireplaces and windows, will have been removed or destroyed. It is also not clear what further alterations the original building had been subject to after the major additions of 1907, but these would also have affected any early fabric.

5.5 Conclusion

5.5.1 It is apparent from the results of this assessment that the origins of the site are potentially quite complex, although the surviving structure is probably primarily, if not entirely, of late 19th century date. Fully understanding the building would require a more detailed record of the building's fabric to be made.

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Appendix 1: Census Details

1841 Census (HO 107/Piece 156/Folio 9/Page 3)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Joseph Dixon	25	Farmer	Low Ling Bank	Cumberland
Anne Dixon	25		Low Ling Bank	Cumberland
Henry Dixon	1		Low Ling Bank	Cumberland
Eleanor Poole	60	Independent	Low Ling Bank	Cumberland
Isaac Robinson	15	Male servant	Low Ling Bank	Cumberland
Ester Hellon	15	Female servant	Low Ling Bank	Cumberland

1851 Census (HO 107/Piece 2437/Folio 590/Page 15)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
John Irwin	53	Farmer of 90 acres	Low Ling Bank	Cumberland, Wigton
Isabella Irwin	48		Low Ling Bank	Cumberland, Haile
Elizabeth Irwin	17	Dressmaker	Low Ling Bank	Cumberland, St Bridgets
Joseph Irwin	14	Farmer's son	Low Ling Bank	Cumberland, St Bridgets
Ann Irwin	11	Scholar	Low Ling Bank	Cumberland, St Bridgets
Mary Irwin	76	Formerly house keeper	Low Ling Bank	Cumberland, Egremont

1861 Census (RG 9/Piece 3951/Folio 76/Page 8)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Anthony B Steward	55	Magistrate	Newton Manor	Cumberland, Whitehaven
Margaret Swainson	45	Housekeeper	Newton Manor	Lancashire, Cartmel
Joseph Campbell	25	House servant	Newton Manor	Dumfries, Scotland
Ruth Robinson	24	House maid	Newton Manor	Cumberland, Gosforth

1871 Census (RG 10/Piece 526/Folio 55/Page 7-8)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Anthony Benn Steward	65	Magistrate land owner	Newton Manor	Cumberland, Whitehaven
Andrew Smith	62	Butler domestic servant	Newton Manor	Roxburghshire, Rosley Hill
Jane Wright	36	Cook domestic servant	Newton Manor	Hesket in the Forst, Scotland (sic)
Elizabeth Smith	28	House servant domestic	Newton Manor	Croscanonby

1881 Census (RG 11/Piece 5194/Folio 72/Page 16)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Anthony B Steward	75	Magistrate county	Newton Manor	Cumberland, Whitehaven
Andrew Smith	72	Butler domestic servant	Newton Manor	Scotland, Roxburghshire
David Jackson	57	Coachman	Newton Manor	Cumberland, Ulpha
Margaret Swainson	64	Housekeeper	Newton Manor	Lancashire, Cartmel

1891 Census (RG 12/Piece 4319/Folio 128/Page 17)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
William B Turner	50	J.P. D.L. Mines owner	Newton Manor	Lancashire, Grange
Addy Turner	45		Newton Manor	Cheshire (sic), Egremont
Nathalie A Turner	22		Newton Manor	Lancashire, Ulverstone (sic)
Hilda Turner	20		Newton Manor	Lancashire, Ulverstone (sic)
Ernest(?) Turner	19	Scholar	Newton Manor	Lancashire, Ulverstone (sic)
Charles Turner	17	Scholar	Newton Manor	Cumberland, Sella Park
Nora Turner	15	Scholar	Newton Manor	Cumberland, Sella Park
Margaret K Auriel(?)	39	Domestic servant (cook)	Newton Manor	Durham, Byers Green

Mary A Macdonald	34	Domestic servant (maid)	Newton Manor	Scotland
Hannah Gunson	34	Domestic servant (housemaid)	Newton Manor	Cumberland, Egremont
Margaret Hoff	24	Domestic servant (housemaid)	Newton Manor	Cumberland, Houghton(?)
Lilian Newton	22	Domestic servant (kitchenmaid)	Newton Manor	Cumberland, Cockermouth
Margaret Tremine	19	Domestic servant (maid)	Newton Manor	Scotland
Alfred Williamson	17	Domestic servant (footman)	Newton Manor	Lancashire, Liverpool

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.