

# FORMER POLICE STATION, MARKET STREET, BARROW-IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA

## Archaeological Evaluation



Client: Bowmer and Kirkland

Planning Application No.:  
B10/2016/0582

NGR: 319866 469048

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August 2018



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## Non-Technical Summary

Following submission of a planning application for the construction of a hotel on the site of the former Barrow police station, Market Street, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation of the site. The desk-based assessment was completed in 2017, and this report deals with the archaeological evaluation.

The site lies to the west of the original village from which the present town of Barrow-in-Furness developed and cartographic evidence demonstrates that this was largely undeveloped until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century when Duke Street and Market Street were built, although a track crossed the south end of it from at least the 1840s. The south-east end of the area, now an access road, was built over with terraced houses, but these were cleared when the tramway was created along Michaelson Road, which was completed at some point between 1873 and 1891. A fire engine station, proposed in 1881, was built at the north-east end of the area by 1891 but had been demolished by 1933. The area of the open market, to the south of the fire engine station in 1891, was partially built over by 1913 and had open-sided buildings covering much of it by 1933. The police headquarters and magistrates court, much of which was newly built, was opened in 1958. The wider area contains evidence for human activity from the end of the last Ice Age onwards, although relatively little preceding the post-medieval period is recorded from within the centre of Barrow-in-Furness itself.

The evaluation comprised three trenches and was undertaken by Greenlane Archaeology in June and August 2018. In Trench 1 the natural boulder clay was encountered below the current flag floor and a dumped deposit containing post-medieval finds, through which were cut two irregular linear features of recent date filled with loose gravel and with concrete in their bases, which probably relate to the construction of the police station in 1958, and a shallow irregular pit containing late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic rubbish and industrial residue. In Trench 2, beneath a number of deposits relating to the successive development of open yards and a deposit containing a lot of dumped 19<sup>th</sup> century rubbish, a large linear feature was revealed filling almost the entire trench. This seems to have been filled quite quickly – the single piece of medieval pottery recovered from its fill is probably residual, and the map evidence indicates that it corresponds to the line of a road shown on early maps of the site. In Trench 3 a haematite-rich deposit was revealed at the north-east end, which presumably derived from the ore yards in Barrow in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the rest of the trench was dominated by structural elements relating to the former police station, which had almost certainly truncated any earlier remains.

Despite the construction of the police station, there were still earlier deposits surviving on parts of the site. Although none of those encountered are likely to be earlier than the 19<sup>th</sup> century, they still provide interesting information about the development of Barrow-in-Furness from a small medieval village into the present town.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Bowmer and Kirkland for commissioning the project, in particular Andy Kinnear and Andrew White, and Graham Smith and colleagues for their assistance on site. Additional thanks are due to Luscombe Plant Hire for providing the excavator, in particular Peter Kellett for his excellent driving, and Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer (Development Control), at Cumbria Country Council (CCC), for his comments on the project.

The project was carried out by Dan Elsworth, Tom Mace, and Ric Buckle. The report was written by Dan Elsworth and the illustrations were produced by Tom Mace. The finds were processed by Dan Elsworth and assessed by Jo Dawson (post-medieval finds) and Tom Mace (animal bone and clay tobacco pipe) at Greenlane Archaeology. The project was managed by Dan Elsworth, and the report was edited by Jo Dawson.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (ref. B10/2016/0582) for the construction of a hotel on the site of the former Barrow police station, Market Street, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria (centre at NGR 319866 469048), a condition was placed on the planning consent, based on the advice of the Historic Environment Service at Cumbria County Council (CCCHES). The condition required that the site be subject to an archaeological evaluation (with associated desk-based assessment) comprising the excavation of trial trenches totalling 150m<sup>2</sup> to assess whether any below-ground remains of archaeological interest are present prior to the development commencing. The desk-based assessment was completed in May 2017 (Greenlane Archaeology 2017) as part of an initial phase of work and Greenlane Archaeology was subsequently appointed by Bowmer and Kirkland (hereafter 'the client'), to carry out the archaeological evaluation. In response to this Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design (*Appendix 1*) and following the acceptance of this by the Historic Environment Officer (HEO) at Cumbria County Council (CCC) the onsite work was undertaken in June and August 2018.

1.1.2 The site is situated close to the centre of the original village from which the present town of Barrow-in-Furness developed, which is of medieval origin but has seen very limited, if any, archaeological investigation.

## 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located just north of Devonshire Dock, on the north-east edge of Barrow-in-Furness' industrial area and docklands, close to the centre of the town, on the opposite side of the road to the town hall, at approximately 13m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2011; Figure 1).

1.2.2 The solid geology of the area is likely to comprise a mix of Mercia mudstones and red sandstones of the Triassic period (Moseley 1978, plate 1). This is likely to be covered by a thick glacially-derived till (Countryside Commission 1998, 27).

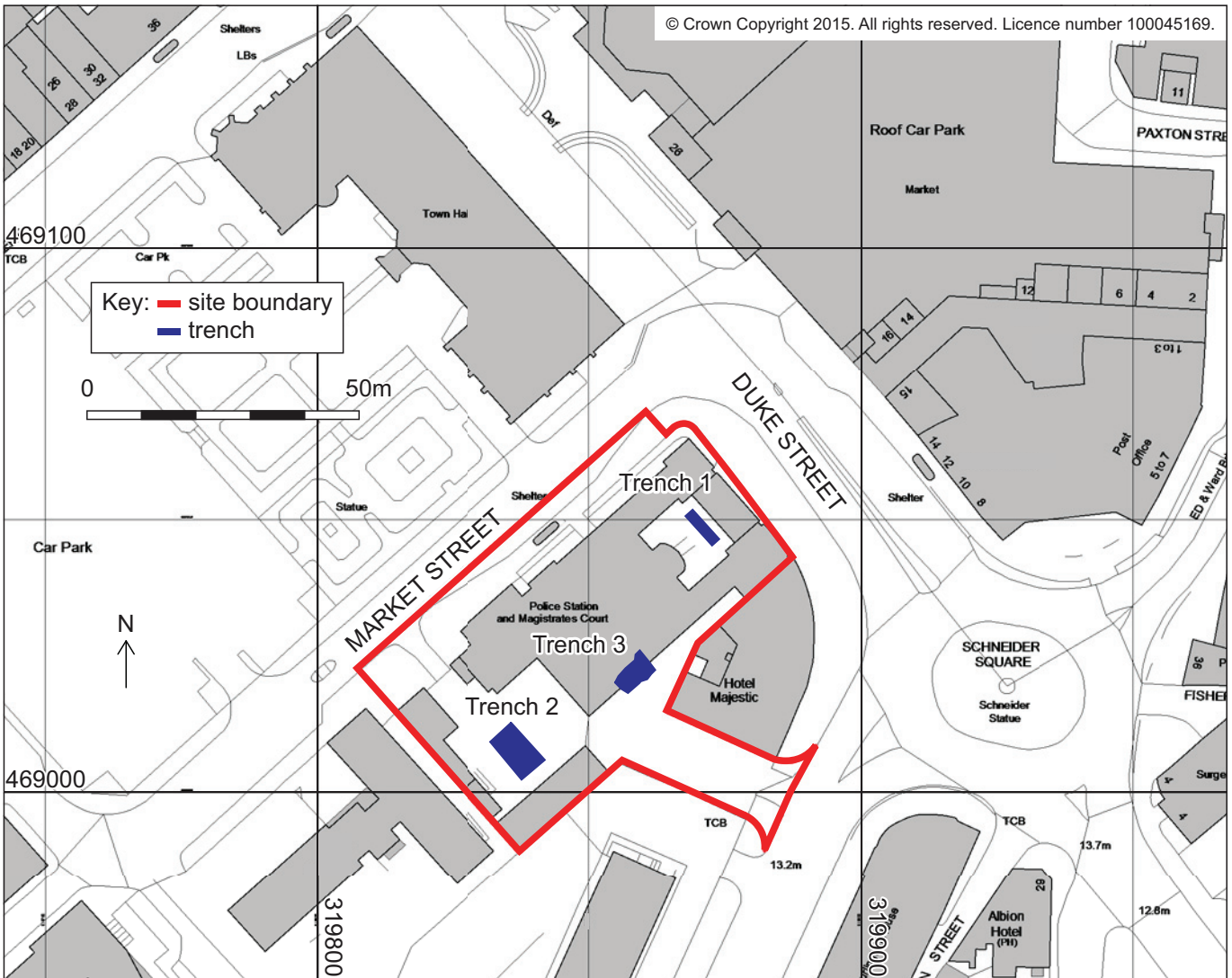
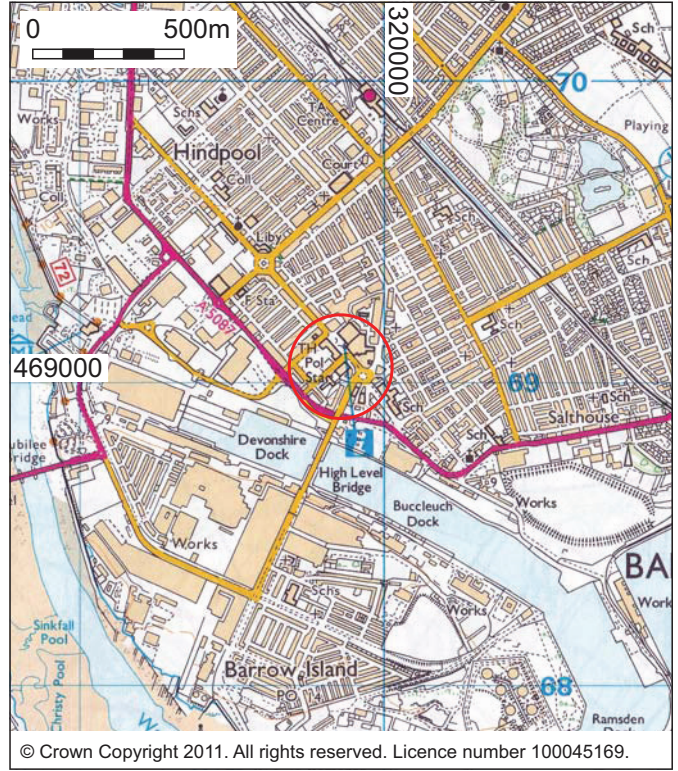
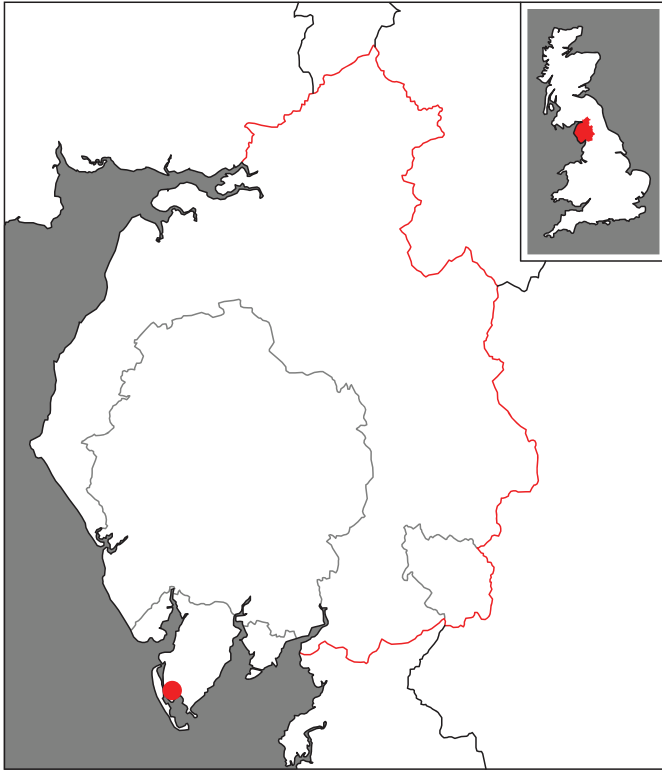


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Bowmer and Kirkland



## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment had been completed prior to the evaluation (Greenlane Archaeology 2017) and information from the desk-based assessment report is included in the current report.

### 2.2 Archaeological Evaluation

2.2.1 The evaluation was carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and was initially intended to eventually comprise four evaluation trenches totalling 150m<sup>2</sup>. The initial phase, prior to the demolition of standing buildings on the site, was intended to comprised the excavation of three trenches in the open areas available around the site but as one of these was not due to be substantially affected by the development and was in active use as car parking, only two trenches were excavated (Figure 1). Trench 1 was 7.4m long by 1.8m wide, and Trench 2 was 9m long by 5.4m wide. A third trench (Trench 3) was excavated at a later date than the other two trenches following an initial phase of demolition, in an area located partially within the footprint of the former police station building. Restrictions had to be implemented to the proposed trench, which was set to be 20m long by 1.8m wide, due to spatial constraints relating to the presence of service trenches to the north-east and south-east. It was ultimately 7.0m long by 4.2m wide. In all cases excavation was discontinued once the natural geology was reached, which was typically at a height of between 12.20m and 12.75m above sea level, although it was only exposed in a small area of Trench 2. The total area of trenching totalled approximately 91m<sup>2</sup>.

2.2.2 The overburden deposits were removed using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket, although in the case of Trench 2 the tarmac and reinforced concrete were first cut and then broken up with a mechanical breaker and the compacted underlying deposits were initially excavated with a toothed bucket. In addition, a sondage was excavated by machine through deep deposits underlying this. In Trench 3 walls and concrete floors relating to the former police station could not be removed by machine and so were left *in situ*, but given their depth relative to intact deposits nearby these would have truncated any underlying features. Otherwise deposits underlying the overburden were cleaned and further investigated by hand. All finds were collected from all deposits, as far as was practical. The following recording techniques were used during the evaluation:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits and features (see *Appendix 2*) were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets, specifically trench record sheets and individual context record sheets where necessary;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of all archaeological features uncovered during the evaluation, as well as general views of the site, the surrounding landscape, and working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report and the remainder are included in the archive. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets (Greenlane Archaeology 2007);
- **Instrument survey:** the trenches were typically surveyed using a Leica reflectorless total station coupled to a portable computer running AutoCAD 2018 LT and TheoLT, which captures the survey data in AutoCAD in real-time at a scale of 1:1. This enabled the location of each trench to be positioned and allowed levels above Ordnance Datum to be provided through reference to a nearby bench mark. In the more confined area in which Trench 1 was excavated it was possible to locate the trench by hand to the nearby standing buildings;
- **Drawings:** plans and sections of features were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate, trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:100, when it was considered necessary, and additional sketches were made on trench record sheets.

## 2.3 Finds and Samples

2.3.1 **Collection:** all of the finds were recovered by hand and stored in self-seal bags with white write-on panels on site before being removed for processing and assessment.

2.3.2 **Processing:** artefacts were washed (or dried and dry brushed in the case of glass and metal), dried in a drying oven or naturally air-dried, and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.

2.3.3 **Assessment and recording:** the finds were assessed through visual examination, identified where possible by comparison with published examples, and a list of them was compiled (see *Appendix 3*).

2.3.4 **Environmental Samples:** no samples were collected as no suitable deposits were encountered.

## 2.4 Archive

2.5.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design, and current ClfA standards and guidance (ClfA 2014b). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness after the completion of the project. On 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 a digital copy will be provided to the Historic Environment Record at Cumbria County Council, and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

### 3. Desk-Based Assessment

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The original desk-based assessment report (Greenlane Archaeology 2017) revealed a total of 35 sites of archaeological interest recorded within a study area around the site, all of which are of post-medieval date and reflect the rapid development of the town in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and showed the general potential of finding remains of this period. However, the historic maps collated as part of the initial desk-based assessment provide a more useful guide to the manner in which the site itself developed and an understanding of the historical and archaeological development of the wider area is also useful in order to put the results of the evaluation into their local context.

#### 3.2 Map Regression

3.2.1 **Tithe map 1842 (CAC(B) BPR/1/I/3/1/2 1842)**: the area was clearly not included as part of the survey, presumably because the tithes had been commuted before the survey was complete. As a result the field containing the site has no number and therefore does not have a corresponding record in the apportionment (CAC(B) BPR/1/I/3/1/1 1840). However, it is evidently cut across at this time by a road running over the west end of the site, which is otherwise an occupied open field to the west of the village of Barrow as it was at this time (Plate 1).

3.2.2 **Plan of the village of Barrow 1843**: this plan of the village of Barrow (reproduced in Kendall 1909) shows much the same information as the tithe map (Plate 2), on which it is presumably based. The site remains unchanged although additional information about the properties within the village at this time is included, with several 'iron ore yards' marked.

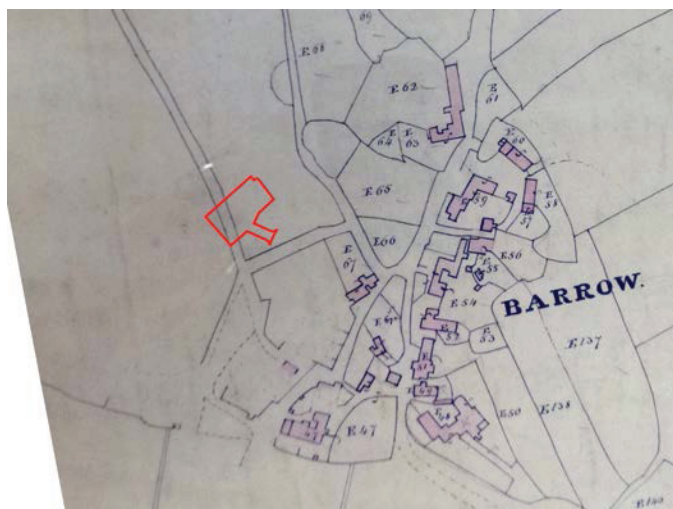


Plate 1: Extract from the Tithe map of 1842

Plate 2: Extract from a plan of the village of Barrow of 1843

3.2.3 **Ordnance Survey 1851**: the site remains unchanged relative to the plans from the 1840s on this edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping (Plate 3), which was surveyed in 1847.





Plate 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851

3.2.4 **Ordnance Survey c1873:** this is a revision of the earlier map of the same scale, made to take into account the rapid growth of the town. Elements of the street plan as it is today are in place, with Market Street immediately to the north-west and Duke Street to the north-east of the site (Plate 4). There are rows of terraced properties along the south-east side of the site, partially within the area, to either side of Newland Street.

3.2.5 **Ordnance Survey c1873:** there are also larger scale plans of the site in c1873, which show the site in more detail but essentially the same (Plate 5; cf. Plate 4).

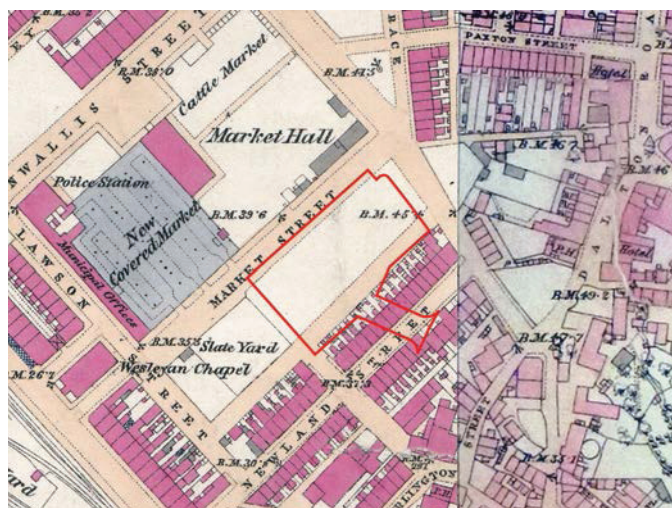
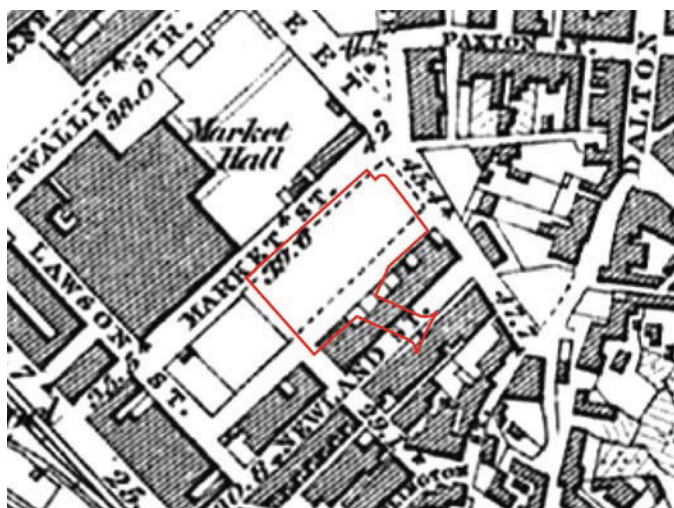


Plate 4: Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey map of c1873

Plate 5: Extract from the 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map of c1873

3.2.6 **Building proposals, 1881:** there are plans held at the archive centre (CAC(B) Ba/S/BC/D3 late 19<sup>th</sup>- early 20<sup>th</sup> century) for a proposed building dated 19<sup>th</sup> December 1881, which was evidently to be built at the north-east end of the site (Plate 6). It was planned to be a long rectangular building along Duke Street with a toilet block to the rear and was apparently constructed from corrugated metal sheeting on a timber frame. Although the plans do not specify as much this building was to be used as a public library (see Section 4.5.2) and was clearly constructed, as it is shown on the subsequent Ordnance Survey maps.



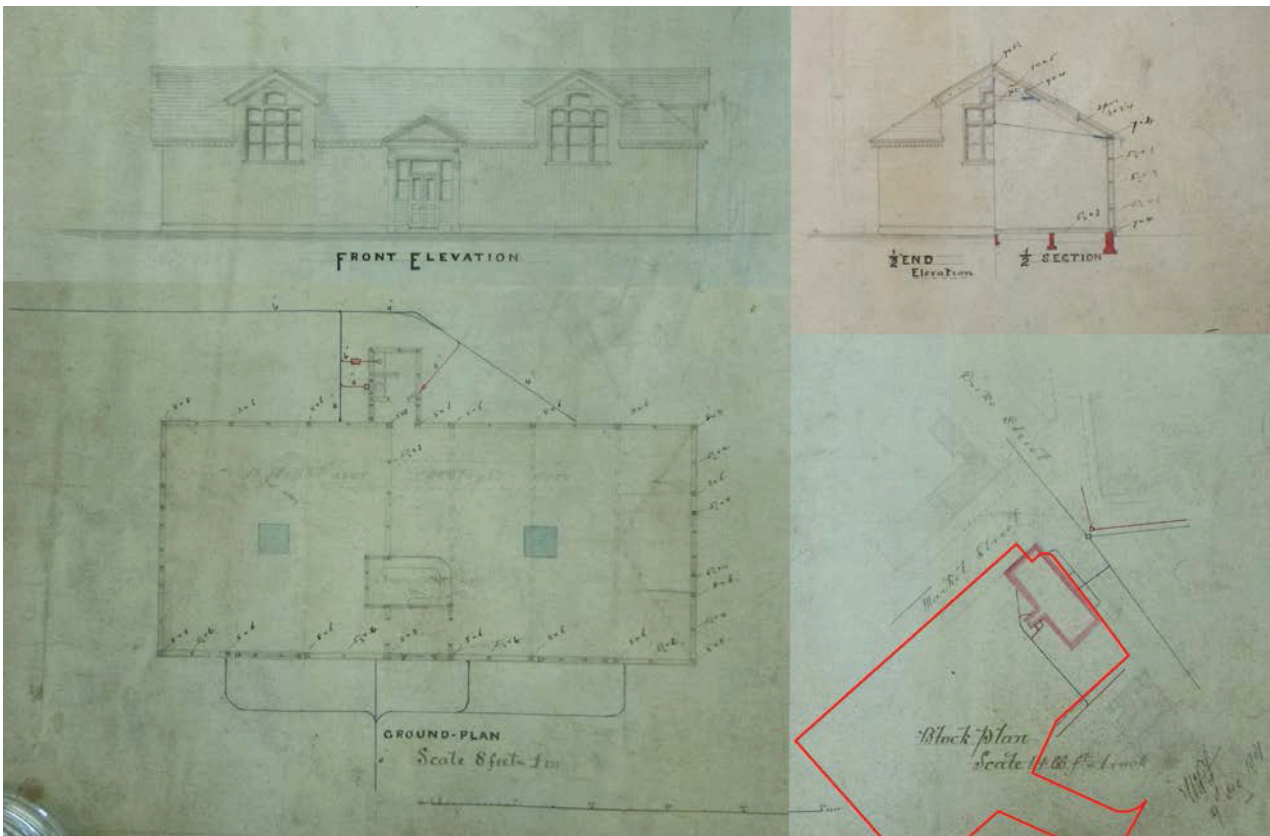


Plate 6: Extract from proposals for the fire station of 1881 (CAC(B) Ba/S/BC/D3 late 19<sup>th</sup> - early 20<sup>th</sup> century)

3.2.7 **Ordnance Survey 1891:** the former library had been constructed by this date but is clearly labelled 'fire engine station' (Plate 7). The main area of the site has been divided into three with the fire engine station at the north-east end, a yard to the south-west of that, and the open market to the south-west of that. There may have also been a rectangular building close to the centre of site on the south-east side. The row of terraced properties to the south-east side of Newland Street, to the far south-east end of the area, and terraced properties at the north-east end of the row to the north-west side of Newland Street have been cleared to make way for the newly constructed tramway along Michaelson Road.

3.2.8 **Photograph of Old Fire Station 1910:** this photograph from 1910 (CAC(B) LC200 GN/FIR6 1910) shows that the fire station was constructed from metal sheeting, effectively forming a large metal shed (Plate 8). It fairly closely matches the look of the proposed building, dated 1881 (Plate 8; cf. Plate 6).

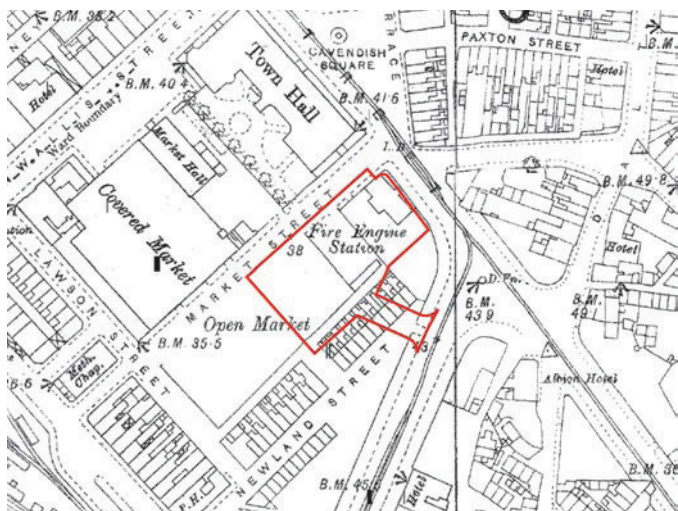


Plate 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

Plate 8: Photograph of Old Fire Station from 1910 (CAC(B) LC200 GN/FIR6 1910)

3.2.9 **Ordnance Survey 1913:** more of the terraced properties along Newland Street have been removed, providing access to the centre of the site from Michaelson Road; the fire station is largely unchanged, with a minor addition to the north-west corner, and a public house, Hotel Majestic, has been built at the corner of Michaelson Road and Duke Street (Plate 9). The 'Schneider Statue', has also been erected in Schneider Square. The large rectangle shown in the yard to the south-west of the fire engine station has been removed but a large rectangular building has been built at the north-east end of the open market.

3.2.10 **Ordnance Survey 1933:** the fire engine station had been demolished by this point; however, Hotel Majestic is unaltered, and various additions have been built around the open market (Plate 10). The larger areas of the open market have been built over with open-sided structures, represented by the dashed lines around several of the buildings shown in this area.

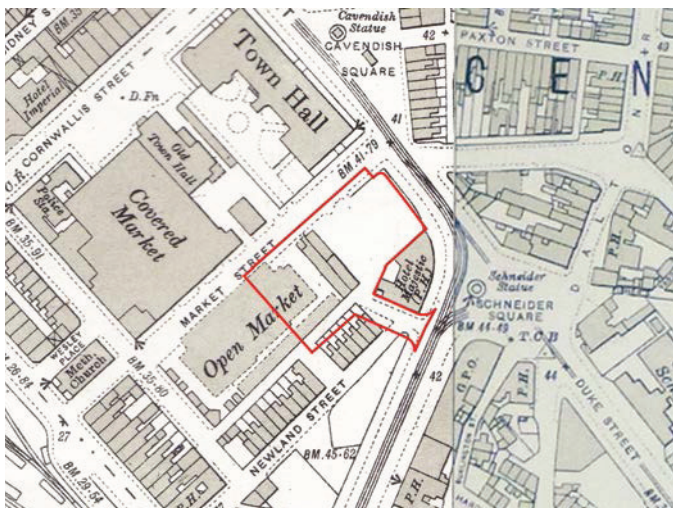
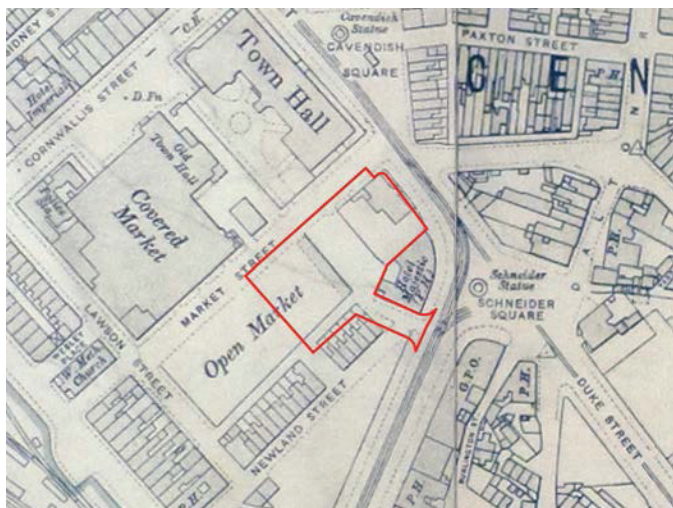


Plate 9: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

Plate 10: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1933

3.2.11 **Official Opening of the New Central Police Headquarters and Magistrates' Court 1958:** a brochure (Anon 1958) marking the official opening of the new police headquarters and magistrates' court in 1958 contained detailed plans of the building (Plate 11 and Plate 12) and several photographs (Plate 13 to Plate 22). The magistrates' section, comprising the courtyard at the north-east end and magistrates' court near the centre, was an entirely new build as was the garage block. The parade yard, mortuary, stores, and kennels overlay part of the open market to the south-west. The cells between the



parade yard and magistrates' section may have incorporated elements of the buildings at the north-east end of the open market shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1913 and 1933 as they are in the same location, but this is uncertain.

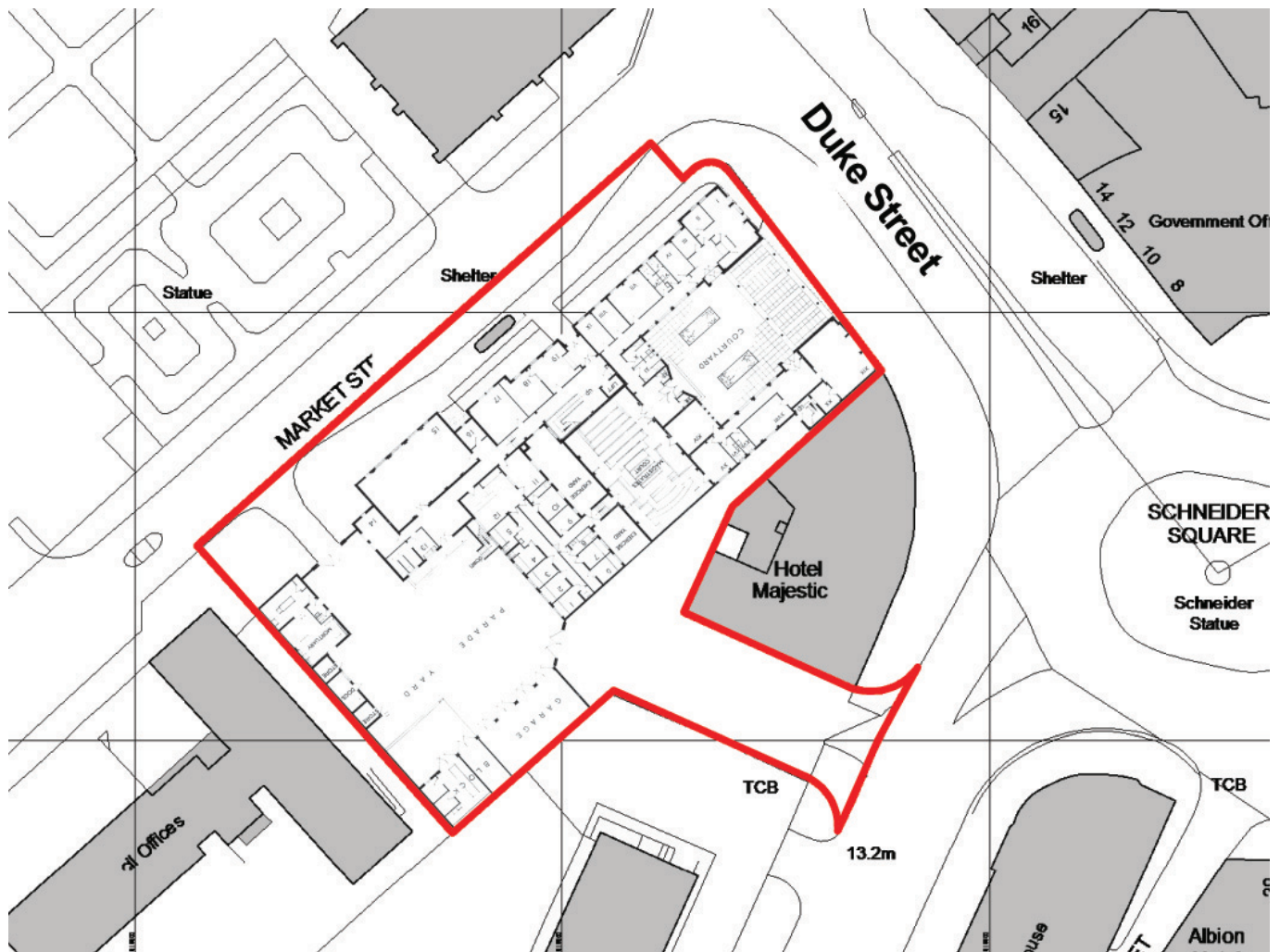


Plate 11: Plans of the police headquarters and magistrates' court from 1958 overlaid onto modern mapping and reoriented such that north is up the page

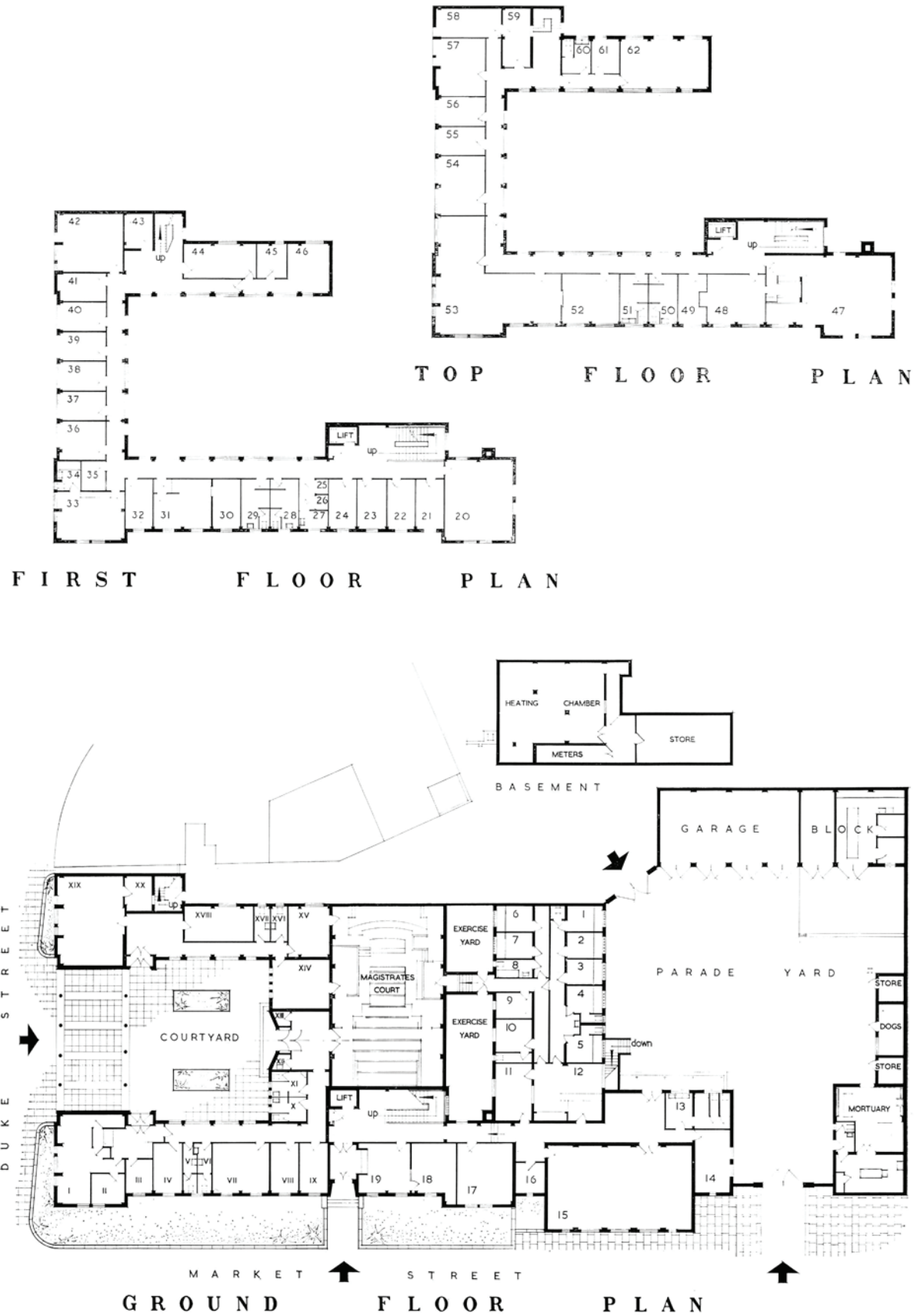


Plate 12: Plans of the police headquarters and magistrates' court from 1958





**Plate 13: Photograph of the police headquarters and magistrates' court c1958**



**Plate 14: Photograph of the entrance to the magistrates' court c1958**



**Plate 15: Photograph of the magistrates' court c1958**



**Plate 16: Photograph of the juvenile court c1958**



**Plate 17: Photograph of the entrance to the police headquarters c1958**



**Plate 18: Photograph of the main staircase in the police headquarters c1958**





Plate 19: Photograph of the police parade yard and garage block c1958



Plate 20: Photograph of the police parade room c1958



Plate 21: Photograph of police mess room c1958



Plate 22 Photograph of police recreation club c1958

### 3.3 Site History

3.3.1 **Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD):** 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. Excavations of a small number of cave sites have found the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country and artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type (Young 2002). Again, 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, large number of finds of this date and later have been found during field walking (see Evans 2008). These discoveries demonstrate that further remains of similar date are likely to exist in the local area, although in general such finds seem typically to be found in river valleys, lakesides, and coastal areas (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152).

3.3.2 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 to the north of the site (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. It is very likely that the enclosure recorded at Stone Close, near Stainton, has its origins in the Neolithic or Bronze Age (Dobson 1912). Similar sites are also recorded in the local area, including an enclosure on Hoad hill near Ulverston (Elsworth 2005), and another at Skelmore Heads near Urswick (Powell 1963).

3.3.3 Sites that can be specifically dated to the Iron Age (c600 BC – 1<sup>st</sup> 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 (Elsworth 2014). Burials that belong to the Iron Age are extremely rare in the county as a whole, a radiocarbon dated example at Levens being perhaps the only certain example (OA North 2004). There is, in general, likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period; it is evident that in this part of the country, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74).

3.3.4 **Romano-British to Early Medieval Period: (1<sup>st</sup> century AD – 11<sup>th</sup> century AD):** Late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century antiquarians considered a Roman military presence in the Furness area beyond question, but by the 20<sup>th</sup> century there was a complete reversal of opinion (summarised in Elsworth 2007, 31-37). Re-examination of the evidence however 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 ore reserves (Shotter 1995, 74; Elsworth 2007, 37, 41-43), however, there is little known Roman activity in the immediate area around the site. The early medieval period is not well represented in the area in terms of physical remains, which is a common situation throughout the county. The local area as a whole has a complex mixture of place-names of Celtic British, Anglian (Old English), and Norse type suggesting that the early medieval period was a time of dynamic and rapid population change (Edmonds 2013). This is demonstrated by the name of Barrow is itself, which is a combination of the British word ‘barr’, referring to a headland, and the later Norse word for an island (Coates and Breeze 2000, 318), the name having originally applied to an island just off the southern tip of the Furness Peninsula.

3.3.5 **Medieval Period (11<sup>th</sup> century AD – 16<sup>th</sup> century AD)** The earliest written reference to Barrow is in fact probably to Barrow Island (*‘Barraī’*), which is named in 1190 as a grange of Furness Abbey (Barnes 1968, 30). The site where the modern town of Barrow first developed was originally known as Barrow-Head (*‘Barraiehead’*), and does not appear to be recorded until the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century; in c1509 ‘Barraiehead’, ‘Barraie’, and ‘Old Barraie’ are all mentioned (Beck 1844, 304), perhaps suggesting the original grange had been supplemented by additional holdings by this time (Thompson 2005, 17-18). Much of the study area was actually within the Hindpool estate and *‘it would appear that the land between Barrow and Cocken was uncultivated waste until at least 1350, but at some time between 1336 and 1509 this land was reclaimed under the supervision of the Abbot of Furness and was divided into the eight farms or four whole burgages of Barrowhead’* (Melville 1956, 5).

3.3.6 **Post-medieval Period (16<sup>th</sup> century AD – present):** Following the Dissolution Furness Abbey was taken under the control of the crown and the land was subsequently granted to the king’s minister Thomas Cromwell (Dickinson 1987, 8). By the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century it had passed to the Preston family (Greenlane Archaeology 2006) and then passed to the Cavendish family. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century Barrow’s importance as a port for the shipping of iron grew (Barnes 1968, 87) and as a consequence the town grew rapidly in size until it effectively surrounded the original hamlet from which it developed and also a number of outlying hamlets, several of which, including Hindpool, were consumed within it. While Barrow became known for its industry and rapid growth (Marshall 1981) the outer edges remained largely rural. The study area’s development really only began during the 19<sup>th</sup> century when its position meant that it soon developed as an important part of the industrial heart of the town.

3.3.7 The site was initially largely open with an open market filling much of the space and a public library, built in 1881 (CAC(B) Ba/S/BC/D3 1881). However, in September 1887 this was vacated and became home to the volunteer fire brigade. This had been formed at a public meeting on 25<sup>th</sup> January 1865 and originally used premises in the corner of the covered market, before moving to property on Hindpool Road (CAC(B) LC200 GN/Ph 797 1912). It remained on the site until a new Central Fire Station was constructed in 1912 after the former library building was considered to be inadequate by 1910 (*ibid*).

After the fire brigade left a number of plans were drawn up for a new police station, with an attached concert hall in one case at the site, (CAC(B) Ba/S/A/2 1913-1926; CAC(B) Ba/S/A/7 1904-1951; CAC(B) BC/D4/37 early 20<sup>th</sup>) but none of these came to fruition until the proposal that led to the construction of the current building on the site, which was constructed in 1958. Of particular note in this regard is a newspaper cutting describing the opening, which states that a 'casket' containing "*a photostat copy of the plans for all three floors of the building, a policeman's whistle, a policeman's truncheon, and a pair of handcuffs*" was buried in a cavity below the foundation stone (Anon 1958).

### 3.4 Conclusion

3.4.1 Early maps show that a road passed through the west end of the site, to the west of the village of Barrow, but the rest of the site remained undeveloped at that time. Duke Street and Market Street were constructed by 1851. What became a means of access from Michaelson Road was built over with terraced properties either side of Newland Street at that time, elements of which were cleared between 1873 and 1891 when the tramway was built along the newly constructed Michaelson Road. The fire engine station, which was proposed to be built on the north end of the site in 1881, had evidently been built by 1891, and the south-west end was an open market. The Majestic Hotel was built at the corner of Michaelson Road and Duke Street between 1891 and 1913 and some further clearances of terraced properties took place along Newland Street, creating access from the site to Michaelson Road. Parts of the open market to the south were built over by 1913 and further open-sided structures were added by 1933 by which time the fire engine station had been demolished. The police station headquarters and magistrates' court were opened in 1958.

3.4.2 The history of the local landscape is dominated by the development of Barrow-in-Furness, which grew from the village of Barrow late in the post-medieval period. The growth of Barrow is particularly associated with iron mining and the development of the quayside and dock in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, the local area has evidence for human activity extending from the end of the last Ice Age onwards.



## 4. Fieldwork Results

### 4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 This comprised a small trench 7.35m long by 1.8m wide orientated approximately north-west/south-east located within the courtyard at the north-east end of the site while the building was still standing. The initial deposit comprised the yard surface, which was constructed from dark pink textured concrete flags each 0.6m square and 0.1m thick (**100**) set on the underlying deposit with blobs of cement. The flags were bedded on a layer of dark greyish-black fine gravel 0.05m thick (**101**), which in turn was laid on a deposit of pale pink angular limestone gravel 0.1m-0.15m thick (**102**). Below this was a mottled deposit comprising a mid-orange or mid-grey firm clay with 5% rounded cobbles up to 0.2m thick (**107**) (Plate 24) and with a piece of iron sheeting on the south-east side (Plate 23). This was cut by two slightly irregular, but essentially linear features orientated north-east/south-west, which extended nearly the full width of the trench (Plate 24 and Plate 25). The north-westernmost of these [**103**] was 1m wide at its south-west end and 0.8m at its north-east and filled with a loose mid-grey slate gravel (**104**). The south-easternmost [**105**] was 1m wide at its south-west end and 0.75m wide at its north-east, with a slight step on the south-east side, and it too was filled with a loose mid-grey slate gravel (**106**). A sondage cut through the south-west end of **105** revealed it to be 0.55m deep, with almost vertical sides and the base filled with concrete (**108**) (Plate 26). Below deposit **107** and between linear features **103** and **105**, although slightly cut through by the latter, was a shallow pit [**110**] (Plate 27). This formed an irregular oval in plan and was at least 1.1m long north-west/south-east and 0.6m wide north-east/south-west, although it extended out of the edge of the trench. It had shallow sides, a flat base, and was no more than 0.1m deep. It was filled by a mottled mid-orange to brownish grey firm clay (**109**) (Plate 28). Underlying all of these features was the natural, which comprised a firm mid-orange clay with 2% rounded stones.



Plate 23: Section of iron sheeting within deposit **107**, viewed from the south-west





**Plate 24 (left): Deposit 107 and features 103 and 105, viewed from the south-east**

**Plate 25 (right): Deposit 111 cut by features 103 and 105, viewed from the north-west**



**Plate 26: Concrete 108 at the base of feature 105, viewed from the north-east**





**Plate 27: Linear features 103 and 105 with pit 110 between, viewed from the south-west**



**Plate 28: Pit 110 sectioned, viewed from the south-west**

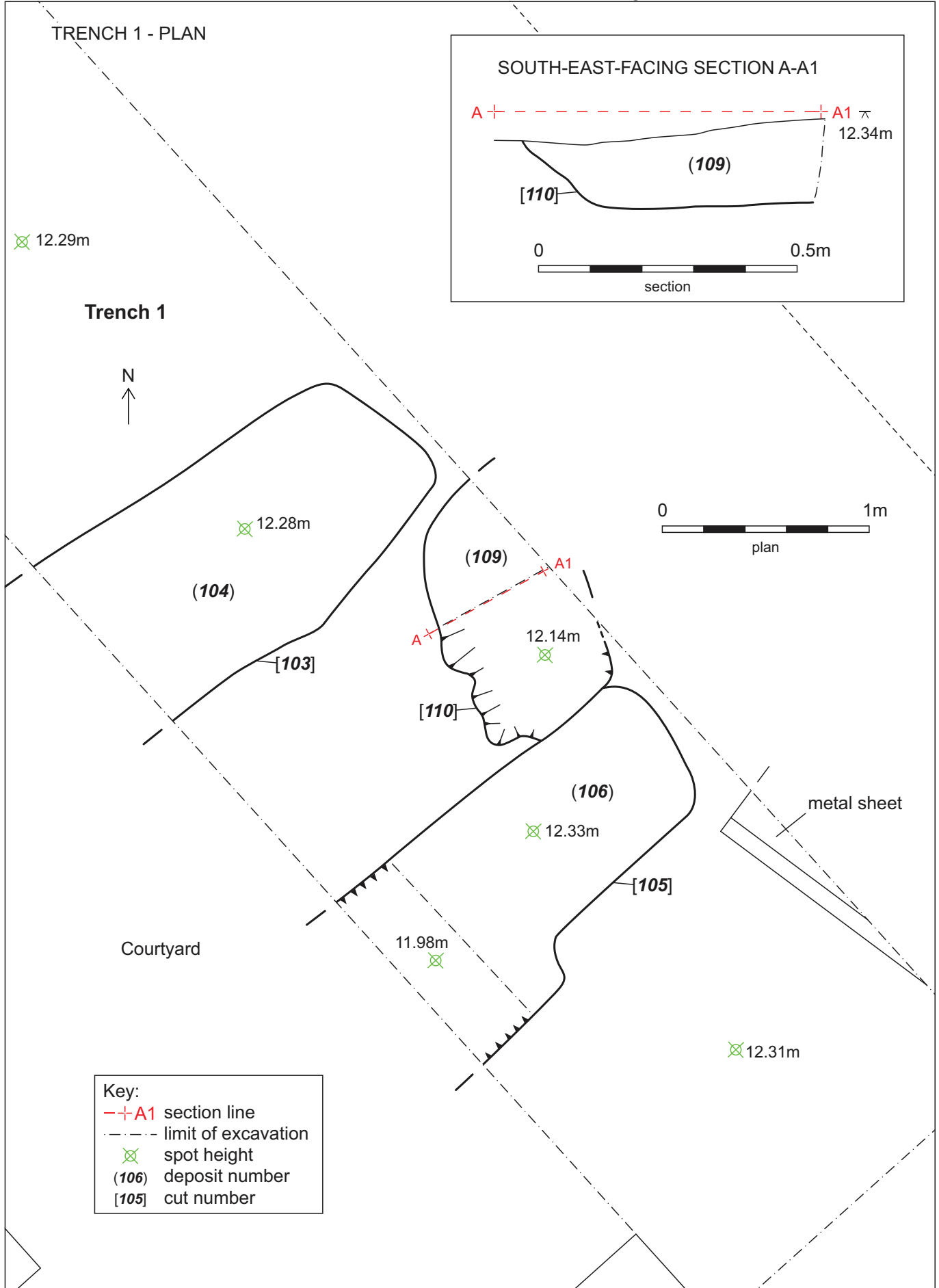




Figure 2: Trench 1 location plan

Client: Bowmer and Kirkland

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**Figure 3: Trench 1 plan and section A-A1**

## 4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 This comprised a trench 9m long by 5.4m wide orientated approximately north-west/south-east. The surface of the courtyard comprised tarmac 0.08m thick (**200**), which was generally laid on a bedding layer of loose pinkish white limestone gravel 0.02m thick (**201**). Below this was a layer of reinforced grey concrete 0.15m thick (**202**) (Plate 29). This in turn lay on a bedding layer of compacted mid-orangey pink gravel 0.1m thick (**203**). Beneath this was a compacted dark grey sandy clay with 75% angular cobbles, many of which comprised pieces of blast furnace slag, as well as some brick and a single piece of dressed yellow sandstone (**204**) 0.25m thick (Plate 30), into the top of which numerous iron spikes had been driven. Beneath this was a mottled mid-orange to dark grey firm clay with 10% rounded gravel including some haematite 0.1m-0.2m thick (**205**) (Plate 31). On top of this, in the east corner only, was an area stained reddish pink, presumably by haematite, only 0.01m thick (**206**) (Plate 32); this was left *in situ* as a slightly raised area. Below **205** and running approximately north/south was the cut for a wide linear feature [**209**] (Plate 33). A sondage excavated through this revealed that the upper fill, which was below **205**, comprised a firm mid-greyish orange to mid-purplish brown clay with 10% rounded gravel and the occasional orange sand lense between 0.25m and 0.3m thick (**207**). Below this the lower fill comprised a loose dark grey sandy silt with 25% angular gravel extending to a depth of 0.6m to 0.7m (**208**) and cut **209** was revealed in section to have a gradually sloping north-east face with a slight step coming to an essentially level base (Plate 34). Linear **209** was cut into a pale yellow-orange sandy clay with 1% sub-angular cobbles, although this became gradually browner nearer the top (**210**), which was evidently the underlying natural.



Plate 29: Removing concrete surface **202**, viewed from the north-west





**Plate 30: Deposit 204 exposed beneath 203, viewed from the south-east**



**Plate 31: Deposit 205 exposed below 204, viewed from the south-east**





**Plate 32: Deposit 206, viewed from the south**



**Plate 33: Deposit 207 and linear 209, viewed from the south**





**Plate 34: Sondage through 209 showing deposits 207 and 208, viewed from the south-east**

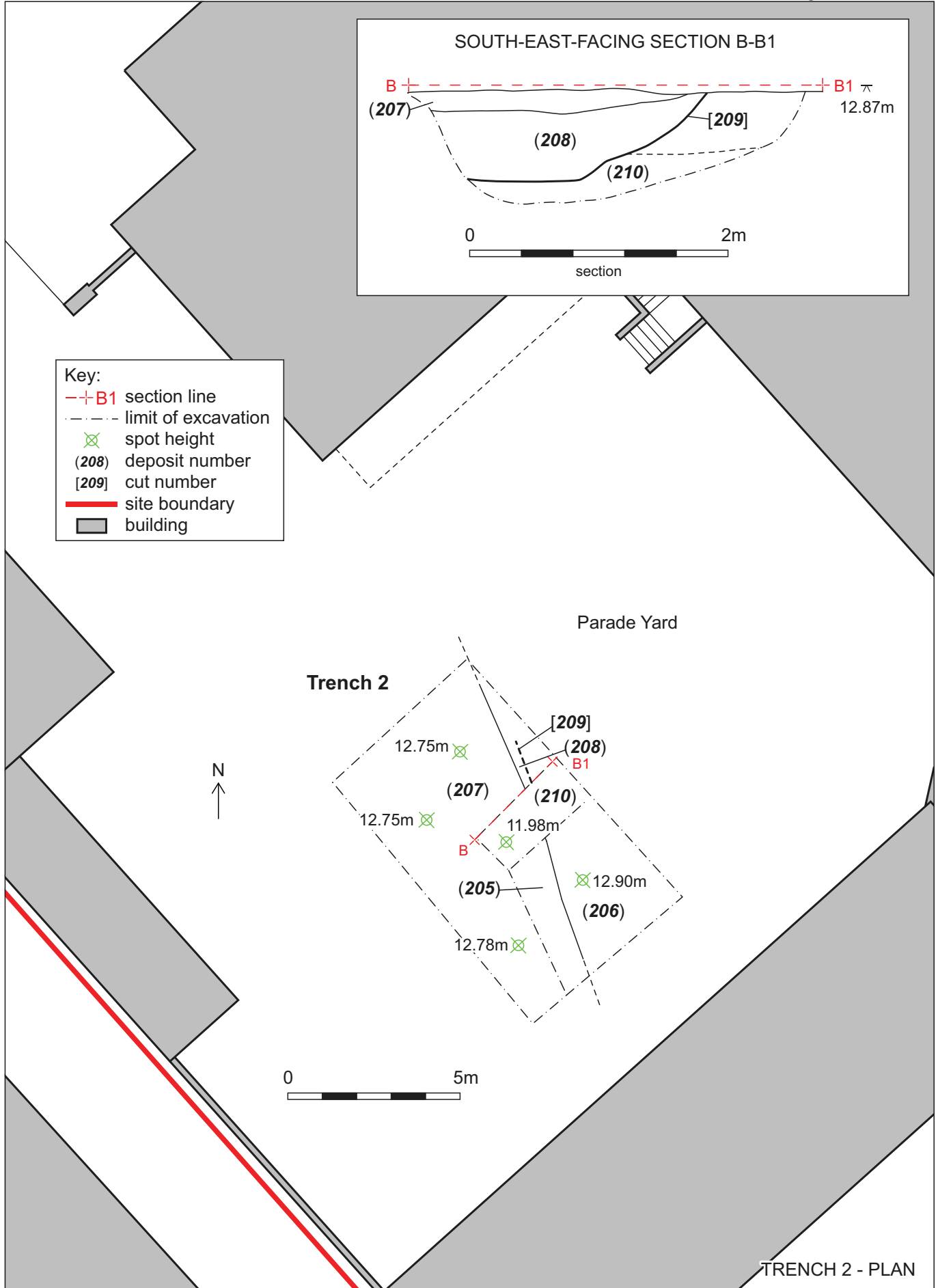


Figure 4: Trench 2 plan and section B-B1



### 4.3 Trench 3

4.3.1 Trench 3 was 7m long by 4.2m wide; the limited space, the presence of a suspected service trench to the north-east, and the discovery of a deep inspection chamber with pipes running north-east and south-west, meant that this trench was smaller than intended. It was aligned north-east/south-west along the south-east side of the former police station and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m (Figure 5). The overburden, which primarily comprised demolition rubble but also a thin concrete floor at the north-east end and a tarmac surface to the south-east that had been re-laid over the inspection chamber, was removed by machine. This revealed a brick wall relating to the former police station (**302**), comprising a double skinned wall of machine made brick with 0.15m of concrete between them continuing to a depth of at least 0.4m and extending the length of the trench, with internal divisions relating to the police station at right angles to this on the north-west side (Plate 35 and Plate 36). These internal walls were separated by concrete floors, which were at least 0.3m thick and could not be removed by machine, and between these and the north-east/south-west orientated wall and also along the south-east side of the trench, which had been disturbed by the installation of pipes connecting to the inspection chamber, was a dark brown backfill deposit (**303**) containing a mix of gravel, sandy clay, and tarmac lumps. To the north-east of the walls (**302**) and a haematite rich deposit (see below) was a patchy backfill deposit (**301**) containing gravel, sand, brick and clinker, probably caused by the construction of the wall. A reddish-brown haematite-rich clay deposit (**300**), measuring 1.30m by 0.50m and up to 0.10m thick, was revealed at the north-east end of the trench. Below the haematite-rich deposit (**300**) was a greenish grey clay with pink haematite streaks (**304**) and below that was the pale yellowish sandy clay natural substrate (**305**) (Plate 37).



Plate 35 Trench 3, viewed from the north-east





**Plate 36 Trench 3, viewed from the east**



**Plate 37: Haematite-rich deposit (300), viewed from the south-west**



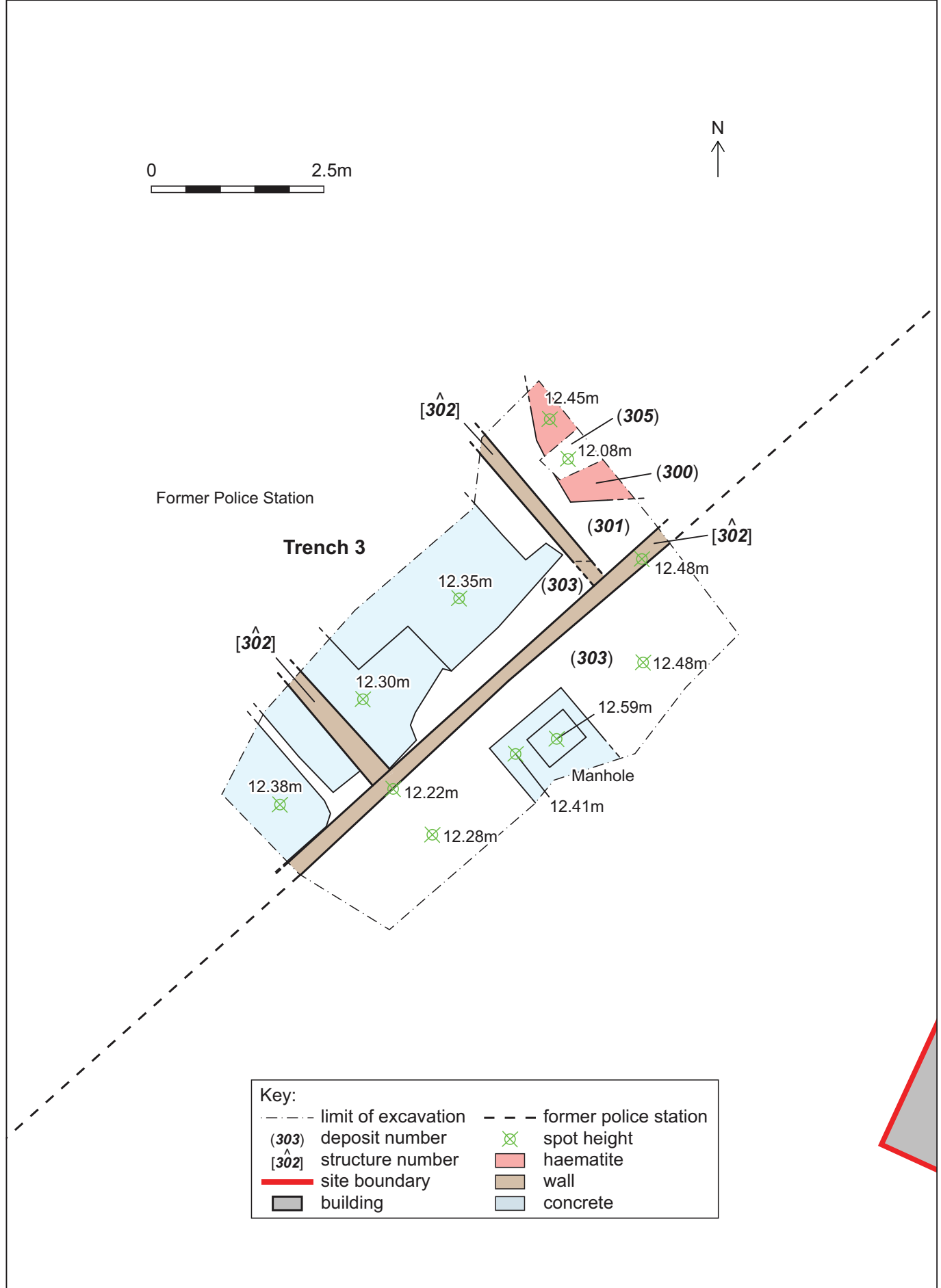


Figure 5: Trench 3 plan

## 4.3 Finds

4.3.1 **Introduction:** in total 400 finds were recovered by hand during the evaluation, the majority comprising pieces of post-medieval ceramics recovered from context **205**. The other finds include glass, metal, industrial residue, and composite items. All of the finds are post-medieval in date (with the exception of a single fragment of possible medieval ceramic) and each type is discussed in the following sections. A summary of all of the finds is present in *Appendix 3*.

4.3.2 **Stone:** two fragments of purple roofing slate, probably originating in Wales, and a lump of haematite were recovered from **205**. These are all likely to be post-medieval in date; the slate is unlikely to have arrived in the area prior to the c1820, as until the development of the canal network and later the railways such material tended to be used relatively locally (Cosson 1978, 215-216). The haematite is not datable, but is likely to have arrived in Barrow during the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century when it was developing as a port, primarily shipping iron ore, and there were numerous 'ore yards' in the immediate locality (see *Section 3.3.6* above). Considerably more lumps of haematite were also present in context **300** although these were not retained.

4.3.3 **Medieval pottery:** a small, much abraded fragment of soft, sandy, uniformly light orange ceramic material was recovered from **208**. It could conceivably be from a thin-walled sandy ware vessel, but this is uncertain. Sandy wares dominate 12<sup>th</sup> and early 13<sup>th</sup> century assemblages in the region and persist into the 14<sup>th</sup> century (Bradley and Miller 2009, 663-664; summarised in Greenlane Archaeology 2011, 8).

4.3.4 **Post-medieval pottery:** a total of 294 fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered during the evaluation, of which the majority (243) were from context **205**, including glazed and unglazed red earthenware, creamware, pearlware, white earthenware, bone china, Rockingham ware, and stoneware. Fragment size was on the whole quite small. Vessel forms represented include pancheons, a crock, a tankard, a jug, bowls, saucers, cups, teapots, and a flower pot. Utilitarian vessels of this type are very common throughout the post-medieval period and the assemblage is likely to have derived from domestic waste. Most of the material dates from the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century and 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

4.3.5 **Post-medieval ceramic building material:** in total, 30 fragments of ceramic building material were recovered during the evaluation. These included red brick and drain/tile fragments, broadly dated to the 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century, and fireclay drain pipe fragments and green-glazed white earthenware tile fragments, all of which can be dated to the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

4.3.6 **Post-medieval glass:** a total of 36 fragments of glass were recovered from four contexts. This comprised six bottle fragments from **107**, 13 from **109**, and nine from **205**, all of which probably date from the 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and eight flat pane fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date from **109**.

4.3.7 **Clay tobacco pipe:** a small fragment of a pipe bowl was recovered from **109**. It lacked any distinctive decoration and little remains of the profile, however, it is quite fine and perhaps most similar to 19<sup>th</sup> century examples. This is not out of place with the suggested date ranges for other finds from the same context. In addition, two plain stem fragments were recovered from **204**. The narrow borehole diameter of both stems (4/64") tends to suggest they are probably 19<sup>th</sup> century in date (after Davey 2013). Three plain stem fragments were also recovered from **205**. Again, they had relatively narrow boreholes (4/64" and 5/64"), which probably indicates they are relatively late, perhaps 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century, however, given that the assemblage is small, it is difficult to make chronological judgments with any degree of confidence in terms of stem-bore analysis.

4.3.8 **Iron:** seven corroded iron fragments, mainly nails, were recovered during the evaluation. These are all likely to be post-medieval in date, although they are not closely datable.

4.3.9 **Industrial Residue:** in total, 14 fragments of industrial residue were recovered during the evaluation. The vast majority of these fragments comprise ironworking slag, including blast furnace slag, and while the former is difficult to date, the latter cannot be earlier than the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In addition, a single lump of burnt coke or clinker was also recovered from Trench 3, which again cannot predate the 18<sup>th</sup> century. These finds are generally indicative of iron working in the immediate area, although in the

case of the vitrified slag this must have originated in a blast furnace and so must have been brought to the site to make up the ground or combined with other materials.

4.3.10 **Composite:** a broken knife with an animal bone handle and rusted iron blade was recovered from **205**. The date of this item is uncertain, however, it probably dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century.

4.3.11 **Leather:** a single fragment of worked leather, with cut edges and holes for stitches, was recovered from context **109**, and was dated to the post-medieval period. It is likely to date to the same period as the majority from the pottery from that context – 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

4.3.12 **Animal bone:** none of the small unidentified fragments recovered from **205**, including rib fragments, had any signs of butchery. These are of uncertain date; however, the associated finds from the same context suggest they are of post-medieval date, probably late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The long bone fragment (probably from a sheep) recovered from **206** was missing both ends and showed clear signs of butchery. It had clearly been sawn at one end, which, together with the dating evidence from associated pottery finds from the same context, suggests it is probably post-medieval in date.

4.4.13 **Shell:** a mussel valve fragment was recovered from **205**. Mussels were widely used locally as a food and are collected from the sands of Morecambe Bay. The date of this shell is uncertain, other than by association with other artefacts from the same context.

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Results

5.1.1 The same general sequence of deposits was encountered in Trenches 1 and 2, although in Trench 2 the presence of a very large feature meant that there were some significant differences.

5.1.2 In each trench the earliest deposit comprised a firm clay (**111**, **210** and **305**), which evidently represents the naturally occurring boulder clay. Cut into this were a number of features, the earliest of which was a large linear running approximately north/south across Trench 2 and at least 4m wide and up to 1m deep (**209**). The only find recovered from the lower fill of this feature (**208**), a much abraded fragment of probable medieval pottery, would suggest that it is medieval or earlier. The uppermost fill deposit (**207**) contained no finds, but was clearly brought onto the site in order to fill feature **209** and it is apparent from the early maps that its alignment and size corresponds with the road shown running across this part of the site. This must therefore have been a hollow way, which presumably developed over a long period of time before being deliberately filled. Again the maps demonstrate that it disappeared between 1851 and 1873 and this is consistent with the finds from the overlying deposit (**205**), which also demonstrate that a considerable amount of rubbish was dumped in this area at that time but also iron ore in the form of haematite, presumably derived from the ore yards in Barrow in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Deposit **206** is more unexpected because it comprised a thin layer of haematite-stained silt, containing more typically 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century finds, but this was on top of **205** and so was presumably also brought onto the site, presumably from one of the nearby iron ore yards with some residual artefacts. Deposits **205** and **206** were sealed by a deposit of stone and blast furnace slag (**204**). The finds from this and the presence of blast furnace slag indicate a late date and it seems likely that this represents more material brought in to level the site in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century prior to its use as a fire station and part of the open market. All subsequent deposits in Trench 2 (**200** to **203**) undoubtedly relate to the construction of the police station in 1958 and the creation of a parade yard and subsequent car parking.

5.1.3 In Trench 1 the earliest feature cut into the natural clay was a shallow irregular pit (**110**) the finds from the fill of which (**109**) suggest it is late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date, although they are an interesting mixture of domestic rubbish (glass, pottery, and bone) and industrial residue (slag, ceramic building material), and perhaps indicate that ironworking of some form was taking place nearby or that this material was generally present in the area, as also seen in deposit **204**. The deposit overlying this pit (**107**) probably corresponding with **205** in Trench 2, again seems to represent a period of rubbish being dumped on the site. The two irregular linear features cutting through this (**103** and **105**) are clearly relatively modern, relating to the construction of the police station or later, although their function is unclear. Given that they do not extend any further to the north-east they cannot be for drainage; they are aligned with the columns to the north-east and so are perhaps some form of foundations, although they do not extend as far as the building standing on site at the time of the evaluation. All of the overlying deposits (**100** to **102**) relate to the present courtyard surface, which is evidently late 20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

5.1.4 In Trench 3, as in Trench 2, a reddish-brown haematite-rich clay deposit (**300**) was revealed, which presumably derived from one of the ore yards in Barrow in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The rest of the trench was dominated by structural elements relating to the former police station, including brick walls, concrete floors and a manhole. It is clear from the plan which formed part of the brochure to mark the opening of the new police headquarters and magistrates' court in 1958 that the internal divisions exposed along the north-west side of the trench related to cell 6, the exercise yard, and the south corner of the magistrates' court from the south-west to the north-east (see Plate 12). It was noted in the desk-based assessment that elements of the police station building were constructed on the approximate location of buildings at the north-east end of the open market shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1913 and 1933 and so elements of these might have been incorporated. However, it appears that all the structural elements along the north-west side of the trench were of the same construction and were therefore built at the same time. Finds from this trench from the only area in which surviving early deposits were present were generally late 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date, but this area had



generally been severely truncated by the construction of the police station and any underlying features of archaeological interest that might have been present would almost certainly have been destroyed.

## 5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 It is clear that the survival of deposits pre-dating the police station in 1958 in the areas in which Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated is relatively good. The only features and deposits encountered, however, are evidently of quite late post-medieval date; the piece of medieval pottery from Trench 2 is probably residual, although the presence of early post-medieval pottery associated with a haematite-stained deposit is interesting as it potentially demonstrates that the movement of this ore into Barrow for shipping was occurring in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Elsewhere on the site, in Trench 3, underlying deposits were more adversely affected by the construction of the police station although small areas of earlier material did survive.

5.2.2 Although the deposits encountered are of post-medieval origin, they enable a better understanding of the rapid development of Barrow-in-Furness from a small medieval village to the present town, in particular through the movement of iron ore and the importance of iron working. The assemblage of finds also gives an interesting insight into the lives of the inhabitants of the town at this crucial moment in its development.

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## Appendix 1: Project Design

# FORMER POLICE STATION, MARKET STREET, BARROW-IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation Project Design



Client: Ashall Properties (Barrow) Ltd

NGR: 319866 469048

Planning application ref.: B10/2016/0582

January 2017

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Client: Bowmer and Kirkland

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (ref. B10/2016/0582) for the construction of a hotel on the site of the former Barrow police station, Market Street, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria (centre at NGR 319866 469048), a condition was placed on the planning consent, based on the advice of the Historic Environment Service at Cumbria County Council (CCCHES), requiring that the site be subject to an archaeological evaluation (with associated desk-based assessment) comprising the excavation of trial trenches totalling 150 square meters, in order to assess whether any below-ground remains of archaeological interest are present, prior to the development commencing. Greenlane Archaeology was appointed by Ashall Properties (Barrow) Ltd (hereafter 'the client'), via their agent Adam Coe of Edmond Shipway LLP, to carry out the archaeological evaluation, and this project design was produced in response.

1.1.2 The site is situated close to the centre of the original village from which the present town of Barrow-in-Furness developed, which is of medieval origin but has seen very limited, if any, archaeological investigation.

## 1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 25 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct. The desk-based assessment and evaluation will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b).

## 1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), ACIfA)**, who will also supervise the building recording and evaluation with appropriately experienced assistance. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has managed a large number of recent projects in the North of England, primarily Cumbria and Lancashire, including several archaeological building recordings, ranging from small-scale domestic properties to large industrial complexes. He has also managed numerous archaeological evaluations and excavations over the last 10 years, including large industrial complexes, medieval urban areas, and prehistoric cremation burials.

1.3.2 All artefacts will be processed by staff at Greenlane Archaeology, and it is envisaged that they will initially be assessed by Jo Dawson, who will fully assess any of post-medieval date, and Tom Mace, who will fully assess any medieval pottery. Other types of finds will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate, for example Roman pottery would be examined by Ruth Leary, and animal bones by Jane Richardson at Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archive Services (ASWYAS).

1.3.3 Environmental samples, and faunal or human remains will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that the flots from any environmental samples would be assessed by staff at Headland Archaeology. Other remains, such as industrial material, will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate, and with the engagement of specialists other than those previously/routinely used by Greenlane Archaeology, CCCHES will be informed and their approval will be sought for these arrangements.

# 2. Objectives

## 2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 To examine early maps of the site and any other relevant primary and secondary sources in order to better understand the site, and set it in its historic context.

## 2.2 Archaeological Evaluation

2.2.1 To excavate evaluation trenches totalling 150 square meters across the site, targeting areas of known or inferred archaeological interest based on the results of the desk-based assessment, in order to identify the



presence of any archaeological deposits, features, and structures on the site and establish their form, function, and date where possible.

## 2.3 Report

2.3.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the desk-based assessment and evaluation, which will outline the historical and archaeological background to the site and the results of the evaluation.

## 2.4 Archive

2.4.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the project.

# 3. Methodology

## 3.1 Desk-based Assessment

3.1.1 A rapid examination of easily available sources, particularly maps, relating to the site will be carried out. These will include:

- **Cumbria Archive Centre (Barrow-in-Furness):** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness. Of principal importance are early maps of the site, particularly Ordnance Survey maps but also the Tithe Map. These will be examined in order to establish the development of the site, date of any structures present within it, and details of land use, in order to set the site in its historical, archaeological, and regional context. In addition, any details of the site's owners and occupiers will be acquired where available;
- **Cumbria Historic Environment Record:** this is a list of all of the recorded sites of archaeological interest recorded in the county, and is the primary source of information for a study of this kind. Each site is recorded with any relevant references, a brief description and location related to the National Grid. All of the references relating to sites identified in the HER will be examined in order to verify them and add any necessary background information. In addition, relevant secondary sources, particularly previous archaeological investigations in the immediate area and aerial photographs, will also be examined;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** a number of copies of maps and local histories are held by Greenlane Archaeology. These will be consulted in order to provide information about the site.

## 3.2 Archaeological Evaluation

3.2.1 It is anticipated that four evaluation trenches each approximately 22m long by 1.7m wide will be excavated. Given the restricted nature of the site it is anticipated that these will have to be positioned within the two open areas on the site, on the south-west and north-east sides, assuming there is enough space to do so, or following demolition of the standing building. The evaluation methodology, which is based on Greenlane Archaeology's excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007), will be as follows:

- The trenches will be excavated with regard to the position of any known constraints, focussing on the areas of high archaeological interest or potential, and avoiding areas which are likely to have been severely damaged or truncated by later activity, unless they are considered to have a high potential;
- The overburden, which is unlikely to be of any archaeological significance, will be removed by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist until the first deposit beneath it is reached;
- All deposits below the overburden will be examined by hand in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale. Deposits will only be sampled, rather than completely removed, below the first identified level of archaeological interest, unless specified by CCCHES, with the intension of preserving as much *in situ* as possible;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. Negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include hand-drawn plans and sections, typically at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, respectively, and photographs in colour digital and 35mm colour print format;
- All deposits, trenches, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;

- All finds will be recovered during the evaluation for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant quantities of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the evaluation, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have, for example, preserved environmental remains, industrial residues, and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 20 and 60 litres in volume (or 100% of smaller features), depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (e.g. gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.3* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;
- Any human remains discovered during the evaluation will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The CCCHEs will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will be carried out under the guidance of the local coroner, and a licence sought from the Home Office, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, should this be considered necessary;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- The evaluation trenches will be backfilled following excavation although it is not envisaged that any further reinstatement to its original condition will be carried out.

3.3.2 Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the evaluation these will immediately be brought to the attention of CCCHEs so that the need for further work can be confirmed. Any additional work will be carried out following discussion with CCCHEs and subject to a new project design, and the ensuing costs will be agreed with the client.

## 3.4 Report

The results of the desk-based assessment and evaluation will be compiled into a report, which will provide a summary and details of any sources consulted. It will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the desk-based assessment;
- Results of the evaluation, including finds and samples;
- Discussion of the results including phasing information;
- Bibliography;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
  - a site location plan related to the national grid;
  - a plan showing the location of the evaluation trenches in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
  - plans and sections of any features discovered during the evaluation;
  - photographs of features encountered during the evaluation and general shots of the evaluation trenches;



- copies of selected historic maps and plans.

## 3.5 Archive

3.5.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the evaluation trenches, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness, together with a copy of the report. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details will be submitted to the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.5.2 A paper and digital copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided to the Cumbria Historic Environment Record. In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy.

## 4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project from **30<sup>th</sup> January 2017**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the elements of the project will be carried out in the following order:

- **Task 1:** desk-based assessment;
- **Task 2:** archaeological evaluation;
- **Task 3:** processing and assessment of finds and samples;
- **Task 4:** production of draft report including illustrations;
- **Task 5:** feedback on draft report, editing and production of final report;
- **Task 6:** finalisation and deposition of archive.

## 5. Other matters

### 5.1 Access and clearance

5.1.1 Access to the site will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s).

### 5.2 Health and Safety

5.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology carries out risk assessments for all of its projects and abides by its internal health and safety policy and relevant legislation. Health and safety is always the foremost consideration in any decision-making process.

### 5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£2,000,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

### 5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

5.4.1 Greenlane Archaeology has a strong commitment to environmentally and ethically sound working practices. Its office is supplied with 100% renewable energy by Good Energy, uses ethical telephone and internet services supplied by the Phone Co-op. In addition, the company uses the services of The Co-operative Bank for ethical banking, Naturesave for environmentally-conscious insurance, and utilises public transport wherever possible. Greenlane Archaeology is also committed to using local businesses for services and materials, thus benefiting the local economy, reducing unnecessary transportation, and improving the sustainability of small and rural businesses.

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## Appendix 2: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
<b>100</b>	Structure	Dark pink textured concrete flags, each 0.6m square and 0.1m thick, set on the underlying deposit with blobs of concrete	Surface of courtyard
<b>101</b>	Deposit	Dark greyish-black fine gravel 0.05m thick	Bedding material for the courtyard
<b>102</b>	Deposit	Pale pink angular limestone gravel 0.1m-0.15m thick	Bedding material for the courtyard
<b>103</b>	Cut	Slightly irregular, but essentially linear feature, 1m wide at its south-west end and 0.8m at its north-east end, to the north-west side of the trench; orientated north-east/south-west, which extended nearly the full width of the trench; filled by <b>104</b>	Linear cut
<b>104</b>	Deposit	Loose mid-grey slate gravel; fill of cut <b>103</b>	Backfill of linear cut <b>103</b>
<b>105</b>	Cut	Slightly irregular, but essentially linear feature, to the south-east side of the trench, orientated north-east/south-west; it extended nearly the full width of the trench, 1m wide at its south-west end and 0.75m wide at its north-east, with a slight step on the south-east side; a sondage cut through the south-west end revealed it to be 0.55m deep, with almost vertical sides; filled by <b>106</b> and the base was filled by <b>108</b>	Linear cut with concrete at the base
<b>106</b>	Deposit	Loose mid-grey slate gravel fill of <b>105</b>	Backfill of linear cut <b>105</b>
<b>107</b>	Deposit	Mottled deposit comprising a mid-orange or mid-grey firm clay with 5% rounded cobbles up to 0.2m thick, with a piece of iron sheeting on the south-east side	Dumped deposit
<b>108</b>	Deposit	Concrete at the base of cut <b>105</b>	Concrete for foundation?
<b>109</b>	Deposit	Mottled mid-orange to brownish grey firm clay; fill of <b>110</b>	Fill of pit <b>110</b>
<b>110</b>	Cut	Shallow pit between linear features <b>103</b> and <b>105</b> , slightly cut through by the latter; irregular oval in plan, at least 1.1m long north-west/south-east and 0.6m wide north-east/south-west, although it extended out of the edge of the trench; it had shallow sides, a flat base, and was no more 0.1m deep; filled by <b>109</b>	Rubbish pit
<b>111</b>	Deposit	Firm mid-orange clay with 2% rounded stones	Natural boulder clay
<b>200</b>	Structure	Tarmac 0.08m thick	Car park surface
<b>201</b>	Deposit	Loose pinkish white limestone gravel 0.02m thick	Bedding layer
<b>202</b>	Structure	Reinforced grey concrete 0.15m thick	Concrete surface
<b>203</b>	Deposit	Compacted mid-orangey pink gravel 0.1m thick	Bedding layer
<b>204</b>	Deposit	Compacted dark grey sandy clay with 75% angular cobbles, many of which comprised pieces of blast furnace slag, as well as some brick and a single piece of dressed yellow sandstone, 0.25m thick; numerous iron spikes had been driven into the top	Levelling deposit to form firm surface
<b>205</b>	Deposit	Mottled mid-orange to dark grey firm clay with 10% rounded gravel, including some haematite, 0.1m-0.2m thick	Dumped deposit from iron ore yard

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
<b>206</b>	Deposit	Stained reddish pink area in the east corner, 0.01m thick above <b>205</b> , presumably stained by haematite	Area of staining
<b>207</b>	Deposit	Firm mid-greyish orange to mid-purplish brown clay, with 10% rounded gravel and the occasional orange sand lens, between 0.25m and 0.3m thick; uppermost deposit within cut <b>209</b>	Uppermost deposit within cut <b>209</b>
<b>208</b>	Deposit	Loose dark grey sandy silt with 25% angular gravel extending to a depth of 0.6m to 0.7m; lower deposit within cut <b>209</b>	Lowest deposit within cut <b>209</b>
<b>209</b>	Cut	Approximately north/south linear feature, revealed in section to have a gradually sloping north-east face, with a slight step, coming to an essentially level base	Linear ditch or hollow way
<b>210</b>	Deposit	Pale yellow-orange sandy clay with 1% sub-angular cobbles, although this became gradually browner nearer the top	Natural boulder clay
<b>300</b>	Deposit	Reddish-brown haematite-rich clay deposit, measuring 1.30m by 0.50m and up to 0.10m thick at the north-east end of Trench 3	Haematite-rich clay possibly from an ore yard
<b>301</b>	Deposit	Patchy deposit containing gravel, sand, brick and clinker	Backfill
<b>302</b>	Structure	Structural elements relating to the former police station, comprising a double skinned wall of machine made brick with 0.15m of concrete between them, cut across the centre of trench 3 on a north-east/south-west alignment, with internal divisions at right angles to this on the north-east side	Structural elements relating to the former police station
<b>303</b>	Deposit	Dark deposit containing a mix of gravel, sandy, clay and tarmac clumps, 0.15m thick	Backfill
<b>304</b>	Deposit	Firm, greenish grey clay with pink haematite streaks	Clay dump
<b>305</b>	Deposit	Firm, pale yellowish sandy clay natural substrate	Natural

## Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
107	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
107	Pottery	6	White earthenware: 4 plain, including 1 relief moulded; 1 blue sponge-printed, 1 transfer-printed Willow	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
107	Ceramic building material	2	Green-glazed white earthenware tile fragments	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
107	Ceramic building material	10	Red earthenware: drain/tile fragment, brick fragments, and indeterminate fragments	18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
107	Glass	6	Bottle fragments: colourless x 4 (one with base marked 'R <sup>D</sup> N <sup>O</sup> 6...'; one with a trident mark and '1' in a rectangle on the right, and two plain fragments); brown x 1 and blue x 1 (embossed '[NOT TO] BE T[AKEN]' on side)	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
107	Industrial residue	4	Ironworking slag: black glassy blast furnace slag x 2, more amorphous but formed from molten slag x 2, one piece with white earthenware embedded in it	18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
109	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
109	Pottery	5	White earthenware: blue transfer-printed x 1, blue painted hotelware x 1, plain x 3 (1 relief-moulded with green-glazed interior, and 1 with blue printed makers mark 'MEL USA...')?	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
109	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware, one with olive green-glazed interior	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
109	Pottery	1	Bone china/porcelain hollowware rim	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
109	Pottery	1	White earthenware with pinkish slip on exterior – biscuit (unglazed)	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
109	Ceramic building material	1	Green-glazed white earthenware tile fragment	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
109	Ceramic building material	4	Brown-glazed yellowish firebrick drain pipe fragments	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
109	Ceramic building material	11	Red earthenware brick, tile, and indeterminate fragments	18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
109	Clay tobacco pipe	1	A very small bowl fragment; it is quite fine and, although little is left of the profile, it is perhaps most similar to 19 <sup>th</sup> century examples	?19 <sup>th</sup> century
109	Glass	8	Flat pane fragments: 2 very light turquoise, 6 colourless	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
109	Glass	13	Bottle fragments: 6 colourless (1 very thin, possibly from some other item), 2 very light turquoise, 2 brown, and 3 green	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
109	Fe	3	Flat-headed, round-section nails x 2, large spike with flat head and wire twisted round coated with rubber	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
109	Industrial residue	7	Ironworking slag; glassy black blast furnace slag x 1, amorphous slag including embedded burnt fuel ash x 6	18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century



Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
109	Leather	1	Fragment with cut edges and holes for stitches	Post-medieval
204	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware rim fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
204	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware rim fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
204	Pottery	1	Factory-produced glazed buff-coloured earthenware rouletted baking bowl (?) body fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
204	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied stoneware body fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
204	Pottery	12	White earthenware: plain x 7, and blue transfer-printed x 5 (Willow x 2, refitting Cracked Ice and Prunus border (?) x 2, and Asiatic Pheasants x 1)	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
204	Pottery	2	Bone china, one with black transfer-printed pattern	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
204	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Plain stem fragments: 1x length: 30mm, slightly oval-shaped section, 6-7mm wide, with central 4/64" diameter borehole; 1x length: 24mm, 7-7.5mm round section, with 4/64" diameter borehole	19 <sup>th</sup> century
205	Pottery	67	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware: 5 pancheon rims, 20 base fragments, 41 body fragments and 1 thinner walled body fragment	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
205	Pottery	32	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware: 10 body fragments and 15 thinner walled body fragments, 5 rim fragments, 2 base fragments	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
205	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip-coated interior: pancheon base	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
205	Pottery	2	Creamware (?) base and refitting chip, slightly salt-glazed	Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
205	Pottery	36	Pearlware: transfer-printed x 7 (4 refitting Albion, 1 black pattern, 1 clobbered blue pattern, and 1 purple pattern); blue dabbed x 7; flow blue x 1; plain x 12; relief-moulded x 9 (including refitting clover leaf plate rims, hollowware basketweave with blue slip coated interior x 3, and white sprigged tankard with blue slip background)	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
205	Pottery	44	White earthenware: 16 plain fragments (including 2 relief-moulded figurine body fragments and moulded jug handle), 7 blue dabbed (including 2 refitting bowl rim fragments), 3 blue painted, 1 blue sponge printed, 15 blue transfer-printed including 1 Albion and 12 Willow, and 2 factory-produced slipware	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
205	Pottery	12	Bone china: 3 refitting saucer rim-to-base fragments with enamel floral sprig pattern; lilac sprig flatware body fragment; enamelled flatware rim; flatware base; enamelled hollowware body; relief-moulded saucer rim; teacup handle fragment; fluted hollowware fragment; brown transfer-printed cup rim; orange transfer-printed saucer rim with painted ochre rim stripe	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
205	Pottery	9	Rockingham ware teapot base with wiped footrim, refitting rim fragments x 2, and body fragments x 6	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
205	Pottery	4	Fine black-glazed high-fired red earthenware (fired dark purple) engine-turned teapot lid, refitting base fragments, and handle fragment	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
205	Pottery	12	Factory-produced glazed buff-coloured earthenware: 10 body fragments (2 relief-moulded with white slip-coated interior, and one from carinated bowl with white slip stripes); 2 rim fragments	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
205	Pottery	21	Stoneware: glazed buff-coloured stoneware flagon fragments with brown-dipped top (mouth, and body fragments x 7); low-fired olive-green-glazed pinkish orange stoneware (under-fired to earthenware; flagon (?) base x 2, body x 4, and strap handle fragment); brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware hollowware rims x 2 and rouletted body x 1; brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware with green-glazed interior: 3 body fragments	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
205	Pottery	3	Red earthenware flower pot fragments	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
205	Ceramic building material	2	Refitting high-fired sand-cast red earthenware drain or tile fragments	Post-medieval
205	Ceramic building material	1	Brown slip-coated buff-coloured fireclay drain pipe fragment	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
205	Glass	9	Bottle fragments: brown x 2, green x 1, very light turquoise x 5, indeterminate colour x 1	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
205	Clay tobacco pipe	3	Plain stem fragments: 1x length: 65mm, 6-7mm round section, and central 4/64" diameter borehole; 1x length: 42mm, 7mm sub-rounded section, and 5/64" diameter borehole; 1x length 27mm, pointed oval section, 6-7mm wide, with 4/64" diameter borehole	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
205	Composite	1	Knife with animal bone handle and rusted Fe (iron) blade; the bone is stained/burnished black	Probably 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
205	Animal bone	4	Small, unidentified fragments, including three rib fragments	Uncertain
205	Fe	3	Corroded objects: flat bar, possible very large buckle part, and rectangular cross-sectioned nail	Post-medieval
205	Stone	3	Purple Welsh (?) slate fragments x 2, one with cut edge, probably from roofing; and lump of haematite	Post-medieval?
205	Industrial residue	1	Glassy vitrified lump of blue blast furnace slag	18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
205	Marine shell	1	Mussel valve fragment	Not closely datable
206	Pottery	5	Staffordshire-type slipware (?) from a single hollowware base with lower handle terminal, with clear glaze internally and glaze dipped externally leaving base unglazed, with edge of possible red slip decoration showing through near handle terminal	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
206	Pottery	1	Creamware body fragment	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
206	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip stripes	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
206	Fe	1	Corroded large nail	Not closely datable
206	Animal bone	1	Central section of a long bone, with both ends missing, probably sheep; with butchery mark (sawn laterally)	Probably post-medieval

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
208	Pottery	1	A small abraded fragment of fired clay; it is a soft (it will mark paper), sandy, uniformly light orange fabric; it could conceivably be from a thin-walled ceramic vessel (5mm thick)	Medieval?
300	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware crock base	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
300	Pottery	3	Factory-produced glazed buff-bodied earthenware from single slip striped bowl: refitting rim and body fragments, and rim fragment	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
300	Pottery	1	Pearlware bowl rim with blue dabbed decoration	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
300	Pottery	2	White earthenware refitting bowl rim and body fragment with blue sponge-printed decoration	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
300	Industrial residue	1	Burnt coke or clinker	18 <sup>th</sup> century or later
300	Industrial residue	1	Glassy vitrified slag lump	18 <sup>th</sup> century or later